**TIMELY AND EFFECTIVE CARE**
These measures show how often hospitals provide care which research proves gets the best results for patients with certain conditions. This information can help you compare which hospitals give recommended care most often as part of the overall care they provide to patients. The most current data for our hospital is posted for comparison.

**EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT CARE**
Timely and effective care in hospital emergency departments (ED) is essential for good patient outcomes. Delays before receiving care in the emergency department can reduce the quality of care and increase risks and discomfort for patients with serious illnesses or injuries. Waiting times at different hospitals can vary widely, depending on the number of patients seen, staffing levels, efficiency, admitting procedures, or the availability of inpatient beds.

The information below shows how quickly Hutchinson Regional treats patients who come to the hospital emergency department, compared to the average for all hospitals in Kansas and the U.S.

When should you go to the Emergency Room? According to the American College of Emergency Physicians, these are warning signs of a medical emergency:

- Bleeding that will not stop
- Breathing problems (difficulty breathing, shortness of breath)
- Change in mental status (such as unusual behavior, confusion, difficulty arousing)
- Chest pain
- Choking
- Coughing up or vomiting blood
- Fainting or loss of consciousness
- Feeling of committing suicide or murder
- Head or spine injury
- Severe or persistent vomiting
- Sudden injury due to a motor vehicle accident, burns or smoke inhalation, near drowning, deep or large wound, etc.
- Sudden, severe pain anywhere in the body
- Sudden dizziness, weakness, or change in vision
- Swallowing a poisonous substance
- Upper abdominal pain or pressure
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Hutchinson Regional Outcome</th>
<th>Kansas Average</th>
<th>National Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average time patients spent in the ED before they were admitted to the hospital as an inpatient. <em>(Lower number of minutes is better)</em></td>
<td>210</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average time patients spent in the ED - after the doctor decided to admit them as an inpatient – before going to their inpatient room <em>(Lower number of minutes is better)</em></td>
<td>79</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average time patients spent in the ED before being sent home <em>(Lower number of minutes is better)</em></td>
<td>144</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average time patients spent in the ED before they were seen by a healthcare professional <em>(Lower number of minutes is better)</em></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average time patients who came to the ED with broken bones had to wait before receiving pain medication <em>(Lower number of minutes is better)</em></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of patients who came to the ED with stroke symptoms who received brain scan results within 45 minutes of arrival <em>(Higher percentages are better)</em></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information Sources Include:
- Medicare Hospital Compare Website (www.medicare.gov/hospitalcompare)

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