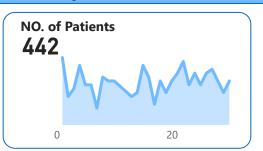
Monthly View Apr 2024



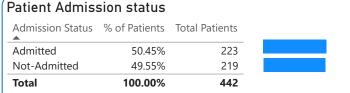




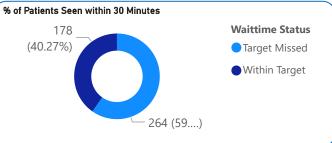


Month Name

Apr





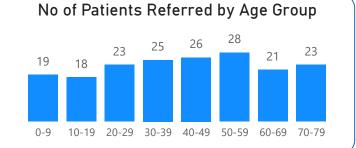


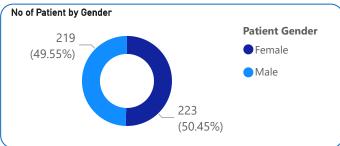


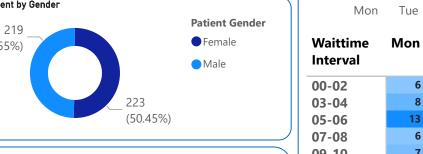
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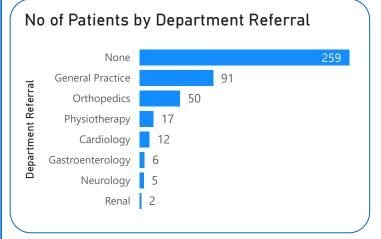
2024

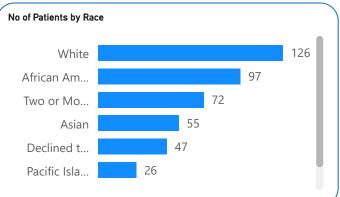
No of Patients by day

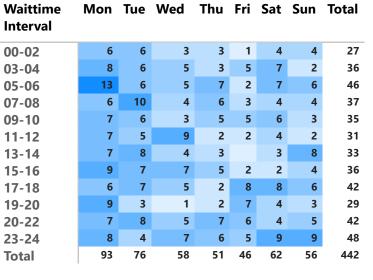






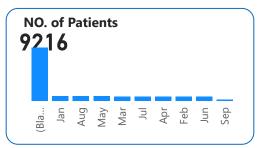


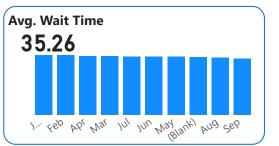




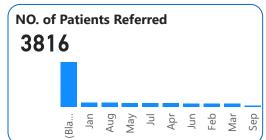


Consolidated View



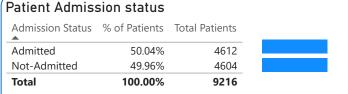




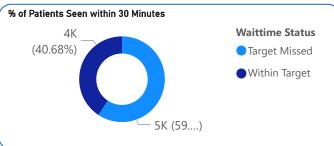


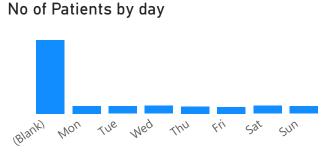
Date

9/9/2024



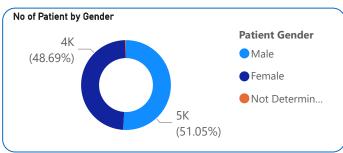




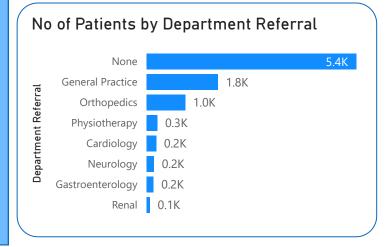


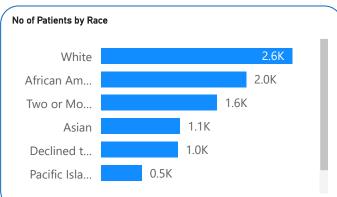
1/1/2024

No of Patients Referred by Age Group										
437	506	466	514	457	458	503	475			
0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79			



Waittime Interval		Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Τι
00-02	482	36	39	46	41	46	49	39	
03-04	436	49	47	49	43	46	51	40	
05-06	449	59	53	50	35	34	49	48	
07-08	469	42	49	49	50	42	46	43	
09-10	451	35	45	57	52	33	55	46	
11-12	426	56	45	50	47	32	54	42	
13-14	468	52	44	50	41	36	42	43	
15-16	446	49	37	50	32	43	46	59	
17-18	404	49	48	38	60	50	48	40	
19-20	455	42	41	41	42	42	49	41	
20-22	454	42	42	49	45	40	34	42	
23-24	459	43	49	56	41	49	55	56	
Total	5399	554	539	585	529	493	578	539	!







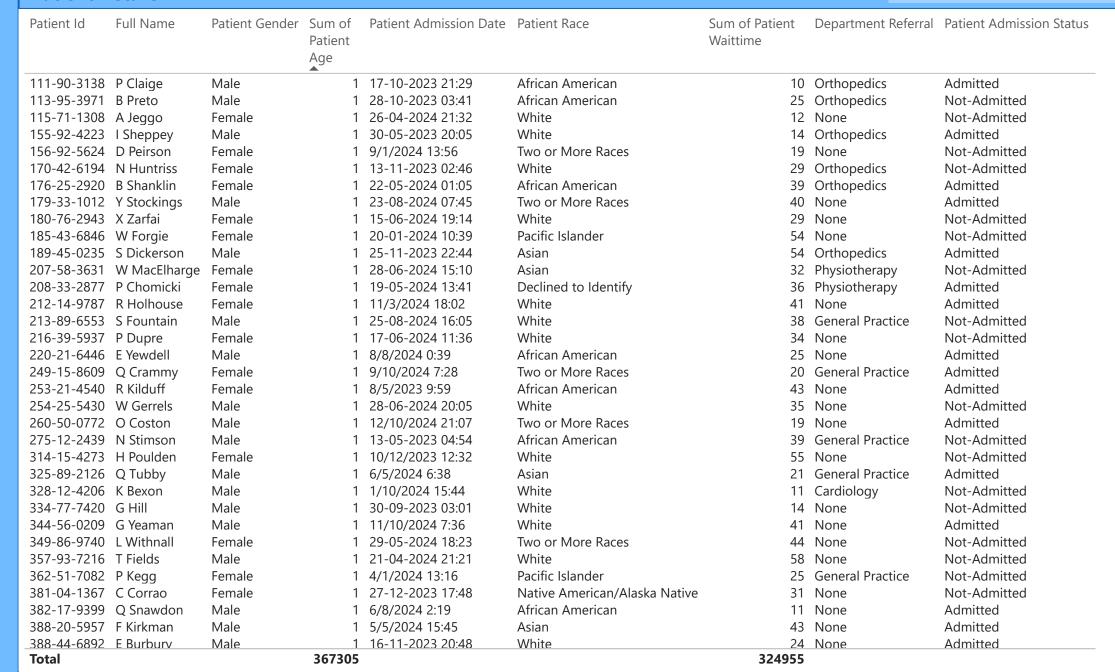
1/1/2024



Date

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Patient Details





Business Key Terms Details

HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM DASHBOARD

· Patient ID:

• A unique alphanumeric code assigned to each patient. This serves as the primary identifier to distinguish one patient's records from another. It's essential for tracking individual cases while ensuring privacy in data analysis.

Patient Admission Date:

• The specific date and potentially time the patient was admitted to the emergency room. This field helps analyze patterns such as peak admission times, seasonal trends, or emergency response rates.

· Patient First Initial:

• The first letter of the patient's first name, often used for anonymization purposes in datasets to comply with privacy regulations like HIPAA or GDPR.

Patient Last Name:

• The last name of the patient. If anonymized, this field could still be useful for identifying trends or grouping by familial or cultural naming conventions.

Patient Gender:

• The gender identity of the patient, typically recorded as Male, Female, or Other/Nonbinary. Useful for demographic studies and understanding healthcare disparities among different genders.

Patient Age:

• The numerical age of the patient at the time of admission. This field is crucial for age-group analysis, helping identify trends such as which age groups frequently visit the emergency room and for what reasons.

Patient Race:

• The racial or ethnic identity as self-reported by the patient. This is vital for studying healthcare access, outcomes, and disparities across different racial and ethnic groups.

Department Referral:

• Specifies the department the patient was referred to (e.g., Orthopedics, Cardiology, Pediatrics). Analyzing this helps understand which specialties see the highest ER referrals, enabling resource allocation.

Patient Admin Flag:

• A binary field that indicates whether a patient was officially admitted to the hospital during their visit to the Emergency Room (ER).

True: The patient was admitted to the hospital for further observation, treatment, or care beyond the ER visit. This could mean being assigned to a specific department, ward, or intensive care.

False: The patient was not admitted and was either discharged, referred to another facility, or given outpatient treatment.

Patient Satisfaction Score:

• A measure, often on a scale (e.g., 1 to 5 or 1 to 10), that captures the patient's evaluation of their ER experience. High scores indicate satisfaction, while low scores suggest areas needing improvement. It's essential for service quality analysis.

· Patient Wait Time:

• The time elapsed from the patient's arrival at the ER to when they were first attended to by medical staff. This is critical for analyzing operational efficiency and patient experience.

Patients CM (Case Manager):

• The individual or team responsible for coordinating the patient's care during their visit. The case manager ensures timely treatment, proper documentation, and post-discharge follow-up. Analysis can reveal workload distribution and case outcomes.

