

PRIMHD OUTCOMES REPORT 7-CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUAL ITEMS

EXPLANATORY NOTES

NOVEMBER 2009 - VERSION 1

WHAT ARE CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUAL ITEMS?

Clinically significant items are those items that score 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

These reports show the percentage of outcome collections with a clinically significant item analysed by setting, reason for collection and ethnic group.

WHY USE CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT ITEMS?

These reports can provide DHBs with a means of identifying the aggregated levels of severity of individual HoNOS items.

Since they will have particular utility when dealing with large numbers, it will be especially useful at national and regional levels of reporting.

This report is also particularly useful at DHB/Team/Service levels. It can enhance monitoring of caseloads, staffing requirements and intervention approaches. As it is more detailed, the report also lends itself to research and quality improvement activities.

HOW IS THE REPORT CALCULATED?

It is reported for each point in the collection process (admission, review and discharge) and is based on the percentage of service users with clinically significant items. Only valid collections (those with 2 or less items with a score of '7' or '9') are utilised.

HOW CAN THIS INFORMATION BEST BE PRESENTED?

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

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HOW CAN THIS INFORMATION BE INTERPRETED?

High percentages of clinical significance for an individual item may indicate the need for particular focus on that item/problem in the setting or team. This will also be the case for reasons for collection and ethnic groups, assisting services to refocus or configure themselves in a way that ensures they are addressing their service users' needs.

HOW CAN THIS INFORMATION BE USED?

This report can enable better utilisation and targeting of resources to identified problem areas to assist in ensuring the best outcomes for service users. This report also will be useful for workforce planning, recruitment and training.

LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

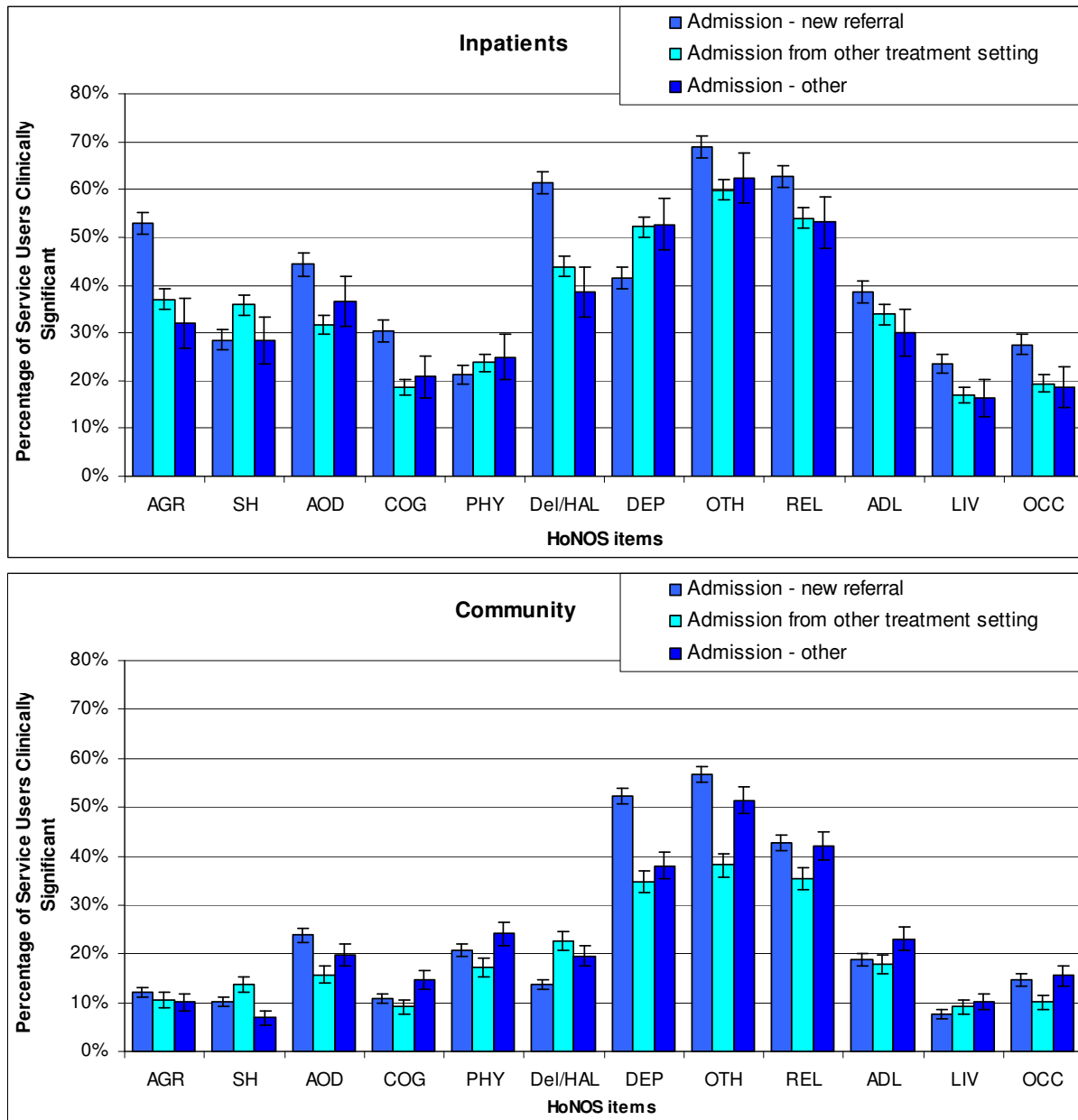
HoNOS does not measure everything; there could be a reason other than what is covered in HoNOS for a person to be in the service. This report should be used in conjunction with other PRIMHD Outcome Reports. These tables are not casemix adjusted to take account of the differences in the mix of service users between different teams and DHBs.

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Figure 1: Percentage of Service Users with a Clinically Significant item for each item, by Admission Status and Setting, HoNOS



Note 1: If any item has a score of 2 or more then it is clinically significant. Service Users could have more than one collection occasion in a period.

Note 2: This report is not casemix adjusted.