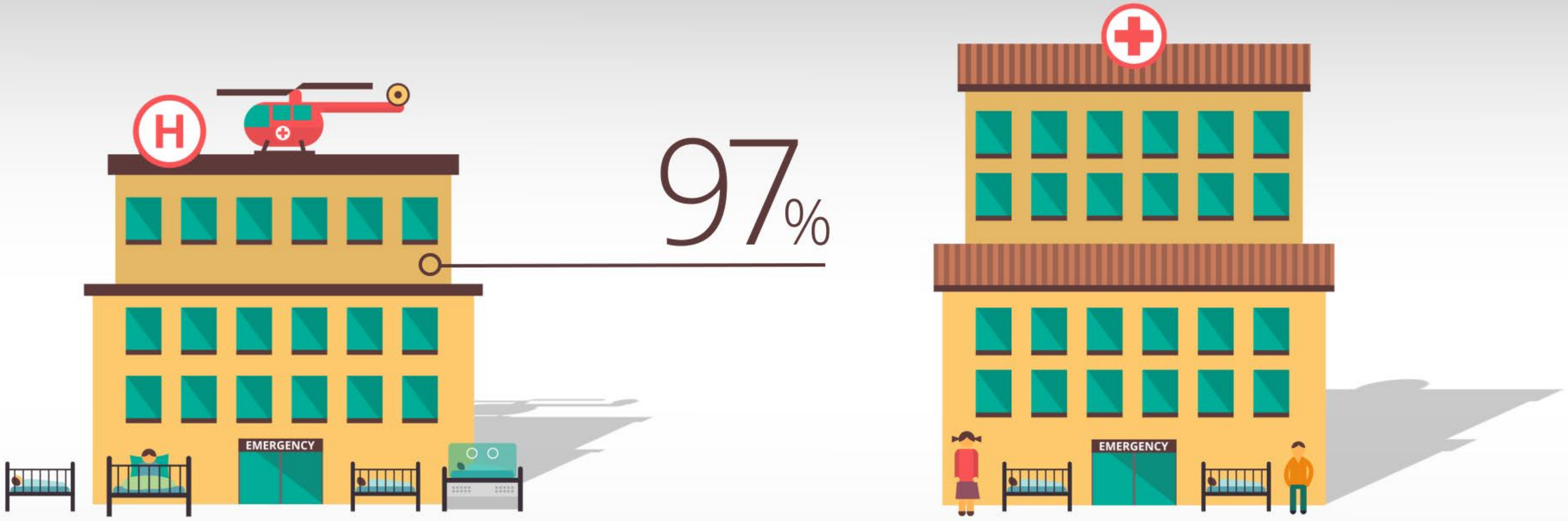
90 SECOND GUIDE TO HOW WE PRESENT THE RESULTS

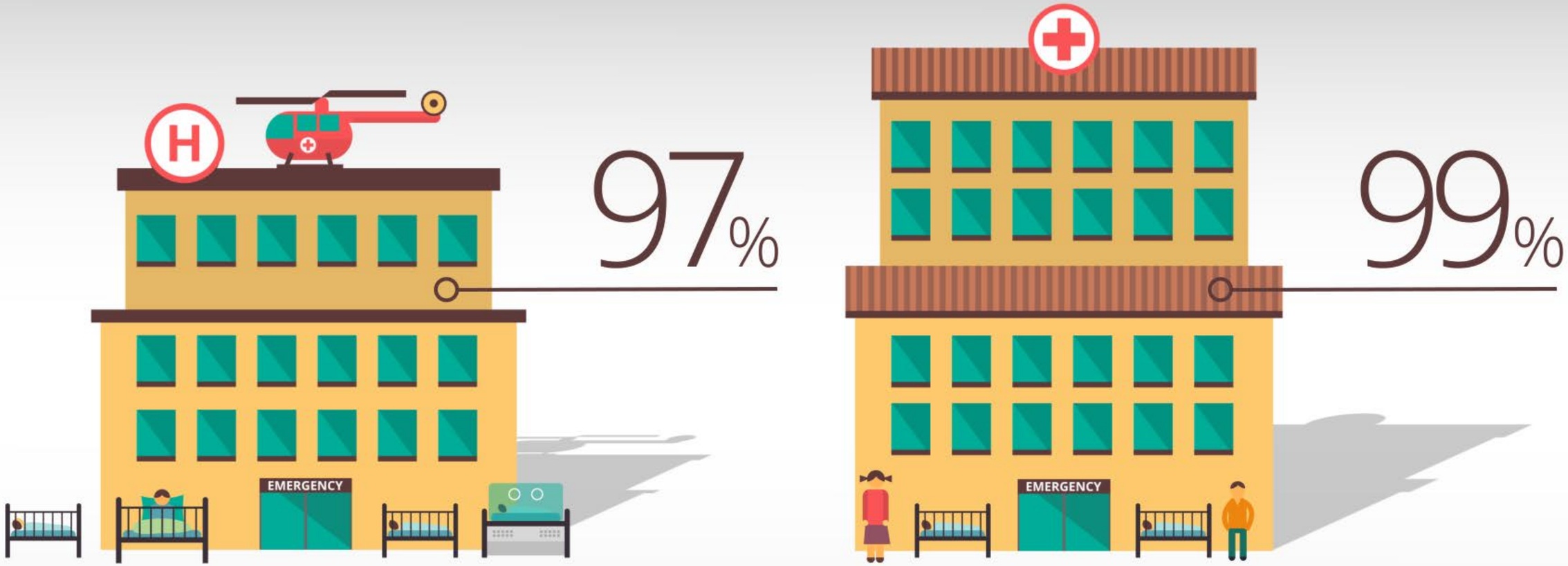
How do we report what happened at a hospital? Over a 3 year period, we calculate the proportion of children treated at the hospital who survived to at least 30 days after their surgery:

97%

the survival rate.

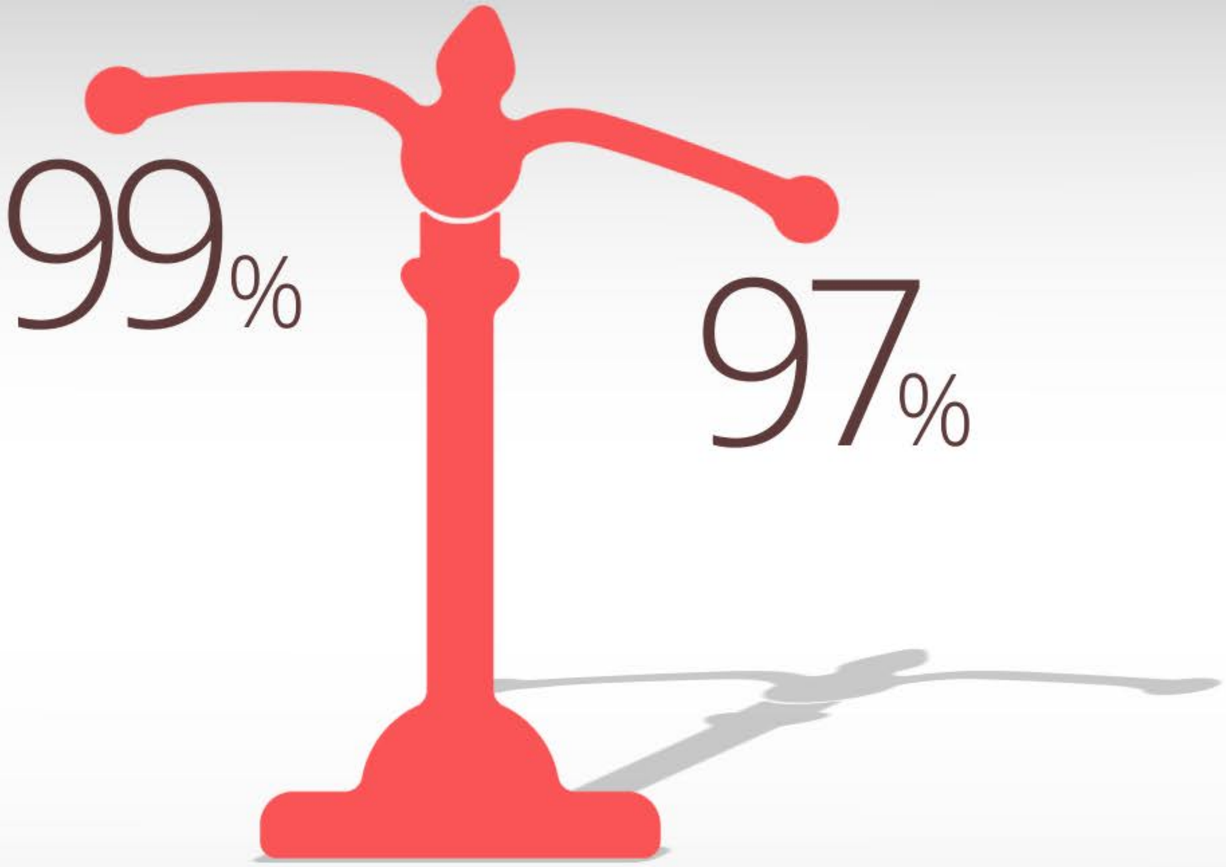


As some hospitals will treat children with more complex medical problems than other hospitals...



...we would not expect all hospitals to have the same survival rate

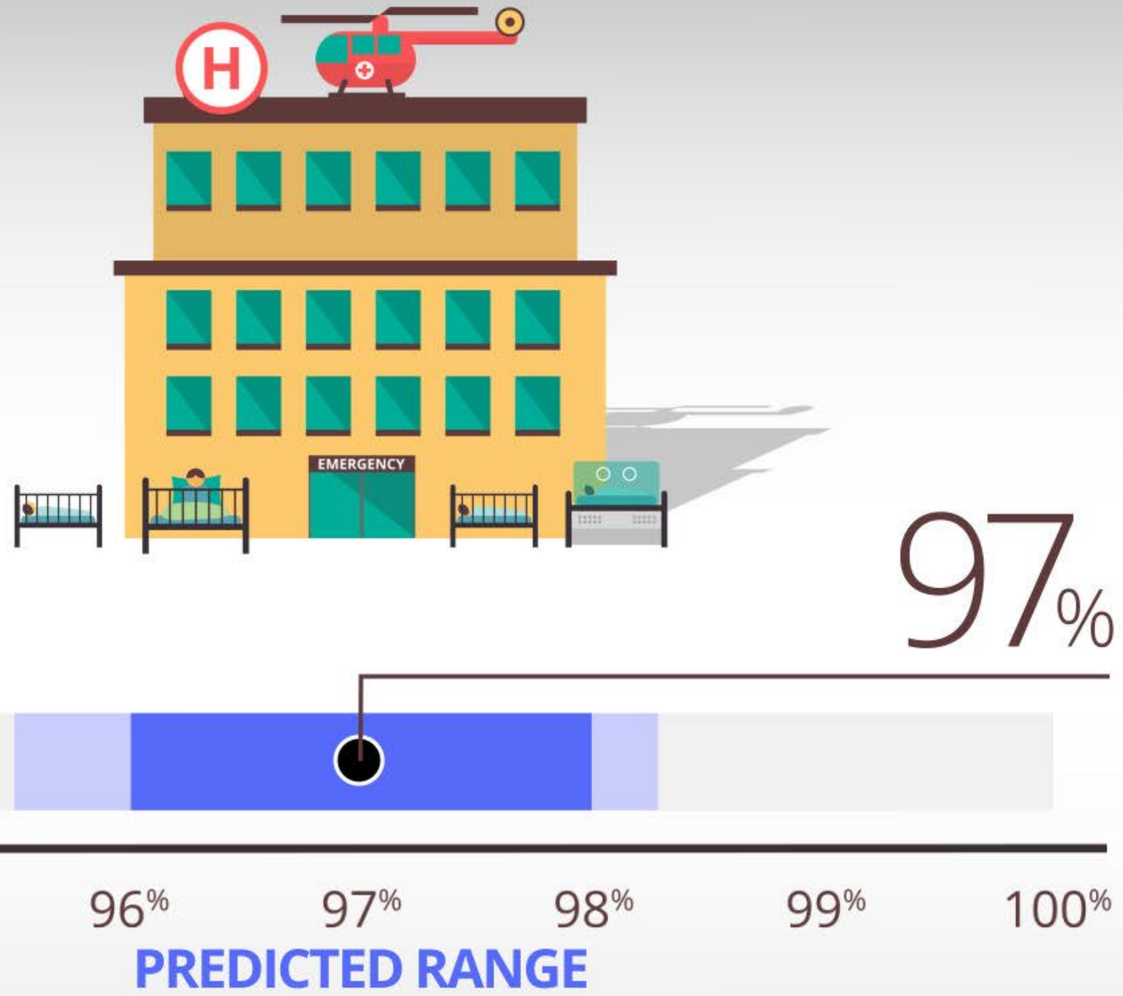
NO!



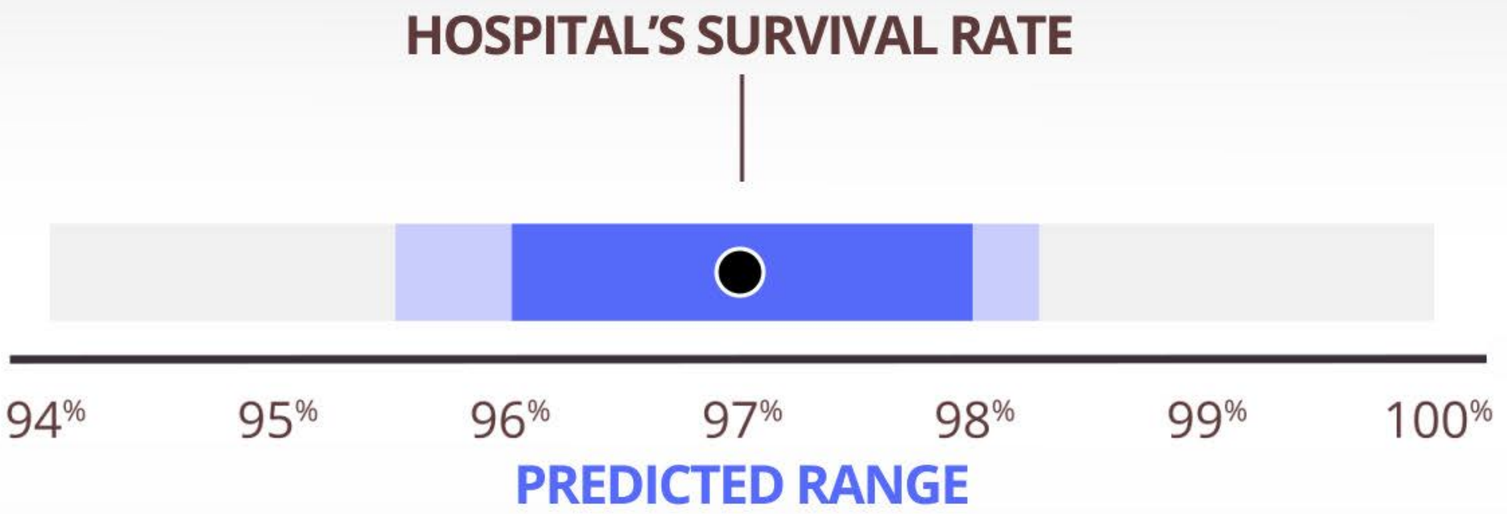
So it doesn't make sense to simply compare one hospital's survival rate to another's.

97%

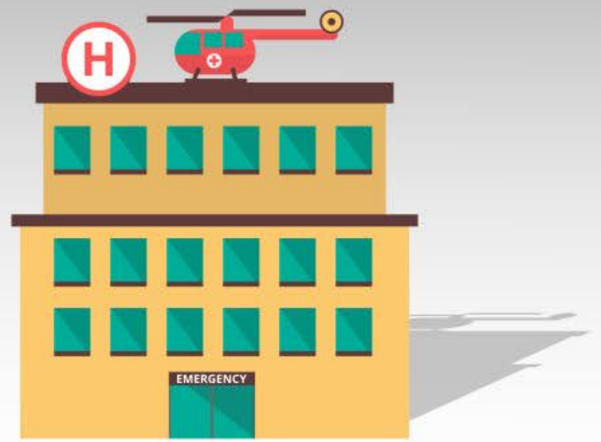
Instead, we use the statistical formula to calculate the predicted range of survival for the children that hospital has treated, which depends only on the complexity of the medical problems of those children



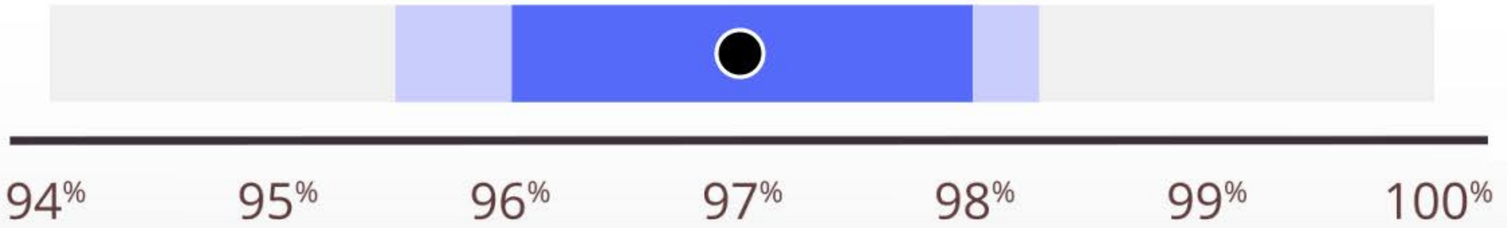
We then compare a hospital's survival rate to its predicted range of survival



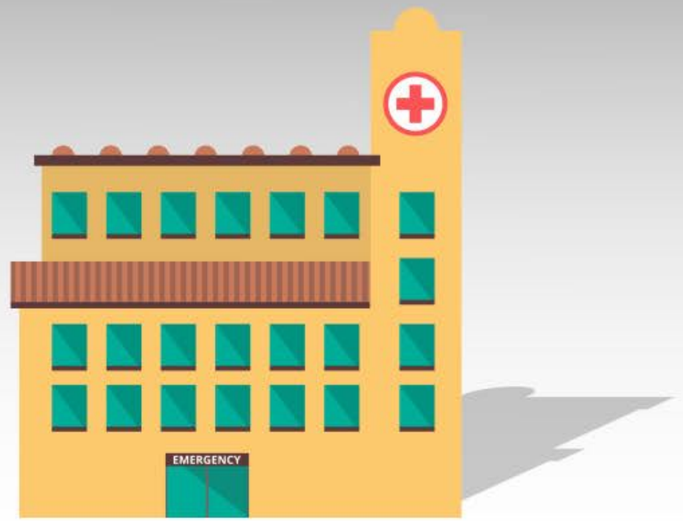
How do we interpret this?



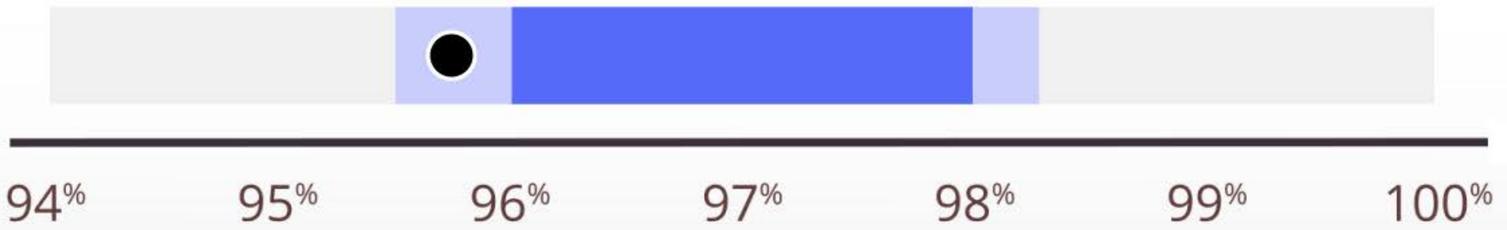
NO EVIDENCE OF DIFFERENCE



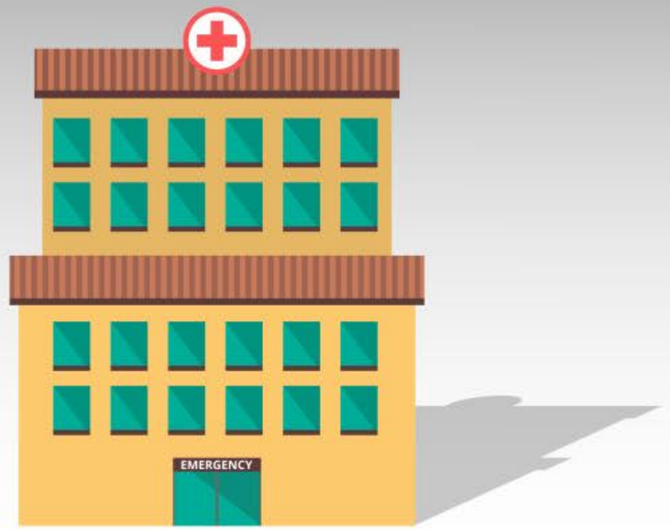
If the survival rate lies in the dark blue area (the predicted range), then there is no evidence that the chances of survival of children at that hospital are different from what is predicted.

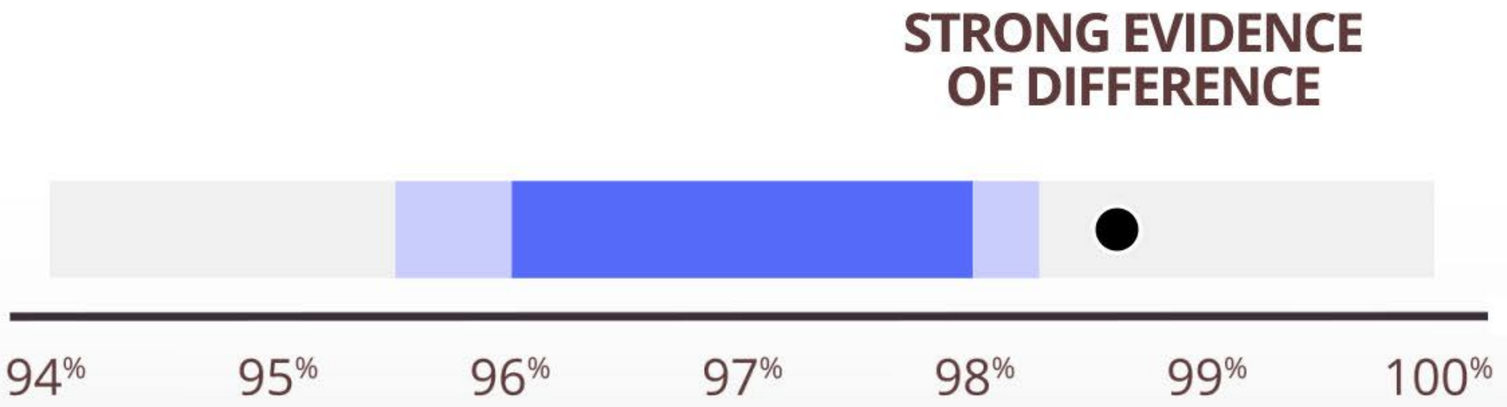


SOME EVIDENCE OF DIFFERENCE

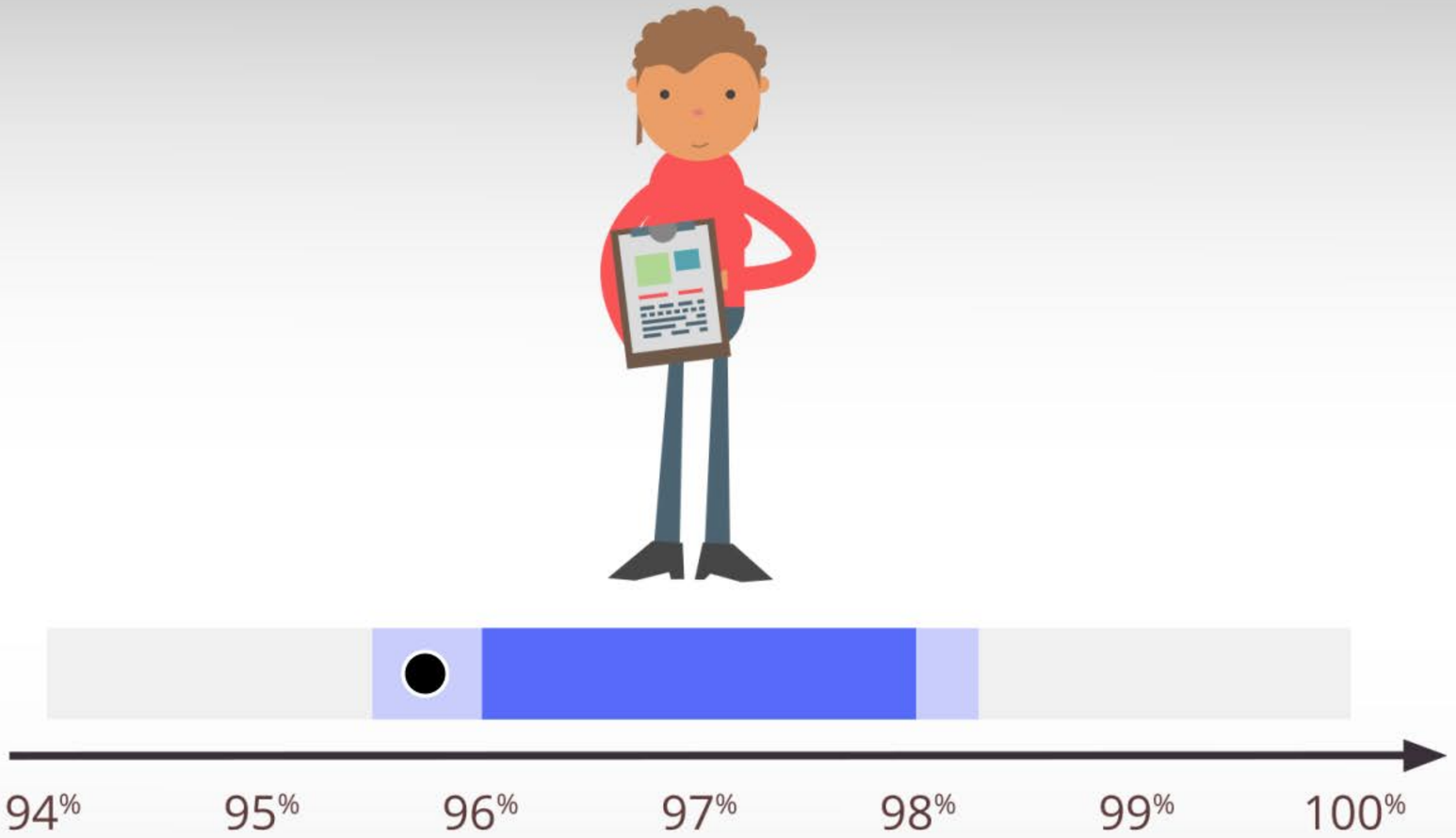


If a hospital's survival rate turns out to lie in the light blue area, this means there is some evidence that the chances of survival in the hospital are different from that predicted by the formula.

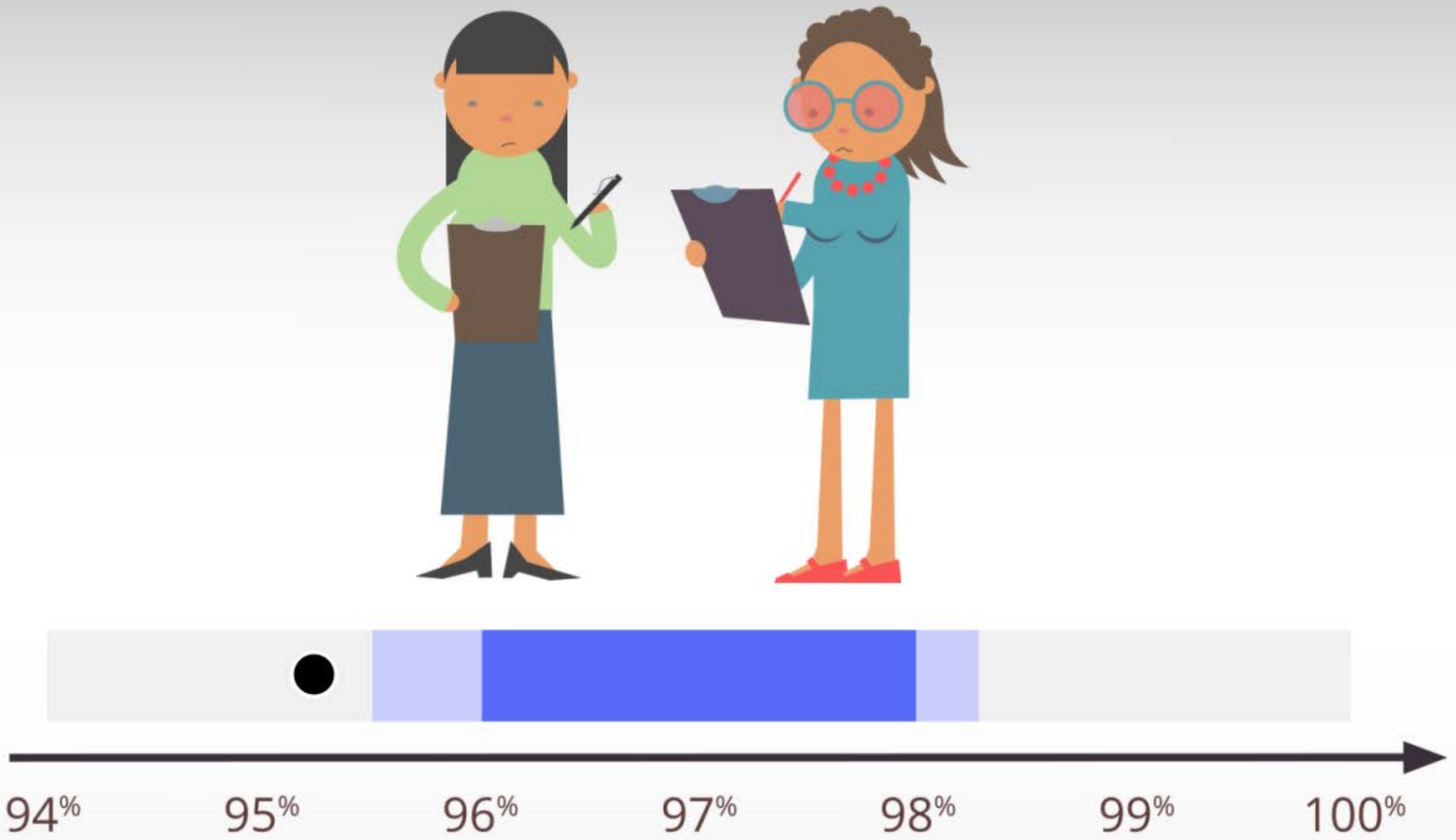




If the survival rate turns out to lie outside either blue area (outside the extended predicted range), this means that there is strong evidence that the chances of survival in that hospital are different from that predicted by the formula.



If there is some



Or strong, evidence that chances of survival at a hospital are lower than predicted...


...then the audit body, the relevant national health service and the hospital all work together to check the data and take any appropriate actions.