



National Patient Experience Survey 2017

Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital

We're committed to excellence in healthcare

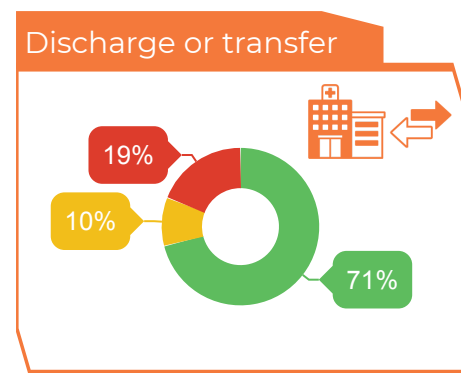
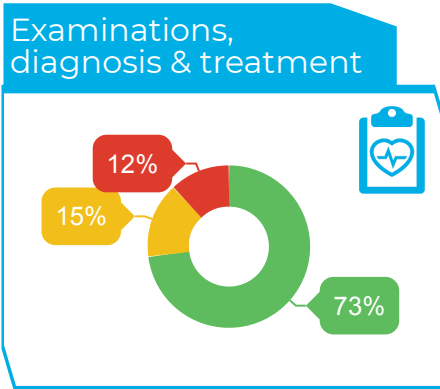
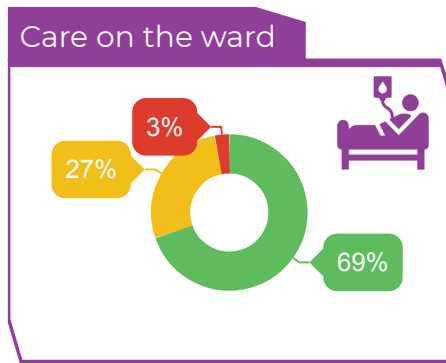


Thank you to the people who participated in the National Patient Experience Survey 2017, and to their families and carers. Without your overwhelming support and participation the survey would not have been possible. The survey ensures that your voice will be heard by the people who can change and improve healthcare in Ireland. By putting the voice of the patient at the centre of acute healthcare, we can make sure that the needs and wishes of the people who matter most are met. The survey will be repeated annually in the future, which will allow us to explore how the patient voice has helped shape changes in acute healthcare.

Thank you to the staff of all participating hospitals for contributing to the success of the survey, and in particular for engaging with and informing patients while the survey was ongoing.

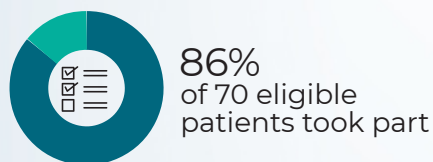
The survey was overseen by a national steering group, a delivery group and an advisory group. We acknowledge the direction and guidance provided by the members of these groups.

Stages of care



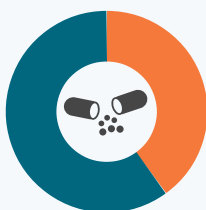
* Please note that values in figures do not always add up to 100% exactly. This is due to rounding.

Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital



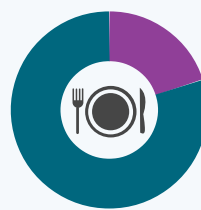
Average age:
68 years

Medication



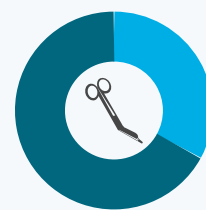
were not fully told about medication side effects to watch for at home.

Food



rated the food as poor to fair.

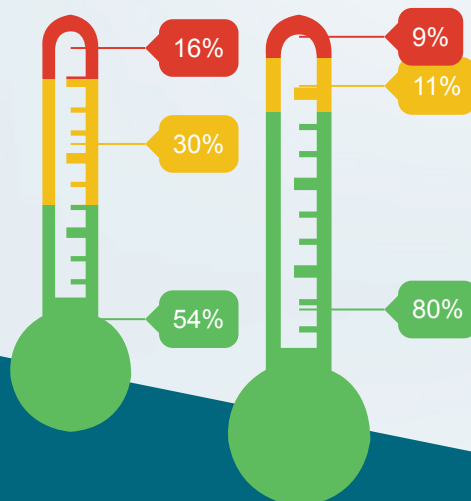
Treatment



were not fully told beforehand how they could expect to feel after their operation or procedure.

Overall experience

Nationally This hospital



Areas of good experience

98% of people said that they were given written or printed information about what they should or should not do after leaving hospital.

Areas needing improvement

40% of people said they were not always offered a choice of food.

Structure and content of this report

Chapter 1: patients' experiences of acute hospital care in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital **4**

This chapter presents the areas of good experience and the areas needing improvement in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital.

About the National Patient Experience Survey 2017	4
Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital profile	5
Purpose of the Report	5
Who took part in the survey?	6
What were the main findings?	7
Areas of good experience and areas needing improvement	8

Chapter 2: The patient journey through hospital **10**

This chapter presents the findings of the 2017 survey.

The stages of care along the patient journey	10
How to interpret the results for the stages of care	11
Care on the ward	14
Examinations, diagnosis and treatment	18
Discharge or transfer	22
Other aspects of care	26

Chapter 3: Overall experience **30**

This chapter analyses patients' overall experiences in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital.

Chapter 4: Conclusion **31**

This chapter summarises the findings of the 2017 survey.

Appendices **33**

Appendix 1: National Patient Experience Survey 2017 questions
Appendix 2: Background to the National Patient Experience Survey Programme
Appendix 3: Identifying areas of good experience and areas needing improvement
Appendix 4: A technical note on analyses and interpretation

Glossary **43**



Chapter 1

Patients' experiences of acute hospital care in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital

About the National Patient Experience Survey 2017

The National Patient Experience Survey is a new national survey, asking people for feedback on their recent stay in a public acute hospital. This survey will run on an annual basis and is a partnership between the Health Information and Quality Authority (HIQA), the Health Service Executive (HSE) and the Department of Health. The survey was developed with the involvement of Patient Focus, a patient advocacy organisation, in order to ensure that patients were central to the design and execution of the survey.

Nationally, 26,635 people were invited to participate in the first National Patient Experience Survey in 2017. In total, 13,706 people took part. The results outlined in this report reflect the experiences of patients who were discharged from Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital during the month of May 2017. In total, 60 participants from Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital took part in the survey.

The survey asked 61 questions, based on five stages of care along the patient journey in hospital: admissions¹; care on the ward; examinations, diagnosis and

1 Questions on the Admissions stage of care did not apply to Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital as it does not have an emergency department.

treatment; discharge or transfer; and other aspects of care. Three of the questions asked respondents for written comments about what was good about the care they received and what could be improved. The list of questions from the National Patient Experience Survey can be found in Appendix 1. It is important to note that patients did not always answer every question so there is variation in the number of responses to each question.

This survey is part of the National Patient Experience Survey Programme which aims to help improve the quality and safety of healthcare services provided to people in Ireland. A more detailed background to the survey programme can be found in Appendix 2.

The National Patient Experience Survey values and seeks to represent the patient voice. The survey acknowledges both positive and negative experiences, as told by the 60 people from Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital. While many people said that they had a very good experience of acute hospital care, it is important also to listen to those people who identified areas for improvement. These voices and experiences will play a key role in shaping the future of patient-centred care in Ireland.

Hospital profile

Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital is a public acute hospital, located in Co. Kilkenny. There are 31 inpatient beds in the hospital. 70 eligible discharges were recorded during the survey period, 1 May – 31 May 2017 inclusive. Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital does not have an emergency department. This means that patients admitted to this hospital were not required to answer questions on the 'admissions' stage of care.

Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is to present the key findings of the National Patient Experience Survey, based on the experiences of patients who stayed in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital in May 2017. The report highlights areas where patients had positive experiences and outlines where there is significant room for improvement.

The Health Service Executive (HSE) is committed to using the findings of the survey to make improvements to the quality of care provided to patients and to outline a direction for the future of patient-centred care in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital. A quality improvement plan will be developed by Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital in response to the survey results and will be publicly available from www.patientexperience.ie in December 2017.

The Department of Health will use the information gathered to inform the development of policy in relation to acute healthcare. Finally, the findings of the survey will be used to develop HIQA's approach to the monitoring of hospitals.



Who took part in the survey?

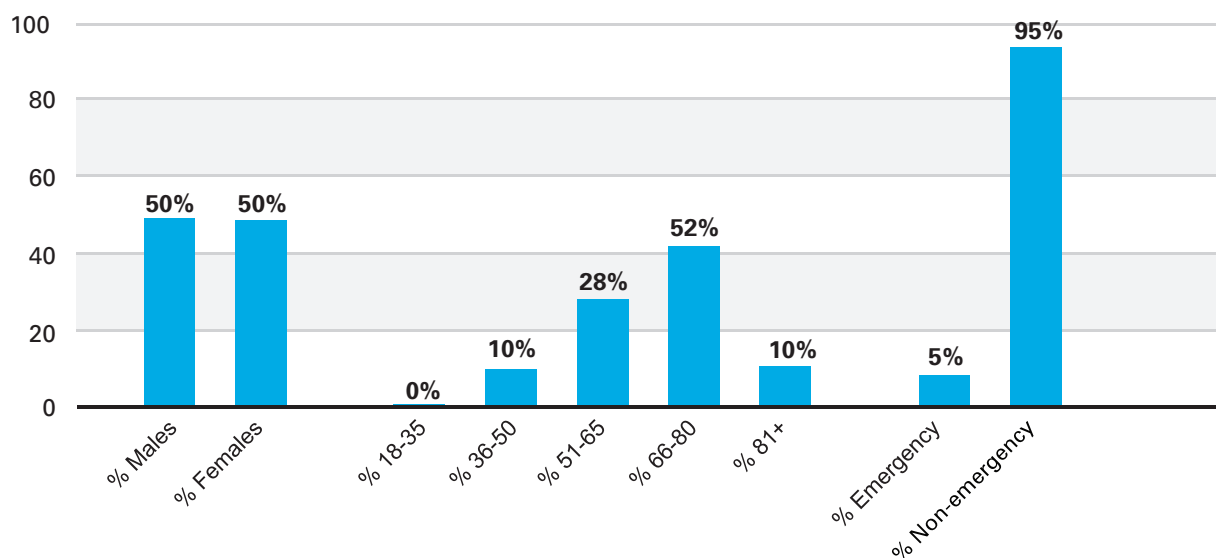
Description of the respondents who took part in the survey

70 people discharged from Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital during the month of May 2017 were invited to participate in the survey.

60 people completed the survey, achieving an overall response rate of 86%.

50% of people who responded to the survey in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital were male and 50% were female. 95% of respondents said they entered hospital on an emergency basis². Figure 1. below shows information about the people who took part in the survey from Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital.

Figure 1. Survey participants from Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital by sex, age group and admission route.



² Patients were asked if their hospital stay was planned in advance or an emergency. While Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital does not have an emergency department, patients may have felt that their condition was an emergency. It is also possible that these patients were originally admitted to a hospital with an emergency department before being transferred to Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital.

What were the main findings for Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital?



Overall, patients' ratings of their experiences at Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital were well above the national average. 91% of patients at Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital said they had a 'very good' or 'good' experience, compared with 84% nationally.

The survey found that people were treated with respect and dignity during their time in the hospital and 93% of people reported that they always had confidence and trust in the hospital staff treating them.

Questions relating to food were among the lowest scoring areas for Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital. In particular, lack of help from staff at mealtimes was noted by people as a negative aspect of their experience and also the poor choice of food available.

These findings will serve to inform quality improvement initiatives in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital.

Areas of good experience and areas needing improvement in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital

This section lists the areas where patients had positive experiences, and details those areas where there is the most room for improvement. Appendix 3 explains how these areas were identified.

The areas of good experience in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital are:

Patients had very positive experience in several areas, across each stage of care.

Discharge or transfer | Q44.

Written or printed information

58 (98%) of the 59 people who answered this question said that they were given written or printed information about what they should or should not do after leaving hospital.

Examinations, diagnosis and treatment | Q35.

Clear explanation of risks/benefits of treatments

46 people (85%) said that a member of staff always explained the risks or benefits before treatment.

Care on the ward | Q12.

Help from staff to get to the bathroom

50 people (94%) said that when they needed help from staff to get to the bathroom or toilet, they got it in time.

Other aspects of care | Q27.

Opportunity for family members to talk to a doctor

26 people (79%) said that their family or someone close to them got an opportunity to talk to a doctor.

Discharge or transfer | Q48.

Consideration of home/family situation

42 people (82%) reported that their family or home situation was completely taken into account when planning their discharge.

Discharge or transfer | Q41.

Sufficient notice of discharge

50 people (88%) said that they were definitely given enough notice about when they were going to be discharged.

The areas needing improvement in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital are:

Even though Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital performed higher than the national average in many areas, there are some areas needing improvement, particularly around the area of hospital food.

Care on the ward | Q16.

Choice of food

23 people (40%) said that they were not or only sometimes offered a choice of food.

Care on the ward | Q19.

Help from staff to eat meals

Eight people (27% of the 30 who needed help) reported that they did not receive or only sometimes received help from staff to eat their meals.



Chapter 2

The patient journey through hospital

Qualitative and quantitative findings of the 2017 survey

Findings of the 2017 survey

The stages of care along the patient journey

The National Patient Experience Survey 2017 follows the patient journey through hospital from admission to discharge.

The survey questions were grouped into five stages along the patient journey:

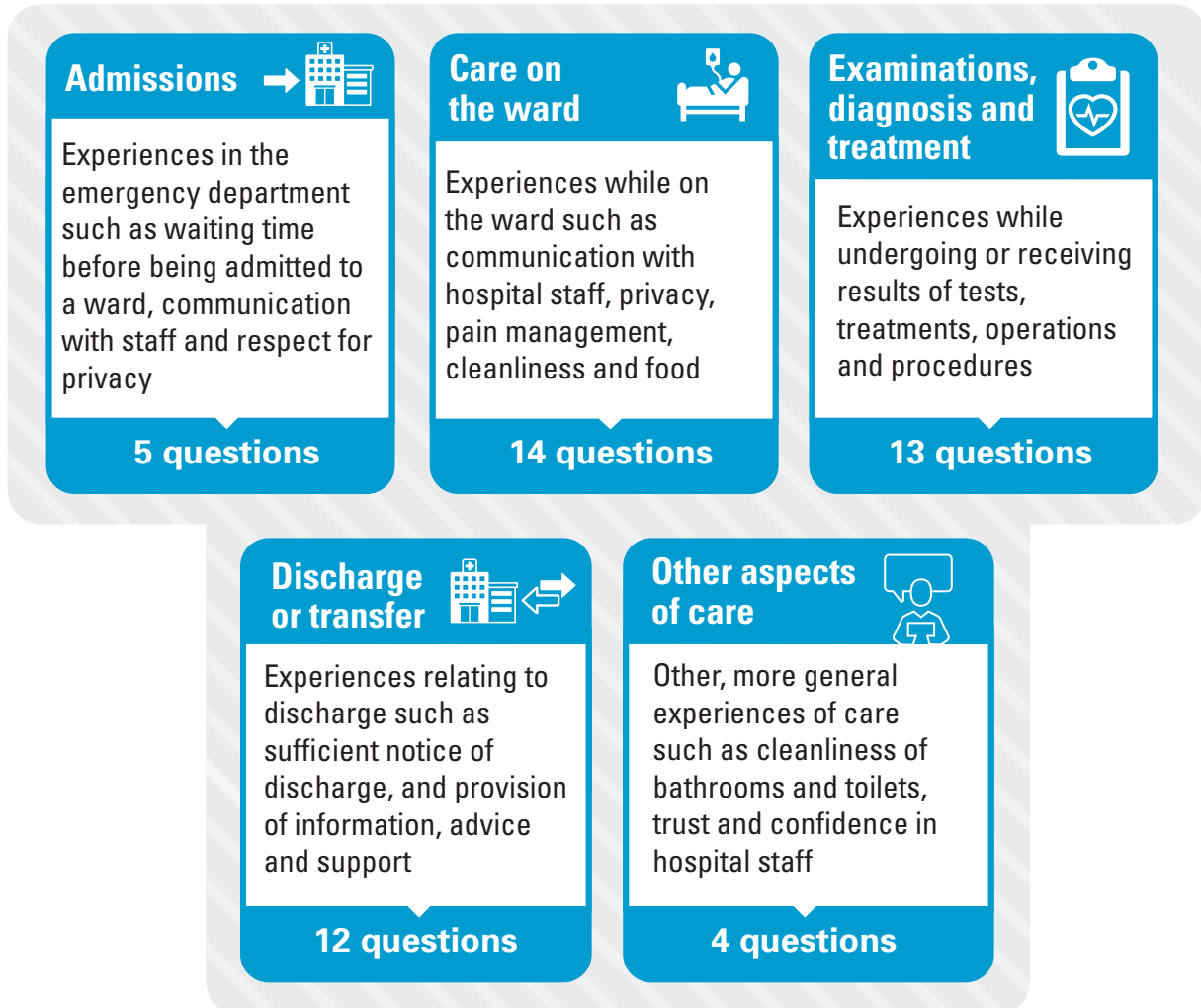
- **admissions³**
- **care on the ward**
- **examinations, diagnosis and treatment**
- **discharge or transfer**
- **other aspects of care.**

"A very caring experience. Words couldn't thank everyone enough."

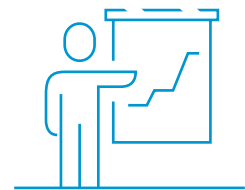
³ As Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital does not have an emergency department, survey participants did not answer the questions on Admissions.

Figure 2. gives a short description of the stages along the patient journey. It also indicates how many questions in the survey relate to each stage.

Figure 2. Description of stages of care along the patient journey



How to interpret the results for the stages of care



While the results show that many people had a positive experience in hospital, it is important to listen to those patients who had negative experiences. Listening to the voices of all patients allows hospitals to make improvements across the patient journey. For each stage of care the results are presented in the following way, as shown in Figure 3.:

- 1. Experience rating for a stage of care.**
- 2. Scores out of 10.**
- 3. Comparisons.**

Figure 3. Guide to interpreting the results

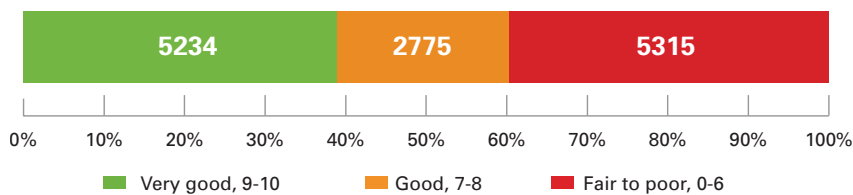
1. Experience rating for a stage of care

The experience rating summarises the average patient experience for each stage of care. The graphs show how many people rated a particular stage as 'very good', 'good' or 'fair to poor'.

Example:

The example below shows how many people rated the care they received on the ward as 'very good', 'good' and 'fair to poor'.

Figure 2.22 | Discharge or transfer ratings



2. Scores out of 10

Scores out of 10 are given for each question belonging to a stage of care or a stage as whole. A score of 0 indicates a very negative experience and a score of 10 indicates a very positive experience.

Sometimes questions are described as high or low ranking questions. These are questions with the highest or lowest score when compared to a set of questions.

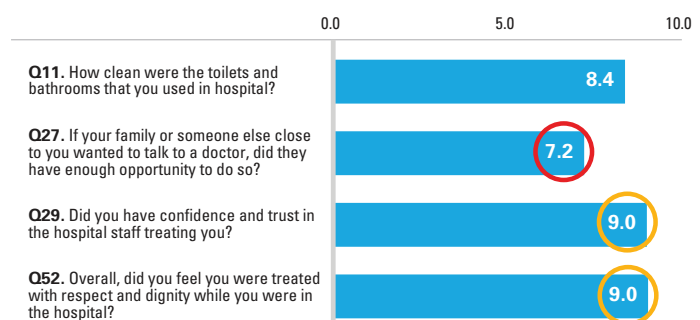
Example:

The example below shows the scores for four questions. Q52 and Q29 had the highest scores (9 out of 10). A score of 9 means that on average, people gave positive responses to these questions.

Q27 is the lowest ranking question (score of 7.2 out of 10). This result shows that Q27 received more mixed or negative responses than Q52 and Q29.

Appendix 4 includes additional notes on interpreting these survey results. It also explains the methodology for the scoring of individual questions and stages of care.

Figure 2.28 | National score for other aspects of care

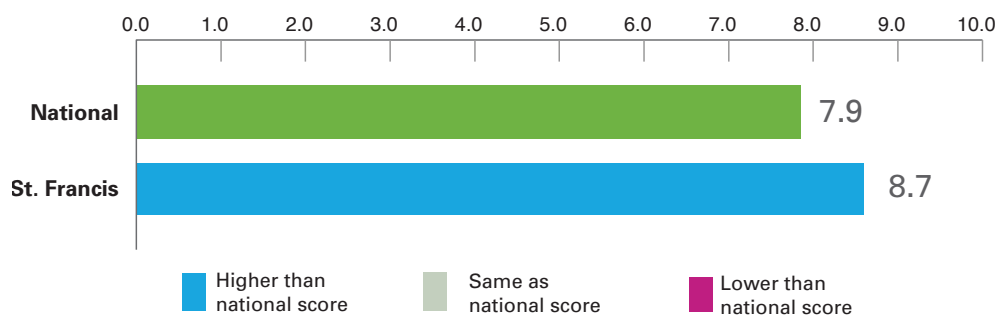


3. Comparisons

When hospital scores are compared with the national average, statistical tests were carried out to check if any differences were genuine or simply down to chance. The way hospital scores are calculated is explained in Appendix 4.

Example:

The example below compares the scores for the fictional St. Francis Hospital and the national score for the 'admissions' stage of care. The shading on the graph shows whether a difference exists between the two scores and whether this difference is statistically significant. The shading for the hospital score tells us that it is significantly higher than the national score.



Care on the ward

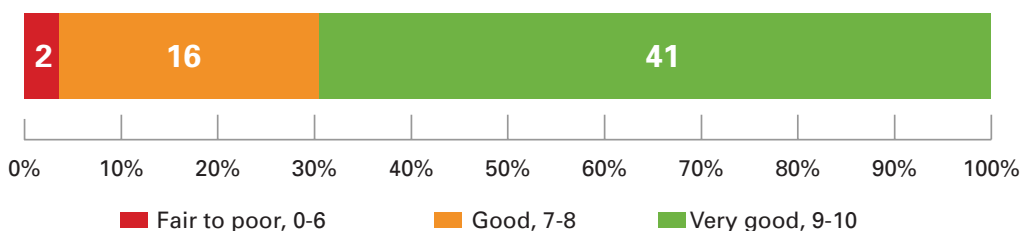


In summary: what were patients' experiences of care on the ward?

In the 2017 survey, 'care on the ward' refers to people's experiences while on the ward, such as communication with hospital staff, privacy, pain management, cleanliness and food.

Out of the 59 people who rated their experience of care on the ward, two people (3%) reported having a 'fair to poor' experience during their stay on a ward in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital in May 2017. On the other hand, 41 people (69%) reported having a very good experience during the same period. These experience ratings are summarised in Figure 4. below.

Figure 4. Experience ratings for care on the ward



What were the key findings for care on the ward?

- 54 people (93%) said that the hospital room or ward that they stayed in was very clean.
- Eight people (27%) reported that they did not receive or only sometimes received help from staff to eat their meals when they needed it.
- 35% of comments made by people offered suggestions for improvement during care on the ward in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital.

The patient voice: what patients said about care on the ward



In total, people who attended Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital made 20 comments about: 'staffing levels', 'staff availability and responsiveness', 'other healthcare staff', 'other staff', 'food and drink', 'cleanliness and hygiene'. 35% of the comments were suggestions for improvement.

Some examples of comments received for this stage of care are provided below.

Staffing levels, availability and responsiveness

"The doctors and staff were fantastic, always friendly and helpful."

"Yes while the nurses carried out their job with a general competence there was little consideration given to my care e.g. placing the locker with drinks/belongings on the same side as my [procedure name]. Groups of staff chattering about their personal lives outside my room."

Other staff

"Nurses, porters, and floor staff very friendly and caring took time to speak."

"Thought the [Healthcare Professional] could have been more informative. Wasn't told how much weight to put on new [Condition Name]. Had a set back after 2 weeks - maybe I was expecting too much of [Condition Name] as I didn't know what to expect."

Food and drink

"Excellent attentive staff, good food and good choice of food."

"The reason I was not able to eat the hospital food was that I could not stand the smell of hospital food, so I could not have any dinners and I mainly had tea and toast and jelly and ice cream. As a result I lost a stone weight while I was there."

Cleanliness and hygiene

"The attention of the staff was exceptional and the hospital was spotlessly clean."

The toilets could have been cleaner and would have liked to wash my face and hands but no basin or water offered day after op. Overall - not bad at all."

Quantitative results for questions on care on the ward

Fourteen questions asked about care on the ward.

With an average score of 9.9 out of 10, Q10 was the highest scoring question for this stage of care; 54 people who answered this question (93%) said that the hospital room or ward that they stayed in was very clean.

Q19 asked about hospital food, and was the lowest scoring question for this stage, with a score of 7.4 out of 10. Eight people (27%) reported that they did not always receive help from staff to eat their meals when it was required.

Figure 5. below summarises the scores for Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital for the care on the ward stage.

Figure 5. Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital scores for questions on care on the ward

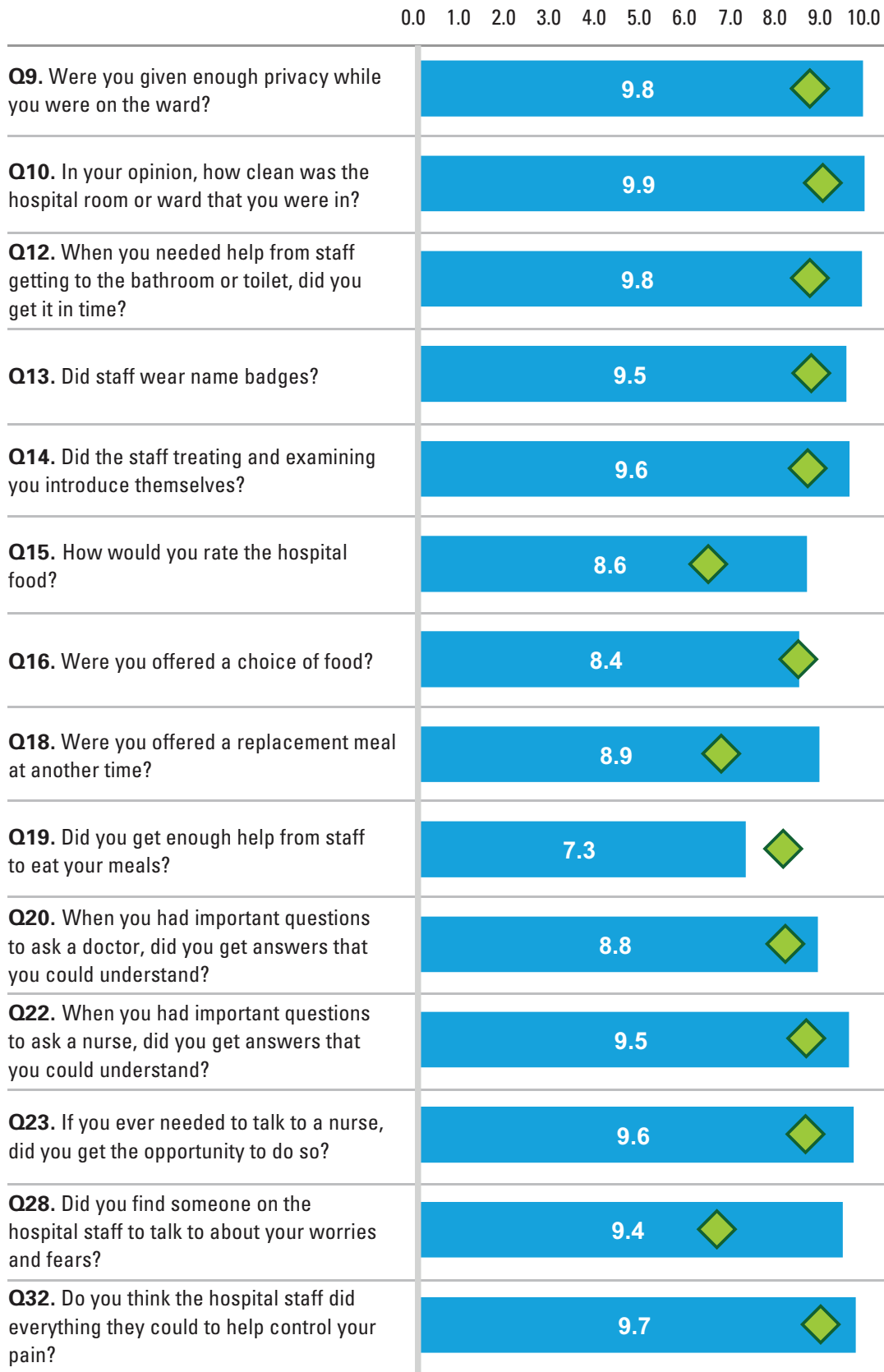
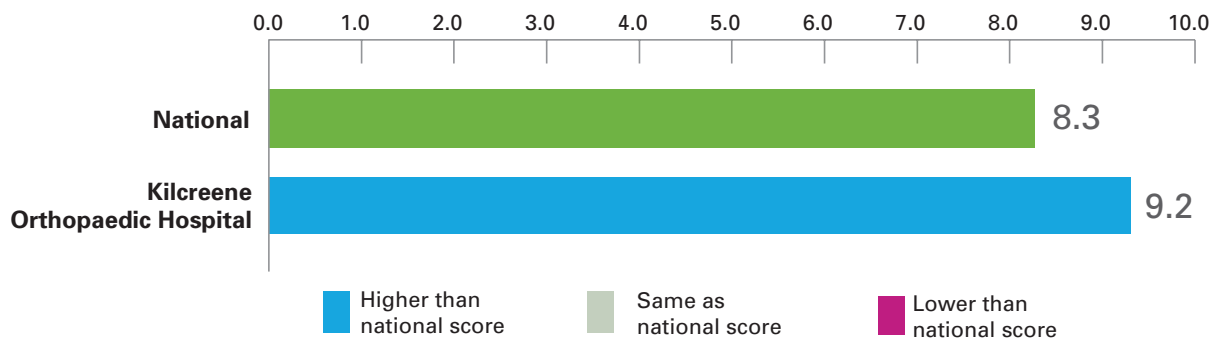


Figure 6. shows that, within the care on the ward stage, the average score for Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital (9.2 out of 10) is significantly higher than the national average score (8.3 out of 10). This means that patients in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital had a more positive experience of this stage of care than patients in other hospitals.

Figure 6. Comparison of Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital with the national average for care on the ward (out of a maximum of 10).



Care on the ward: what do these results mean?

Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital performed very well on this stage of care, with patients having a more positive experience than those in other hospitals. In general, people said that they were always given privacy while they were being cared for on the ward. They also remarked positively on the cleanliness of the ward they stayed in. However, their experience of food was noted to be more negative, particularly a lack of help from staff at mealtimes, with patients reporting a more negative experience than the national average for this question.

Examinations, diagnosis and treatment

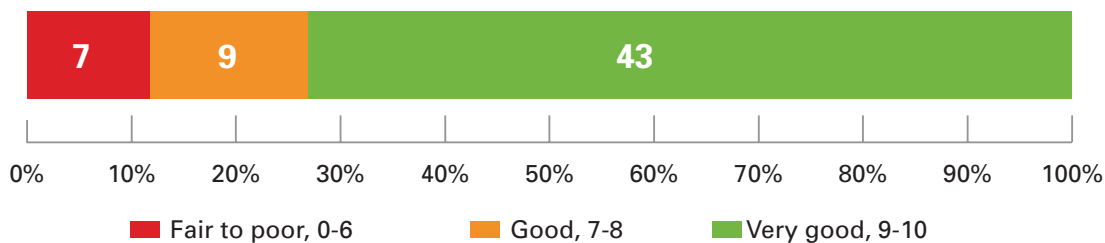


In summary: what were patients' experiences of examinations, diagnosis and treatment?

In the 2017 survey, 'examinations, diagnosis and treatment' refers to people's experiences in the hospital while undergoing or receiving results of tests, treatments, operations and or procedures.

59 people rated their experience of examinations, diagnosis and treatment in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital, with seven people (12%) reporting that they had a 'fair to poor' experience. 43 people (73%) rated their experience during this stage of care as 'very good'. These experience ratings are summarised in Figure 7. below.

Figure 7. Experience ratings for examinations, diagnosis and treatment



What were the key findings for examinations, diagnosis and treatment?

- 57 people (97%) said that they were always given enough privacy when being treated in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital.
- People reported less positively as regards explanations from doctors or nurses about their condition or treatment. 32% of people noted that they were not completely informed beforehand how they could expect to feel after a procedure, with 32% reporting that they were not completely told how their operation or procedure went.

The patient voice: what patients said about examinations, diagnosis and treatment

People made 19 comments from Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital about: 'nursing staff', 'doctors or consultants' and 'waiting times for planned procedures'. Some examples of comments received for this stage of care are provided below.

Nursing staff

"The doctors and [Specialist Doctor] were very good and understanding during the surgery. The nursing care and the [Healthcare Professional] were excellent."

"I know doctors / surgeons are very busy, but I don't think I received enough information about the final outcome of my procedure from a doctor/ surgeon at the hospital. Perhaps if they could find a little time after the procedure to explain the outcome to the patient. Having said that I did receive excellent care from all concerned."

Doctors or consultants

"One thing that stood out was how professional all nursing staff went about their job, nothing was too much trouble and always with a smile."

Waiting times for planned procedures

"Time to be all set properly for theatre not to be rushed last minute, sent down to theatre with no stockings which was a big issue on entering theatre completely stressed as a result of big rush, received no warning that I was going down after waiting for almost 5 hours, felt it would have been appropriate to be told half an hour before to get ready."

Quantitative results for questions on examinations, diagnosis and treatment

Thirteen questions asked about examinations, diagnosis and treatment.

With an average score of 9.9 out of 10, Q31 was the highest scoring question in this stage of care. 57 people (97% of those who answered this question) said they were always given privacy when being examined or treated in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital.

Q38 and Q39 both scored 8.8 out of 10, making them the lowest scores received for this stage of care. These questions relate to a lack of communication with patients. While the majority of people had positive experiences in this area, 18 people (32%) said that they were not or only to some extent told beforehand, how they could expect to feel after their operation or procedure.

Similarly, 18 people (32%) reported that a member of staff did not explain or only to some extent explained how an operation or procedure had gone in a way the patient could understand.

Figure 8. summarises the scores for Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital during examinations, diagnosis and treatment.

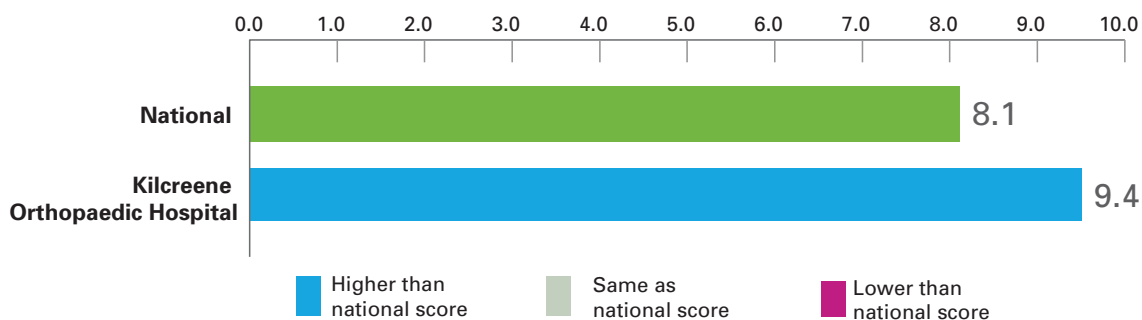
Figure 8. Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital scores for questions on examinations, diagnosis and treatment.



■ Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital ◆ National

Figure 9. shows that, within the examinations, diagnosis and treatment stage, the average score for Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital (9.4 out of 10) is significantly higher than the national average score (8.1 out of 10). This means patients had a more positive experience of this stage of care than patients in other hospitals.

Figure 9. Comparison of Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital with the national average for examinations, diagnosis and treatment (out of a maximum of 10).



Examinations, diagnosis and treatment: what do these results mean?

Patients in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital had a more positive experience of this stage of care than patients in other hospitals. Patients reported that they were always given enough privacy when being examined and treated while on the ward, but were slightly less positive in relation to communication from medical staff in their explanations of procedures and treatments.

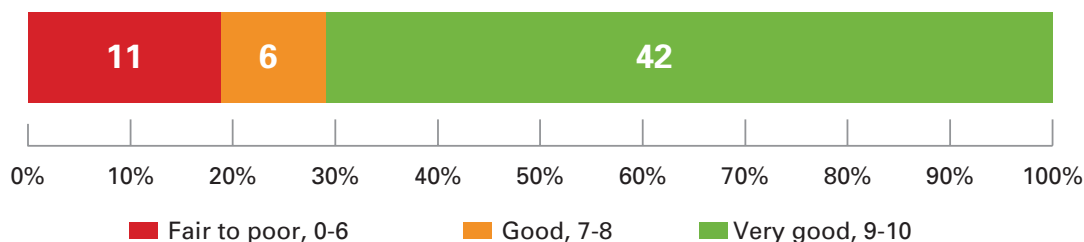
Discharge or transfer



In summary: what were the experiences of patients during discharge or transfer from hospital?

Out of the 59 people who rated their experience of discharge or transfer from the hospital, 11 (19%) said that their experience was 'fair to poor'. 42 people (71%) reported having a very good experience during the discharge or transfer process from Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital. Figure 10. below summarises these experience ratings.

Figure 10. Experience ratings for discharge or transfer



What were the key findings for discharge or transfer?

- 58 people (98%) of the 59 that answered the question said that they received written or printed information about what they should or should not do after leaving hospital.
- For Q46, a total of 20 people (40%) said that they were not or were only to some extent informed about medication side effects to watch out for when they went home.
- 18 people (38%) reported that their family or someone close to them did not receive or only to some extent received information to help support them in caring for the patient, after leaving hospital.

The patient voice: what patients said about discharge or transfer from hospital



In total, people from Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital made six comments in the 2017 survey about 'discharge and aftercare management', both of which suggested areas for improvement. An example of a comment received for this stage of care is provided below.

Discharge and aftercare

"I would like to have been given more aftercare advice as no one advised me about [Ward Type], dressing wound and homecare."

Quantitative results for questions on discharge or transfer from hospital

Twelve questions asked about discharge or transfer

Q44 was the highest scoring question of this stage. 58 people (98%) of the 59 that answered the question said that they received written or printed information about what they should or should not do after leaving hospital.

On the other hand, with an average score of 8.4 out of 10, Q46 and Q49 were the lowest scoring questions in the discharge or transfer stage.

For Q46, a total of 20 people (40%) said that they were not or were only to some extent informed about medication side effects to watch out for when they went home. For Q49, 18 people (38%) reported that their family or someone close to them did not receive or only to some extent received information to help support them in caring for the patient, after leaving hospital.

Figure 11. summarises the scores for discharge and transfer in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital.

Figure 11. Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital scores for questions on discharge or transfer

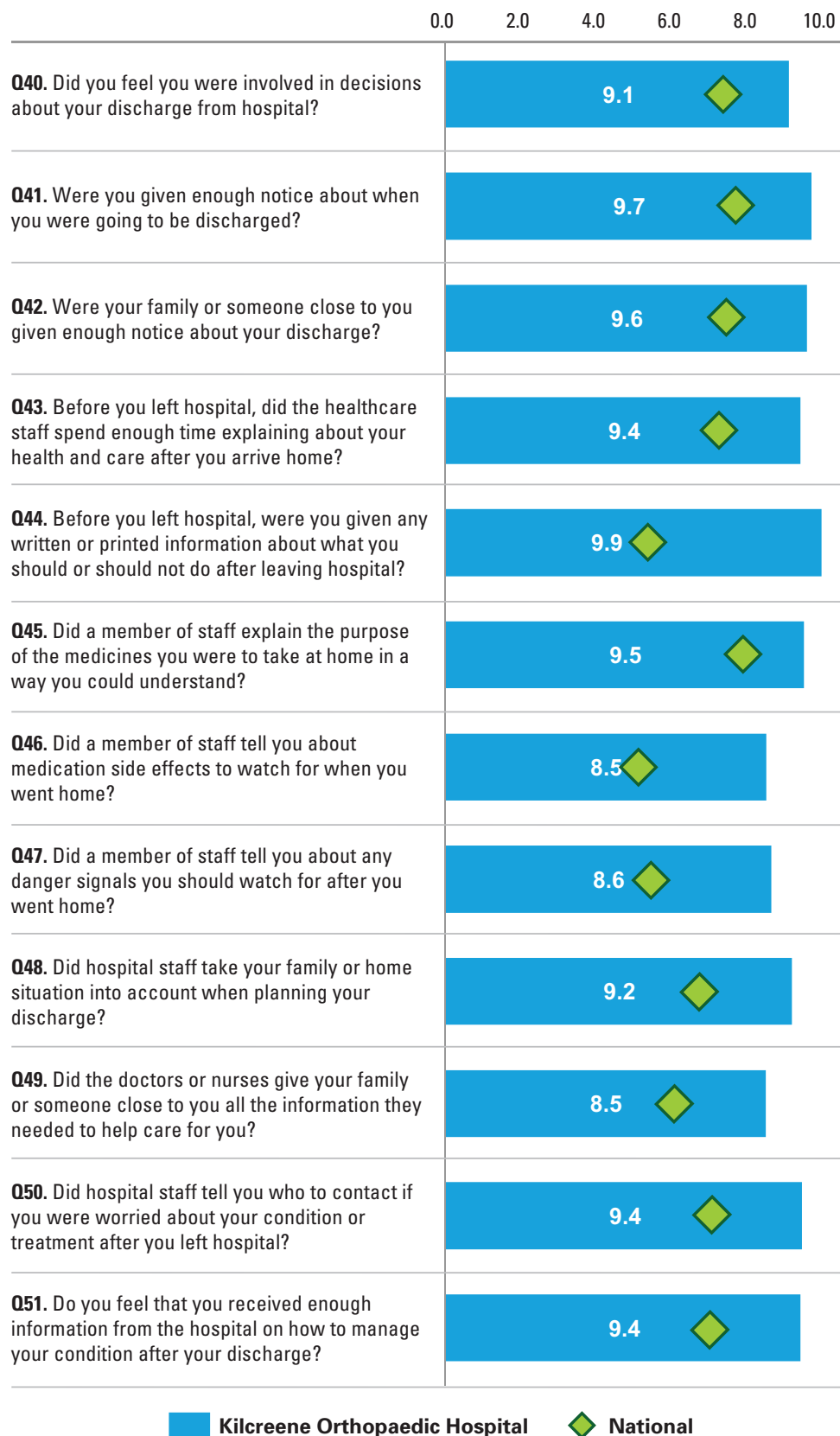
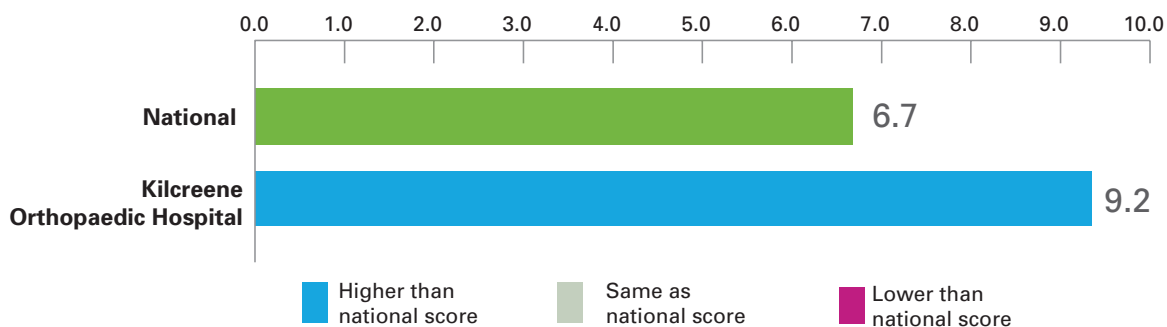


Figure 12. shows that, as regards discharge or transfer from hospital, the average score for Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital (9.2 out of 10) is significantly higher than the national average score (6.7 out of 10). This means patients in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital had a more positive experience of this stage of care than patients in other hospitals.

Figure 12. Comparison of Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital with the national average for discharge or transfer (out of a maximum of 10).



Discharge or transfer: what do these results mean?

Patients in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital generally had positive experiences of this stage of care. However, communication is a key area which needs to be improved within the discharge process; while patients were given printed information about what they should or should not do after discharge, they reported a lack of communication about the danger signals to watch out for when at home and also the side effects of their medication.

Other aspects of care



In summary: what were patients' experiences of other aspects of care?

In the 2017 survey, 'other aspects of care' refers to the more general aspects of care that are not specific to a particular stage of care, but rather, apply throughout the hospital journey.

What were the key findings for other aspects of care?

- Q52 was one of the highest scoring questions for other aspects of care. 56 people (93%) said that they were always treated with respect and dignity in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital in May 2017.
- Q29 also scored highly, with an average score of 9.8 out of 10. 93% of people reported that they always had confidence and trust in the hospital staff.
- 49 people (84%) said that the bathrooms and toilets they used in the hospital were very clean.
- Q27 performed lower than the other questions for this stage of care. While the majority of people reported that their family or friends had sufficient opportunity to talk to a doctor, seven people (21%) said that this was not always the case.

The patient voice: what patients said about other aspects of care



People from Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital made 44 comments in the 2017 survey about 'staff in general', 'communication with family and friends', 'physical comfort', 'hospital facilities', 'clinical information and history' and 'health insurance'. Some example comments are provided below. 23% of comments suggested areas for improvement.

Communication with patient

"I had every confidence in my surgeon and placed myself in his care. The nurses and all members of staff were absolutely wonderful. I felt nervous entering the hospital but the nurses very quickly put me at ease. The hospital itself was spotless."

Staff in general

"All the staff work so well together that they are like guardian angels saving lives and taking away all pain, when you're in KOH you're in the best hospital in the whole world."

Physical comfort

"Very comfortable"

"Food, visiting hours, lack of seats for a visitor"

Hospital facilities

"Nice private room with glass door to outside"

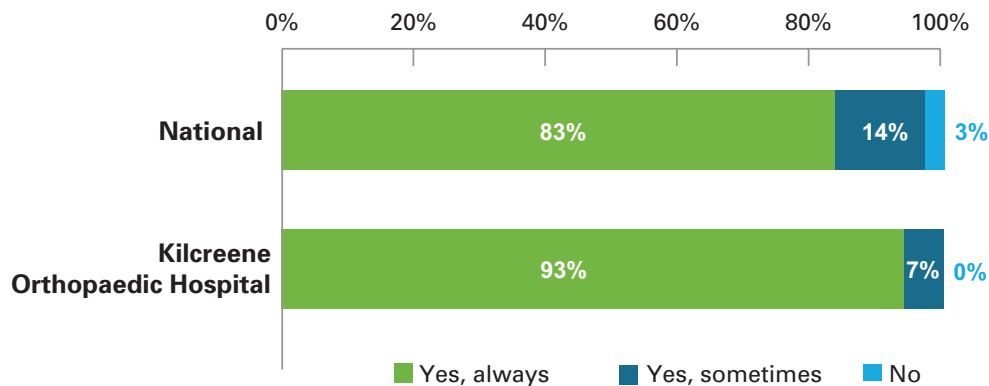
"The bed linen was in poor condition with holes in the sheets."

Quantitative results for questions on other aspects of care

Question 52 asked people if they felt that they were always treated with respect and dignity while in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital in May 2017. Overall, 56 people (93%) said that they were always treated with respect and dignity in May 2017, while four people (7%) said that they were sometimes treated with respect and dignity.

Figure 13. below shows patients’ rating of the level of dignity and respect they were shown in hospital.

Figure 13. Ratings for dignity and respect in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital

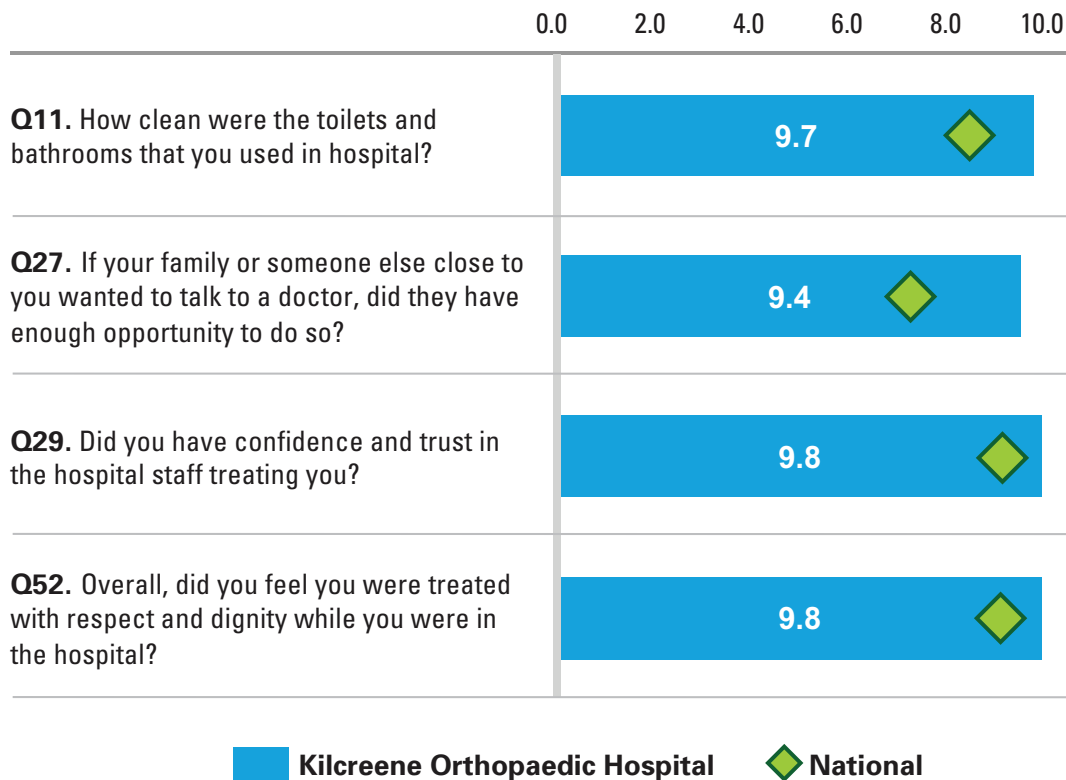


Question 29 asked people if they had confidence and trust in the hospital staff treating them, and was the highest score question on this stage. 54 people (93% of all people who answered Q29) said that they always had confidence and trust in the hospital staff treating them.

Question 11 asked people about the cleanliness of the bathrooms and toilets in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital. 49 people (84% of all people who answered Q11) said that the bathrooms and toilets were very clean.

Question 27 asked people if their family or someone close to them had enough opportunity to talk to a doctor in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital. 26 people (79%) said that their family or people close to them had enough opportunities to talk to a doctor. However, two people (6%) said that their family or friends did not get the opportunity to talk to a doctor.

Figure 14. summarises the scores for Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital for questions about other aspects of care.

Figure 14. Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital scores for questions on other aspects of care.

Other aspects of care: what do these results mean?

Patients in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital reported that, in general, they were treated with dignity and respect, and had confidence and trust in the hospital staff who treated them. They also reported positively about the cleanliness of toilets and bathrooms. However, people reported less positive experiences around the opportunities for their families or friends to speak with hospital staff. Nevertheless, patients in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital reported more positive experiences for each of these questions when compared to the national average.



Chapter 3

Overall experience

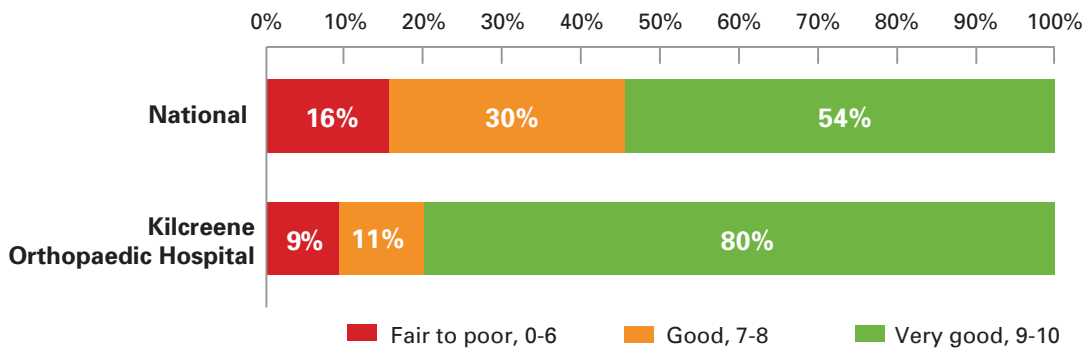
Ratings of overall experience

People were also asked to rate their overall hospital experience on a scale of 0 to 10, with 10 being the most positive experience, and 0 the most negative experience.

Figure 15. below provides the average overall rating of hospital experience, reported by people who completed the survey in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital, compared with the national average.

80% of people who stayed in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital in May 2017, reported having a very good experience in this hospital, well above the national average. 9% of people indicated a fair to poor experience.

Figure 15. Overall rating of hospital experience for Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital and nationally





Chapter 4

Conclusion

How did patients experience hospital care in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital in May 2017?

Overall, patients' ratings of their experiences at Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital were well above the national average. 91% of patients at Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital said they had a 'very good' or 'good' experience, compared with 84% nationally.

The majority of patients reported that they were treated with respect and dignity during their time in the hospital, with 93% also indicating that they had confidence and trust in the hospital staff treating them.

However, the survey found that food is an area which needs improvement in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital, with some of the lower scoring questions in the survey relating to this area. Some patients reported negative experiences as regards the choice of food available to them and a lack of help from staff at mealtimes was also noted in the survey.

These findings will serve to inform quality improvement initiatives in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital.

What happens next?

The HSE has committed to using the findings of the National Patient Experience Survey 2017 to support wide ranging quality improvements in every hospital in Ireland. In direct response to what people have said in this survey, the HSE will develop and publish a national quality improvement plan, which will outline a vision and direction for the future of patient-centred care in Ireland. Each hospital will also produce a quality improvement plan to address the issues raised by its patients.

The HSE has also set up a governance structure, including an oversight group to lead the development of a national quality improvement plan, which will be made publicly available on www.patientexperience.ie in December 2017.

The Department of Health will use the information gathered to inform the development of policy in relation to acute healthcare. Finally, the findings of the survey will be used to develop HIQA's approach to monitoring of hospitals.

Appendix 1:

National Patient Experience Survey 2017 questions

No.	Question
1	Was your most recent hospital stay planned in advance or an emergency?
2	When you arrived at the hospital, did you go to the Emergency Department (also known as the A&E Department or Casualty)?
3	When you had important questions to ask doctors and nurses in the Emergency Department, did you get answers that you could understand?
4	While you were in the Emergency Department, did a doctor or nurse explain your condition and treatment in a way you could understand?
5	Were you given enough privacy when being examined or treated in the Emergency Department?
6	Overall, did you feel you were treated with respect and dignity while you were in the Emergency Department?
7	Did you remain in the Emergency Department for the entire time of your stay?
8	Following arrival at the hospital, how long did you wait before being admitted to a ward?
9	Were you given enough privacy while you were on the ward?
10	In your opinion, how clean was the hospital room or ward that you were in?
11	How clean were the toilets and bathrooms that you used in hospital?
12	When you needed help from staff getting to the bathroom or toilet, did you get it in time?
13	Did staff wear name badges?
14	Did the staff treating and examining you introduce themselves?
15	How would you rate the hospital food?
16	Were you offered a choice of food?
17	Were you ever unable to eat during mealtimes (e.g. because you were away from the ward, recovery from surgery etc.)?
18	Were you offered a replacement meal at another time?
19	Did you get enough help from staff to eat your meals?
20	When you had important questions to ask a doctor, did you get answers that you could understand?
21	Did you feel you had enough time to discuss your care and treatment with a doctor?

No.	Question
22	When you had important questions to ask a nurse, did you get answers that you could understand?
23	If you ever needed to talk to a nurse, did you get the opportunity to do so?
24	Were you involved as much as you wanted to be in decisions about your care and treatment?
25	How much information about your condition or treatment was given to you?
26	Was your diagnosis explained to you in a way that you could understand?
27	If your family or someone else close to you wanted to talk to a doctor, did they have enough opportunity to do so?
28	Did you find someone on the hospital staff to talk to about your worries and fears?
29	Did you have confidence and trust in the hospital staff treating you?
30	Were you given enough privacy when discussing your condition or treatment?
31	Were you given enough privacy when being examined or treated?
32	Do you think the hospital staff did everything they could to help control your pain?
33	Did a doctor or nurse explain the results of the tests in a way that you could understand?
34	Before you received any treatments did a member of staff explain what would happen?
35	Before you received any treatments did a member of staff explain any risks and/or benefits in a way you could understand?
36	Beforehand, did a member of staff explain the risks and benefits of the operation or procedure in a way you could understand?
37	Beforehand, did a member of staff answer your questions about the operation or procedure in a way you could understand?
38	Beforehand, were you told how you could expect to feel after you had the operation or procedure?
39	After the operation or procedure, did a member of staff explain how the operation or procedure had gone in a way you could understand?
40	Did you feel you were involved in decisions about your discharge from hospital?
41	Were you given enough notice about when you were going to be discharged?
42	Were your family or someone close to you given enough notice about your discharge?
43	Before you left hospital, did the healthcare staff spend enough time explaining about your health and care after you arrive home?
44	Before you left hospital, were you given any written or printed information about what you should or should not do after leaving hospital?

No.	Question
45	Did a member of staff explain the purpose of the medicines you were to take at home in a way you could understand?
46	Did a member of staff tell you about medication side effects to watch for when you went home?
47	Did a member of staff tell you about any danger signals you should watch for after you went home?
48	Did hospital staff take your family or home situation into account when planning your discharge?
49	Did the doctors or nurses give your family or someone close to you all the information they needed to help care for you?
50	Did hospital staff tell you who to contact if you were worried about your condition or treatment after you left hospital?
51	Do you feel that you received enough information from the hospital on how to manage your condition after your discharge?
52	Overall, did you feel you were treated with respect and dignity while you were in the hospital?
53	Overall... (please circle a number from 0 to 10 that summarises your experience. 0 represents a very poor experience, 10 represents a very good experience.)
54	Who was the main person or people that filled in this questionnaire?
55	Are you male or female?
56	What is your month and year of birth?
57	What is your ethnic or cultural background?
58	Do you currently have: A medical card; Private health insurance; Both medical card and private health insurance; Neither medical card nor private health insurance?
59	Was there anything particularly good about your hospital care?
60	Was there anything that could be improved?
61	Any other comments or suggestions?

Appendix 2:

Background to the National Patient Experience Survey Programme

The National Patient Experience Survey Programme is a partnership between the Health Information and Quality Authority (HIQA), the Health Service Executive (HSE) and the Department of Health. The aim of the National Patient Experience Survey Programme is to engage with and understand the experience of patients, and use this feedback to inform the future development, planning, design and delivery of improved patient-centred care in Irish hospitals.

The objectives of the programme are to provide patients with the opportunity to share their experiences, helping the partner organisations to:

- determine the quality of healthcare delivery in Ireland
- identify areas of best practice in Irish healthcare, as well as areas in need of improvement
- provide measures of patient experience which will inform the future planning and delivery of healthcare
- allow for comparisons of patient experiences nationally and internationally, and
- develop and build quality and safety improvement initiatives.

The programme is governed by a steering group, which is made up of patient representatives and senior decision-makers from each of the partner organisations. A delivery group and an advisory group were also set up to oversee the development and implementation of the National Patient Experience Survey.

Further information on the management of the survey is available at www.patientexperience.ie in December 2017.

Appendix 3:

Identifying areas of good experience and areas needing improvement

Two methods were combined to identify the areas of good experience and the areas needing improvement.

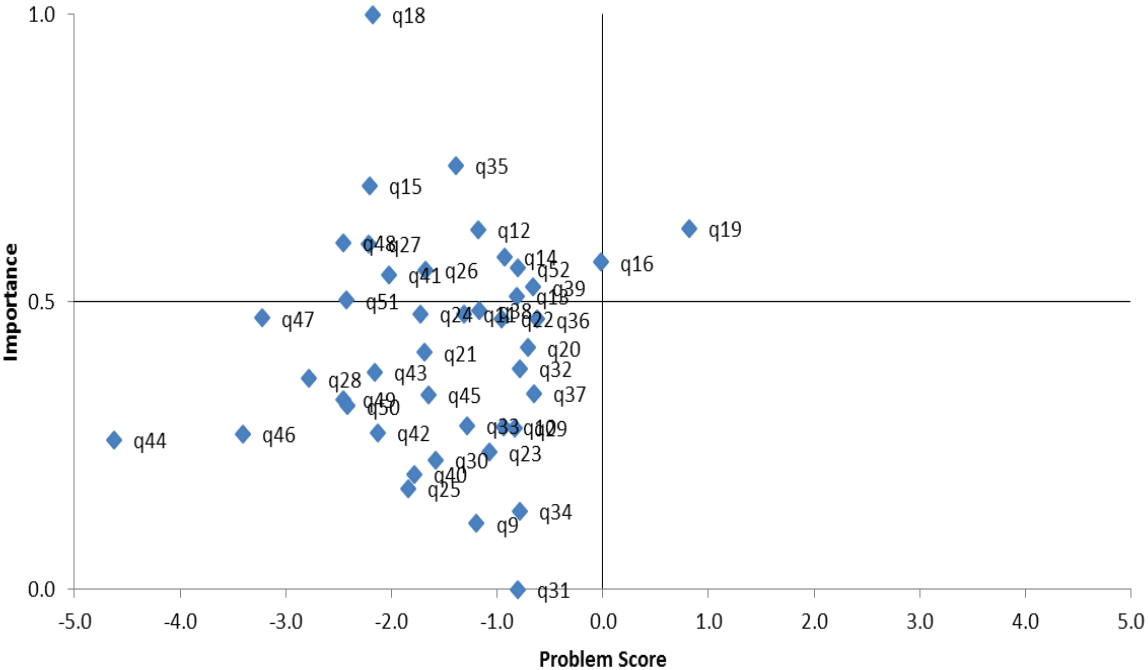
1. Questions that had particularly high scores out of 10 were identified as areas of good experience, while questions that had particularly low scores out of 10 were identified as areas needing improvement.
2. Questions that had a strong relationship with overall ratings of experience (Q53) were selected as areas of good experience or areas needing improvement. Further detail on this process is provided below:

Some questions were more important to patients' ratings of overall experience. For example, a question on being treated with dignity and respect may have a stronger relationship with overall experience than a question on patient ratings of the hospital food.

Figure 16. below, shows a map of the survey questions based on how strongly each question is connected to overall experience. The map also shows the difference between the score for each question in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital and the score for each question nationally. This map helps to identify some of the areas of positive experience and areas needing improvement presented in Chapter 1. The importance of the relationship between each question and overall experience is given as a number between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most important possible relationship. The difference between question scores for Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital and national scores is described as a 'problem score'. If a question has a problem score with a value greater than zero, it means that Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital has scored less than the national average for that question. For example, if a hospital scored 8.8 for Q52 which is lower than the national average of 9.0, this would mean it had a problem score of 0.2 for this question.

Questions that have high problem scores and are important to patients' overall experience appear in the top right section of the map - these are areas needing improvement in Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital. Questions that have low problem scores and are important to patients' overall experience can be found in the top left-hand section of the map - these are areas of good experience, as reported by patients of Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital.

Figure 16. Overall patient experience map for Kilcreene Orthopaedic Hospital



Appendix 4:

A technical note on analyses and interpretation

Preliminary note

Please note that values in figures do not always add up to 100% exactly. This is due to rounding.

Scoring methodology

The National Patient Experience Survey scoring methodology is based on the methodology adopted by the Care Quality Commission on behalf of the National Health Service (NHS) in England.

The scores for the patient journey were calculated by grouping survey questions into five stages of care⁴: admissions; care on the ward; examinations, diagnosis and treatment; discharge or transfer; and other stages of care. Scores are presented for individual questions making up a stage of care. The responses to questions in each stage were also summarised to form overall scales ranging from 0-10.

Figure A. is an example of how response options were converted into scores in the 2017 survey. It should be noted that only evaluative questions could be scored, that is, questions which assess an actual experience of care. Routing or demographic questions were not scored. More 'positive' answers were assigned higher scores than more negative response options. In the example 'No' was given a score of 0, 'Yes, sometimes' was given a score of 5 and 'Yes, always' was given a score of 10. The last response option 'I had no need to ask/I was too unwell to ask any questions' was not scored, as it cannot be evaluated in terms of best practice.

4 There are 48 questions relating to the patient journey stages of care. Filter questions, that is, questions whose main purpose it was to route respondents to the next applicable question, were excluded from this categorisation.

Figure A. Example of a scored question in the 2017 survey

The Emergency Department

Q3. When you had important questions to ask doctors and nurses in the Emergency Department, did you get answers that you could understand?

- 10 Yes, always
- 5 Yes, sometimes
- 0 No
- 5 I had no need to ask / I was too unwell to ask any questions

The table below shows how scores are calculated for a specific question. In this example the scores of five respondents are presented. The score for Q3 is calculated by summing the scores in the right hand column (10+10+5+0+5), before dividing them by the number of people who responded to this question (30/5=6). The average score for Q3 is 6 out of 10.

Q3. When you had important questions to ask doctors and nurses in the Emergency Department, did you get answers that you could understand?	
Respondent	Score
1	10
2	10
3	5
4	0
5	5
Sum of scores	30

Scores for the stages of care (scales) were constructed by calculating the average scores for all questions belonging to that stage.

Comparing groups

When is a difference a 'real' difference?

Statistical tests were carried out to examine if there were significant differences in patient experience across patient groups (that is men and women, and different age groups).

A 'z-test' was used to compare patient experience data at the 99% confidence level. A z-test is a statistical test used to examine whether two population mean scores are different, when the variances are known and the sample size is large. A statistically significant difference means it is very unlikely that results were obtained by chance alone. Therefore, when a score is significantly 'higher than' or 'lower than' the national average, this is highly unlikely to have occurred by chance.

To protect anonymity of people who took part in the survey, and to allow for strong comparisons, sample sizes of less than 30 were not reported.

The National Patient Experience Survey 2017 technical report, available in 2018 at www.patientexperience.ie, provides details on all aspects of the analyses, including response rates, mapping of questions to reporting themes, computation of patient journey scores, statistical comparisons, and application of adjustment weights.

How was the survey data analysed and reported?

Quantitative survey data was analysed using the statistical package SPSS (Version 24).

The responses to the open-ended questions were transcribed and anonymised. All references to names of patients or hospital staff, places, nationalities, wards, specific health conditions, operations and procedures were removed from the qualitative comments before they were thematically analysed and coded.

Analysing open-ended comments

The last three questions (questions 59-61) of the 2017 survey encouraged participants to provide additional information, in their own words, on their experience in hospitals. The free-text comments were very useful as they allowed people to give a more in-depth description of their experience. It also allowed them to talk about various things (good or bad) that could not be captured by the structured questions. Nationally, a total of 21,528 comments were received in response to the open-ended questions in the 2017 survey.

A coding framework was developed to carry out a thematic analysis of the open-ended responses to the free-text questions at the end of the questionnaire. All open-ended-questions were analysed and multi-coded using the following 20 codes:

- Dignity, respect and privacy
- Communication with the patient
- Emergency Department management and environment
- Emergency Department waiting times
- Staffing levels
- Staff availability and responsiveness
- Other healthcare staff
- Other staff
- Food and drink
- Cleanliness and hygiene
- Nursing staff
- Doctors or consultants
- Waiting times for planned procedures
- Discharge and aftercare management
- Staff in general
- Communication with family and friends
- Hospital facilities
- Parking facilities
- Clinical information and history
- Private health insurance.

Glossary

Acute hospital: a hospital that delivers emergency, non-emergency/elective and outpatient care to people who are ill or injured.

Emergency care: refers to life-saving care. People who present to hospital with a medical emergency may need to be admitted to hospital.

Emergency department: an area in a hospital where patients can access emergency care 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The emergency department is also sometimes known as 'Accident and Emergency' (A&E) or 'casualty'.

Hospital groups: all public hospitals in Ireland are organised into seven hospital groups, six of which participated in the 2017 survey. The Children's Hospital Group is the seventh hospital group in Ireland. Paediatric hospitals and children's services were not surveyed on this occasion.

Inpatient: a person who is admitted to hospital to receive medical or surgical treatment and stays at least one night.

Non-emergency/elective care: care that is not usually urgent, but rather is planned in advance by the patient and a doctor.

Patient experience of hospital care: what a person feels, observes, perceives, recognises, understands and remembers about their medical care and treatment in hospital.

Patient journey: the patient's progression through hospital from admission to discharge.

Patient or person-centred care: care that is centred on the needs, values and preferences of the patient/person. Essential to this definition is the promotion of kindness, dignity, privacy and autonomy.

Stages of care: refers to specific points along the patient journey. The stages of care are: admissions; care on the ward; examinations, diagnosis and treatment; and discharge or transfer.