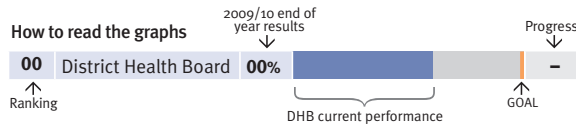


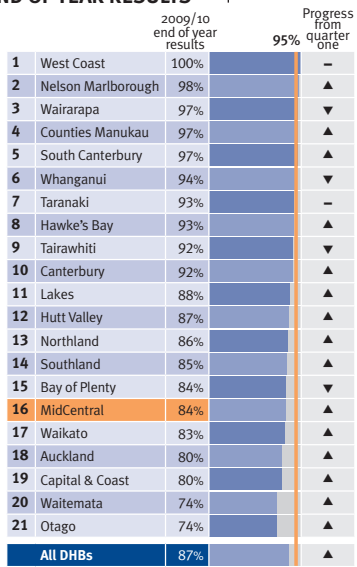
Your District Health Board

2009/10 END OF YEAR RESULTS



Shorter stays in Emergency Departments

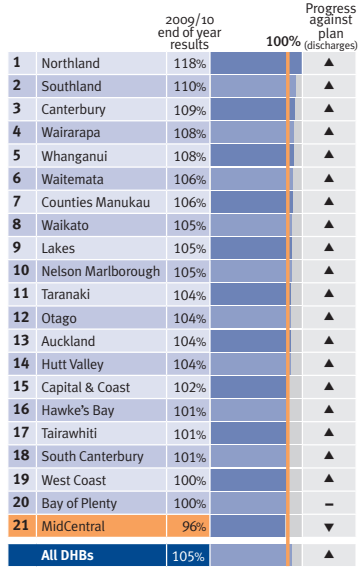
The target is 95 percent of patients will be admitted, discharged, or transferred from an Emergency Department (ED) within six hours. The target is a measure of the efficiency of flow of acute (urgent) patients through public hospitals, and home again. To achieve this target with good, sustainable improvements is expected to take up to two years for many hospitals.



Improved access to elective surgery

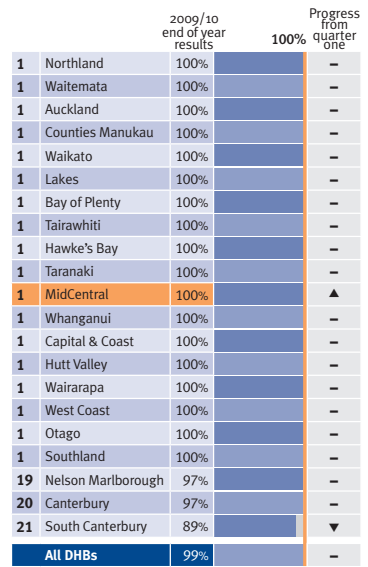
The target is an increase in the volume of elective surgery by an average of 4000 discharges per year.

** DHBs planned to deliver 131,718 discharges and have delivered 6658 discharges more. This is an increase of 8562 discharges above 2008/09.*



Shorter waits for cancer treatment radiotherapy

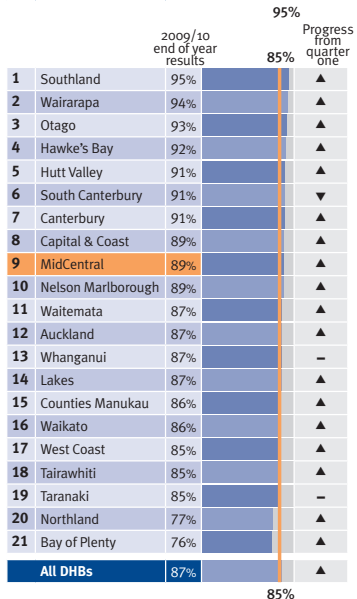
The target is everyone needing radiation treatment will have this within six weeks of their first specialist assessment by the end of July 2010 and within four weeks by December 2010. Six regional oncology centres provide radiation oncology services. These centres are in Auckland, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.



Increased immunisation

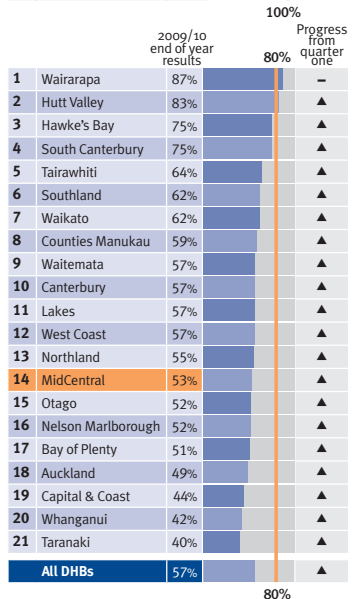
The national immunisation target is for 85 percent of two-year olds* to be fully immunised by July 2010; 90 percent by July 2011; and 95 percent by July 2012.

** This result includes children who turned two years between April and June 2010 and who were fully immunised at that stage.*



Better help for smokers to quit

The target is that 80 percent of hospitalised smokers will be provided with advice and help to quit by July 2010; 90 percent by July 2011; and 95 percent by July 2012. The data covers patients presenting to Emergency Departments, day stay and other hospital based interventions.



Better diabetes and cardiovascular services

This graph represents the average progress made by a DHB towards three target indicators: (a) an increased percent of the eligible adult population will have had their cardiovascular disease risk assessed in the last five years; (b) an increased percent of people with diabetes will attend free annual checks; (c) an increased percent of people with diabetes will have satisfactory or better diabetes management.

