

Specifications of Your Hospital Report Data, July 2007 to June 2008.

Department of Human Services, Victoria.
Released September 2008.

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Figure 1: Public hospital admissions, Victoria and Australia.

- 1.1 Hospitals reporting: All Australian public hospitals as reported by the Australian Hospital Statistics (AIHW).
- 1.2 Source: Australian Hospital Statistics, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, and Australian Bureau of Statistics (Table 2.4).
- 1.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 2006-07.
- 1.4 Definition: Separations per 1,000 persons - sum of total public hospital admissions divided by the aged-standardised Australian (June 2006).
- 1.5 Comments: Separations for which the care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

Figure 2: Proportion of emergency department patients seen within desirable treatment times, Victoria and Australia, 2006-07.

- 2.1 Hospitals reporting: As reported by jurisdictions to National Emergency Department Minimum Dataset (Refer Australian Hospital Statistics, AIHW).
- 2.2 Source: Australian Hospital Statistics, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (Table 5.3).
- 2.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 2006-07.
- 2.4 Definition: Proportion of emergency department patients whose time to treatment was within the desirable time, i.e. triage category 1 patients (resuscitation) treated immediately, triage category 2 (emergency) treated within 10 minutes, triage category 3 (urgent) treated within 30 minutes, triage category 4 (semi-urgent) treated within 1 hour and triage category 5 (non-urgent) treated within 2 hours.

Time to treatment equals **a-b**, where:

a is arrival date and time; and

b is the date and time the patient is first seen by a nurse, doctor or mental health practitioner (whichever was first).

- 2.5 Comments: National figures calculated are for peer group hospitals and includes records where triage category not assigned or reported.

Figure 3: Median waiting time to treatment for emergency patients, Victoria and Australia, 2006-07.

- 3.1 Hospitals reporting: As reported by jurisdictions to National Emergency Department Minimum Dataset (Refer Australian Hospital Statistics, AIHW).
- 3.2 Source: Australian Hospital Statistics, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (Table 5.3).
- 3.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 2006-07.
- 3.4 Definition: The median time to treatment for emergency department patients.

Time to treatment equals **a-b**, where:

a is arrival date and time; and

b is the date and time the patient is first seen by a nurse, doctor or mental health practitioner (whichever was first).

Figure 4: Median waiting times for patients admitted from the waiting list, Victoria and Australia.

- 4.1 Hospitals reporting: As reported by jurisdictions to National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection (Refer Australian Hospital Statistics, AIHW).
- 4.2 Source: Australian Hospital Statistics, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (Table 6.2).
- 4.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 2006-07.
- 4.4 Definition: The median total waiting time for patients admitted for elective surgery during the reporting period. Total waiting time is the difference between the date that the patient was listed for the procedure and the date they were admitted to hospital for the awaited procedure.
- 4.5 Comments: Only records assigned an ESIS principle code of less than 500 and where the patient status is *ready for care* are included.

Figure 5: Funding for health and aged care services.

- 5.1 Hospitals reporting: NA.
- 5.2 Source: Victorian State Government Budget Papers (Table 3.2).
- 5.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 2008-09.
- 5.4 Definition: Public hospital operating funds budget (not revised) and split by public hospitals (acute health) and other health and aged care services.
- 5.5 Comments: Output areas excluded from funding for health and aged care services include disability services, child protection and family services, youth services and youth justice, concessions for pensioners and beneficiaries and housing assistance.

Table 1: Funding for public hospitals, ambulance, mental health and dental health services (\$ million).

- 1.1 Hospitals reporting: NA.
- 1.2 Source: Victorian State Government Budget Papers (Table 3.2).
- 1.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 2008-09.
- 1.4 Definition: Public hospital operating funds as allocated in the state budget (not revised) and split by public hospitals (acute health), mental health, ambulance, dental, aged care, primary health and public health.

Figure 6: Capital funding.

- 6.1 Hospitals reporting: NA.
- 6.2 Source: Victorian State Government Budget Papers (Table 3.2).
- 6.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 2008-09.
- 6.4 Definition: Total estimated investment of initiatives (not revised) and split by public hospitals (acute health) and other health facilities.

Figure 7: Total hospital capacity.

- 7.1 Hospitals reporting: All Victorian public hospitals (refer to attachment 1).
- 7.2 Source: VAED - Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset.
- 7.3 Latest edition/update of the data: September 2008 consolidated file.
- 7.4 Definition: The total number of bed days for all admissions. Length of stay (bed days) is calculated using the following definition; 'The length of stay of an admitted patient is measured in patient days. A same day patient should be allocated a length of stay of one patient day. The length of stay of an overnight or multi-day stay patient is calculated by subtracting the admission date from the separation date and deducting total leave with and without permission days.' (VAED Manual, July 2008).
- 7.5 Comments: Estimates may be calculated for hospitals that have not submitted data for the period.

Table 2: Notified cases of laboratory confirmed influenza.

- 2.1 Hospitals reporting: NA.
- 2.2 Source: Victorian Infectious Diseases Reference Laboratory.
- 2.3. Latest edition/update of the data: July 2008.
- 2.4 Definition: Reported voluntary episodes of confirmed influenza notifications in Victoria.

Figure 8: GP sentinel surveillance influenza-like illness rates.

- 8.1 Hospitals reporting: NA.
- 8.2 Source: Victorian Infectious Diseases Reference Laboratory.
- 8.3. Latest edition/update of the data: August 2008.
- 8.4 Definition: Reported voluntary episodes of confirmed influenza notifications in Victoria.

Figure 9: Patients admitted to hospital.

- 9.1 Hospitals reporting: All Victorian public hospitals (refer to All Victorian public hospitals, attachment 1).
- 9.2 Source: VAED – Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset.
- 9.3. Latest edition/update of the data: September 2008 consolidated file.
- 9.4 Definition: Total public hospital separations. A separation is defined as 'The process by which an episode of care for an admitted patient ceases.' (VAED Manual, July 2008).
- 9.5 Comments: Estimates may be calculated for hospitals that have not submitted data for the period.

Figure 10: Patients attending emergency departments.

- 10.1 Hospitals reporting: Victorian Hospitals with emergency departments (ED) (refer to Victorian hospitals with emergency departments, attachment 1).
- 10.2 Source: VHIRS – Emergency Presentations Universe.
- 10.3 Latest edition/update of the data: September 2008 consolidated file.
- 10.4 Definition: Total number of ED presentations - an ED presentation is reported for every patient who is triaged, including those patients who subsequently leave the ED before treatment commences. It does not include those who were *dead on arrival*.
- 10.5 Comments: This includes Williamstown Hospital, even though it does not have a 24 hour ED; however it is included due to the high level of attendances. There are seventeen additional non-major EDs located in small rural, small metropolitan, or specialist metropolitan hospitals. ED attendances may include those patients that were referred to the co-located GP clinic following triage.

Figure 11: Number of emergency department patients transferred to a hospital bed.

- 11.1 Hospitals reporting: Victorian hospitals with EDs (refer to Victorian hospitals with emergency departments, attachment 1).
- 11.2 Source: VHIRS – Emergency Presentations Universe.
- 11.3 Latest edition/update of the data: September 2008 consolidated file.
- 11.4 Definition:
 - (a) Total number of ED attendances - an ED attendance is reported for every patient who is triaged, including those patients who subsequently leave the ED before treatment commences. It does not include those who were *dead on arrival*. ED attendances may include those patients that were referred to the co-located GP clinic following triage.
 - (b) ED patients admitted to an inpatient bed – this means ED patients whose departure status indicates they were *admitted to a ward, short stay observation unit, emergency medical unit, medical assessment and planning unit, intensive care bed, mental health bed, or coronary care unit* (departure status codes 03, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 or 22). It does not include those who were *dead on arrival*.

Figure 12: Patients treated in specialist outpatient clinics.

- 12.1 Hospitals reporting: Victorian Ambulatory Classification System (VACS) reporting hospitals (refer to Attachment 1).
- 12.2 Source: VACS Reporting System.
- 12.3 Latest edition/update of the data: September 2008.
- 12.4 Definition: Total encounters for all patients (including Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) patients) for specialist clinics (excludes emergency and allied health encounters).

Figure 13: Service contact hours for consumers of community mental health services

- 13.1 Hospitals reporting: NA.
- 13.2 Source: Mental Health Reporting System (CMI/ODS).
- 13.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 2007-08.
- 13.4 Definition: Number of service contact hours for consumers of community mental health services

Figure 14: Intensive care unit and high dependency unit beds.

- 14.1 Hospitals reporting: - Hospitals with intensive care unit and high dependency unit beds - (refer to Attachment 1).
- 14.2 Source: Critical Care Bedstate Website.
- 14.3 Latest edition/update of the data: June 2008.
- 14.4 Definition: Total number of intensive care unit and high dependency unit beds.
 - (a) Occupied - A physical bed space, occupied by a patient who is not predicted to be discharged within the next 8 hours.
 - (b) Available - A physical bed space, which is or will be able to receive admissions of either ICU or HDU patients within the next 8 hours. An available bed may be occupied by a patient who is expected to be discharged within 8 hours.

Figure 15: Babies admitted to neonatal intensive care units and special care nurseries.

- 15.1 Hospitals reporting: Hospitals with neonatal intensive care units and special care nurseries (refer to Hospitals with intensive care unit and high dependency unit beds (12), Attachment 1).
- 15.2 Source: VAED – Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset.
- 15.3 Latest edition/update of the data: September 2008 consolidated file.
- 15.4 Definition: The number of separations where the patient spends all or part of their stay in a neonatal intensive care unit or special care nursery.

Figure 16: Percentage of time emergency departments went on hospital bypass.

- 16.1 Hospitals reporting: 13 major metropolitan hospitals excluding Royal Children's Hospital (see Hospitals with intensive care unit and high dependency unit beds (12), Attachment 1).
- 16.2 Source: VHRS – Emergency Presentations Universe.
- 16.3 Latest edition/update of the data: September 2008 consolidated file.
- 16.4 Definition: Percentage of time a hospital defers the Metropolitan Ambulance Service when the emergency department is full.

Calculated as:

$$\text{Percentage of time on hospital bypass} = \frac{\text{Actual time on bypass}}{\text{Actual time in the period}}$$

Time on bypass is calculated as end time less start time.

- 16.5 Hospital bypass notification data is provided to Department of Human Services (DHS) by Ambulance Victoria.

Figures 17 - 23: Emergency department care.

- 1 Hospitals reporting: 21 major metropolitan hospitals and major rural hospitals (refer to Major Metropolitan Hospitals (16) and Major Rural Hospitals (5), Attachment 1).
- 2 Source: VHRS – Emergency Presentations Universe.
- 3 Latest edition/update of the data: September 2008 consolidated file.
- 4 Comments: Does not include those who were *dead on arrival*.

Figure 17: Resuscitation (triage category 1) patients treated in emergency departments.

- 17.4 Definition:
 - (a) Total number of Resuscitation (triage category 1) patients treated in emergency departments (ED) – excludes those who *left at their own risk without treatment*, and *left after clinical advice regarding treatment options*.
 - (b) Number of Resuscitation (triage category 1) patients as defined above (a) who were seen immediately (less than or equal to 1 minute) – that is, where their time to treatment was less than or equal to 1 minute.

Time to treatment equals **a-b**, where:

a is arrival date and time and

b is the date and time the patient is first seen by a nurse, doctor or mental health practitioner (whichever was first).

Figure 18: Emergency (triage category 2) patients treated in emergency departments.

18.4 Definition:

- (a) Total number of emergency (triage category 2) patients treated in EDs – excludes those *who left at their own risk without treatment, and left after clinical advice regarding treatment options.*
- (b) Number of emergency (triage category 2) patients as defined above (a) who were seen within 10 minutes – that is, where their time to treatment was less than or equal to 10 minutes.

Time to treatment equals **a-b**, where:

a is arrival date and time and

b is the date and time the patient is first seen by a nurse, doctor or mental health practitioner (whichever was first).

Figure 19: Urgent (triage category 3) patients treated in emergency departments.

19.4 Definition:

- (a) Total number of urgent (triage category 3) patients treated in EDs – excludes those *who left at their own risk without treatment, and left after clinical advice regarding treatment options.*
- (b) Number of urgent (triage category 3) patients as defined above (a) who were seen within 30 minutes – that is, where their time to treatment was less than or equal to 30 minutes.

Time to treatment equals **a-b**, where:

a is arrival date and time and

b is the date and time the patient is first seen by a nurse, doctor or mental health practitioner (whichever was first).

Figure 20: Semi-urgent (triage category 4) patients treated in emergency departments.

20.4 Definition:

- (a) Total number of semi-urgent (triage category 4) patients treated in EDs – excludes those *who left at their own risk without treatment and left after clinical advice regarding treatment options.*
- (b) Number of semi-urgent (triage category 4) patients as defined above (a) who were seen within 1 hour – that is, where their time to treatment was less than or equal to 60 minutes.

Time to treatment equals **a-b**, where:

a is arrival date and time and

b is the date and time the patient is first seen by a nurse, doctor or mental health practitioner (whichever was first).

Figure 21: Non-urgent (triage category 5) patients treated in emergency departments.

21.4 Definition:

- (a) Total number of non-urgent (triage category 5) patients treated in EDs – excludes those who *left at their own risk without treatment and left after clinical advice regarding treatment options*.
- (b) Number of non-urgent (triage category 5) patients as defined above (a) who were seen within 2 hours – that is, where their time to treatment was less than or equal to 120 minutes.

Time to treatment equals **a-b**, where:

a is arrival date and time and

b is the date and time the patient is first seen by a nurse, doctor or mental health practitioner (whichever was first).

Figure 22: Number of patients transferred from emergency departments to hospital beds within 8 hours.

22.4 Definition:

- (a) ED patients transferred to an inpatient bed – this means ED patients whose departure status indicates they were *admitted to a ward, short stay observation unit, emergency medical unit, medical assessment and planning unit, intensive care bed, mental health bed, or coronary care unit* (departure status codes 03, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 or 22).
- (b) ED patients transferred to an inpatient bed within 8 hours - where the interval between the patient's arrival (date and time) and their departure (date and time) from the ED to the inpatient bed is less than or equal to 8 hours.

Figure 23: Number of non-admitted emergency department patients whose stay is less than 4 hours.

23.4 Definition:

- (a) ED patients not admitted to an inpatient bed – this means ED patients whose departure status indicates they departed to the following; *home, left after advice re treatment options, correctional/custodial facility, mental health residential facility and aged care residency* (departure status codes 01, 10, 12, 23 or 24).
- (b) ED patients not admitted to an inpatient bed whose length of stay was less than 4 hours - where the interval between the patient's arrival (date and time) and their departure (date and time) from the ED to the inpatient bed is less than or equal to 4 hours.

Figures 24-35: Elective surgery performance data.

1. Hospitals reporting: ESIS reporting hospitals (see ESIS Reporting Hospitals, Attachment 1).
2. Source: ESIS - Elective Surgery Information System.
3. Latest edition/update of the data: September 2008.
4. Comments: Only records assigned an ESIS principle code of less than 500 and where the patient status is *ready for care* are included. Manual aggregate data has been used for hospitals unable to submit electronic data. Admitted patients defined as either; *treatment for awaited proc arranged by ESAS, admission to this hospital or hospital arranged admission at oth hosp* (removal status codes S, W or X).

Figure 24: Access to elective surgery – urgent patients.

24.4. Definition:

- (a) Number of urgent (category 1) patients listed for elective surgery as at end of the reporting period.
- (b) Number of urgent (category 1) patients admitted for the awaited elective surgery procedure, or related procedure, that addresses the critical condition for which they were added to the elective surgery waiting list during the reporting period.

Figure 25: Percentage of urgent patients treated within 30 days.

25.4 Definition:

- (a) Number of urgent (category 1) patients admitted for elective surgery during the reporting period whose total waiting time is less than or equal to 30 days. Total waiting time is the difference between the date that the patient was listed for the procedure to the date they were admitted to hospital for the awaited procedure.

as a percentage of:

- (b) Total number of urgent (category 1) patients admitted for elective surgery during the reporting period.

Figure 26: Median time to treat - urgent patients admitted from the elective surgery list.

26.4 Definition:

The median total waiting time for urgent (category 1) patients admitted for elective surgery during the reporting period. Total waiting time is the difference between the date that the patient was listed for the procedure to the date they were admitted to hospital for the awaited procedure.

Figure 27: Access to elective surgery – semi-urgent patients.

27.4. Definition:

- (a) Number of semi-urgent (category 2) patients listed for elective surgery as at end of the reporting period.
- (b) Number of semi-urgent (category 2) patients admitted for the awaited elective surgery procedure, or related procedure, that addresses the critical condition for which they were added to the elective surgery waiting list during the reporting period.

Figure 28: Percentage of semi-urgent patients treated within 90 days.

28.4. Definition:

- (a) Number of semi-urgent (category 2) patients admitted for elective surgery during the reporting period whose total waiting time is less than or equal to 90 days. Total waiting time is the difference between the date that the patient was listed for the procedure to the date they were admitted to hospital for the awaited procedure

as a percentage of:

- (b) Total number of semi-urgent (category 2) patients admitted for elective surgery during the reporting period.

Figure 29: Median time to treat - semi-urgent patients admitted from the elective surgery list.

29.4. Definition:

The median total waiting time for semi-urgent (category 2) patients admitted for elective surgery during the reporting period. 'Total waiting time' is the difference between the date that the patient was listed for the procedure to the date they were admitted to hospital for the awaited procedure.

Figure 30: Access to elective surgery - non-urgent patients.

30.4. Definition:

- (a) Number of non-urgent (category 3) patients listed for elective surgery as at end of the reporting period.
- (b) Number of non-urgent (category 3) patients admitted for elective surgery during the reporting period.

Figure 31: Percentage of non-urgent patients treated within 365 days.

31.4 Definition:

- (a) Number of non-urgent (category 3) patients admitted for elective surgery during the reporting period whose total waiting time is less than or equal to 365 days. Total waiting time is the difference between the date that the patient was listed for the procedure to the date they were admitted to hospital for the awaited procedure.

as a percentage of:

- (b) Total number of non-urgent (category 3) patients admitted for elective surgery during the reporting period.

Figure 32: Median time to treat - non-urgent patients admitted from the elective surgery list.

32.4 Definition:

The median total waiting time for non-urgent (category 3) patients admitted for elective surgery during the reporting period. Total waiting time is the difference between the date that the patient was listed for the procedure to the date they were admitted to hospital for the awaited procedure.

Figure 33: Median time to treat urgent patients by clinical specialty, 2007-08.

33.4. Definition:

The median total waiting time by clinical specialty for urgent (category 1) patients admitted for elective surgery during the reporting period. Total waiting time is the difference between the date that the patient was listed for the procedure to the date they were admitted to hospital for the awaited procedure.

Figure 34: Median time to treat semi-urgent patients by clinical specialty, 2007-08.

34.4. Definition:

The median total waiting time by clinical specialty for semi-urgent (category 2) patients admitted for elective surgery during the reporting period. Total waiting time is the difference between the date that the patient was listed for the procedure to the date they were admitted to hospital for the awaited procedure.

Figure 35: Median time to treat non-urgent patients by clinical specialty, 2007-08.

35.4. Definition:

The median total waiting time by clinical specialty for non-urgent (category 3) patients admitted for elective surgery during the reporting period. Total waiting time is the difference between the date that the patient was listed for the procedure to the date they were admitted to hospital for the awaited procedure.

Figure 36: Funding for dental health services.

36.1 Hospitals reporting: NA.

36.2 Source: Victorian State Government Budget Papers

36.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 2008-09.

36.4 Definition: Total funds allocated to dental health services.

Figure 37: Patients treated in public dental services.

37.1 Hospitals reporting: NA.

37.2 Source: Dental Health Services Victoria; Community Dental program.

37.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 2007-08.

37.4 Definition: The total number of patients treated in public dental services.

37.5 Comments: The integration of school and community dental clinics in 2007-08 has resulted in a change in reporting and counting rules. From 1 July 2007, data reflects all clients and visits to public dental services, not just those to community dental clinics.

Figure 38: Average time to treatment for priority dentures.

38.1 Hospitals reporting: NA.

38.2 Source: Dental Health Services Victoria; Community Dental program.

38.3 Latest edition/update of the data: June 2008.

38.4 Definition: The average number of months waited for priority dentures.

Figure 39: Average time to treatment for non-priority dentures and restorative dental care.

39.1 Hospitals reporting: NA.

39.2 Source: Dental Health Services Victoria; Community Dental program.

39.3 Latest edition/update of the data: June 2008.

39.4 Definition: The average number of months waited for non-priority dentures and restorative dental care.

Figures 40-42: Patient satisfaction.

1 Hospitals reporting: All Victorian public hospitals

2 Source: Victorian Patient Satisfaction Monitor questionnaire.

3 Latest edition/update of the data: 2007-08.

Figures 40: Overall Care Index.

40.4 Definition: Calculated from the scores for the six individual measures. The maximum possible score is 100 for each measure.

Figures 41: Score for six measures.

41.4 Definition: The scores for the six individual measures - *access and admission, general patient information, treatment and related information, complaints management, physical environment, and discharge and follow-up.*

Figures 42: Maternity score for six measures.

42.4 Definition: The scores for the six individual measures - *access and admission, general patient information, treatment and related information, complaints management, physical environment, and discharge and follow-up.*

Figure 43: Hospital cleanliness: selected metropolitan health services.

- 43.1 Hospitals reporting: Alfred Health, Southern Health, Women and Children's Health and Austin Health.
- 43.2 Source: Health Services Environment Service Departments.
- 43.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 2007-08.
- 43.4 Definition: Summary of health service results from external cleaning audits providing an independent evaluation of the cleanliness.

Figure 44: Hospital cleanliness: selected rural health services.

- 44.1 Hospitals reporting: Alpine Health Services, East Wimmera Health Service, Hepburn Health Services and Rural Northwest Health.
- 44.2 Source: Health Services Environment Service Departments.
- 44.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 2007-08.
- 44.4 Definition: Summary of health service results from external cleaning audits providing an independent evaluation of the cleanliness.

Figure 45: Patients admitted for same-day treatment.

- 45.1 Hospitals reporting: All Victorian public hospitals (refer to All Victorian Public Hospitals, Attachment 1).
- 45.2 Source: VAED – Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset.
- 45.3 Latest edition/update of the data: September 2008 consolidated file.
- 45.4 Definition: The total separations where admission date equals separation date.
- 45.5 Comments: Estimates may be calculated for hospitals that have not submitted data for the period.

Figure 46: Proportion of patients admitted for same-day and non-same-day treatment.

- 46.1 Hospitals reporting: All Victorian public hospitals (refer to All Victorian Public Hospitals, Attachment 1).
- 46.2 Source: VAED – Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset.
- 46.3 Latest edition/update of the data: September 2008 consolidated file.
- 46.4 Definition:

Same day proportion equals a/c , where:

a is the total separations where admission date equals separation date.

c is the total separations

Non same day proportion equals b/c , where:

b is the total separations where admission date does not equal separation date.

c is the total separations

- 46.5 Comments: Estimates may be calculated for hospitals that have not submitted data for the period.

Figure 47: Number of bed days for patients waiting in major metropolitan public hospitals for suitable ongoing care services

- 47.1 Hospitals reporting: Major Metropolitan Hospitals (refer Major Metropolitan Hospitals (16), Attachment 1).
- 47.2 Source: Department of Human Services Aged Care Assessment Dataset and Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset.
- 47.3 Latest edition/update of the data: September 2008 consolidated file.
- 47.4 Definition: Bed days incurred by older patients who have been assessed by the Aged Care Assessment Services and continue to wait in hospital to access suitable ongoing care services.

Figure 48: Immunisation rates for children at two years of age, Victoria.

- 48.1 Hospitals reporting: NA.
- 48.2 Source: Australian Childhood Immunisation Register.
- 48.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 30 June 2008.
- 48.4 Definition: The percentage of two-year-old Victorian children fully immunised.

Figure 49: Immunisation rates for children at five years of age, Victoria.

- 49.1 Hospitals reporting: NA.
- 49.2 Source: Australian Childhood Immunisation Register.
- 49.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 30 June 2008.
- 49.4 Definition: The percentage of five-year-old Victorian children fully immunised.

Figure 50: Participation rates of eligible women aged 50-69 years in the BreastScreen program in 24 month periods, Victoria.

- 50.1 Hospitals reporting: NA.
- 50.2 Source: BreastScreen Victoria Registry.
- 50.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 2005-07.
- 50.4 Definition: The percentage of eligible Victorian women aged 50-69 years who have been through the breast screening program.
- 50.5 Comments: Each reporting period is over two financial years beginning 1 July and ending 30 June two years later.

Figure 51: Participation rates of eligible women aged 20-69 in the cervical screening program in 24 month periods, Victoria.

- 51.1 Hospitals reporting: NA.
- 51.2 Source: Victorian Cervical Cytology Register (VCCR).
- 51.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 2006-07.
- 51.4 Definition: The percentage of eligible Victorian women aged 20-69 years who have been through the cervical screening program.
- 51.5 Comments: 2006-07 data is estimated by VCCR at time of publication. Each reporting period is over two calendar years beginning 1 January and ending 31 December the year after.

Table 7: Percentage of vaccine coverage of secondary school girls for 2007, Victoria.

- 7.1 Hospitals reporting: NA.
- 7.2 Source: 78 Victorian Local Councils.
- 7.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 2007.
- 7.4 Definition: The percentage of secondary school aged girls who have received each vaccine dose
- 7.5 Comments: Doses may also be given through Council Community Sessions (included) or from General Practitioners (not included).

Figure 52: Number of doctors working wholly in the Victorian public hospital system.

- 52.1 Hospitals reporting: All Victorian public hospitals (refer to All Victorian Public Hospitals, Attachment 1).
- 52.2 Source: Minimum Employment Dataset.
- 52.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 30 June 2008.
- 52.4 Definition: The total number of full-time equivalent doctors employed in Victorian public hospital system as at June 2008.

Figure 53: Number of full-time equivalent nursing staff, Victorian public hospital system.

- 53.1 Hospitals reporting: All Victorian public hospitals (refer to Victorian Public Hospitals, Attachment 1).
- 53.2 Source: Minimum Employment Dataset.
- 53.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 30 June 2008.
- 53.4 Definition: The total number of full-time equivalent registered nurses employed in the Victorian public hospital system as at June 2008.

Figure 54: Number of dental clinicians in the dental program, Victoria.

- 54.1 Hospitals reporting: All Victorian public hospitals (refer to Victorian Public Hospitals, Attachment 1).
- 54.2 Source: Minimum Employment Dataset.
- 54.3 Latest edition/update of the data: 30 June 2008.
- 54.4 Definition: The total number of dental clinicians employed in school and public dental services as at June 2008.

Specifications for Appendix 1.

A. Patients treated.

1. Total admissions.

1.1 Hospitals reporting: All Victorian Public Hospitals, Attachment 1.

Specific groupings:

- Austin Hospital data covers both Austin (1031) campus and Repatriation (1032) campus.
- Monash Medical Centre data covers both Clayton (1170) and Moorabbin (1220) campuses.
- Dandenong Hospital data covers only Dandenong (2111) campus, i.e. excludes Cranbourne (2112) campus.
- Goulburn Valley Health (GVH) data covers GVH Shepparton (1121), GVH Tatura (1122) and GVH Waranga (1123).
- Frankston (1250) and Rosebud (2220) campuses reported separately.

1.2 Source: VAED – Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset.

1.3 Latest edition/update of the data: September 2008 consolidated file.

1.4 Definition:

(a) Total separations for the period 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008.

1.5 Comments: Data is supplied by hospital for the financial year.

2. Emergency department (ED) attendances.

2.1 Hospitals reporting: 38 Hospitals (see Victorian Hospitals with Emergency Departments (38), Attachment 1).

Specific groupings:

- Austin Hospital data covers both Austin (1031) campus and Repatriation (1032) campus.
- Monash Medical Centre data covers both Clayton (1170) and Moorabbin (1220) campuses.
- Dandenong Hospital data covers only Dandenong (2111) campus, i.e. excludes Cranbourne (2112) campus.
- Goulburn Valley Health (GVH) data covers GVH Shepparton (1121), GVH Tatura (1122) and GVH Waranga (1123).
- Frankston (1250) and Rosebud (2220) campuses reported separately.

2.2 Source: VHRS – Emergency Presentations Universe.

2.3 Latest edition/update of the data: September 2008 consolidated file.

2.4 Definition:

(a) Total ED attendances, excluding *dead on arrival* records for the period 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008.

2.5 Comments: Data is supplied by hospital for the financial year.

3. Outpatients

3.1. Definition: Non-admitted public encounters in specialist clinics (non-weighted encounters).

3.2. Source: AIMS S9, Victorian Ambulatory Classification System (VACS) System.

3.3. Data Specifications:

Field	Value	Comments
Site		VACS submitting campuses.
EncounterType	0 & 1	DVA and public encounters.
EncounterClass	<550	Specialist clinics only. Does not include emergency and allied health encounters.
Period (F/Y)	1-6 7-12 1-12	January to June July to December July to June
FY	2007-08	Financial year reported.

B. Emergency department patients.

1. Hospital bypass (%).

1.1. Definition: Percentage of time a hospital defers the Metropolitan Ambulance Service (MAS) when the ED is full.

1.2. Source: Ambulance Bypass data collection (from MAS).

1.3. Data Specifications:

Field	Value	Comments
Site		Major Metros except Royal Children's Hospital

2. Triage category 1 patients seen immediately (%).

2.1. Definition: Percentage of triage category 1 emergency patients seen immediately or within 1 minute by a nurse, doctor or mental health practitioner (whichever was first) of arrival in an ED, excludes *left after advice re treatment options*, *left at own risk without treatment* and *dead on arrival* (departure status codes 08, 10 or 11).

2.2. Source: VEMD (VHIRS).

2.3. Data Specifications:

Field	Value	Comments
Site		VEMD submitting campuses (38 hospitals with EDs)
Period (F/Y)	7-12 1-6 1-12	January to June July to December July to June
Fin Yr	2007-08	Financial year reported

3. Triage category 2 patients seen within 10 minutes (%).

3.1. Definition: Percentage of triage category 2 emergency patients seen within 10 minutes (≤ 10 mins) by a nurse, doctor or mental health practitioner (whichever was first) of arrival in an ED, excludes *left after advice re treatment options*, *left at own risk without treatment* and *dead on arrival* (departure status codes 08, 10 or 11).

3.2. Source: VEMD (VHIRS).

3.3. Data Specifications: see above triage category 1 patients seen immediately (%).

4. Triage category 3 patients seen within 30 minutes (%).

4.1. Definition: Percentage of triage category 3 emergency patients seen within 30 minutes (≤ 30 mins) by a nurse, doctor or mental health practitioner (whichever was first) of arrival in an ED, excludes *left after advice re treatment options*, *left at own risk without treatment* and *dead on arrival* (departure status codes 08, 10 or 11).

4.2. Source: VEMD (VHIRS).

4.3. Data Specifications: see above triage category 1 patients seen immediately (%).

5. Transferred to a bed within 8 hours (%).

5.1. Definition: The percentage of emergency patients transferred within 8 hours. The interval is measured from the time of arrival in an ED to the departure time from the ED to the ward, for all ED patients who were admitted to a *ward, short stay unit or emergency medical unit* (departure status codes 02, 03 or 13).

5.2. Source: VEMD (VHIRS).

5.3. Data Specifications:

Field	Value	Comments
Site		VEMD submitting campuses (38 hospitals with EDs)
Period (F/Y)	7-12	January to June
	1-6	July to December
	1-12	July to June
Fin Yr	2007-08	Financial year reported

6. Non-admitted with length of stay less than 4 hours (%).

6.1. Definition: The percentage of emergency patients non-admitted (not *admitted to a ward or short stay or emergency medical unit*) with length of stay less than 4 hours. The interval is measured from the time of arrival in an ED to the departure time from the ED. Non admitted includes *aged care residency, home, mental health residential facility, left after advice re treatment options, and correctional/custodial facility* (departure status codes 00, 01, 09, 10 or 12).

6.2. Source: VEMD (VHIRS).

6.3. Data Specifications:

Field	Value	Comments
Site		VEMD submitting campuses (38 hospitals with EDs)
Period (F/Y)	7-12	January to June
	1-6	July to December
	1-12	July to June
Fin Yr	2007-08	Financial year reported

C. Elective surgery.

1. Category 1 elective patients listed.

1.1. Definition: Number of category 1 patients on the elective surgery waiting list as at (end of period).

1.2. Source: ESIS (SAS dataset – year0708).

1.3. Data Specifications:

Field	Value	Comments
C_date	DDMMYYYY	Patients waiting as at 30 Jun 2008
Ppproc	0 < ppproc < 500	Waiting episodes with excluded principal prescribed procedures not counted
W_stat	W	Ready for care waiting patients counted only
Urgency	1	Category 1 patients only
Campus	All campus codes	ESIS Reporting Hospitals (29) Specific groupings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austin Hospital data covers both Austin (1031) campus and Repatriation (1032) campus. • Monash Medical Centre data covers both Clayton (1170) and Moorabbin (1220) campuses. • Dandenong Hospital data covers only Dandenong (2111) campus, i.e. excludes Cranbourne (2112) campus. • Goulburn Valley Health (GVH) data covers GVH Shepparton (1121), GVH Tatura (1122) and GVH Waranga (1123). • Frankston Hospital data covers both Frankston (1250) and Rosebud (2220) campuses.

2. Category 2 elective patients listed.

2.1. Definition: Number of category 2 patients on the elective surgery waiting list as at (end of period).

2.2. Source: ESIS (SAS dataset – year0708).

2.3. Data Specifications:

Field	Value	Comments
C_date	DDMMYYYY	Patients waiting as at 30 Jun 2008
Ppproc	0 < ppproc < 500	Waiting episodes with excluded principal prescribed procedures not counted
W_stat	W	Ready for care waiting patients counted only
Urgency	2	Category 2 patients only
Campus	All campus codes	ESIS Reporting Hospitals (29) Specific groupings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austin Hospital data covers both Austin (1031) campus and Repatriation (1032) campus. • Monash Medical Centre data covers both Clayton (1170) and Moorabbin (1220) campuses. • Dandenong Hospital data covers only Dandenong (2111) campus, i.e. excludes Cranbourne (2112) campus. • Goulburn Valley Health (GVH) data covers GVH Shepparton (1121), GVH Tatura (1122) and GVH Waranga (1123). • Frankston Hospital data covers both Frankston (1250) and Rosebud (2220) campuses.

3. Category 3 elective patients listed.

3.1. Definition: Number of category 3 patients on the elective surgery waiting list as at (end of period).

3.2. Source: ESIS (SAS dataset – year0708).

3.3. Data Specifications:

Field	Value	Comments
C_date	DDMMYYYY	Patients waiting as at 30 Jun 2008
Ppproc	0 < ppproc < 500	Waiting episodes with excluded principal prescribed procedures not counted
W_stat	W	Ready for care waiting patients counted only
Urgency	3	Category 3 patients only
Campus	All campus codes	<p>ESIS Reporting Hospitals (29)</p> <p>Specific groupings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austin Hospital data covers both Austin (1031) campus and Repatriation (1032) campus. • Monash Medical Centre data covers both Clayton (1170) and Moorabbin (1220) campuses. • Dandenong Hospital data covers only Dandenong (2111) campus, i.e. excludes Cranbourne (2112) campus. • Goulburn Valley Health (GVH) data covers GVH Shepparton (1121), GVH Tatura (1122) and GVH Waranga (1123). • Frankston Hospital data covers both Frankston (1250) and Rosebud (2220) campuses.

Urgent elective patients admitted within 30 days (%).

3.4. Definition: The percentage of patients from the elective surgery waiting list that have been classified as requiring admission within 30 days that have been admitted within this timeframe.

3.5. Source: ESIS (SAS dataset – year0708).

3.6. Data Specifications:

Field	Value	Comments
C_date	01 Jul 2007 – 30 Jun 2008	All patients admitted between July 2007 and June 2008
Ppproc	0 < ppproc < 500	Admitted episodes with excluded principal prescribed procedures not counted
W_stat	A	Admitted patients only
Urgency	1	Category 1 patients only
Campus	All campus codes	<p>ESIS Reporting Hospitals (29)</p> <p>Specific groupings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austin Hospital data covers both Austin (1031) campus and Repatriation (1032) campus. • Monash Medical Centre data covers both Clayton (1170) and Moorabbin (1220) campuses. • Dandenong Hospital data covers only Dandenong (2111) campus, i.e. excludes Cranbourne (2112) campus. • Goulburn Valley Health (GVH) data covers GVH Shepparton (1121), GVH Tatura (1122) and GVH Waranga (1123). • Frankston Hospital data covers both Frankston (1250) and Rosebud (2220) campuses.
Overadmt	All	Used to calculate % patients admitted in time.
Intime		Calculated field derived from Overadmt. $N \setminus (N + Y) * 100$.

4. Semi-urgent elective patients admitted within 90 days (%).

4.1. Definition: The percentage of patients from the elective surgery waiting list that have been classified as requiring admission within 90 days that have been admitted within this timeframe.

4.2. Source: ESIS (SAS dataset – year0708).

4.3. Data Specifications:

Field	Value	Comments
C_date	01 Jul –30 Jun 2008	All patients admitted between July 2007 and June 2008
Ppproc	0 < ppproc < 500	Admitted episodes with excluded principal prescribed procedures not counted
W_stat	A	Admitted patients only
Urgency	2	Category 2 patients only
Campus	All campus codes	ESIS Reporting Hospitals (29) Specific groupings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austin Hospital data covers both Austin (1031) campus and Repatriation (1032) campus. • Monash Medical Centre data covers both Clayton (1170) and Moorabbin (1220) campuses. • Dandenong Hospital data covers only Dandenong (2111) campus, i.e. excludes Cranbourne (2112) campus. • Goulburn Valley Health (GVH) data covers GVH Shepparton (1121), GVH Tatura (1122) and GVH Waranga (1123). • Frankston Hospital data covers both Frankston (1250) and Rosebud (2220) campuses.
Overadmt	All	Used to calculate % patients admitted in time.
Intime		Calculated field derived from Overadmt. $N \backslash (N + Y) * 100$.

5. Non-urgent elective patients admitted within a year (%).

5.1. Definition: The percentage of patients from the elective surgery waiting list that have been classified as requiring admission sometime in the future that have been admitted within 365 days.

5.2. Source: ESIS (SAS dataset – year0708).

5.3. Data Specifications:

Field	Value	Comments
C_date	01 Jul –30 Jun 2008	All patients admitted between July 2007 and June 2008
Ppproc	0 < ppproc < 500	Admitted episodes with excluded principal prescribed procedures not counted
W_stat	A	Admitted patients only
Urgency	3	Category 3 patients only
Campus		<p>ESIS Reporting Hospitals (29)</p> <p>Specific groupings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austin Hospital data covers both Austin (1031) campus and Repatriation (1032) campus. • Monash Medical Centre data covers both Clayton (1170) and Moorabbin (1220) campuses. • Dandenong Hospital data covers only Dandenong (2111) campus, i.e. excludes Cranbourne (2112) campus. • Goulburn Valley Health (GVH) data covers GVH Shepparton (1121), GVH Tatura (1122) and GVH Waranga (1123). • Frankston Hospital data covers both Frankston (1250) and Rosebud (2220) campuses.
Overadmt	All	Used to calculate % patients admitted in time.
Intime		Calculated field derived from Overadmt. $N \backslash (N + Y) * 100.$

Hospital Lists

Attachment 1

Major metropolitan hospitals (16)

Alfred Hospital
Angliss Hospital
Austin Hospital
Box Hill Hospital
Casey Hospital
Dandenong Hospital
Frankston Hospital
Maroondah Hospital
Mercy Werribee Hospital
Monash Medical Centre
Northern Hospital
Royal Children's Hospital
Royal Melbourne Hospital
St Vincent's Hospital
Sunshine Hospital
Western Hospital

Major rural hospitals (5)

Ballarat Health Services
Barwon Health (Geelong Hospital)
Bendigo Health Care Group
Goulburn Valley Health Shepparton
Latrobe Regional Hospital

Victorian hospitals with emergency departments (38)

Alfred Hospital
Angliss Hospital
Austin Hospital
Bairnsdale Regional Health Service
Ballarat Health Services
Barwon Health (Geelong Hospital)
Bendigo Health Care Group
Box Hill Hospital
Casey Hospital
Central Gippsland Health Service (Sale)
Dandenong Hospital
Echuca Regional Health
Goulburn Valley Health Shepparton
Hamilton Base Hospital
Frankston Hospital
Latrobe Regional Hospital
Maroondah Hospital
Mercy Hospital for Women
Mercy Werribee Hospital
Mildura Base Hospital
Monash Medical Centre
Northeast Health Wangaratta
Northern Hospital
Rosebud Hospital
Royal Children's Hospital
Royal Melbourne Hospital
Royal Victorian Eye & Ear Hospital
Royal Women's Hospital
Sandringham & District Memorial Hospital

St Vincent's Hospital
Sunshine Hospital
South West Healthcare (Warrnambool)
Swan Hill District Hospital
West Gippsland Healthcare Group
Western Hospital
Williamstown Hospital
Wimmera Base Hospital (Horsham)
Wodonga Regional Health Service

Victorian ambulatory classification system (VACS) reporting hospitals (32)

Alfred Hospital
Angliss Hospital
Austin Hospital
Ballarat Health Services
Barwon Health (Geelong Hospital)
Bendigo Health Care Group
Box Hill Hospital
Casey Hospital
Dandenong Hospital
Frankston Hospital
Goulburn Valley Health Shepparton
Latrobe Regional Hospital
Maroondah Hospital
Mercy Hospital for Women
Mercy Werribee Hospital
Mildura Base Hospital
Monash Medical Centre
Northeast Health Wangaratta
Northern Hospital
Peter MacCallum Cancer Institute
Rosebud Hospital
Royal Children's Hospital
Royal Melbourne Hospital
Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital
Royal Women's Hospital
Sandringham & District Memorial Hospital
South West Healthcare (Warrnambool)
St Vincent's Hospital
Sunshine Hospital
West Gippsland Healthcare Group
Western Hospital
Wodonga Regional Health Service

Hospitals with intensive care unit and high dependency unit beds (12)

Alfred Hospital
Austin Hospital
Barwon Health (Geelong Hospital)
Box Hill Hospital
Dandenong Hospital
Frankston Hospital
Maroondah Hospital
Monash Medical Centre
Northern Hospital
Royal Melbourne Hospital
St Vincent's Hospital
Western Hospital

Hospital bypass reporting hospitals (13)

Alfred Hospital
Angliss Hospital
Austin Hospital
Box Hill Hospital
Dandenong Hospital
Frankston Hospital
Maroondah Hospital
Monash Medical Centre
Northern Hospital
Royal Melbourne Hospital
St Vincent's Hospital
Sunshine Hospital
Western Hospital

Mental health services (20)

Alfred Health
Austin Health
Eastern Health
Southern Health
Peninsula Health
Melbourne Health
St Vincent's Health
Werribee Mercy Hospital
Ballarat Health
Bendigo Health
Barwon Health
Goulburn Valley Health
Latrobe Regional Hospital
Mildura Base Hospital
South West Health Care
Northeast Health Wangaratta
Wodonga Regional Health
Royal Children's Hospital
Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health
Bouverie Family Therapy Centre

ESIS reporting hospitals (29)

Alfred Hospital
Angliss Hospital
Austin Hospital (includes Repatriation Hospital)
Ballarat Health Services
Bendigo Health Care Group
Box Hill Hospital
Casey Hospital
Dandenong Hospital (includes Cranbourne Integrated Care Centre)
Frankston Hospital
Barwon Health (Geelong Hospital)
Goulburn Valley Health Shepparton
Latrobe Regional Hospital
Maroondah Hospital
Mercy Hospital for Women
Mercy Werribee Hospital
Monash Medical Centre
Northeast Health Wangaratta
Northern Hospital
Rosebud Hospital

Royal Children's Hospital
Royal Melbourne Hospital
Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital
Royal Women's Hospital
Sandringham Hospital
St Vincent's Hospital
Sunshine Hospital
West Gippsland Healthcare Group
Western Hospital
Williamstown Hospital

Hospitals with neonatal intensive care units and/or special care nurseries (25)

Alfred Hospital
Angliss Hospital
Austin Hospital (includes Repatriation Hospital)
Ballarat Health Services
Bendigo Health Care Group
Box Hill Hospital
Casey Hospital
Central Gippsland Health Service (Sale)
Dandenong Hospital (includes Cranbourne Integrated Care Centre)
Frankston Hospital
Barwon Health (Geelong Hospital)
Goulburn Valley Health Shepparton
Latrobe Regional Hospital
Mercy Hospital for Women
Mercy Werribee Hospital
Monash Medical Centre
New Mildura Base Hospital
Northeast Health Wangaratta
Northern Hospital
Royal Children's Hospital
Royal Women's Hospital
South West Healthcare (Warrnambool)
Sunshine Hospital
Wimmera Base Hospital (Horsham)
Wodonga Regional Health Service

All Victorian public hospitals (117)

Alexandra District Hospital (R)
Alfred Hospital (M)
Alpine Health (R)
Angliss Hospital (M)
Austin Hospital (including Repatriation Hospital) (M)
Bairnsdale Regional Health Service (R)
Ballarat Health Services (R)
Bass Coast Regional Health (R)
Beaufort & Skipton Health Service (R)
Beechworth Health Service (R)
Benalla & District Memorial Hospital (R)
Bendigo Hospital (R)
Boort District Hospital (R)
Box Hill Hospital (M)
Broadmeadows Health Service (M)
Bundoora Extended Care Centre (M)
Calvary Health Care Bethlehem (M)
Caritas Christi Hospice Ltd (M)
Casey Hospital (M)
Casterton Memorial Hospital (R)
Caulfield General Medical Centre (M)
Central Gippsland Health Services (R)
Cobram District Hospital (R)
Cohuna District Hospital (R)
Colac Area Health (R)
Coleraine District Health Services (R)
Cranbourne Integrated Care Centre (M)
Craigieburn Health Service (M)
Dandenong Campus (M)
Daylesford District Hospital (R)
Djerriwarrh Health Service (R)
Dunmunkle Health Services (R)
East Grampians Health Services (R)
East Wimmera Health Service (R)
Echuca Regional Health (R)
Edenhope & District Hospital (R)
Frankston Hospital (M)
Geelong Hospital (R)
Goulburn Valley Health Services (R)
Grace McKellar Centre (R)
Hamilton Base Hospital (R)
Healesville and District Hospital (M)
Hesse Rural Health Service (R)
Heywood Rural Health (R)
Inglewood & District Health Service (R)
Kerang District Health (R)
Kilmore & District Hospital (R)
Kingston Centre (M)
Kooweerup Regional Health Service (M)
Korumburra Hospital (R)
Kyabram & District Health Service (R)
Kyneton District Health Service (R)
Latrobe Regional Hospital (R)
Leongatha Memorial Hospital (R)
Lorne Community Hospital (R)
Maldon Hospital (R)
Mallee Track Health & Community Service (R)
Manangatang & District Hospital (R)

Mansfield District Hospital (R)
Maroondah Hospital (M)
Maryborough District Health Services (R)
McIvor Health & Community Services (R)
Melton Health (M)
Mercy Hospital for Women (M)
Mercy Werribee Hospital (M)
Mildura Base Hospital (R)
Monash Medical Centre (M)
Mornington Centre (M)
Mount Alexander (R)
Mount Eliza Aged Care and Rehabilitation Service (M)
Moyne Health Services (R)
Nathalia District Hospital (R)
Northeast Health Wangaratta (R)
Northern Hospital (M)
Numurkah & District Health Service (R)
O'Connell Family Centre Inc (M)
Omeo District Health (R)
Orbost Regional Health (R)
Otway Health & Community Services (R)
Penshurst & District Memorial (R)
Peter James Centre (M)
Peter MacCallum Cancer Institute (M)
Portland District Health (R)
Queen Elizabeth Centre [Noble Park] (M)
Robinvale District Health Services (R)
Rochester & Elmore District Health Service (R)
Rosebud Hospital (M)
Royal Children's Hospital (M)
Royal Dental Hospital (M)
Royal Melbourne Hospital (M)
Royal Victorian Eye & Ear Hospital (M)
Royal Women's Hospital (M)
Rural Northwest Health (R)
Sandringham & District Memorial Hospital (M)
Seymour District Memorial Hospital (R)
South Gippsland Hospital (R)
South West Healthcare (R)
St George's Health (M)
St Vincent's Hospital (M)
Stawell Regional Health (R)
Sunshine Hospital (M)
Swan Hill District Hospital (R)
Tallangatta Health Service (R)
Terang & Mortlake Health Service (R)
Timboon & District Healthcare Service (R)
Tweddle Child & Family Health Centre (M)
Upper Murray Health & Community Services (R)
Wantirna Health (M)
West Gippsland Healthcare Group (R)
West Wimmera Health Services (R)
Western Hospital (M)
Williamstown Hospital (M)
Wimmera Base Hospital (R)
Wodonga Regional Health Service (R)
Yarram & District Health Service (R)
Yarrowonga District Health Service (R)
Yea & District Memorial Hospital (R)

Note: (R) = Rural (M) = Metro