

NHS Wales Informatics Service Data Standards

Subject(s):	Retirement of Korner Return KA34 - Patient Transport Services
Approval Status:	<i>This DDCN was approved by the DSCN</i> <i>Sub-Group on the 5th December 2012</i>
Data Dictionary Version:	4.2
Reference Number:	DDCN 2013 / 01
Version Number:	2
Publication Date:	2 nd January 2013
Relevant DSCN(s):	<u>DSCN 06/02 (W)</u>

Reason for Change

The quarterly Korner return KA34 has been used to collect aggregate information about patient transport services in Wales since 1987/88. It was used to collect aggregate data on all patient journeys undertaken by the Welsh Ambulance Service Trust (WAST) in Wales. Data was provided on the total numbers of responses to calls and how many arrived at the scene within the target times.

The KA34 proforma was retired by the Welsh Government in 2007 as the information requirements were being sourced directly from WAST. We are therefore removing all references to the KA34 and all associated definitions from the NHS Wales Data Dictionary.

A further DSCN will be issued to describe the current reporting arrangements for the collection of information on patient transport services.

Description of Change

To remove references to KA34 and associated definitions from the NHS Wales Data Dictionary.

Data Dictionary Version

Where applicable, this DDCN reflects changes introduced by DDCN and/or DSCN since the release of version 4.1 of the NHS Wales Data Dictionary.

The changes introduced by such DDCNs will be published in version 4.2 of the NHS Wales Data Dictionary.



Section 1: Table reflecting areas that are impacted as a result of this DDCN

The following table shows all the data sets, data items, terms and other associated areas that are linked with the changes documented within this DDCN.

Each data definition type is listed in alphabetical order and is shown in the sequence in which it appears in this DDCN.

Data Definition Type	Name	New / Retired / Changed	Page Number
Data Sets	Korner Terms	Changed	3
Terms (A-Z)	Ambulance Service	Retired	5
Terms (A-Z)	Emergency Call	Retired	6
Terms (A-Z)	Emergency Journey	Retired	6
Terms (A-Z)	Patient Journey	Retired	6
Terms (A-Z)	Percentile Time Values	Retired	8
Terms (A-Z)	Priority of Journey	Retired	8
Terms (A-Z)	Response Time	Retired	8
Terms (A-Z)	Special Journey	Retired	8
Terms (A-Z)	Urgent Journey	Retired	8



Section 2: Highlighted changes to be made to the NHS Wales Data Dictionary

Changes to the NHS Wales Data Dictionary are detailed below, with new text being highlighted in **blue** and deletions are shown with a **strikethrough.** The text shaded in **grey** shows existing text copied from the NHS Wales Data Dictionary.

Changes to Terms

Korner – Terms

Action Taken - KO41(A)/KO41(B) Ambulance Service - KA34 Assessment - KC62 Biopsy Referral Outcome – KC61, KC65 Cancers Diagnosed - KC62 Cervical Cytology Screening - KC53, KC61 Colposcopy – KC65 Colposcopy Prime Procedure Type – KC65 Colposcopy Results Type – KC65 <u>Colposcopy Visit Type</u> – KC65 Community Episode - KC50 Complaint - KO41(A)/KO41(B) Contact - KC60 Cross Section Analysis of Population Coverage within Period 1/4/XXXX - 31/3/XXXX -KC63 Cytology Results Type – KC53, KC61 Cytology Screening Action Type- KC61 Data Completeness Indicators - KC62 Detained Patient - KP90 Domiciliary Visit - KC50-63 Early Recalls - KC62 Emergency Call - KA34 Emergency Journey - KA34 First Invitation for Routine Screening - KC62 Initial Contact - KC60 Invitations and Outcomes - KC62 Legal Status - KP90 Mental Category - KP90 Outcome Measures - KC62 Patient Journey - KA34 Percentile Time Values - KA34 Primary Course Of Immunisation - KC50 Priority Of Journey - KA34 Psychiatric Patient - KP90 Psychopathic Disorder- KP90 Response Time - KA34 Routine Invitation to Previous Attendees (last screen more than 5 years previously) -KC62 Routine Invitation to Previous Attendees (last screen within 5 years) - KC62 Routine Invitation to Previous Non-attendees - KC62 Screening Invitation Date - KC53 Screening Invitation Type – KC53 Screening Programmes - KC53 Screening Status – KC53 Screening Test Date – KC53



Self/GP Referrals of Women Not Screened Previously - KC62 Self/GP Referrals of Women Not Screened Previously (last screen more than 5 years) previously) - KC62 Self/GP Referrals of Women Screened Previously (last screen within 5 years) - KC62 Sexually Transmitted Diseases - KC60 Skin Test - KC50 Smear Source Type - KC61 Special Journey - KA34 Status of Cancer - KC62 Target Population - KC50-53 Tuberculin Skin Test_- KC50 Type Of Complaint - KO41 (A)/KO41 (B) Urgent Journey - KA34 Women with Open Episodes - KC63



Changes to Terms (A-Z)

Ambulance Service

Change History	
DSCN-06/02 (W)	Data Standards: Updated Ambulance Definitions
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The ambulance service is classified according to population density:

a)	Urban: more than 7 persons per hectare; more than 3 persons per acre
b)	Rural: between 1 and 7 persons per hectare; between 0.5 and 3 persons per acre
c)	Sparsely populated: less than 1 person per hectare; less than 0.5 persons per acre

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Response time: the time from receipt of an emergency call to the time of arrival of a vehicle (with 2-man fully trained crew) at the place where the patient is. A response within 8 minutes means eight minutes zero seconds or less. A similar definition should be used for 14/18 and 21 minutes.

The service classifications of the ambulance service and their respective standard response times are as follows:

Emergency calls:

Category A - 'Immediately life-threatening' Category B - 'All other Emergency calls

Standard Service Standard **classification** response response time times (minutes) for (minutes) for Category B Category A Urban 8 14 8 18 Rural **Sparsely** 8 21 populated



Emergency Call

Change History	-
DSCN-06/02 (W)	Data Standards: Updated Ambulance Definitions
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This is a notification of the need for immediate transport of a person or persons injured in an accident or taken ill suddenly.

See Patient Journey

For KA34,

If there have been multiple calls to an incident all calls should be recorded unless the return states otherwise.

For Hospital Performance Indicator an emergency call includes:

(i)	a 999 call requesting a response to an accident or sudden illness
(III)	a maternity admission or suspected coronary cases requiring immediate emergency response unless there is a clear indication to the contrary e.g. that an ambulance is not required until a specified later time (not necessarily through the 999 system)
(iii)	any other type of patient for whom an emergency procedure is necessary

Emergency Journey

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See Patient Journey

Patient Journey

Change History	+
DSCN-06/02 (W)	Data Standards: Updated Ambulance Definitions

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A patient journey is a single trip to, or return from a place where the patient receives medical care or treatment, for one patient. If 1 ambulance carries 3 patients this counts as 3 patient journeys.

Priority of journey is classified as follows:

a)	Emergency Call/Journey : Emergency calls classified as immediately life threatening (Category A) generally made in response to a 999 call, or classified by a doctor as requiring an immediate response. An approved first responder must be deployed immediately to give initial treatment before taking patients to hospital even if other work is delayed. An approved first responder could be an ambulance but could also be a paramedic on a bike, a local GP or another suitably trained individual. If not an ambulance then a follow-up ambulance is expected to arrive within the 'Category B' timescales.
F	Includes:
	i. All accident and sudden illness patients.
	ii. Maternity admissions and suspected coronary cases (unless there is a clear indication to the contrary - e.g. that an ambulance is not required until a specified later time).
	iii. Any other type of patient for whom emergency procedure is necessary.
b)	Urgent journey: All other emergency calls (Category B) that are not classified as life threatening, where an ambulance/transportation is ordered for patients by a clinician (doctor, dentist or midwife) on an urgent basis and a definite time limit is imposed. An urgent journey makes similar demands on the ambulance service to those made by an emergency journey, in that a vehicle and crew must be deployed quickly, although not necessarily immediately, to collect a patient perhaps seriously ill, on the advice of a doctor for admission to hospital.
÷	Includes:
	i. Maternity admissions not given emergency priority.
	ii. Admissions to a hospital bed (including day care admissions and inter- hospital transfers) for which the doctor has given a specified time, e.g. within one hour.
+	Excludes:
	Urgent transfer requests which after interrogation are treated as emergency calls with the agreement of the caller.
c)	Special journey: any non-emergency journey where punctuality is especially important.



-	Includes:
	i. Special treatment and consultant appointments
	ii. Patients who have to be taken to, or met from, trains
	iii. Patients likely to be particularly distressed by unpunctuality
d)	Planned journey: all other journeys. This is the lowest category of priority for non-emergency journeys.



See Ambulance Service



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See Patient Journey

Response Time

See Ambulance Service

Special Journey

See Patient Journey



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See Patient Journey



Additional Information:

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You can find changes made to the NHS Wales Informatics Service Data Dictionary via the following link: <u>http://www.datadictionary.wales.nhs.uk/</u>