HealthCare Logic

SystemView Guide

Beds

Version 2.0

This material is current as of 15 October 2025

Contents

Introduction

HealthCare Logic

HealthCare Logic develops hospital performance improvement software that automates demand and capacity analyses. Our algorithms are designed to help healthcare staff improve relationships and optimise care processes through high-frequency, patient and doctor level analytics.

HealthCare Logic is a global company with headquarters in the Gold Coast, Australia, and Dublin, Ireland. Our products are now in 150+ hospitals and 5+ jurisdictions, including Queensland, South Australia, and Ireland — with many more to come.

SystemView

SystemView is an automated hospital data analytics system for sustainable performance improvement. Our hospital management system integrates with and transforms your data into a powerful tool for performance monitoring and smart decision making.

Beds

Provides near real time views of inpatient occupancy, analyses on ward discharge trends, scheduled demand, complex patients, risk of hospitalisation, length of stay trends, ward dynamics, inpatient flow, bed capacity and ward demand.

Emergency Department

Provides near real time patient off stretcher times, national emergency access targets, near real time emergency department data, patient flow, trends, length of stay and bed capacity and treating clinician data.

Outpatients

In-depth analyses of waiting lists, daily patient list, referral management, outpatient demand and activity, wait times, future clinic booking, reviews and clinic effectiveness.

Surgery

Includes the current emergency list, daily elective surgery waiting lists, surgical demand and capacity analysis, theatre planning, theatre effectiveness, activity trends, chronological management and treated in time metrics.

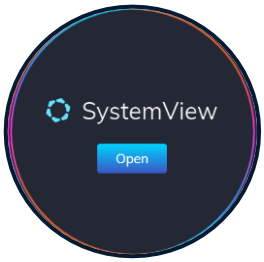
Platform Localisation & Updates

Your instance of **SystemView** is localised and customised for your facilities, workflows and terminology. The platform is also updated progressively as new improvements or enhancements are approved for release. As such, please be aware that the components and functionality outlined in this material may vary slightly from the version of **SystemView** you are currently using.

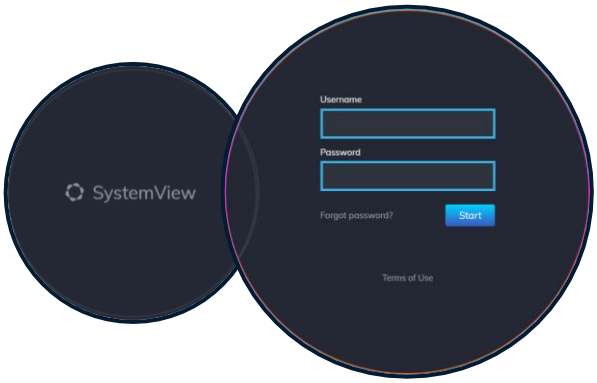
Navigation

Logging In

Navigate to the SystemView URL used by your health organisation, then click **Open** to progress to the login area for the platform.



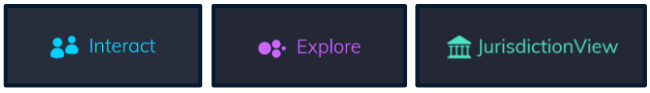
Login using the active directory credentials supplied by your organisation. These credentials are usually the same as what you would use to access key applications like your electronic medical record, health email account, etc.



Navigation Tips

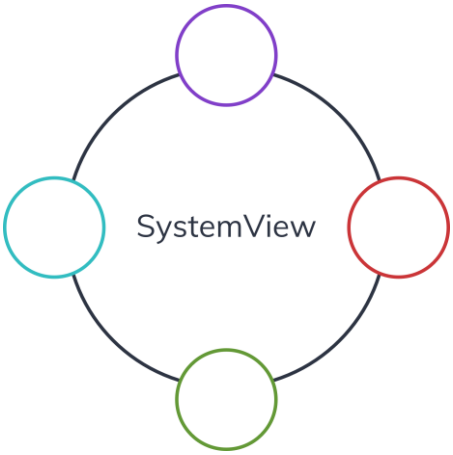
Area Buttons

Located at the top of **SystemView**. These allow for quick switching between Interact, Explore, JurisdictionView and other areas that are available for your account and organisation.



Daisy Chain

The core navigation tool in Explore that provides a methodical and structured approach to exploring the information available within SystemView. Click a Domain (e.g., Beds) to view the Component Groups and Components within.



Breadcrumbs

Located at the top-left corner of each Component page. These allow for quick navigation back to a previous point in Explore.

Beds > Ward View > Ward Overview

Data Refresh Time

Located at the top-left corner of each Component page. This indicates the data refresh time for the current component.

Data updated as at 10:09am 4 Nov 25

Filter Bar

Located at the top-left corner of each Component page. These allow for drilling down any information displayed to specific facilities, specialties, patient cohorts, etc.

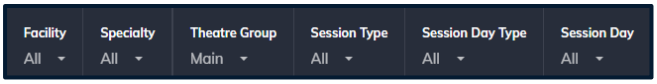


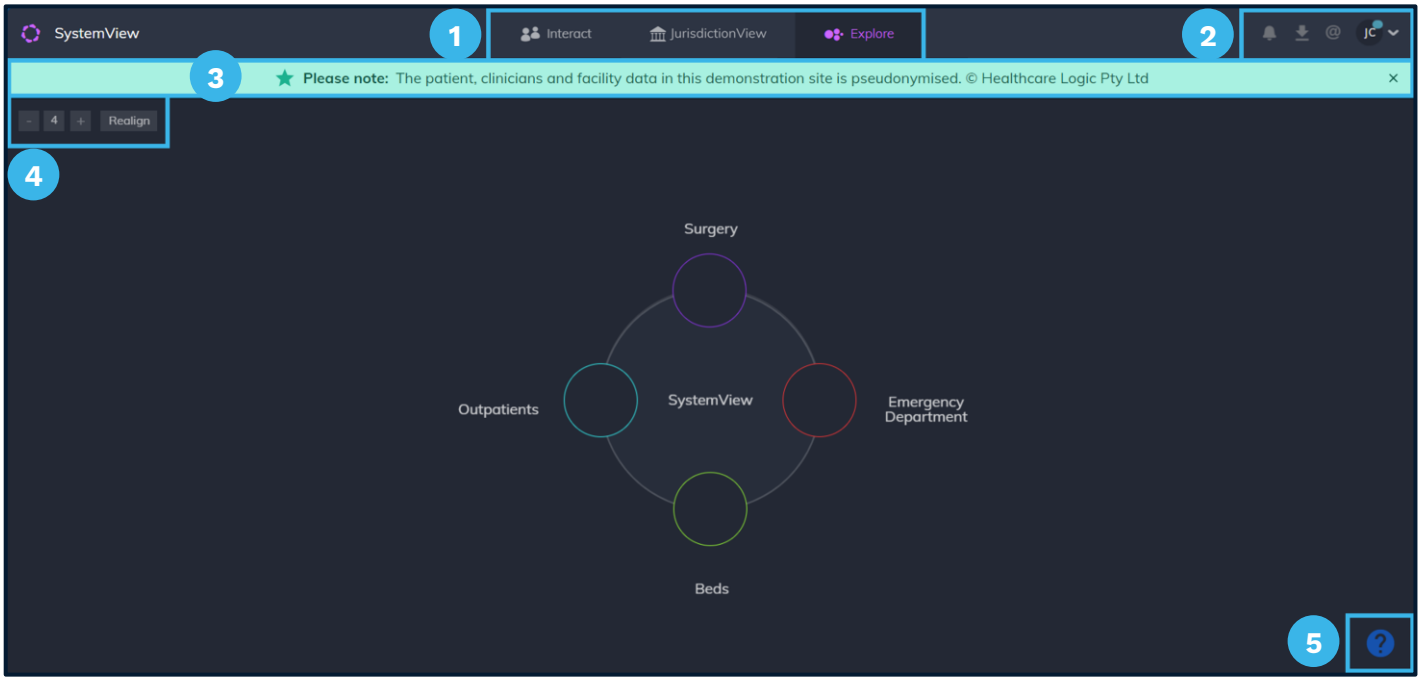
Chart Series

Located beneath each chart. Clicking a series will reload the chart with the series in isolation.

Activate

Interact with tiles such as tables and charts by clicking the purple Activate button in the top-right corner. Activation takes the tile full screen to provide enhanced interaction as well as additional features such as exporting, sharing and adding.

General Interface



1. Area Buttons

Buttons to toggle between Interact, Explore, JurisdictionView and other areas that are available for your account and organisation.

2. Notifications, Sharing and Account

Manage your notifications; view discussions and content shared with you; view your account settings and sign out of the platform.

3. Announcement Banners

Banners published by administrators to broadcast events, alerts and issues.

4. Zoom and Alignment

Controls to adjust the zoom and alignment of the Explore daisy chain.

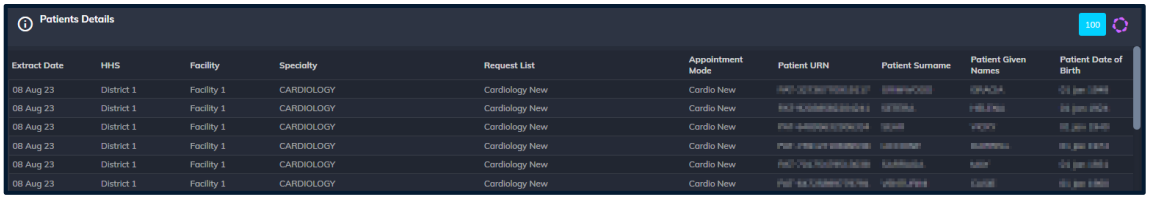
5. Help & Support

Centralised area with onboarding, eLearning, videos and support resources.

Exporting Data

Exporting Tables

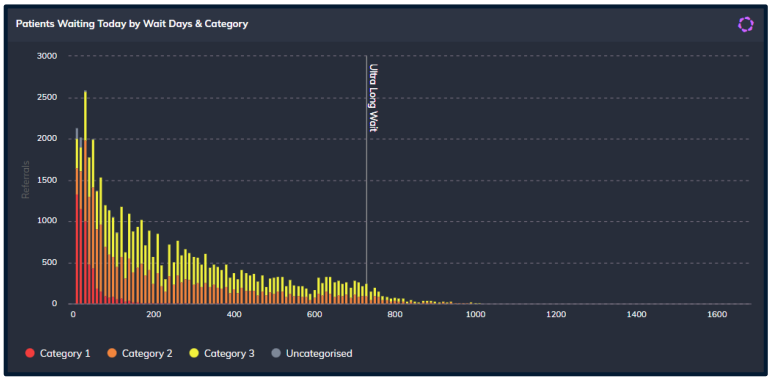
Tables of data can be exported for further analysis and processing.



Click the **Activate** button, click **Export**, then select whether to save as a **CSV** or **XLS** file.

Exporting Charts

Charts can be exported for presentation or further analysis and processing.

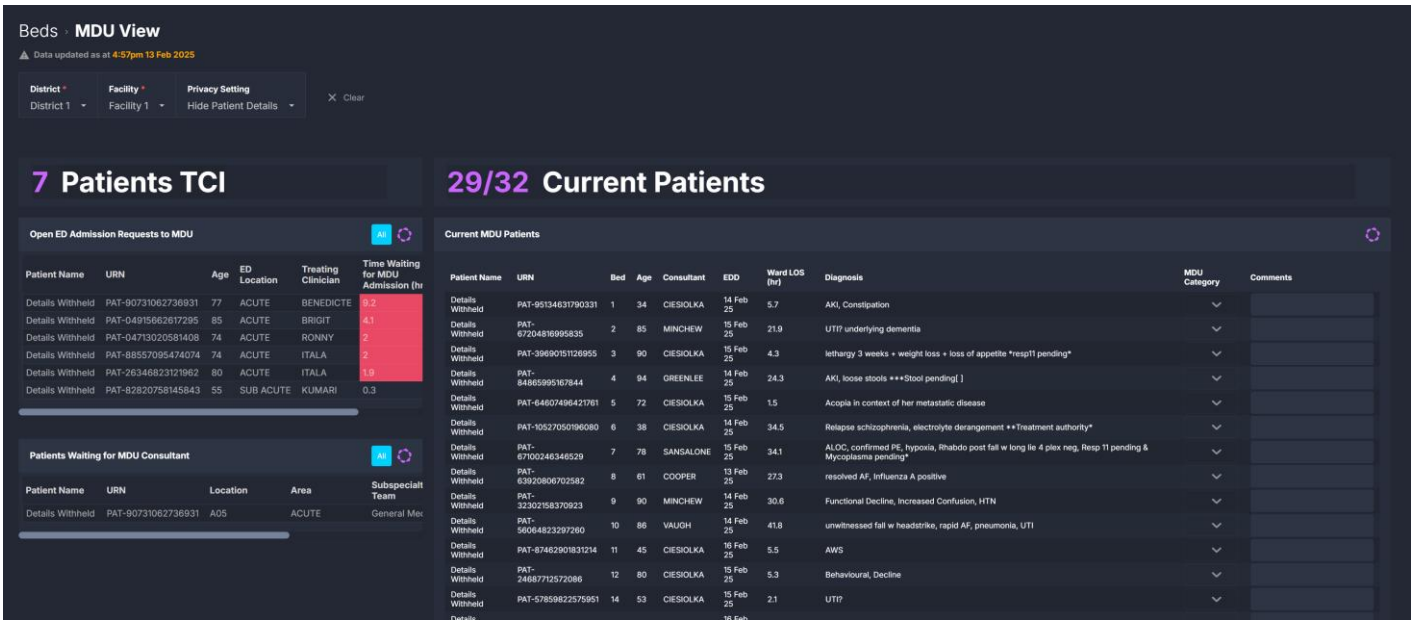


Click the **Activate** button, click **Export**, then select whether to save as a **PNG** image, **CSV** or **XLS** file.

Beds

MDU View

Medical Decision Unit (MDU) View provides a comprehensive overview of patients currently occupying a bed in the MDU ward. It also incorporates Emergency Department patient flow data, offering visibility of patients awaiting admission to the ward. This helps staff manage patient flow more effectively and supports timely decision-making regarding admissions and discharges.

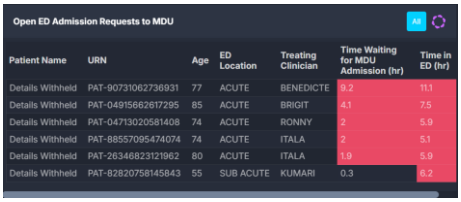


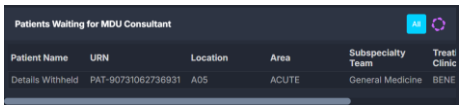
Filtering

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

Filter	Description
Privacy Setting	Option to update lists to **Show All Details** or **Hide Patient Details** when used in high traffic ward environments (e.g., ward journey boards)

Component Tiles

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Patients to come in (TCI)		Displays the number of patients currently awaiting admission to the MDU from the Emergency Department.
Open ED Admission Requests to MDU		Displays patient level details for patients currently awaiting admission to the MDU from the Emergency Department. It includes details such as the patient information, location within the Emergency Department, treating clinician, time spent waiting for admission to the MDU, and total time in the Emergency Department.

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Current Patient Occupancy		Displays the number of patients currently occupying the MDU alongside the total available capacity.
Current MDU Patients		Displays an overview of all patients currently occupying a bed in the Medical Day Unit (MDU) ward. It includes: **Patient details** – Displays the patient's consultant, bed number, length of stay (LOS), and diagnosis. **MDU Category** – A dropdown function that allows users to categorise patients under the following options: 1. Tests 2. Stable – likely admission 3. Unstable – likely admission 4. Awaiting subspecialty review 5. Awaiting discharge 6. Awaiting ward transfer **Comments** – A free-text field where users can add additional notes or relevant information.
Patients Waiting for MDU Consultant		Displays patients currently waiting for an MDU Consultant review. It has been included to provide Nurse Unit Managers with visibility to support proactive management, particularly in cases where these requests may result in an inpatient admission.

Inpatient Demand

Scheduled Demand

Scheduled Demand provides insights into theatre admissions and the resulting ward admissions by comparing them against current inpatient occupancy. It includes a prospective demand analysis, offering visibility into expected bed demand over the next four weeks to support better planning and capacity management.

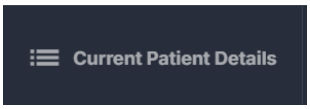
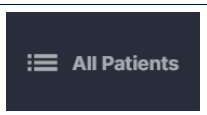
Filtering

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

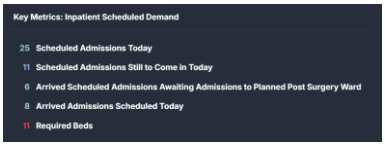
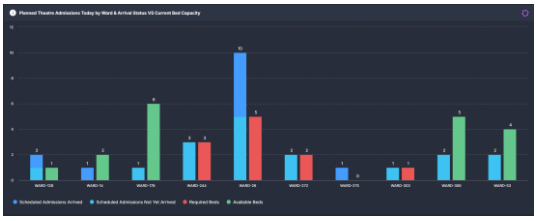
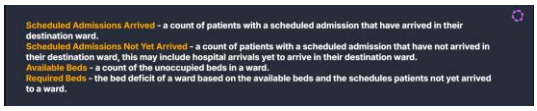
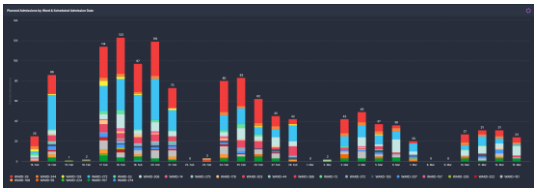
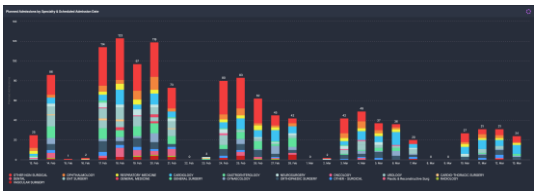
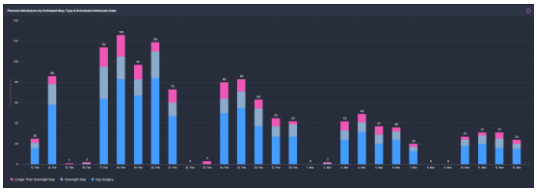
Filter	Description	Filter	Description
Ward Type	Allows filtering of the component by ward type: **Physical** (onsite) or **Virtual** (offsite, e.g., Hospital in the Home).	**Stay Type**	Allows filtering of the component by type of stay: **Day Surgery** (same-day discharge), **Overnight Stay** (one night), or **Longer Stay** (multiple nights). Multiple options can be selected.

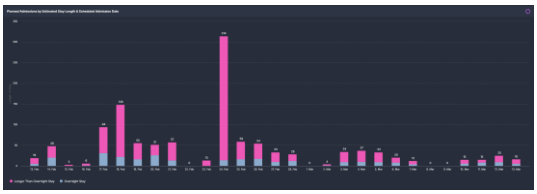
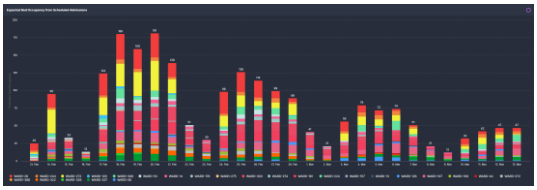
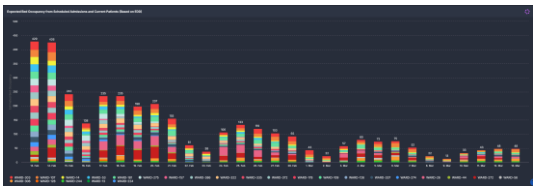
Buttons

The following buttons are available in this component.

Button	Screenshot	Action
Current Patient Details		Displays patient details of ▪ Planned Admissions to come in (TCI) ▪ Planned Admissions Today Awaiting Admission to Planned Post Surgery Ward ▪ Planned Admissions Today That Have Arrived
All Patients		Displays list of planned admissions for the upcoming 28 days based on the filtered selection with key details such as **Planned Arrival Ward** and **Operation Date**.

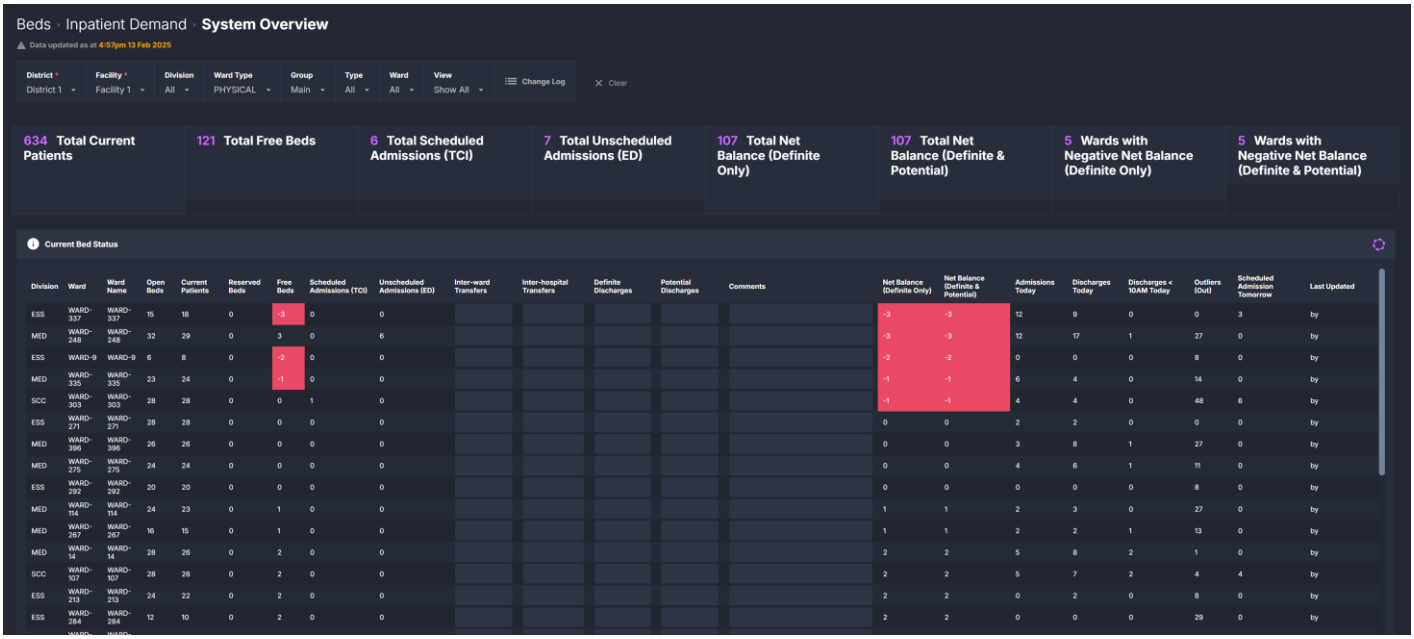
Component Tiles

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Key Metrics: Inpatient Scheduled Demand		Displays a summary of today's scheduled admissions, including the number of scheduled admissions, arrivals, and the total number of beds required.
Planned Theatre Admissions Today by Ward & Arrival Status vs Current Bed Capacity		Displays the number of planned theatre admissions for the current day by ward and arrival status, alongside the current ward capacity. It provides insight into bed availability and demand to help manage patient flow. ▪ **Scheduled Admissions Arrived:** Number of patients with a scheduled admission who have already arrived in their destination ward. ▪ **Scheduled Admissions Not Yet Arrived:** Number of patients with a scheduled admission who have not yet arrived in their destination ward (this may include hospital arrivals yet to reach their destination ward). ▪ **Available Beds:** Number of unoccupied beds in the ward. ▪ **Required Beds:** Bed deficit based on the number of available beds and the scheduled patients not yet arrived to the ward. Tip: Click the ⓘ in the top left-hand corner of the chart to open a description of the data points. This can be saved to a **MyHub** page, so you can view it with the chart. 
Planned Admissions by Ward & Scheduled Admission Date		Displays a daily view of planned admissions by ward over the next four weeks. It shows how many patients are scheduled for admission in each ward on a given day, offering visibility into the expected patient flow for the next 29 days.
Planned Admissions by Specialty & Scheduled Admission Date		Displays a daily view of planned admissions by specialty over the next four weeks. It shows how many patients are scheduled for admission in each ward on a given day, offering visibility into the expected patient flow for the next 29 days. This is particularly useful for managing specialties that operate across multiple wards.
Planned Admissions by Estimated Stay Type & Scheduled Admission Date		Displays a daily view of scheduled patient admissions, categorised by the estimated length of stay. It provides insight into how different types of admissions may impact bed occupancy: ▪ **Longer than Overnight Stay:** Patients anticipated to stay multiple nights, which may have a greater impact on ongoing bed availability. ▪ **Overnight Stay:** Patients expected to stay for one night.

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
		▪ **Day Surgery:** Patients expected to be discharged on the same day, with minimal impact on overnight bed occupancy.
Planned Admissions by Estimated Stay Length & Scheduled Admission Date		Displays a daily view of scheduled patient admissions, **excluding day surgery** cases. It focuses on patients expected to stay overnight or longer, helping staff anticipate the demand for overnight beds and manage capacity more effectively. ▪ **Longer than Overnight Stay:** Patients anticipated to stay multiple nights, which may have a greater impact on ongoing bed availability. ▪ **Overnight Stay:** Patients expected to stay for one night.
Expected Bed Occupancy from Scheduled Admissions		Displays the expected impact on bed occupancy at a ward level from scheduled admissions. It shows upcoming occupancy based on the admission date and the anticipated length of stay. If a patient is expected to stay multiple days, their occupied bed will carry across the chart, reflecting the ongoing impact on ward capacity.
Expected Bed Occupancy from Scheduled Admissions and Current Patients (Based on EDD)		Displays the expected **combined effect** on bed occupancy from **scheduled admissions** and **current patients'** expected discharge dates, broken down by ward. It combines scheduled admission data (including expected length of stay) with current inpatient data to provide a clear visual of predicted bed demand.

System Overview

System Overview provides a near real-time snapshot of inpatient demand and bed status to support daily bed management. It displays current patient counts, available beds, admissions, discharges, and net bed balance—highlighting wards with capacity risks. Users can drill down to ward or patient level, manage transfers, and monitor discharges. Designed to support bed meetings and operational decision-making, it helps improve patient flow and prevent overcrowding.



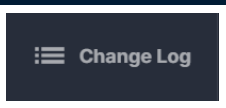
Filtering

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

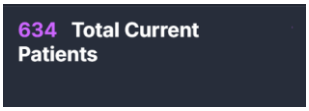
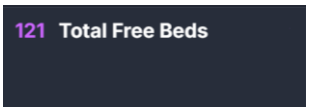
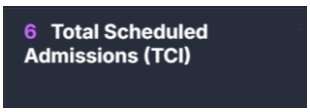
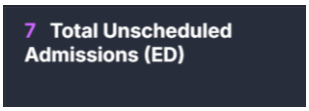
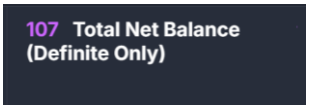
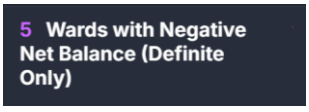
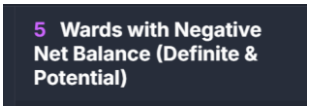
Filter	Description	Filter	Description
Ward Type	Allows filtering of the component by ward type: **Physical** (onsite) or **Virtual** (offsite, e.g., Hospital in the Home).	**Type**	Allows filtering of component to mapped bed **Type**(s). Examples include **Standard Beds** and **Special Purpose Beds**.
Group	Allows filtering of component by ward group: **Main** (inpatient overnight wards used for patient flow) or **Other** (includes non-overnight wards like Medical Day Units).	**View**	Select to show wards with definite negative net balance, or definite and potential negative net balance.

Buttons

The following buttons are available in this component.

Button	Screenshot	Action
Change Log		Displays recent user input log of inter-ward transfers, inter-hospital transfers, definite discharges and potential discharges values (7 day history).

Component Tiles

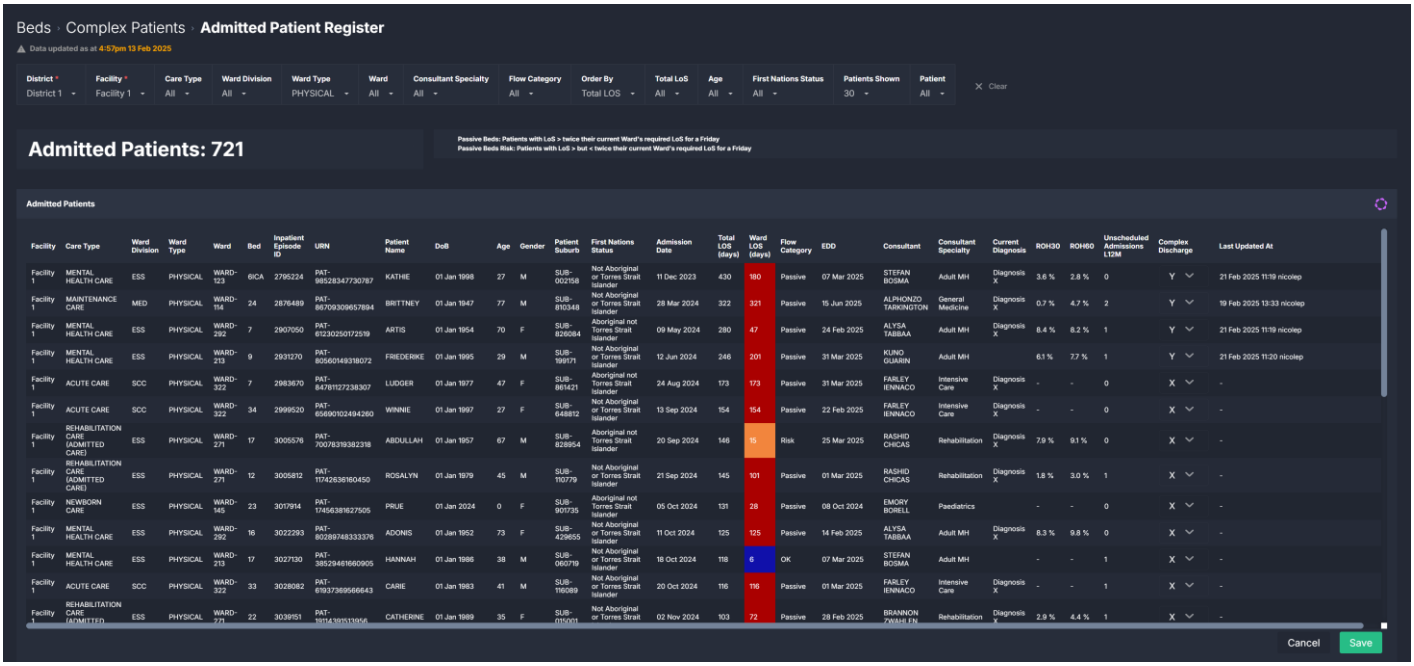
Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Summary Metrics		Displays the total number of inpatients in near real-time, updating dynamically based on filter changes and data updates.
Total Free Beds		Shows the total number of available beds, updating dynamically as bed availability changes.
Total Scheduled Admissions (TCI)		Displays the total number of upcoming scheduled admissions, updating in near real-time.
Total Unscheduled Admission (ED)		Displays the total number of unscheduled admissions, updating in near real-time.
Total Net Balance (Definite Only)		Displays the current bed balance. Calculated as: **Free beds** – Current patients – Reserved beds – Scheduled admissions – Unscheduled admissions – Inter-ward transfers – Inter-hospital transfers + Confirmed discharges.
Total Net Balance (Definite & Potential)		Displays the current bed balance, factoring in potential discharges. Calculated as: **Free beds** – Current patients – Reserved beds – Scheduled admissions – Unscheduled admissions – Inter-ward transfers – Inter-hospital transfers + Confirmed and potential discharges.
Wards with Negative Net Balance (Definite Only)		Displays the number of wards with a negative balance. Calculated as: **Free beds** – Current patients – Reserved beds – Scheduled admissions – Unscheduled admissions – Inter-ward transfers – Inter-hospital transfers + Confirmed discharges.
Wards with Negative Net Balance (Definite & Potential)		Displays the number of wards with a negative balance, factoring in potential discharges. Calculated as: **Free beds** – Current patients – Reserved beds – Scheduled admissions – Unscheduled admissions – Inter-ward transfers – Inter-hospital transfers + Confirmed and potential discharges.
Current Bed Status		Displays a detailed view of the current bed status for each ward, including open beds, reserved beds, and other key metrics. It updates dynamically in real-time based on filter changes, user inputs, and data updates. Users can adjust the table to reflect changes from inter-ward and inter-hospital transfers, as well as definite and potential discharges, making it a responsive tool for managing bed capacity.

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
		When inputting data select Save in the bottom right-hand corner to update the changes. ***Note:*** Selecting a Ward in this table will generate the Subsequent **Current Patient Details** table.
Current Patient Details		Displays detailed patient information for the selected ward, sorted by patient with the longest ward length of stay at the top. It updates dynamically based on the selected ward and near real-time data updates from the source system, ensuring the most accurate and current patient details are shown.

Complex Patients

Admitted Patient Register

Admitted Patient Register provides a list of current inpatients, helping to identify patients likely to face barriers to discharge. It allows inpatient teams to monitor complex cases early and implement strategies to reduce the risk of prolonged hospital stays. The register includes various patient-level metrics, such as length of stay and readmission predictions, to highlight complex cases. Users can utilise the checkbox function to mark patients as complex discharges, adding them to the Complex Patient Register for further review and coordinated discharge planning.



Filtering

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

Filter	Description	Filter	Description
Care type	Allows filtering of the component by Care type (e.g., Acute Care, Palliative Care)	**Order By**	Allows options to sort the register by Total LOS, Ward LOS, ROH30, ROH60, EDD and Unscheduled Admissions in 12 months.
Ward Type	Allows filtering of the component by ward type. **Physical** (onsite) or **Virtual** (offsite, e.g., Hospital in the Home).	**Age**	Allows filtering of patients by age. Single, multiple or all ages can be selected.
		First Nations Status	Ability to filter based on First Nations Status. Single, multiple or all statuses can be selected.
Flow Category	Allows filtering of the component by Flow LoS. Passive Bed, Passive Risk Bed or Patients with LOS < Flow LOS.	**Patients Shown**	Allows altering the component to display either **30**, **100** or **All** patients in the Admitted Patients table.

SystemView Logic

The following **SystemView Logic** is available in this component:

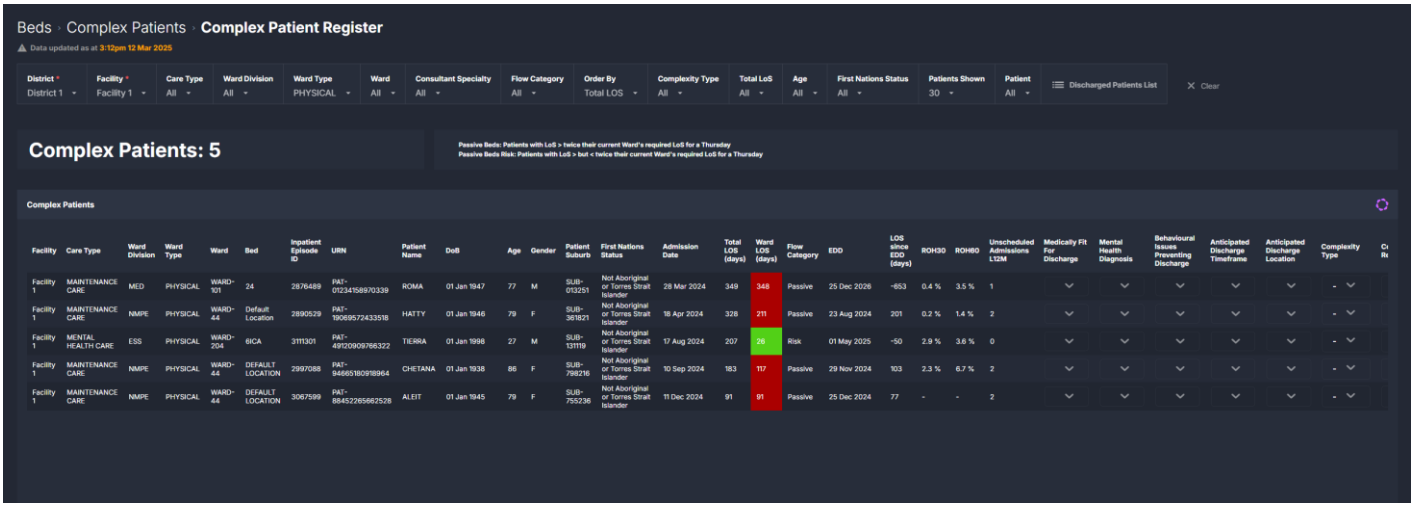
Logic	Explanation	Further Information
Flow Length of Stay (Flow LoS)	Calculation of the expected period of time a patient should stay on a ward to maintain optimal patient flow, based on historical demand. It helps identify patients who have exceeded or are at risk of exceeding the optimal flow length of stay.	Click here to learn more about interpreting Flow Los.
Risk of Hospitalisation (RoH)	Prediction used to estimate the likelihood that a patient will be readmitted to hospital within 30 or 60 days post-discharge. It helps identify patients who may require additional discharge planning or follow-up to reduce the risk of readmission.	Click here to learn more about interpreting RoH.

Component Tiles

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Admitted Patients Count		Count of all admitted patients as per applied filters.
Flow Category Definitions		Displays an explanation of the Flow Category displayed in the **Admitted Patients** table below. ▪ **Passive Beds:** Patients with a LoS greater than twice the expected LoS for their current ward. ▪ **Passive Bed Risk**: Patients with a LoS greater than the expected LoS but less than twice the expected LoS for their current ward.
Admitted Patients		Provides a detailed register of all admitted patients based on the applied filters. It includes key patient details such as care type, ward, ward type, division, and bed location. It also shows admission date, total length of stay (LoS) across the facility, ward LoS, and whether the patient falls into a **Passive Bed**, **Passive Bed Risk**, or **OK** status (Flow Category). Additional information includes the estimated discharge date, consultant, specialty, current diagnosis, and Risk of Hospitalisation (ROH) metrics. The **Complex Discharge** dropdown allows users to mark patients as a complex discharge by selecting "Y." Once saved, these patients are added to the Complex Patient Register for further review. When inputting data select **Save** in the bottom right-hand corner to update the changes.

Complex Patient Register

Complex Patient Register provides a list of patients identified as complex discharges based on user input from the Admitted Patient Register. It includes additional fields to capture the reasons for complexity, potential resolutions, discharge timeframes, and locations. This allows flow managers to respond early and implement strategies to reduce prolonged stays. Overly complex cases can be escalated to the Complex Patient Escalation List for further review. This tool supports inpatient management and discharge planning, improving overall hospital flow.



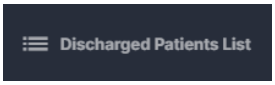
Filtering

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

Filter	Description	Filter	Description
Care type	Allows filtering of the component by Care type (e.g., Acute Care, Palliative Care)	**Complexity Type**	Allows filtering by the Complexity Type selected by the users (e.g., ACAT or NDIS)
Ward Type	Allows filtering of the component by ward type. **Physical** (onsite) or **Virtual** (offsite, e.g., Hospital in the Home).	**Age**	Allows filtering of patients by age. Single, multiple or all ages can be selected.
		First Nations Status	Ability to filter based on First Nations Status. Single, multiple or all statuses can be selected.
Flow Category	Allows filtering of the component by Flow LoS. Passive Bed, Passive Risk Bed or Patients with LOS < Flow LOS.	**Patients Shown**	Allows altering the component to display either **30**, **100** or **All** patients in the Admitted Patients table.
Order By	Allows options to sort the register by Total LOS, Ward LOS, ROH30, ROH60, EDD and Unscheduled Admissions in 12 months.	**Patient**	Allows filtering to specific patient based on name or Patient ID number. Single, multiple or all patients can be selected.

Buttons

The following buttons are available in this component.

Button	Screenshot	Action
Discharged Patients List		Clicking button displays patient-level data for all patients added to the Complex Patients Register and discharged within the last 12 months. It includes details such as the complex reasons recorded before discharge, length of stay beyond the estimated discharge date, and the actual discharge date.

SystemView Logic

The following **SystemView Logic** is available in this component:

Logic	Explanation	Further Information
Flow Length of Stay (Flow LoS)	Calculation of the expected period of time a patient should stay on a ward to maintain optimal patient flow, based on historical demand. It helps identify patients who have exceeded or are at risk of exceeding the optimal flow length of stay.	Click here to learn more about interpreting Flow Los.
Risk of Hospitalisation (RoH)	Prediction used to estimate the likelihood that a patient will be readmitted to hospital within 30 or 60 days post-discharge. It helps identify patients who may require additional discharge planning or follow-up to reduce the risk of readmission.	Click here to learn more about interpreting RoH.

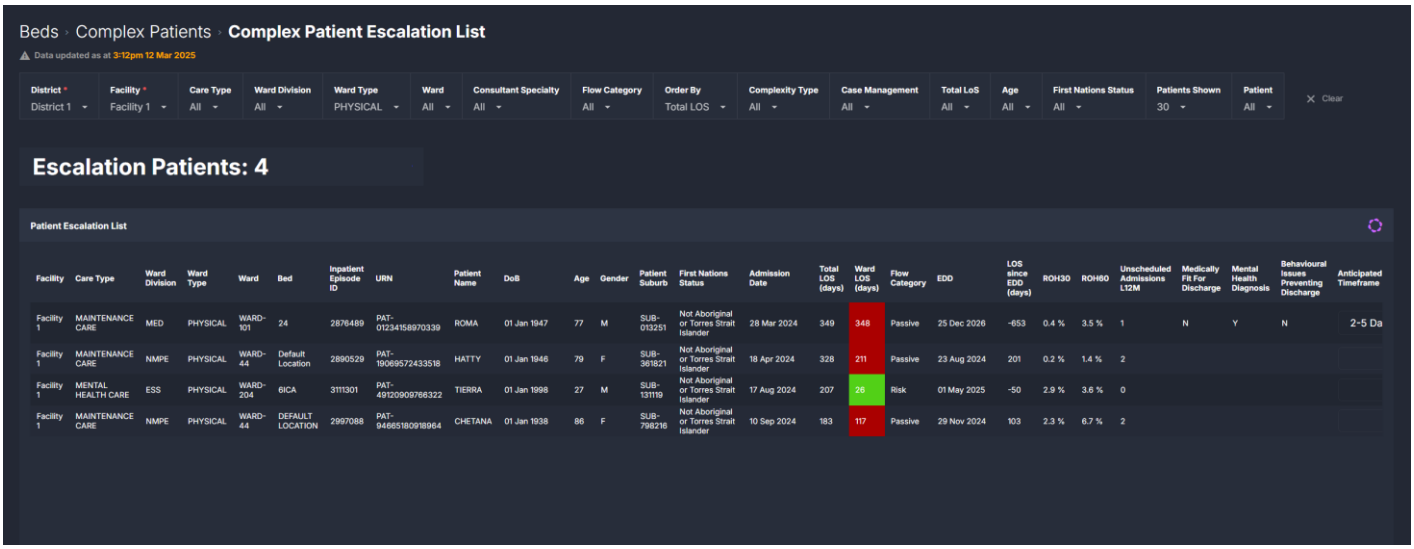
Component Tiles

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Complex Patients Count		Count of patients who have been identified by users as being complex.
Flow Category Definitions		Displays an explanation of the Flow Category displayed in the **Admitted Patients** table below. ▪ **Passive Beds:** Patients with a LoS greater than twice the expected LoS for their current ward. ▪ **Passive Bed Risk:** Patients with a LoS greater than the expected LoS but less than twice the expected LoS for their current ward.
Complex Patients		Table displays detailed patient-level data for patients identified as complex from the Admitted Patient Register. It includes key details like care type, ward, bed location, admission date, length of stay (LoS), flow category (Passive Bed, Passive Bed Risk), estimated discharge date (EDD), consultant, specialty, diagnosis, and Risk of Hospitalisation (ROH) metrics. Users can update patient status using checkboxes and dropdowns for: ▪ Medically Fit for Discharge ▪ Mental Health Diagnosis ▪ Behavioural Issues Preventing Discharge ▪ Anticipated Discharge Timeframe and Location ▪ Complexity Type (e.g., ACAT, NDIS, no accommodation)

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
		▪ Complexity Reason Free-text **Comment** box allows additional notes, and an **Accountability Officer** field tracks responsibility. The **Escalation List** dropdown allows users to flag high priority patients by selecting "Y." Once saved, these patients are added to the Complex Patient Escalation List for further review. When inputting data select Save in the bottom right-hand corner to update the changes.

Complex Patient Escalation List

Complex Patient Escalation List displays patients escalated from the Complex Patient Register for additional review and management. It provides detailed context around discharge complexity, including anticipated discharge timeframe, location, and complexity reasons. This allows staff to prioritise high-risk cases and implement targeted strategies to improve patient flow and discharge outcomes.



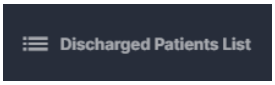
Filtering

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

Filter	Description	Filter	Description
Care type	Allows filtering of the component by Care type (e.g., Acute Care, Palliative Care)	**Complexity Type**	Allows filtering by the Complexity Type selected by the users (e.g., ACAT or NDIS)
Ward Type	Allows filtering of the component by ward type. **Physical** (onsite) or **Virtual** (offsite, e.g., Hospital in the Home).	**Age**	Allows filtering of patients by age. Single, multiple or all ages can be selected.
		First Nations Status	Ability to filter based on First Nations Status. Single, multiple or all statuses can be selected.
Flow Category	Allows filtering of the component by Flow LoS. Passive Bed, Passive Risk Bed or Patients with LOS < Flow LOS.	**Patients Shown**	Allows altering the component to display either **30**, **100** or **All** patients in the Admitted Patients table.
Order By	Allows options to sort the register by Total LOS, Ward LOS, ROH30, ROH60, EDD and Unscheduled Admissions in 12 months.	**Patient**	Allows filtering to specific patient based on name or Patient ID number. Single, multiple or all patients can be selected.

Buttons

The following buttons are available in this component.

Button	Screenshot	Action
Discharged Patients List		Clicking button displays patient-level data for all patients added to the Complex Patients Register and discharged within the last 12 months. It includes details such as the complex reasons recorded before discharge, length of stay beyond the estimated discharge date, and the actual discharge date.

SystemView Logic

The following **SystemView Logic** is available in this component:

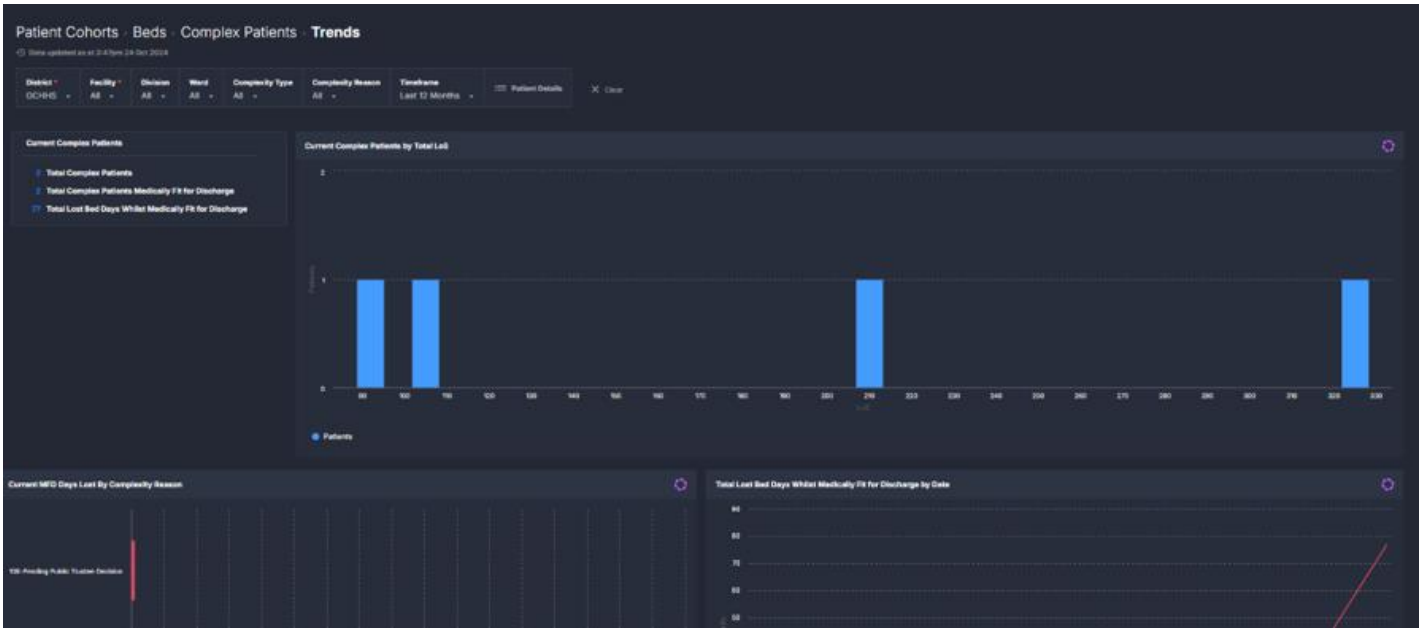
Logic	Explanation	Further Information
Flow Length of Stay (Flow LoS)	Calculation of the expected period of time a patient should stay on a ward to maintain optimal patient flow, based on historical demand. It helps identify patients who have exceeded or are at risk of exceeding the optimal flow length of stay.	Click here to learn more about interpreting Flow Los.
Risk of Hospitalisation (RoH)	Prediction used to estimate the likelihood that a patient will be readmitted to hospital within 30 or 60 days post-discharge. It helps identify patients who may require additional discharge planning or follow-up to reduce the risk of readmission.	Click here to learn more about interpreting RoH.

Component Tiles

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Escalation Patients Count		Count of patients who have been added to the Escalation List from the Complex Patient Register by users.
Patient Escalation List		Table displays detailed patient-level data for patients escalated from the Complex Patients Register. It includes key details like care type, ward, bed location, admission date, length of stay (LoS), flow category (Passive Bed, Passive Bed Risk), estimated discharge date (EDD), consultant, specialty, diagnosis, and Risk of Hospitalisation (ROH) metrics. Users can update patient status using dropdowns for Anticipated Discharge Timeframe and Location. The **Case Management Status** dropdown allows users to flag whether patients are: ▪ Escalated ▪ Ready for Escalation ▪ Under Review When inputting data select Save in the bottom right-hand corner to update the changes.

Trends

Trends in the **Complex Patients** component has been designed to provide a high-level summary of complex patients and the reasons they are classified as complex. It enables users to track complexity trends over time, monitor medically fit for discharge (MFD) statuses, and identify common barriers to discharge. By visualising changes in complexity across wards and divisions, this component supports planning, resource allocation, and targeted intervention efforts.



Filtering

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

Filter	Description	Filter	Description
Division	Filters the component by hospital division.	**Complexity Reason**	Allows filtering by the Complexity Reason within the Complexity Type.
Ward	Filters the component to a specific ward, multiple wards or all wards.	**Timeframe**	Allows filtering of the historical charts to reflect data from within the selected period: Current Financial Year, Last 18 Months, Last 12 Months, Last 6 Months or Last 3 Months.
Complexity Type	Allows filtering by the Complexity Type (e.g., ACAT or NDIS).		

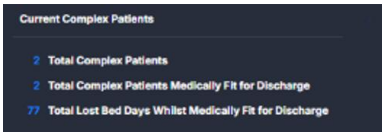
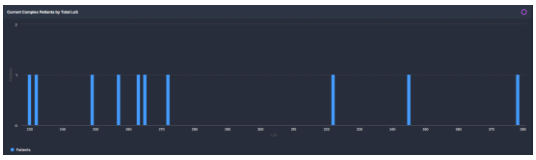
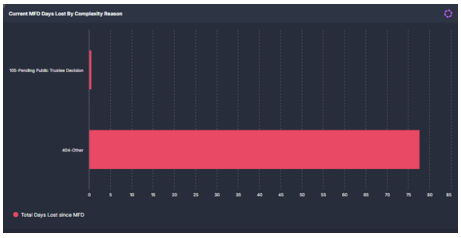
Buttons

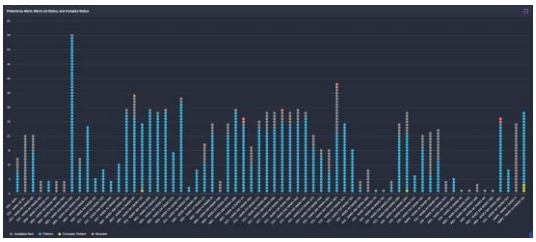
The following buttons are available in this component.

Button	Screenshot	Action
Discharged Patients List	Patient Details	Clicking the **Patient Details** button opens two patient-level lists: **Current Complex Patients List** Displays all currently admitted patients flagged as complex. Includes patient demographics, admission details, current diagnosis, length of stay, estimated discharge date (EDD), and complexity information entered by users such as consultant, specialty, complexity type and reason. **Historical Complex Patients List** Displays all patients who were marked as complex during

Button	Screenshot	Action
		the selected timeframe. Includes the same details as the current list, allowing users to analyse past complexity cases for trends or service planning.

Component Tiles

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Current Complex Patients		Displays a summary of key metrics related to current complex patients: ▪ **Total Complex Patients** The number of patients flagged as complex in the Admitted and Complex Patients Reigster components. ▪ **Total Complex Patients Medically Fit for Discharge** Of those, how many have been identified as medically fit for discharge. ▪ **Total Lost Bed Days Whilst Medically Fit for Discharge** The cumulative number of bed days occupied by patients who are medically fit for discharge but remain in hospital due to external factors (e.g., awaiting transfer or support services).
Current Complex Patients by Total LoS		Displays the current complex patient cohort, grouped by their **Total Length of Stay (LoS)** in days.
Current MFD Days Lost by Complexity Reason		Displays the total number of bed days lost since each complex patient was marked as **Medically Fit for Discharge (MFD)**, broken down by the identified complexity reason. It helps highlight the key drivers delaying discharge.
Current Complex Patients by Complexity Reason		Displays the number of current complex patients grouped by their **complexity reason**, and is broken down by: ▪ Complex Patients **not medically fit for discharge** ▪ Compelx Patients who **are medically fit for discharge** but remain in hospital due to external factors.
Total Lost Bed Days Whilst Medically Fit for Discharge by Date		Displays the historical trend of total complex patient occupancy within the selected timeframe, along with the proportion of those complex patients identified as medically fit for discharge.

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Patients by Ward, Ward LoS, and Complex Status		Displays current inpatient bed occupancy and availability across each ward, flagging beds occupied by complex patients by: ▪ Complex Patient **not ready for discharge** ▪ Complex Patient **medically fit for discharge** All other beds are displayed as: ▪ Available bed ▪ Patient not flagged as complex ▪ Boarder patient Hovering over an occupied bed displays patient name, bed number, and ward length of stay (in days). 

Inpatient Occupancy Forecaster

Live Inpatient Occupancy Forecast

Live Inpatient Occupancy Forecast provides a forecast of inpatient occupancy at hospital, division and ward level. It calculates predicted lengths of stay for current inpatients based on their admission length, admitting specialty and ward. The forecasting also accounts for scheduled admissions and estimated demand based on historical activity and key data modelling techniques.

Filtering

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

Filter	Description	Filter	Description
Ward Group	Allows filtering of component by ward group: **Main** (inpatient overnight wards used for patient flow) or **Other** (includes non-overnight wards like Medical Day Units).	**Ward**	Allows filtering of component to Ward(s) level.
Type	Select mapped bed **Type**(s). Examples include **Standard Beds** and **Special Purpose Beds**.	**Forecast Days**	Select number of days (1-28) to forecast ahead in this component.

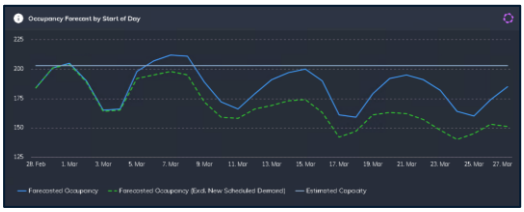
Buttons

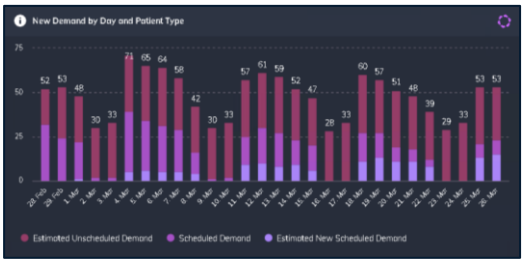
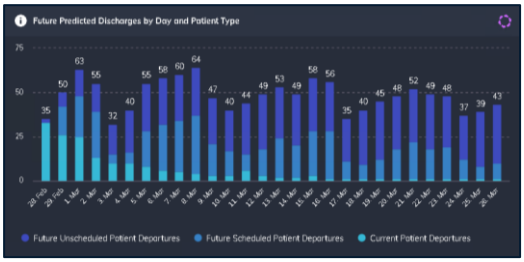
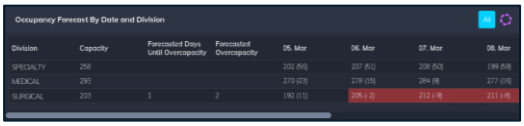
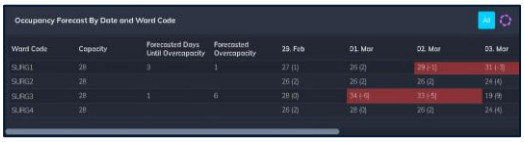
The following buttons are available in this component.

Button	Screenshot	Action
Current Patient Details		Clicking button displays: **Current Patients by Total LoS** Distribution of filtered inpatients by their **Total LoS**. Click on a bar (e.g., **LoS 10**) to see those patients' details. 

Button	Screenshot	Action
		Current Patient List List of filtered current inpatients with key details such as **Ward, Bed, Admission Date** and **LoS**.
Show Elective Surgery Patients		Clicking button displays: **Planned Admissions by Ward & Scheduled Admission Date** Number of planned admissions for the filtered ward(s) for the next several weeks.  **Patient Details – All Planned Admissions** List of planned admissions for the filtered ward(s) with key details such as **Planned Arrival Ward** and **Operation Date**.

Component Tiles

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Occupancy Forecast Metrics		Summary of occupancy, capacity and forecasts: Opening Midnight Occupancy Number of beds occupied at the most recent midnight census. Current Bed Capacity The total number of **Current Open & Available Beds** configured in the Bed Capacity Monitor. Current Occupancy Balance **Current Midnight Occupancy** subtracted from **Current Bed Capacity**. This is indicative of your current bed availability. Forecasted Days Until Overcapacity Forecasted days until **Current Bed Capacity** is exceeded. Forecasted Occupancy When Overcapacity Occupancy upon reaching forecasted overcapacity. Forecasted Overcapacity **Current Bed Capacity** subtracted from **Forecasted Occupancy When Overcapacity**. This is indicative of your forecasted bed shortfall.
Occupancy Forecast by Start of Day		Daily occupancy for the selected forecast period. Forecasted Occupancy provides a forecast that accounts for unknown scheduled bookings. Forecasted Occupancy (Excl. New Scheduled Demand) provides a forecast that only accounts for current inpatients and those currently scheduled to come in. Estimated Capacity represents the bed capacity configured in the Bed Capacity Monitor. Clicking any datapoint on this chart displays: **Current Patients with High Risk of Remaining at Forecast Date**

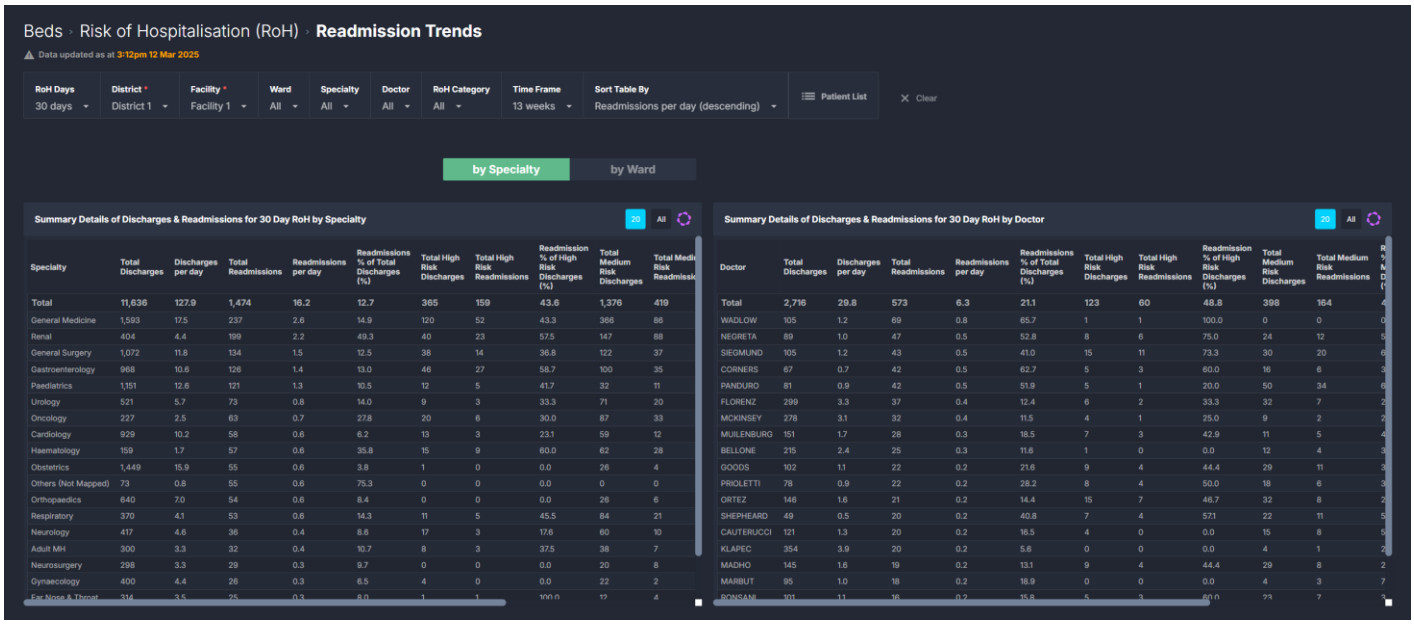
Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
		List of inpatients with a predicted discharge date on or after the selected date. **Elective Surgery Bookings that Arrive Before Forecast Date** List of post-surgical admissions with a planned admission date on or prior to the selected date.
New Demand by Day and Patient Type		Daily demand for the selected forecast period. Estimated Unscheduled Demand represents the number of predicted unscheduled arrivals. Scheduled Demand represents the number of current elective surgery patients that are scheduled for admission during the forecast period. Estimated New Scheduled Demand represents predicted post-surgical demand. Clicking any datapoint on this chart displays: **Scheduled Patient Arrivals at Forecast Date** List of elective surgery patients scheduled for admission on the selected date. **Current Patients with Predicted Discharge Date at Forecast Date** List of inpatients predicted to discharge on the selected date. **Scheduled Patient Departures at Forecast Date** List of elective surgery patients due to discharge on the selected date. This is calculated using planned admission date and estimated stay length.
Future Predicted Discharges by Day and Patient Type		Daily discharges for the selected forecast period. Future Unscheduled Patient Departures represents the number of unscheduled arrivals predicted to discharge during the forecast period. Future Scheduled Patient Departures represents the number of planned post-surgical admissions that are predicted to discharge during the forecast period. Current Patient Departures represents the number of current patients that are predicted to discharge during the forecast period. Clicking any datapoint on this chart displays the same 3 lists as described above in **New Demand by Day and Patient Type**.
Occupancy Forecast by Date and Division & Occupancy Forecast by Date and Ward Code	 	Outline of each division and ward's capacity and predicted daily occupancy for the forecast period. **Capacity** Each division and ward's bed capacity as configured in the Bed Capacity Monitor. **Forecasted Days Until Overcapacity** Days until a shortfall of beds is forecasted to occur. If blank, this means no upcoming shortfall is predicted. **Forecasted Overcapacity** The bed shortfall on the first day that is forecasted for overcapacity. **Daily Forecast** The predicted daily occupancy and balance (in brackets) over the forecast period. Examples: **192 (11)** – 192 occupied beds and 11 available beds. **27 (1)** – 27 occupied beds and 1 available bed.

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
		205 (-2) –205 occupied beds and a shortfall of 2 beds. Days with overcapacity are shaded red. Clicking any day in this table displays the same 2 lists as described above in **Occupancy Forecast by Start of Day**.

Risk of Hospitalisation (RoH)

Readmission Trends

Readmission Trends has been designed to understand how often patients return to hospital within 30 or 60 days after discharge, based on whether they were considered at a high, medium or low risk of readmission. It provides a clear view of overall readmission rates across the facility, specialty and ward level, helping to identify trends over time and spot high-risk patient cohorts. This component also allows access to patient-level lists to review who was readmitted and who wasn't and supports review of how accurate the RoH predictions have been at the specialty and doctor level.



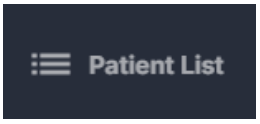
Filtering

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

Filter	Description	Filter	Description
RoH Days	Toggles the view of the component between **30 day** and **60 day** RoH trends.	**RoH Category**	Filters component by RoH category (**High**, **Medium**, **Low**) with the option to view all or select one category.
Ward	Allows filtering of the component to view RoH trends by ward. View all wards or select a single ward.	**Time Frame**	Updates the component to display data for the last 13 weeks or last 26 weeks.
Specialty	Allows filtering of the component to view RoH trends by specialty. View all specialties or select a single specialty.	**Sort Table By**	Allows tables to be sorted by either: **Number of readmissions per day (descending)** or **Percentage of discharges that were readmitted (descending)**.
Doctor	Allows filtering of the component to view RoH trend by doctor. View all doctors or select a single doctor.		

Buttons

The following buttons are available in this component.

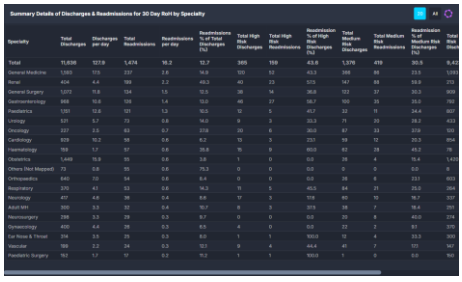
Button	Screenshot	Action
Patient List		Clicking button displays two lists of discharged patient details: **Discharged Patient Details That Were Readmitted in 30/60 Days** Lists patients who were discharged and then readmitted within 30 or 60 days. It includes key details such as patient information, risk of hospitalisation percentage at discharge, discharge date, and readmission date. **Discharged Patient Details That Were Not Readmitted in 30/60 Days** Lists patients who were discharged but not readmitted within 30 or 60 days. It includes patient details, risk of hospitalisation percentage at discharge, discharge date, ward, and specialty.
By Specialty / By Ward		Clicking this button switches the table view below. It updates the **Summary Details of Discharge & Readmissions for 30/60 Day RoH** table to display data either by specialty or by ward.

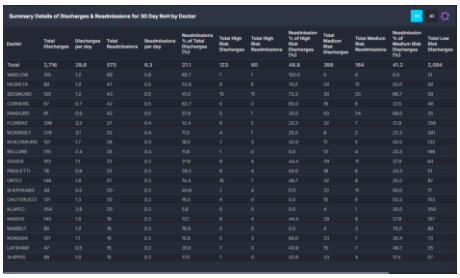
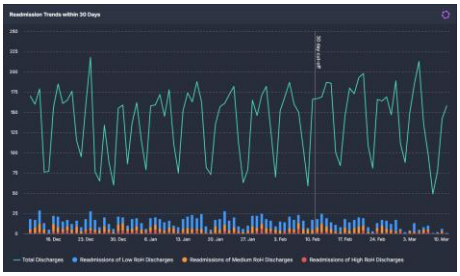
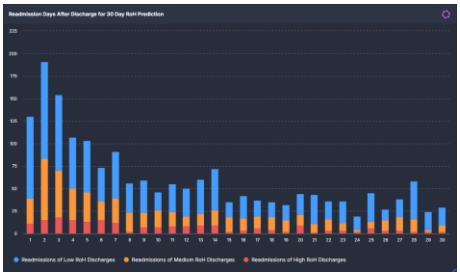
SystemView Logic

The following **SystemView Logic** is used in this component:

Logic	Explanation	Further Information
Risk of Hospitalisation (RoH)	Prediction used to estimate the likelihood that a patient will be readmitted to hospital within 30 or 60 days post-discharge. It helps identify patients who may require additional discharge planning or follow-up to reduce the risk of readmission.	Click here to learn more about interpreting RoH.

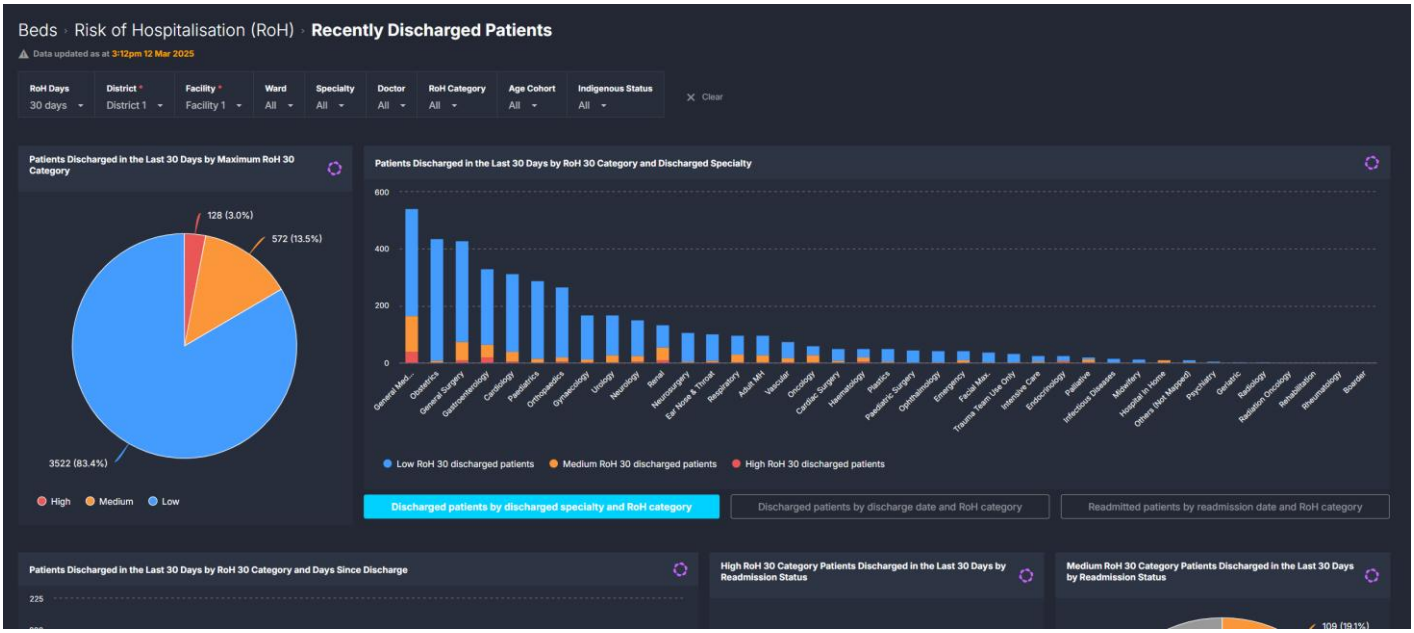
Component Tiles

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Summary Details of Discharges & Readmissions for 30/60 Day RoH by Specialty/Ward		Displays a summary of discharge and readmission data, grouped by risk category: ▪ High ▪ Medium ▪ Low It displays total discharges, total readmissions (as a count and percentage of total discharges), and how many high, medium, and low-risk discharges resulted in a readmission. This table can be switched between **Specialty** and **Ward** views using the **Specialty/Ward** button.

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Summary Details of Discharges and Readmissions for 30/60 Day RoH by Doctor		Displays a summary of discharge and readmission data by doctor, grouped by risk category: ▪ High ▪ Medium ▪ Low It displays total discharges, total readmissions (as a count and percentage of total discharges), and how many high, medium, and low-risk discharges resulted in a readmission.
Readmission Trends within 30/60 Days		Displays the trends of total discharges over time, compared with a stacked bar analysis of readmissions by risk category: ▪ Readmission of **Low** RoH Discharges ▪ Readmissions of **Medium** RoH Discharges ▪ Readmissions of **High** RoH Discarges It provides a clear visual comparison of discharge volume and the associated readmission risk. Clicking on a day in the chart opens two detailed patient lists: **Discharged Patients Readmitted in 30/60 Days:** Includes patients who were readmitted after discharge on the selected day. Displays patient details, RoH percentage at discharge, discharge date, and readmission date. **Discharged Patients Not Readmitted in 30/60 Days:** Includes those not readmitted. Displays patient details, RoH percentage at discharge, discharge date, ward, and specialty.
Readmission Days after Discharge for 30/60 Day RoH Prediction		Displays the number of readmissions grouped by the **number of days between discharge and readmission**. It displays the volume of readmissions by risk category: ▪ Low ▪ Medium ▪ High Clicking a bar in the chart opens: **Discharged Patients Readmitted in 30/60 Days** List of patients showing patient details including their RoH percentage at discharge, discharge date, and readmission date.

Recently Discharged Patients

Recently Discharged Patients has been designed to provide a retrospective view of patients recently discharged from hospital, with a focus on their predicted risk of readmission within 30 or 60 days. Using RoH categories – low, medium, and high – it supports users to explore discharge volumes, what individual patient's predicted risk of readmission was at the time of discharge, and actual readmission outcomes over time. The component enables more informed planning, follow-up care, and evaluation of discharge effectiveness. Patient lists are also included in component to enable users to analyse row-by-row patient-level details.



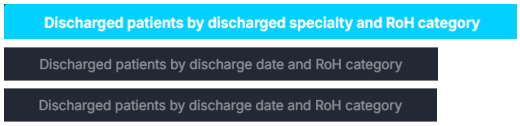
Filtering

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

Filter	Description	Filter	Description
RoH Days	Toggles the view of the component between **30 day** and **60 day** RoH trends.	**RoH Category**	Filters component by RoH category (**High**, **Medium**, **Low**) with the option to view all or select one category.
Ward	Allows filtering of the component to ward level. View all wards or select a single ward.	**Age Cohort**	Filters the component data by patient age cohort. Select all or a single age cohort.
Specialty	Allows filtering of the component to specialty level. View all specialties or select a single specialty.	**Indigenous Status**	Filters the component data by Indigenous status. Select all or a single status.
Doctor	Allows filtering of the component to doctor level. View all doctors or select a single doctor.		

Buttons

The following buttons are available in this component.

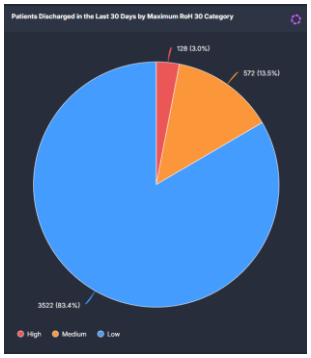
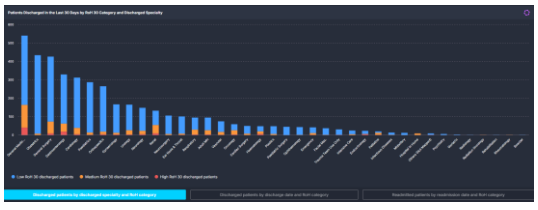
Button	Screenshot	Action
Chart View		These buttons allow you to **switch the chart view** on the right-hand side of the component (next to the pie chart). Each option displays the RoH status of discharged patients using a different grouping: ▪ Discharged patients by discharged specialty and RoH category (Selected by default) ▪ Discharged patients by discharge date and RoH category ▪ Readmitted patients by readmission date and RoH category

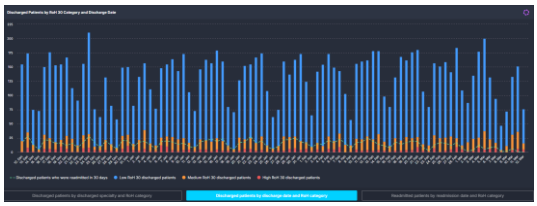
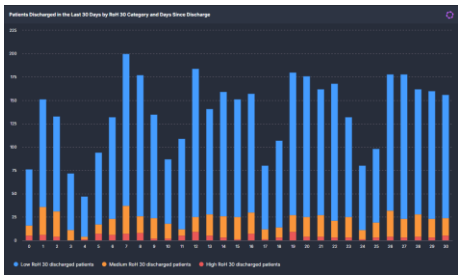
SystemView Logic

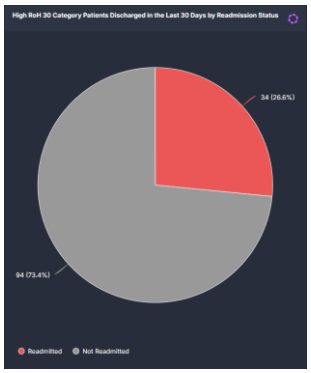
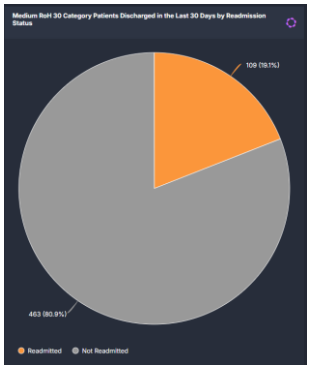
The following **SystemView Logic** is used in this component:

Logic	Explanation	Further Information
Risk of Hospitalisation (RoH)	Prediction used to estimate the likelihood that a patient will be readmitted to hospital within 30 or 60 days post-discharge. It helps identify patients who may require additional discharge planning or follow-up to reduce the risk of readmission.	Click here to learn more about interpreting RoH.

Component Tiles

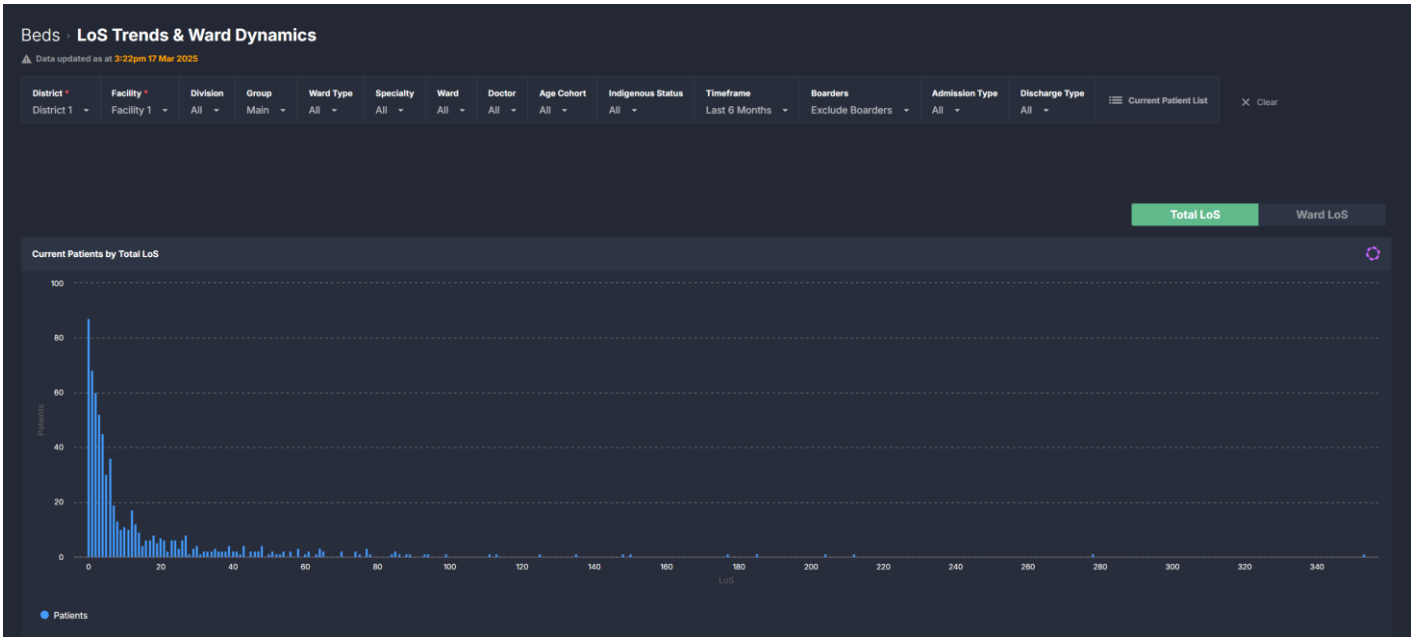
Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Patients Discharged in the Last 30/60 Days by Maximum RoH 30/60 Category		Displays a pie chart of the number and percentage of patients that have been discharged in the last 30/60 days grouped by the following RoH categories: ▪ High ▪ Medium ▪ Low
Patients Discharged in the Last 30/60 Days by RoH 30/60 Category and Discharged Specialty		Displays the number of patients discharged in the last 30 or 60 days, grouped by their discharged specialty and RoH at 30/60 days category: ▪ **Low** Risk Patients ▪ **Medium** Risk Patients ▪ **High** Risk Patients This chart helps identify where larger numbers of discharges and higher proportions of at-risk patients are occurring. Areas with more discharges often reflect larger services, while higher-risk discharges can indicate specialties that have patients with more complex care needs. This can support targeted follow-up or review.

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Discharged Patients by RoH 30/60 Category and Discharge Date		Displays all patients discharged over the past 13 weeks by day, grouped by their RoH at 30/60 days category at the time of discharge. Daily discharges are broken down into RoH 30/60 Category: ▪ **Low** Risk Patients ▪ **Medium** Risk Patients ▪ **High** Risk Patients The trend line shows how many of those: ▪ Discharged patients were readmitted within 30/60 days Helping users compare predicted risk with actual outcomes. Clicking on a day in the chart opens two detailed patient lists: **Discharged Patients Readmitted in 30/60 Days** Includes patient details for those discharged on the selected date who were readmitted, RoH percentage at discharge, discharge date, and readmission date. **Discharged Patients Not Readmitted in 30/60 Days** Includes patient details for those discharged on the selected date who were not readmitted, RoH percentage at discharge, discharge date, ward, and specialty.
30/60 Day Readmissions by Readmission Date and RoH Category		Displays all patients who were readmitted within 30/60 days of their discharge date by day over the past 13 weeks. Daily readmissions are broken down into RoH 30/60 Category: ▪ **Low** Risk Patients ▪ **Medium** Risk Patients ▪ **High** Risk Patients Clicking on a day in the chart opens a detailed patient list: **Discharged Patients Readmitted in 30/60 Days** Includes patient details for those readmitted on the selected date with their original discharge date and RoH percentage at discharge.
Patients Discharged in the Last 30/60 Days by RoH 30/60 Category and Days Since Discharge		Displays the number of discharged patients by how many days ago they were discharged, broken by their RoH 30/60 Category at the time of discharge: ▪ **Low** Risk Patients ▪ **Medium** Risk Patients ▪ **High** Risk Patients This helps track how many recent discharges are still within the 30- or 60-day high-risk window and highlights how many medium- and high-risk discharges are still within their risk period, helping to monitor and potentially intervene with these patients before they re-present. **Clicking a bar** in this chart filters and updates the following charts in the component to reflect only patients within the selected days since discharge group.

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
High RoH 30/60 Category Patients Discharged in the Last 30/60 Days by Readmission Status		This pie chart displays the number and percentage of high risk of rehospitalisation at 30/60 days patients who were discharged in the past 30/60 days, grouped by: ▪ Readmitted ▪ Not Readmitted
Medium RoH 30/60 Category Patients Discharged in the Last 30/60 Days by Readmission Status		This pie chart displays the number and percentage of medium risk of rehospitalisation at 30/60 days patients who were discharged in the past 30/60 days, grouped by: ▪ Readmitted ▪ Not Readmitted
Patients discharged in the last 30/60 days who have not been readmitted		Displays list of all patients discharged in the past 30/60 days who **have not been readmitted**. It includes key information such as patient details and demographics, RoH scores at discharge, days since discharge, discharge specialty and doctor, and length of stay.
Patients discharged in the last 30/60 days who have been readmitted		Displays list of all patients discharged in the past 30/60 days who **have been readmitted**. It includes key information such as patient details and demographics, RoH scores at discharge, days since discharge, discharge specialty and doctor, and length of stay.

LoS Trends & Ward Dynamics

Length of Stay (LoS) Trends & Ward Dynamics provides a detailed view of inpatient occupancy, admissions, discharges, and Los trends over the past 18 months. It enables users to monitor performance, identify patterns in ward behaviour, and support service improvement planning. By analysing LoS data, allows users to identify high risk patients and implement complex patient pathways to reduce the risk of extended stays. This component also helps forecast demand, manage patient flow, and develop strategies to optimise capacity and resource allocation at the Division, Ward, Specialty, and Doctor level.



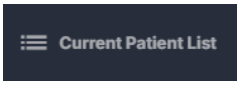
Filtering

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

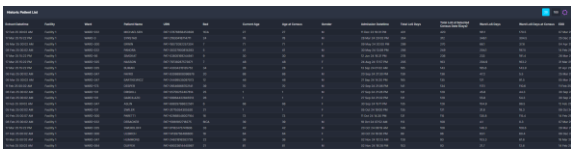
Filter	Description	Filter	Description
Division	Filters the component data by division. Select all divisions or a single division.	**Age Cohort**	Filters the component data by patient age cohort. Select all or a single age cohort.
Group	Allows filtering of component by ward group: **Main** (inpatient overnight wards used for patient flow) or **Other** (includes non-overnight wards like Medical Day Units).	**Indigenous Status**	Filters the component data by Indigenous status. Select all or a single status.
		Timeframe	Adjusts the historical trend charts to display data from the past 3, 6, 12, or 18 months.
Ward Type	Allows filtering of the component by ward type: **Physical** (onsite) or **Virtual** (offsite, e.g., Hospital in the Home).	**Boarders**	Includes or excludes boarder patients in the displayed metrics.
Specialty	Filters the component data by specialty. Select all, multiple, or a single specialty.	**Admissions Type**	Filters the component data by admission type: **Hospital** (admitted via the Emergency Department or scheduled pathways) or **Ward** (transferred from another ward).
Ward	Filters the component data by ward. Select all, multiple, or a single ward.	**Discharge Type**	Filters the component data by discharge type: **Home** (discharged to home) or **Ward** (transferred to another ward).
Doctor	Filters the component data by doctor. Select all, multiple, or a single doctor.		

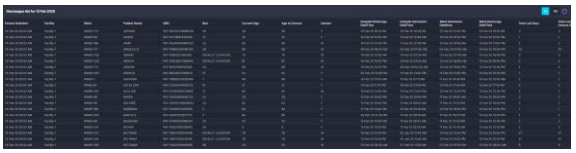
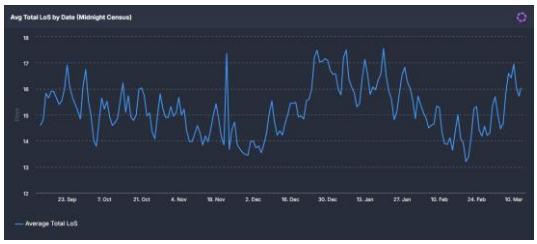
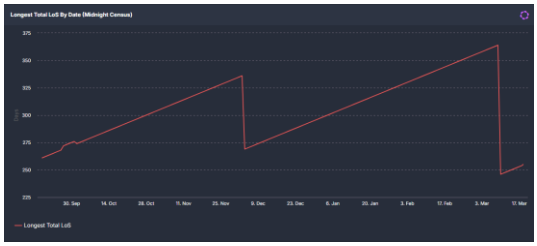
Buttons

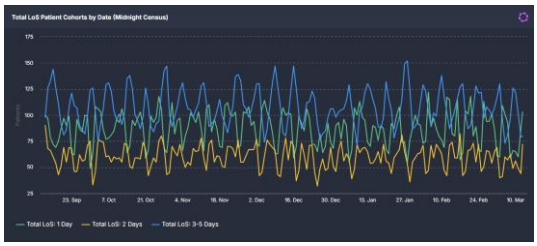
The following buttons are available in this component.

Button	Screenshot	Action
Current Patient List		Clicking button displays: **Current Patient List** List of all current patients within the filtered selection, organised by longest LoS at the top. Includes key details such as patient details, admission date and time, current ward and bed, consultant, and current diagnosis. 
Total LoS / Ward LoS		Toggles the view of the charts in this component to display patients by their total facility LoS or by the LoS on their current ward.

Component Tiles

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Current Patients by Total LoS / Ward LoS		Displays the total number of current patients distributed by the number of days they have occupied a bed. *Tip:* Selecting a bar on the chart will display a **Current Patient List** of all current patients with a LoS matching the number of days in the selected bar. 
Occupancy by Date		Displays a historical trend of bed occupancy, showing the number of occupied beds against the total number of available beds at midnight. The trend line reflects the historical percentage of bed occupancy over time. *Tip:* Clicking on a specific point on the chart opens a **Historic Patient List** of all patients who were occupying a bed at the selected date.  *Note:* Clicking the ⓘ in the top left-hand corner of this chart provides an overview of the wards linked to each specialty. Selecting a specialty filter will adjust this chart to reflect data based on the specialty-related wards listed in the table.

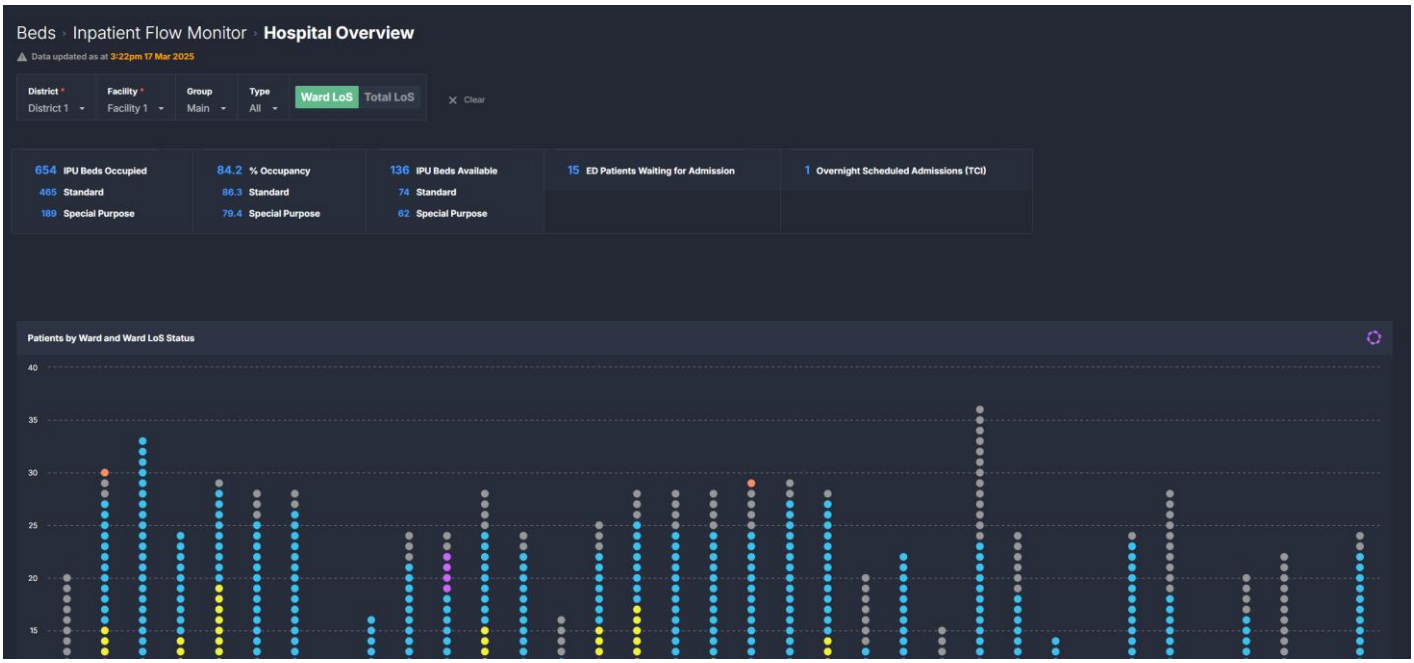
Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Admissions & Discharges		Displays the historical day-by-day trend of admissions and discharges, along with the net balance of admissions versus discharges. ▪ Admissions ▪ Discharges ▪ Negative balance (more discharges than admissions) ▪ Positive balance (more admissions than discharges) *Tip:* Clicking on a point on the admissions trendline will open an **Admissions Patient List** for the selected day.  Clicking on a point on the discharges trendline will open a **Discharges Patient List** for the selected day. 
Average Total / Ward LoS by Date		Displays a historical trend for the average LoS of all patients. *Tip:* Clicking on a point in this chart will open a **Historic Patient List** of all patients who occupied a bed on the selected day. 
Longest Total / Ward LoS by Date		Displays the historical trend of the longest LoS based on the single patient with the longest LoS at the time. Once that patient is discharged, the next longest-staying patient will take their place on the trend chart. *Tip:* Clicking on a point in the chart opens a **Historic Patient List** of all patients who occupied a bed on the selected day, organised with the longest-staying patient at the top. 

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Total / Ward LoS Patient Cohorts by Date		Displays a historical trend of all patients with a LoS that fits into one of the following cohort groups: ■ LoS = 1 day ■ LoS = 2 days ■ LoS = 3–5 days *Tip:* Selecting a point on any of the cohort trend lines will open: **Current Patient List** of all patients with a current LoS that falls within the selected cohort.  **Historic Patient List** of all patients who were occupying a bed and fit into the selected cohort LoS group on the selected day. 
Total / Ward LoS Patient Cohorts by Date		Displays a historical trend of all patients with a LoS that fits into one of the following cohort groups: ■ LoS = 6-14 days ■ LoS = 15-30 days ■ LoS = > 30 days *Tip:* Selecting a point on any of the cohort trend lines will open: **Current Patient List** of all patients with a current LoS that falls within the selected cohort.  **Historic Patient List** of all patients who were occupying a bed and fit into the selected cohort LoS group on the selected day. 

Inpatient Flow Monitor

Hospital Overview

Hospital Overview provides a live analysis of inpatient occupancy levels across the facility. It offers a whole-of-hospital view of current bed occupancy, including the number of occupied and available beds, with a breakdown of standard and special-purpose beds. It also identifies patients with a higher length of stay than expected based on clinical peer groups, using simple color-coded visualisations to highlight potential patient flow issues.



Filtering

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

Filter	Description	Filter	Description
Group	Allows filtering of component by ward group: **Main** (inpatient overnight wards used for patient flow) or **Other** (includes non-overnight wards like Medical Day Units).	**Type**	Filters the component data to bed type: **Standard Beds**, **Special Purpose Beds**, and **Mental Health (MH) Beds**.

Buttons

The following buttons are available in this component.

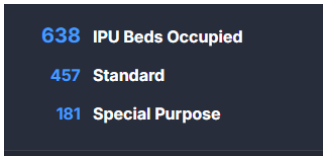
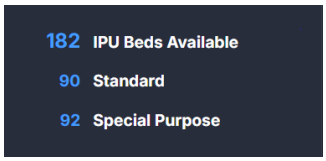
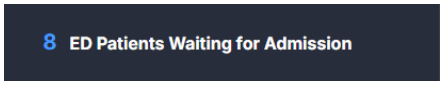
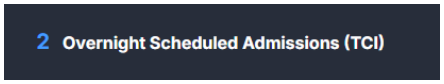
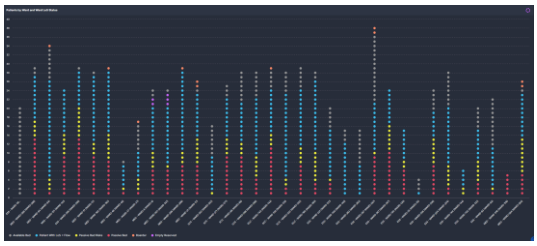
Button	Screenshot	Action
Ward LoS / Total LoS		Toggles the chart view below to display bed occupancy based on either the number of days patients have been **occupying a bed on the current ward** or their **total length of stay (LoS) in the hospital** or facility.

SystemView Logic

The following **SystemView Logic** is available in this component:

Logic	Explanation	Further Information
Flow Length of Stay (Flow LoS)	Calculation of the expected period of time a patient should stay on a ward to maintain optimal patient flow, based on historical demand. It helps identify patients who have exceeded or are at risk of exceeding the optimal flow length of stay.	Click here to learn more about interpreting Flow Los.

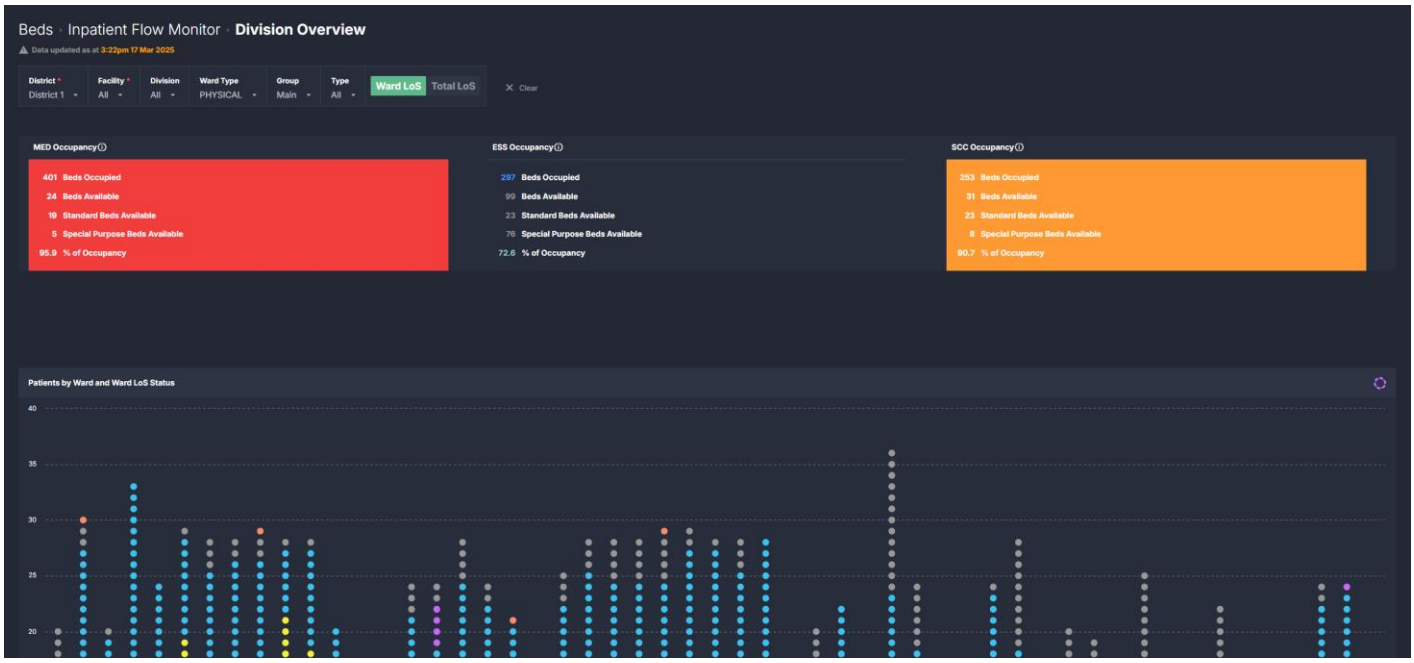
Component Tiles

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Bed Occupancy Summary		Displays the total number of currently occupied beds, with a breakdown of **Standard** and **Special Purpose** beds.
Bed Occupancy %		Displays the current occupancy percentage, with a breakdown of **Standard** and **Special Purpose** beds.
Bed Availability Summary		Displays the total number of currently available beds, with a breakdown of **Standard** and **Special Purpose** beds.
ED Patients Waiting for Admission		Displays the number of patients currently in the Emergency Department waiting for admission to a bed.
Overnight Scheduled Admissions (TCI)		Displays the number of patients to come in (TCI) with a planned scheduled admissions for an overnight stay.
Patients by Ward and Ward LoS Status		Displays visual representation of occupied, reserved, and available inpatient beds, displaying bed availability and occupancy across each ward in the hospital. It offers an overview of each patient and their Flow LoS status in each ward: ▪ Available bed ▪ Patient with a ward LoS below the ward's Flow LoS ▪ **Passive Bed Risk** Patient with a ward LoS above but less than double the ward's Flow LoS ▪ **Passive Bed** Patient with a ward LoS at or more than double the ward's Flow LoS ▪ **Boarder patient** Someone staying with an inpatient, such as a family member ▪ Reserved bed *Tip:* Clicking on a patient data point in the chart opens a **Current Patient List** for the selected ward, showing key details such as patient name, bed

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
		number, total LoS, ward LoS, consultant, current diagnosis, and risk of hospitalisation metrics. 

Division Overview

Division Overview component provides a live analysis of inpatient occupancy levels by division. It offers a clear view of current bed occupancy, including the number of occupied and available beds, with a breakdown of standard and special-purpose beds. The component helps identify patients with a higher length of stay than expected based on clinical peer groups, supporting improved patient flow and capacity management across hospital directorates.



Filtering

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

Filter	Description	Filter	Description
Division	Filters the component data by division. Select all divisions or a single division.	**Ward Type**	Allows filtering of the component by ward type: **Physical** (onsite) or **Virtual** (offsite, e.g., Hospital in the Home).
Group	Allows filtering of component by ward group: **Main** (inpatient overnight wards used for patient flow) or **Other** (includes non-overnight wards like Medical Day Units).	**Type**	Filters the component data to bed type: **Standard Beds**, **Special Purpose Beds**, and **Mental Health (MH) Beds**.

Buttons

The following buttons are available in this component.

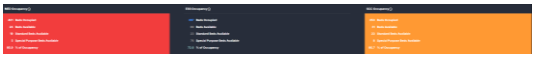
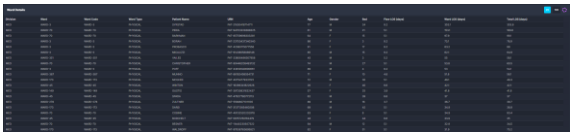
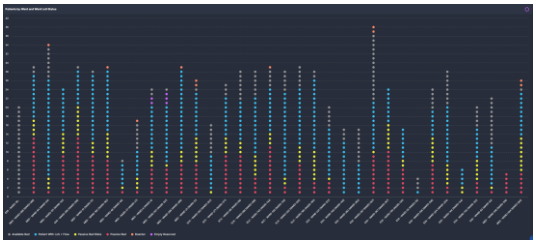
Button	Screenshot	Action
Ward LoS / Total LoS	Ward LoS Total LoS	Toggles the chart view below to display bed occupancy based on either the number of days patients have been **occupying a bed on the current ward** or their **total length of stay (LoS) in the hospital** or facility.

SystemView Logic

The following **SystemView Logic** is available in this component:

Logic	Explanation	Further Information
Flow Length of Stay (Flow LoS)	Calculation of the expected period of time a patient should stay on a ward to maintain optimal patient flow, based on historical demand. It helps identify patients who have exceeded or are at risk of exceeding the optimal flow length of stay.	Click here to learn more about interpreting Flow Los.

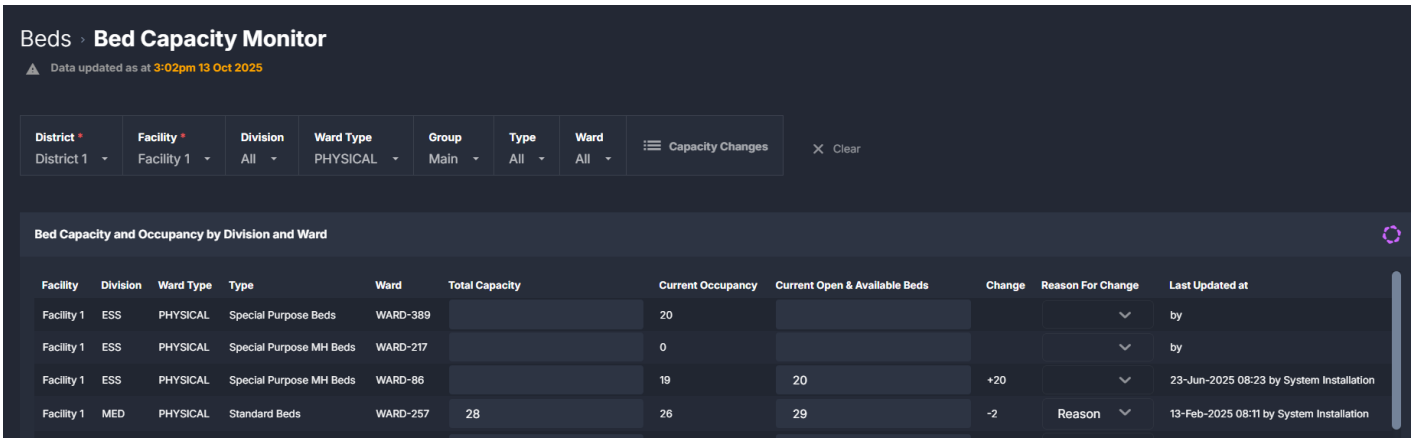
Component Tiles

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Division Summary		Displays a summary of bed occupancy broken down by division, showing the number of occupied beds, available beds (with a breakdown of standard and special-purpose beds), and the percentage of occupancy. The tile colour indicates occupancy risk: ▪ Division occupancy >93% ▪ Division occupancy >85% ▪ Division occupancy ≤85% *Tip:* Selecting the ⓘ on a division's tile opens a **Ward Details** patient list of all patients currently occupying a bed within the division. This includes key details such as patient information, their current ward and bed, patients' length of stay, and the ward's Flow LoS. 
Patients by Ward and Ward LoS Status		Displays visual representation of occupied, reserved, and available inpatient beds, displaying bed availability and occupancy across each ward in the hospital. It offers an overview of each patient and their Flow LoS status in each ward: ▪ Available bed ▪ Patient with a ward LoS below the ward's Flow LoS ▪ **Passive Bed Risk** Patient with a ward LoS above but less than double the ward's Flow LoS ▪ **Passive Bed** Patient with a ward LoS at or more than double the ward's Flow LoS ▪ **Boarder patient** Someone staying with an inpatient, such as a family member ▪ Reserved bed *Tip:* Clicking on a patient data point in the chart opens a **Current Patient List** for the selected ward, showing key details such as patient name, bed number, total LoS, ward LoS, consultant, current diagnosis, and risk of hospitalisation metrics.

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
		

Bed Capacity Monitor

Bed Capacity Monitor allows bed managers to adjust the number of open beds available across inpatient wards in real time. Adjusting bed numbers in this component updates occupancy analytics across SystemView components. It provides an accurate view of open versus closed beds, supporting effective bed management and improving the timeliness of data updates across the system.



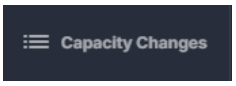
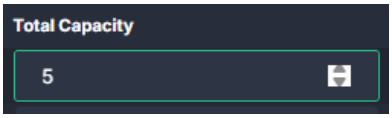
Filtering

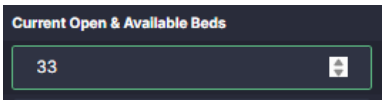
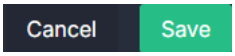
The following options are available in this component's **Filter Bar**:

Filter	Description	Filter	Description
Ward Type	Allows filtering of the component by ward type: **Physical** (onsite) or **Virtual** (offsite, e.g., Hospital in the Home).	**Type**	Allows filtering of the component to bed type: **Standard Beds**, **Special Purpose Beds**, and **Mental Health (MH) Beds**.
Group	Allows filtering of component by ward group: **Main** (inpatient overnight wards used for patient flow) or **Other** (includes non-overnight wards like Medical Day Units).	**Ward**	Filters the component data by ward. Select all, multiple, or a single ward.

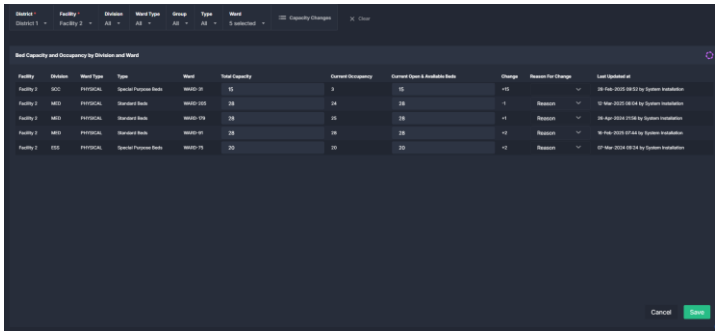
Buttons

The following buttons are available in this component.

Button	Screenshot	Action
Capacity Changes		Clicking button displays a log of all changes made to bed capacity in this component. It keeps a record of the change reason, date and time of the modification, and the user who made the change.
Total Capacity		Click in the field to update the total bed capacity for the ward. This reflects the number of total beds/alternatives/spaces inclusive of flex and contingency spaces You can adjust the number using the up and down arrows or by typing the new total directly into the field.

Button	Screenshot	Action
Current Open & Available Beds		Click in the field to adjust the number of open and available beds for the ward using the up and down arrows or by typing in the adjusted number.
Reason for Change		Click on the box to display the drop-down menu of reasons for the change and select the appropriate reason.
Cancel / Save		Once changes to bed capacity and occupancy are complete, select **Save** to apply the changes. Selecting **Cancel** will clear any unsaved changes.

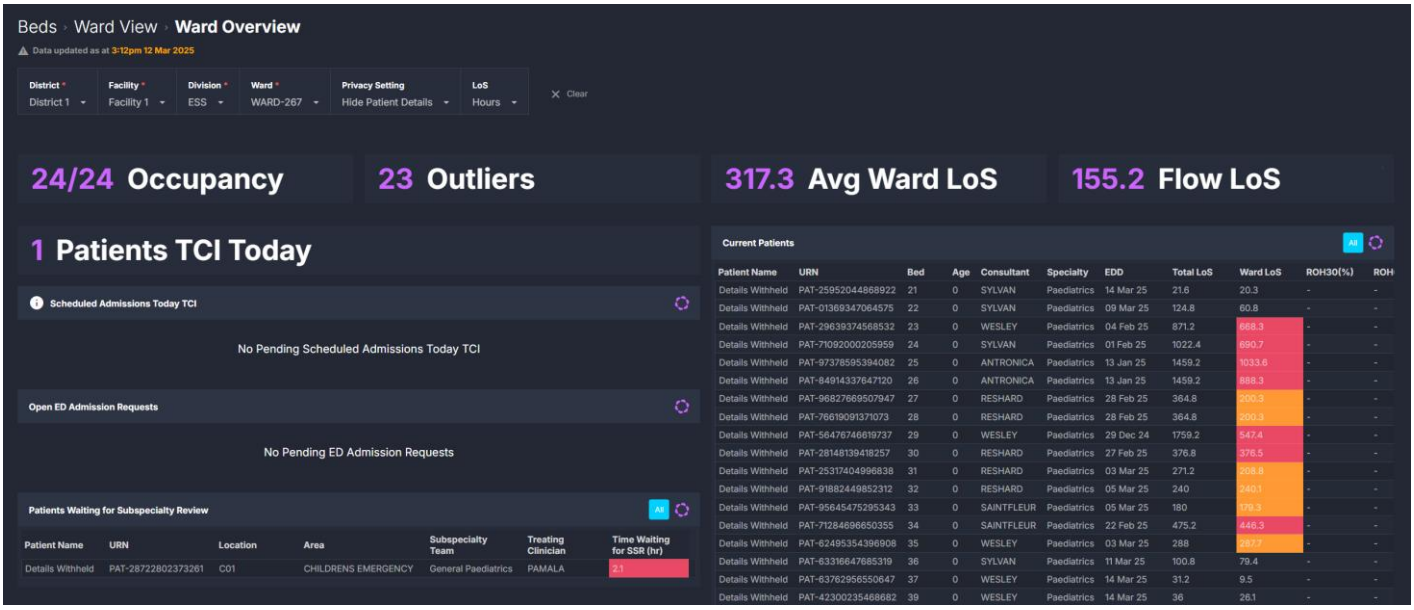
Component Tiles

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Bed Capacity and Occupancy by Division and Ward		Displays a list of all wards in the facility to manage the opening and closing of inpatient hospital beds. Any adjustments made in the Bed Capacity Monitor are reflected instantly across multiple SystemView components. Users can interact with the tile to: ▪ Adjust **Total Capacity**: The total number of avaiable beds regardless of funding. ▪ Adjust **Current Open & Available Beds**: The total number of open and operating beds within an inpatient location. This value should be updated based on operational demands and constraints (e.g., increased activity, staffing shortages, etc.). ▪ Select the **Reason for Change**: Select a reason for the adjustment (e.g., clinical reasons, staffing issues). Click Save in the bottom-right corner of the table to confirm the adjustment. The updated number of **Current Open & Available Beds** will be applied across all SystemView components.

Ward View

Ward Overview

Ward Overview has been designed to provide transparency across a service. It provides a near real-time view of ward activity, including current occupancy, outliers, LoS metrics, and planned admissions. It also highlights patients at risk of readmission using predictive algorithms. This component is ideal for building customised **MyHub** dashboards, allowing wards to select the metrics most relevant to their daily operations and planning.



Filtering

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

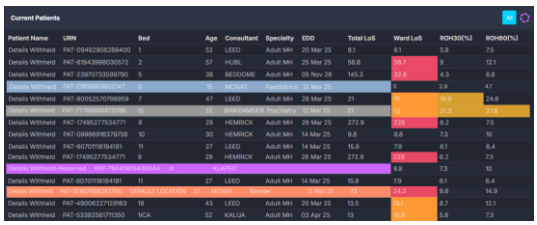
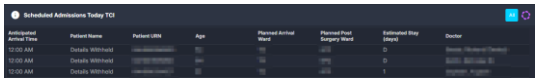
Filter	Description	Filter	Description
Privacy Setting	Option to update lists to **Show All Details** or **Hide Patient Details** when used in high traffic ward environments (e.g., ward journey boards)	**LoS**	Option to update length of stay metrics to show by **Hours** or by **Days**.

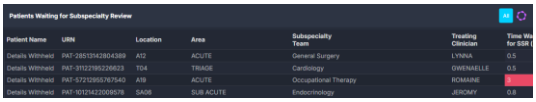
SystemView Logic

The following **SystemView Logic** is available in this component:

Logic	Explanation	Further Information
Flow Length of Stay (Flow LoS)	Calculation of the expected period of time a patient should stay on a ward to maintain optimal patient flow, based on historical demand. It helps identify patients who have exceeded or are at risk of exceeding the optimal flow length of stay.	Click here to learn more about interpreting Flow Los.
Risk of Hospitalisation (RoH)	Prediction used to estimate the likelihood that a patient will be readmitted to hospital within 30 or 60 days post-discharge. It helps identify patients who may require additional discharge planning or follow-up to reduce the risk of readmission.	Click here to learn more about interpreting RoH.

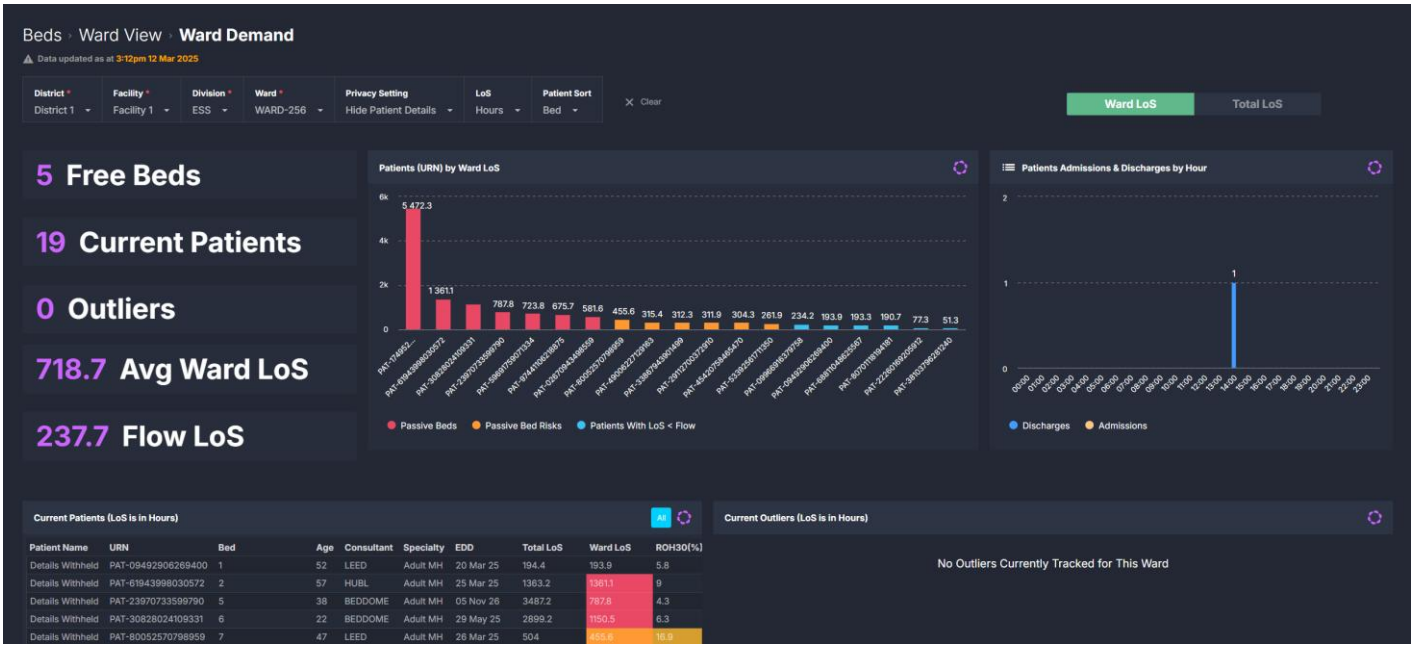
Component Tiles

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Occupancy		Displays the current occupancy for the ward, showing the number of occupied beds versus the total number of available beds.
Outliers		Displays the number of outliers currently **outside the ward**. In this context, an outlier is an inpatient under the care of the specialty assigned to this ward but admitted to a different ward under another specialty.
Average Ward LoS		Displays the current average **Length of Stay** (LoS) for the ward, calculated from both current and historical data. This value can be viewed in hours or days using the **LoS** filter in the filter bar.
Flow LoS		Displays the **Flow Length of Stay** (LoS), which is the target Length of Stay determined by SystemView to maintain optimal patient flow on the ward.
Current Patients		Displays all current patients on the ward with key details including their bed number, assigned consultant, specialty, Estimated Date of Discharge (EDD), Total and Ward LoS, and RoH percentage. Patients are **colour-coded** to indicate their status: **Specialty Oulier** Patient belongs to the wards division but not the wards specialty. **Division Outlier** Patient belongs to a different division and specialty than the ward. **Reserved Bed** Patient is in a special purpose/reserved bed. **Boarder** Not admitted, but present with an inpatient (e.g., a family member).
Current Outliers		Displays a list of outlier patients current located **outside the ward**. In this context, an outlier is an inpatient under the care of the specialty assigned to this ward but admitted to a different ward under another specialty. This table helps identify and track patients from the wards specialty who are not currently on their designated ward.
Patients TCI Today		Displays the number of patients with a planned admission scheduled for today (To Come In – TCI).
Scheduled Admissions Today TCI		Displays a list of all patients with a planned admission scheduled for **today** (To Come In – TCI). The table shows patients who are yet to arrive on the ward.

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
		Patients who have arrived at the hospital are highlighted in **orange**. Once a patient arrives on the ward, they are no longer considered TCI.
Open ED Admission Requests		Displays a list of patients in the Emergency Department who have an admission request for the selected ward. The table includes key details such as patient name, requested ward, treating clinician, and the time the patient has been waiting for both the bed request and the actual ward admission.
Patients Waiting for Subspecialty Review		Displays a list of patients currently waiting for a subspecialty review under the specialty assigned to the ward. This table is included to support proactive capacity management, as these review requests may potentially progress into inpatient admissions. It provides visibility into subspecialty demand that could impact future bed availability.
Patients TCI Tomorrow		Displays the number of patients with a planned admission scheduled for tomorrow (To Come In – TCI).
Scheduled Admissions Tomorrow		Displays a list of all patients with a planned admission scheduled for **tomorrow** (To Come In – TCI). This view helps support ward planning and resource allocation by providing advance notice of expected admissions.

Ward Demand

Ward Demand provides a real-time overview of patient flow and ward capacity, helping identify current Length of Stay (LoS) patterns, outliers, and patients at risk of readmission. Users can toggle between Ward and Total LoS to gain a more complete picture of patient journeys. Ideal for **MyHub** dashboards, this component supports ward-based decision-making by highlighting potential discharges, bed availability, and upcoming demand, enabling proactive planning and flow management.



Filtering

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

Filter	Description	Filter	Description
Privacy Setting	Option to update lists to **Show All Details** or **Hide Patient Details** when used in high traffic ward environments (e.g., ward journey boards)	**Patient Sort**	Allows sorting of patient lists within the component by the selected criteria: **Estimated Discharge Date (EDD)**, **Total Length of Stay (LoS)**, Ward LoS, or **Risk of Hospitalisation (RoH)** within the next **30** or **60** days.
LoS	Option to update length of stay metrics to show by **Hours** or by **Days**.		

Buttons

The following buttons are available in this component.

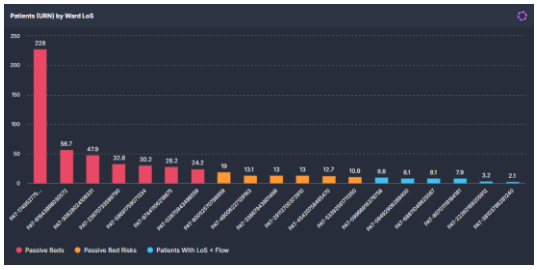
Button	Screenshot	Action
Ward LoS / Total LoS	Ward LoS / Total LoS	Toggles the view to display Length of Stay (LoS) based on either the number of days patients have been on the **current ward** or their **total LoS** in the hospital or facility.

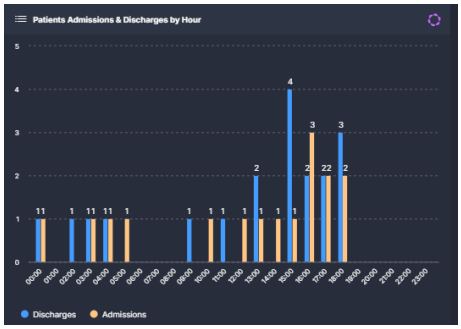
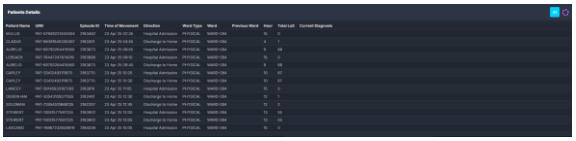
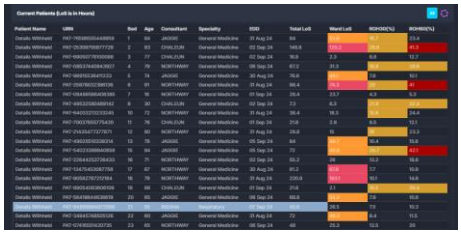
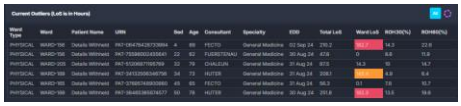
SystemView Logic

The following **SystemView Logic** is available in this component:

Logic	Explanation	Further Information
Flow Length of Stay (Flow LoS)	Calculation of the expected period of time a patient should stay on a ward to maintain optimal patient flow, based on historical demand. It helps identify patients who have exceeded or are at risk of exceeding the optimal flow length of stay.	Click here to learn more about interpreting Flow Los.
Risk of Hospitalisation (RoH)	Prediction used to estimate the likelihood that a patient will be readmitted to hospital within 30 or 60 days post-discharge. It helps identify patients who may require additional discharge planning or follow-up to reduce the risk of readmission.	Click here to learn more about interpreting RoH.

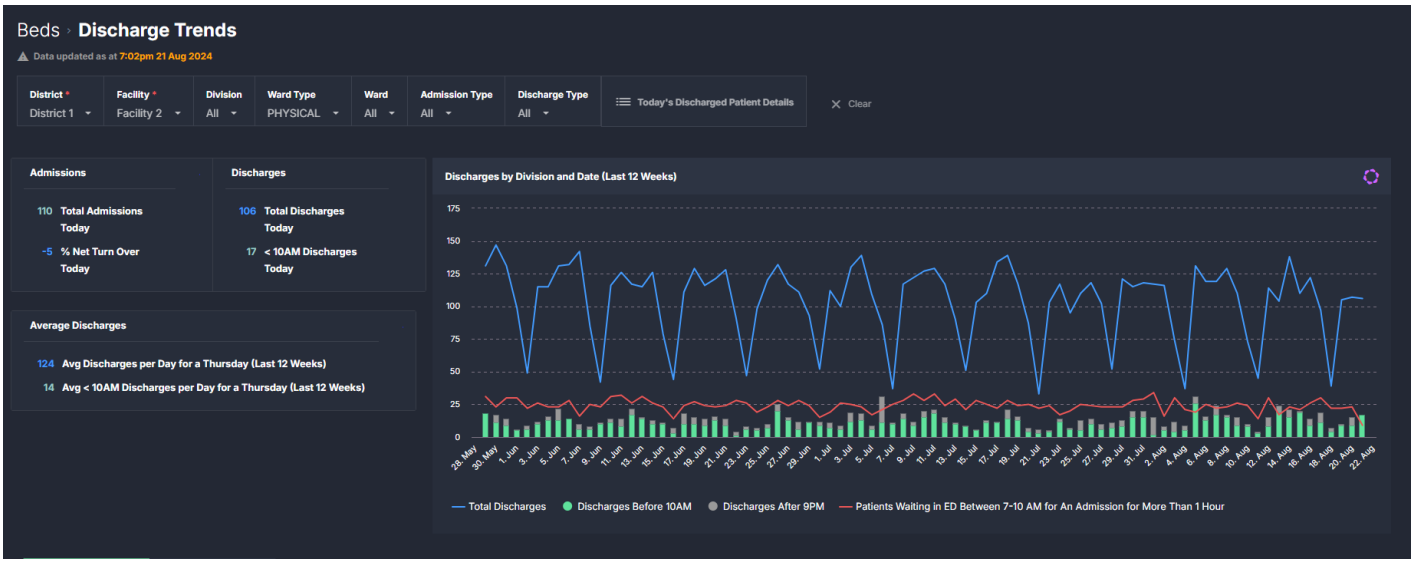
Component Tiles

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Free Beds		Displays the current number of unoccupied (free) beds available in the ward.
Current Patients		Displays the number of patients currently occupying a bed in the ward.
Outliers		Displays the number of outliers currently **outside the ward**. In this context, an outlier is an inpatient under the care of the specialty assigned to this ward but admitted to a different ward under another specialty.
Avg Ward LoS / Avg Total LoS		Depending on the selected toggle, this tile displays either: The **average Ward Length of Stay (LoS)**, based on the number of days patients have spent in the current ward. The **average Total LoS**, reflecting the entire hospital stay. Both are calculated using current and historical data and can be viewed in hours or days via the **LoS filter** in the filter bar.
Flow LoS		Displays the **Flow Length of Stay** (LoS), which is the target Length of Stay determined by SystemView to maintain optimal patient flow on the ward. This tile appears when **Ward LoS** is selected.
Patients (URN) by Ward LoS / Total LoS		Displays individual patients in the ward, ranked by their Ward Length of Stay (LoS). Patients are color-coded by LoS category: ▪ **Passive Beds** Ward LoS ≥ 2x Flow LoS ▪ **Passive Bed Risks** Ward LoS above Flow but less than double ▪ Ward LoS below Flow LoS When the **Total LoS** toggle is selected, the chart uses these metrics instead:

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
		▪ Total LoS > 5 days ▪ Total LoS between 3 and 5 days ▪ Total LoS < 3 days Selecting a cohort from the legend filters the chart to display only patients in that selected category.
Patients Admissions and Discharges by Hour		Displays the number of patient admissions and discharges for the ward, broken down by hour of the day. This helps identify peak activity periods and supports staff and bed planning. Clicking the ≡ **icon** in the top-left corner of the chart opens a **Patient Details** list, displaying all patients who have been admitted or discharged. 
Current Patients		Displays all current patients on the ward with key details including their bed number, assigned consultant, specialty, Estimated Date of Discharge (EDD), Total LoS and Ward LoS, and RoH percentage. Patients are **colour-coded** to indicate their status: **Specialty Oulier** Patient belongs to the wards division but not the wards specialty. **Division Outlier** Patient belongs to a different division and specialty than the ward. **Reserved Bed** Patient is in a special purpose/reserved bed. **Boarder** Not admitted, but present with an inpatient (e.g., a family member). Select how to view and order this chart using the **Patient Sort** option in the filter bar, allowing sorting by EDD, Total LoS, Ward LoS, or Risk of Hospitalisation.
Current Outliers		Displays a list of outlier patients current located **outside the ward.** In this context, an outlier is an inpatient under the care of the specialty assigned to this ward but admitted to a different ward under another specialty. This table helps identify and track patients from the wards specialty who are not currently on their designated ward. Select how to view and order this chart using the **Patient Sort** option in the filter bar, allowing sorting by EDD, Total LoS, Ward LoS, or Risk of Hospitalisation.

Discharge Trends

Discharge Trends provides a 12-week retrospective view of discharge activity across wards, divisions, and time of day. It enables comparison of today's discharges with historical averages for the same weekday, identifying trends in early morning and late-night discharges, and monitoring patients waiting in ED for admission. This component supports teams in understanding how discharge patterns impact patient flow and assists in planning and managing ward capacity effectively.



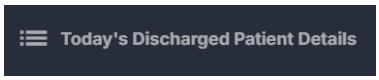
Filtering

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

Filter	Description	Filter	Description
Admission Type	Filters the component data by admission type: **Hospital** (admitted via the Emergency Department or scheduled pathways) or **Ward** (transferred from another ward).	**Discharge Type**	Filters the component data by discharge type: **Home** (discharged to home) or **Ward** (transferred to another ward).

Buttons

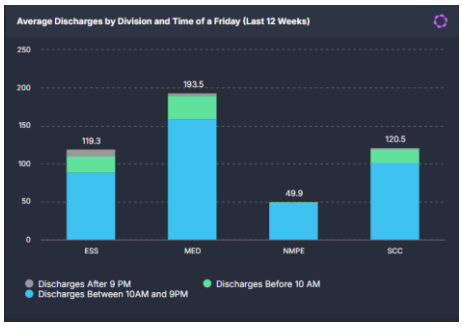
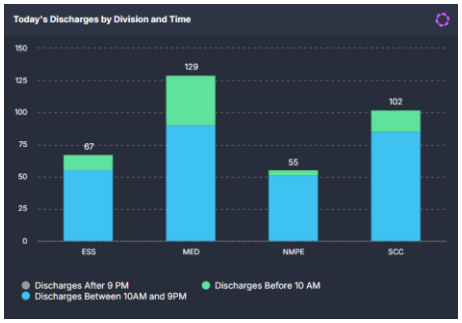
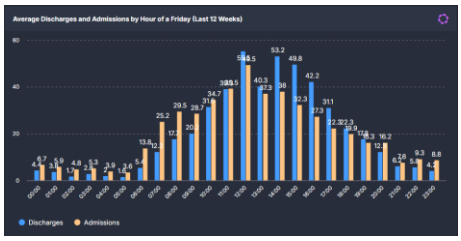
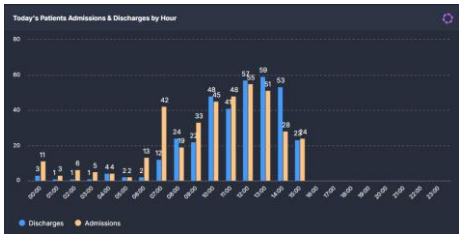
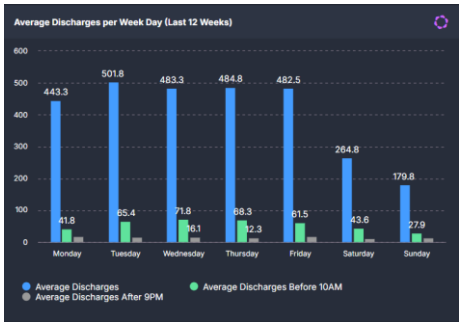
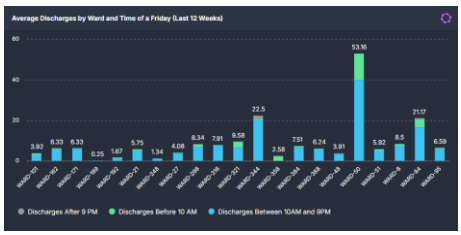
The following buttons are available in this component.

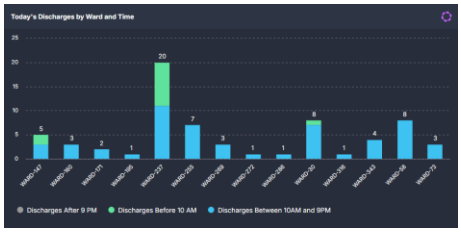
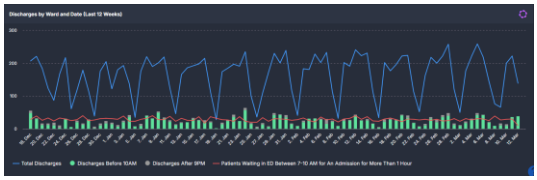
Button	Screenshot	Action
Today's Discharged Patients Details		Clicking button displays **Today's Discharged Patient Details**  List of all patients discharged today, showing key details including patient information, consultant, specialty, diagnosis, discharge direction, and both total and ward Length of Stay (LoS). This list helps track same-day discharges and supports discharge planning and retrospective flow analysis.

Button	Screenshot	Action
Average / Today	Average Today	Toggles the subsequent charts to display either **average daily discharge trends** or **data specific to today**, depending on which view is selected.

Component Tiles

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Admissions	Admissions 342 Total Admissions Today 15 % Net Turn Over Today	Displays a summary of today's admissions by: ▪ Total number of admissions today ▪ Net turnover percentage
Discharges	Discharges 296 Total Discharges Today 73 < 10AM Discharges Today	Displays a summary of today's discharges by: ▪ Total number of discharges today ▪ Number of discharges that occurred **before 10AM**
Average Discharges	Average Discharges 483.3 Avg Discharges per Day for a Friday (Last 12 Weeks) 71.8 Avg < 10AM Discharges per Day for a Friday (Last 12 Weeks)	Displays a summary of average discharges for the day of the week the component is being viewed (e.g., Friday) by: ▪ Average number of total daily discharges ▪ Average number of discharges that occurred **before 10AM** Based on the last 12 weeks of data. This provides a reference point to compare current discharge activity against typical patterns.
Discharges by Division and Date (Last 12 Weeks)		Displays the daily discharge trend by division over the past 12 weeks. It helps analyse patterns and timing of discharges, using the following metrics: ▪ Total Discharges ▪ Discharges before 10AM ▪ Discharges after 9PM ▪ Patients waiting in ED between 7–10AM for an admission for >1hr Clicking on a date in the chart opens a **Discharged Patient Details** list for that day, showing patient information, consultant, specialty, diagnosis, discharge direction, and both total and ward LoS.  **If no division is selected in the filter bar, the chart displays hospital-wide discharge data across all divisions.*

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
Average Discharges by Division and Time of XX (Last 12 Weeks)		Displays a 12-week historical average of discharge performance across each division for the day of the week the component is being viewed. The chart breaks down discharges by time of day: ▪ Discharges before 10AM ▪ Discharges between 10AM and 9PM ▪ Discharges after 9PM This chart is displayed when **Average** is selected using the **Average / Today** toggle button.
Today's Discharges by Division and Time		Displays today's current discharge activity across each division, broken down by time of discharge: ▪ Discharges before 10AM ▪ Discharges between 10AM and 9PM ▪ Discharges after 9PM This chart is displayed when **Today** is selected using the **Average / Today** toggle button.
Average Discharges and Admissions by Hour of XX (Last 12 weeks)		Displays a 12-week historical average of **admissions** and **discharges** by hour of the day, for the same weekday the component is being viewed (e.g. Friday). This helps identify peak periods for patient movement. This chart is displayed when **Average** is selected using the **Average / Today** toggle button.
Today's Patients Admissions & Discharges by Hour		Displays the number of **admissions** and **discharges** by hour for **today**, providing a real-time view of patient movement throughout the day. This chart is displayed when **Today** is selected using the **Average / Today** toggle button.
Average Discharges per Week Day (Last 12 Weeks)		Displays a 12-week historical average of discharge activity for each day of the week, broken down by time of discharge: ▪ Total average discharges ▪ Average discharges before 10AM ▪ Average discharges after 9PM
Average Discharges by Ward and Time of XX (Last 12 Weeks)		Displays a 12-week average of discharges by **ward** under the selected **division**, for the same weekday the component is being viewed. Discharges are broken down by time of day: ▪ Discharges before 10AM ▪ Discharges between 10AM and 9PM ▪ Discharges after 9PM

Tile	Screenshot	Explanation
		This chart is displayed when **Average** is selected using the **Average / Today** toggle button.
Today's Discharges by Ward and Time		Displays the current number of discharges for today by **ward** within the selected **division**, broken down by discharge time: ▪ Discharges before 10AM ▪ Discharges between 10AM and 9PM ▪ Discharges after 9PM This chart is displayed when **Today** is selected using the **Average / Today** toggle button.
Discharges by Ward and Date (Last 12 Weeks)		Displays the daily discharge trend by ward within the selected division over the past 12 weeks. It helps analyse patterns and timing of discharges, using the following metrics: ▪ Total Discharges ▪ Discharges before 10AM ▪ Discharges after 9PM ▪ Patients waiting in ED between 7–10AM for an admission for >1hr Clicking on a date in the chart opens a **Discharged Patient Details** list for that day, showing patient information, consultant, specialty, diagnosis, discharge direction, and both total and ward LoS. 

Interpreting Flow Length of Stay (LoS)

What is Flow Length of Stay (LoS)?

A calculation based on the **open capacity of an individual ward** relative to the **number of admissions expected** for that weekday. This calculation assists in identifying patients who have lengths of stay greater than what is required for the ward to **maintain patient flow**.

$$\text{Flow LoS} = \frac{\text{Ward Capacity}}{\text{Expected Admissions}}$$

What is a Passive Bed?

Inpatients with a ward length of stay that is **at or more than double** that required for the individual ward to maintain patient flow (**Flow LoS**). These patients may require complex care management to facilitate treatment and discharge.

What is a Passive Bed Risk?

Inpatients with a ward length of stay **above but less than double** that required for the individual ward to maintain patient flow (**Flow LoS**). These patients may benefit from a greater focus on managing their treatment and discharge planning.

Use & Applications in SystemView

Flow LoS is used throughout the Beds domain to aid analysis and decision-making.

Inpatient Flow Monitor

Hospital Overview & Division Overview

This chart provides instant visualisation of occupied, reserved and available inpatient beds.

- **Patient With LoS < Flow**

Ward length of stay below the ward's Flow LoS.

- **Passive Bed Risks**

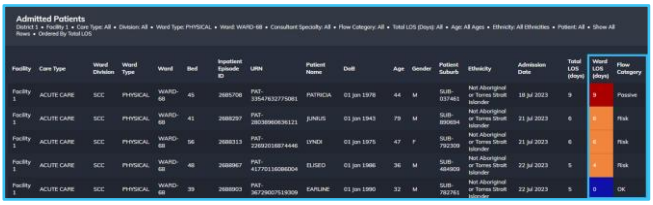
Ward length of stay above but less than double the ward's Flow LoS.

- **Passive Bed**

Ward length of stay at or more than double the ward's Flow LoS.

Complex Patients

Admitted Patient Register, Complex Patient Register & Complex Patient Escalation List



These tables display comprehensive inpatient information and can be easily filtered.

- **Patients With LoS < Flow LoS | OK**

Ward length of stay below the ward's Flow LoS.

- **Passive Risk Bed | Risk**

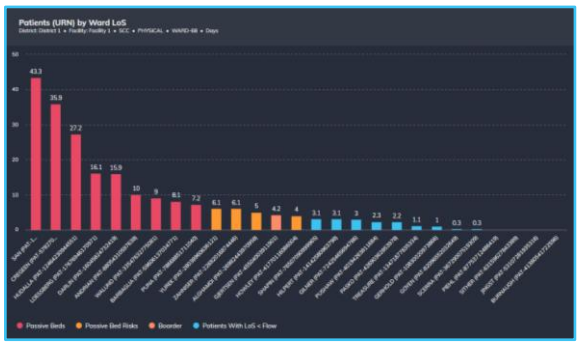
Ward length of stay above but less than double the ward's Flow LoS.

- **Passive Bed | Passive**

Ward length of stay at or more than double the ward's Flow LoS.

Ward View

Ward Demand



This chart displays all patients admitted to the current ward and is sorted by length of stay.

- **Patients With LoS < Flow**

Ward length of stay below the ward's Flow LoS.

- **Passive Bed Risks**

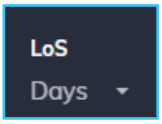
Ward length of stay above but less than double the ward's Flow LoS.

- **Passive Beds**

Ward length of stay at or more than double the ward's Flow LoS.

Ward Demand & Ward Overview

This metric provides the up-to-date Flow LoS calculation for the current ward. This value along with other length of stay values on the page can be toggled between **Hours** or **Days** using the **LoS** drop-down in the filter bar.



Ward Demand & Ward Overview

This table provides demographic, length of stay and risk of hospitalisation information for all patients admitted to the current ward.

- **Patients With LoS < Flow**

Ward length of stay below the ward's Flow LoS.

- **Passive Bed Risks**

Ward length of stay above but less than double the ward's Flow LoS.

- **Passive Beds**

Ward length of stay at or more than double the ward's Flow LoS.

Interpreting Risk of Hospitalisation (RoH)

What is Risk of Hospitalisation?

A prediction used to estimate the likelihood that a patient will return to hospital via the Emergency Department (ED) within either **30 days** or **60 days** following discharge. RoH is updated daily for all inpatients based on key clinical and demographic factors and is designed to **support discharge planning** and **reduce preventable readmissions**.

RoH is predicted using information available in SystemView such as:

- Patient age
- Time since previous admission
- Length of stay
- Number of recent ED visits
- Number of recent outpatient appointments
- Admission ward
- Whether the patient is local to the health service
- Maternity-specific information (where applicable)

RoH Thresholds and Categories

Each patient is assigned a RoH percentage at 30 and 60 days, which falls into one of three risk categories and is colour-coded to flag their level of readmission risk.

30-Day RoH Thresholds

- **High Risk:** Greater than 30%
- **Medium Risk:** 15% – 30%
- **Low Risk:** Less than 15%

60-Day RoH Thresholds

- **High Risk:** Greater than 40%
- **Medium Risk:** 25% – 40%
- **Low Risk:** Less than 25%

Use & Applications in SystemView

Outside of the Risk of Hospitalisation (RoH) component group, RoH is used throughout the Beds domain to support discharge planning, prioritise follow-up care, and monitor readmission risk.

Complex Patients

Admitted Patient Register, Complex Patient Register & Complex Patient Escalation List

These tables display comprehensive inpatient information and can be easily filtered to support patient reviews and discharge planning.

High Risk
Patient has a > 30% chance of being readmitted within 30 days, or > 40% within 60 days.

Medium Risk
Patient has a 15–30% chance of readmission within 30 days, or 25–40% within 60 days.

Low Risk
Patient has < 15% chance of readmission within 30 days, < 25% within 60 days.

Ward View

Ward Demand & Ward Overview

This table provides demographic, length of stay and risk of hospitalisation information for all patients admitted to the current ward.

High Risk
Patient has a > 30% chance of being readmitted within 30 days, or > 40% within 60 days.

Medium Risk
Patient has a 15–30% chance of readmission within 30 days, or 25–40% within 60 days.

Low Risk
Patient has < 15% chance of readmission within 30 days, < 25% within 60 days.