

PRIMHD OUTCOME REPORT 5 - NUMBER OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT ITEMS

EXPLANATORY NOTES

NOVEMBER 2009 - VERSION 1

WHAT ARE 'CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT' ITEMS?

Clinically significant items are those items scored in the range 2 -4 as described in the table below.

Clinically Significant	4	Severe to very severe problem	Most severe category. Must be recorded in clinical file and individual recovery plan. Note: problem can become more severe
	3	Moderate problem	Must be recorded in clinical file and included in recovery plan
	2	Mild Problem	Must be recorded in clinical file. May or may not be included in recovery plan
Not Clinically Significant	1	Minor Problem	Requires no formal action. May or may not be included in recovery plan
	0	No Problem	Problem not present

WHY USE CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT ITEMS?

This report provides a more clinically useful measure than Total Scores reports. It can indicate trends and patterns which can then be used to inform treatment and recovery planning. Since these reports are dealing with actual numbers, rather than percentages, it is understandable and intuitively clear and therefore has potentially more utility at the Team level as well as being a useful summary mechanism at DHB and national levels.

HOW ARE CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT ITEM REPORTS CALCULATED?

Data from admission, review and discharge collections is reported. Only valid outcome collections (2 or less items with a score of '7' or '9') are utilised.

Total Score	Description
HoNOS/HoNOS65+ 12 items	Count the number of items of the 12 which are clinically significant
HoNOS/HoNOS65+ 10 items	Count the number of items of the first 10 which are clinically significant
Total HoNOSCA 15 items	Count the number of items of the 15 which are clinically significant
Total HoNOSCA 13 items	Count the number of items of the first 13 which are clinically significant

HOW CAN IT BEST BE PRESENTED?

The best way to present this information is in a bar graph comparing the mean number of clinically significant items. It can also be presented in a table comparing the mean, standard deviation and number in each category across teams, reason for collection, ethnicity, etc. Examples are shown overleaf.

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HOW CAN THIS REPORT BE INTERPRETED?

The higher number of clinically significant items the more severe the service users within the team/group.

HOW CAN THIS INFORMATION BE USED?

This report is a means of identifying the aggregated levels of acuity of service users. The report can support monitoring of caseloads, staffing requirements and models of practice to ensure the best outcomes for service users.

LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

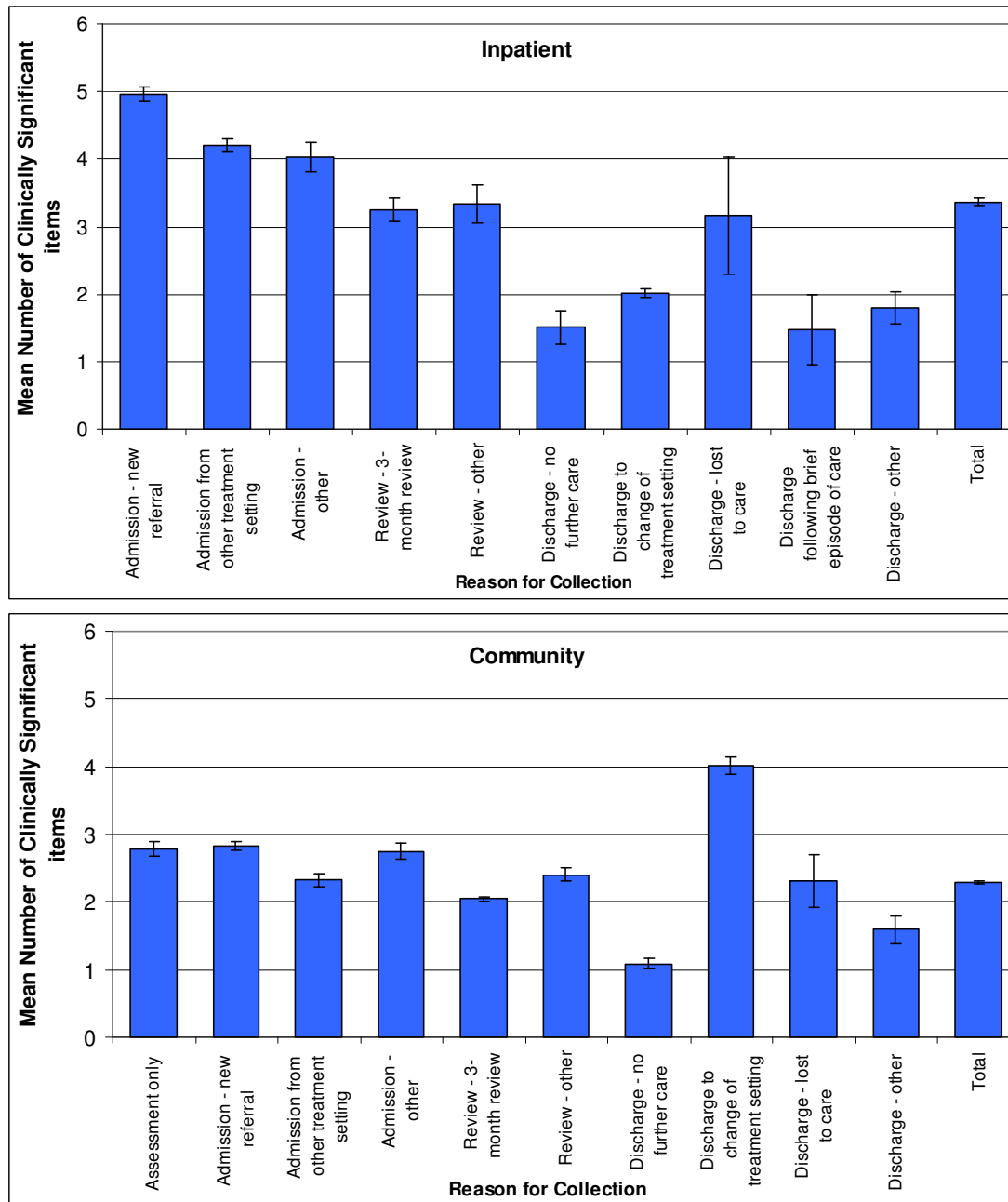
The number of clinically significant items report does not show the individual items scores to give an indication of what problems make up the score. HoNOS does not measure everything, and there are other reasons than what is covered in HoNOS for a person to be in the service. This report should be used in conjunction with other PRIMHD Outcome Reports. These tables are not casemix adjusted to take account of the differences in the mix of service users between different teams and DHBs.

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Figure 1: Mean Number of Clinically Significant Items for 12 items, by Reason for Collection and Setting, HoNOS



Note 1: When there is under 30 observations the data is excluded from this graph.

Note 2: If any item has a score of 2 or more then it is clinically significant.

Note 3: This report is not casemix adjusted