

Sepsis Dashboard Glossary

Name	Description
Any 30 Day Readmissions	A repeat admission within 30 days to the same hospital where any ICD10 code is recorded in the primary diagnostic position for both admissions
Any Diagnostic Position	This term is used when describing which of the possible 20 diagnostic positions an ICD10 diagnostic code is recorded in for a patient admission (spell) HES record
Average Inpatient Length of Stay (Emergency) (Days)	<p>The average (mean) length of stay for 'EA' spells – calculated in days.</p> <p>Length of stay is a measure of the duration of a spell in a provider (i.e. from admission to discharge). Length of stay is calculated by subtracting the date of discharge from the date of admission. Day cases have a zero length of stay. This includes only 'Emergency' admissions.</p>
Bed Days	Total number of days spent in hospital as an inpatient over a defined period of time.
CCGs	Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) are responsible for implementing the commissioning roles as set out in the Health and Social Care Act 2012. CCGs are groups of GP Practices that are responsible for commissioning most health and care services within their local communities. They have a duty to work with Local Authorities in relation to health and adult social care, early year's services, public health etc.
Dashboard	Dashboard is a term used to describe a web-based technology page on which real time information is organised and presented in a way that is easy to understand.
Day Case	An inpatient admitted electively during the course of the day with the intention of receiving care who does not require the use of a hospital bed overnight and returns home as scheduled.
Emergency Admissions	<p>The total number of spells, where the patient's admission method is an Emergency Admission.</p> <p>Emergency admissions (EA) are unplanned/emergency hospital admissions. These are patients who require immediate admission to the hospital and may or may not require an overnight stay in hospital. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident and emergency or dental casualty department of the Health Care Provider - General Practitioner: after a request for immediate admission has been made direct to a Hospital Provider, i.e. not through a Bed bureau, by a General Practitioner: or deputy - Bed bureau - Consultant Clinic, of this or another Health Care Provider - Admission via Mental Health Crisis Resolution. - Accident and Emergency Department of another provider where the patient had not been admitted - Transfer of an admitted patient from another Hospital Provider in an emergency - Baby born at home as intended - Other emergency admission - Other means

Emergency Admissions Mortality Rates	<p>A percentage of EA spells where the patient died in hospital.</p> <p>The total EA spells where the patient died in hospital (dismeth = 4) / The total EA spells.</p>
ICD 10 Codes	<p>The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD-10) is a coding of diseases and signs, symptoms, abnormal findings, complaints, social circumstances and external causes of injury or diseases, as classified by the World Health Organization (WHO). Also referred to as diagnosis codes.</p>
ICD10 1-30 Day Readmissions (Any Primary ICD-10)	<p>The number of Spells with a Readmission within 1-30 days</p> <p>Number of spells that had a subsequent 'non-elective' admission (at any provider) within 1 to 30 days of the original spell discharge date. The subsequent admission is counted regardless as to any of the ICD10 diagnosis codes, either in the original spell in the cohort, or the subsequent spell.</p>
ICD10 30 Day Readmissions	<p>A repeat admission within 30 days to the same hospital where the same ICD10 code is recorded in the primary diagnostic position for both admissions.</p>
ICU Bed Days	<p>The total number of days spent in an Intensive Care Unit (ICU).</p> <p>A bed day is a day during which a person is confined to a bed in an ICU and in which the patient stays overnight in hospital. Bed days are calculated by subtracting the episode end date from the episode start date.</p>
Inpatient	<p>An inpatient is 'admitted' into hospital for treatment, this may or may not require an overnight bed stay – day cases are also classed as inpatients with a zero-bed day stay i.e. less than 24 hours.</p>
Intensive Care Unit (ICU)	<p>The department that specialises in the care of patients whose conditions are life threatening and who require comprehensive intensive care and constant monitoring.</p>
Length of Stay (LOS)	<p>Length of stay is a measure of the duration of a single period of hospitalisation. Inpatient days are calculated by subtracting the day of admission from the day of discharge e.g. a patient admitted on the 1st January and discharged on the 5th January would have a length of stay of 4 days.</p>
National	<p>All NHS organisation across England</p>
Practice	<p>A practice is a type of business in which a medical practitioner or group of practitioners work with patients in order to diagnose and treat illnesses, injuries, or other medical conditions that require care.</p>
Primary Diagnostic Position	<p>For each patient admission a record is generated by the Provider Trust. Each admission may have up to twenty ICD10 diagnosis codes recorded to reflect how the patient is treated. The primary diagnostic position is when the ICD10 code in question is recorded in the first of the possible twenty ICD10 code positions in the admission record and is generally regarded as the reason for admission.</p>
Provider Trust	<p>This is an NHS organisation that provides specialist care, often referred to as a Hospital Trust.</p>
Secondary Diagnostic Position	<p>For each patient admission a record is generated by the Provider Trust. Each spell may have up to twenty ICD10 diagnosis codes recorded to reflect how the patient is treated. The secondary diagnostic position is when the ICD10 code(s) in question are recorded in diagnostic positions two to twenty in the admission record and is generally regarded as an associated conditions or comorbidities active at the time of admission.</p>
Spell	<p>A spell is the total continuous time that a patient stays in hospital from admission to discharge.</p>

Total Bed Days	The total number of days spent in hospital. <p>A bed day is a day during which a person is confined to a bed and in which the patient stays overnight in hospital. Bed days are calculated by subtracting the episode end date from the episode start date. For example, if a patient is admitted on a Monday and is transferred to a different Consultant on Tuesday, this episode has 1 bed day.</p>
Total Spells	The total number of admitted spells. <p>A spell consists of a total continuous stay of a patient in a provider from admission to discharge. A spell may contain multiple episodes, but only the number of spells is counted in this calculation- regardless of how many episodes were contained within the spell.</p>

