

### WYE VALLEY NHS TRUST



- SHMI /HSMR will act like a trigger or smoke alarm - they may go off when there is no fire to put out, but they can also indicate a serious problem and must always be examined.
- Adjusts as far as possible for factors outside of a hospital's control that might impact on hospital mortality rates e.g.
   Age/Sex/Comorbidity/Method of admission

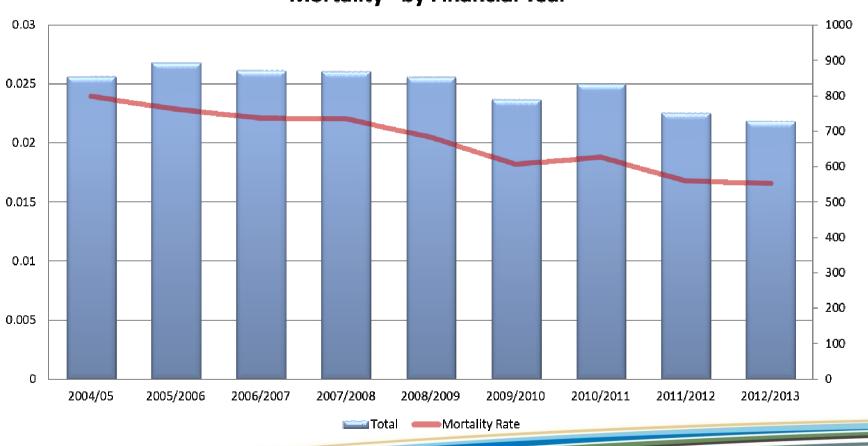


- SHMI and HSMR
- Summary Hospital level Mortality Indicator
- Hospital Standardised Mortality Ratio
- SHMI vs HSMR
- 100% vs 83%
- All deaths in hospital PLUS those in community within 30 days of discharge
- No exclusion of palliative care deaths



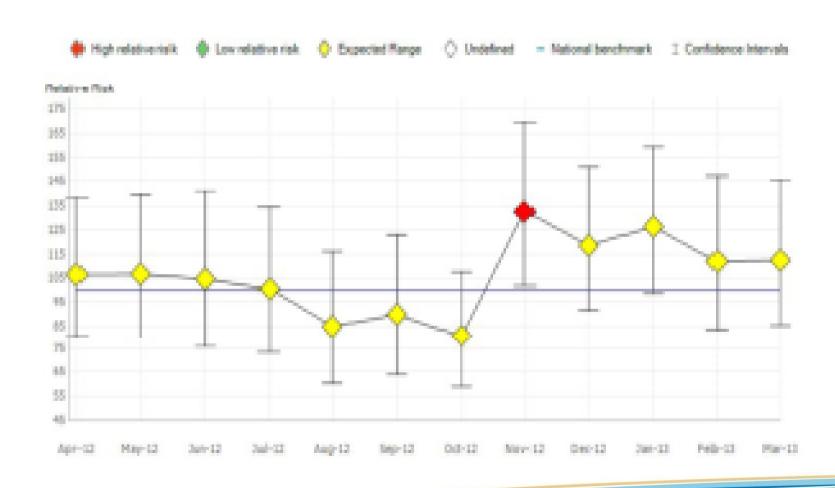
## **Crude Mortality**

### **Mortality - by Financial Year**





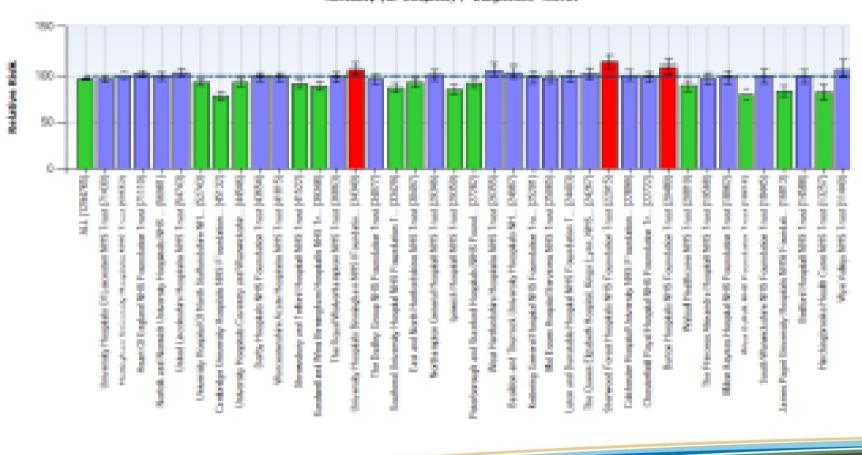
### **HSMR**





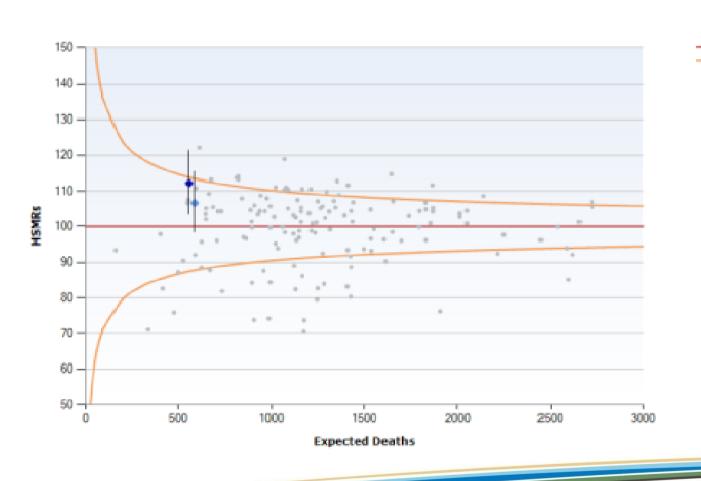
### **HSMR**

#### Nortality (in-hospital) | Diagnoses - HSMR





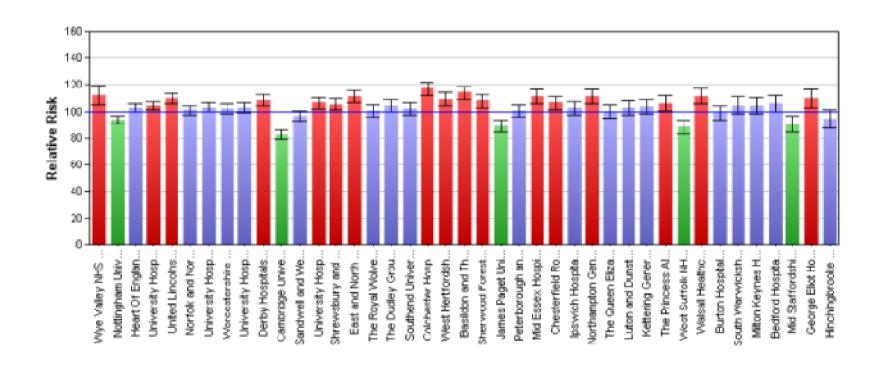
## **HSMR**



- National Average
- 99.8% Control Limits
- Acute Trusts (non-specialist)
- Wye Valley INHS Trust Apr 2012-Mar 2013
- Wye Valley INHS Trust Apr 2012-Mar 2013 rebased

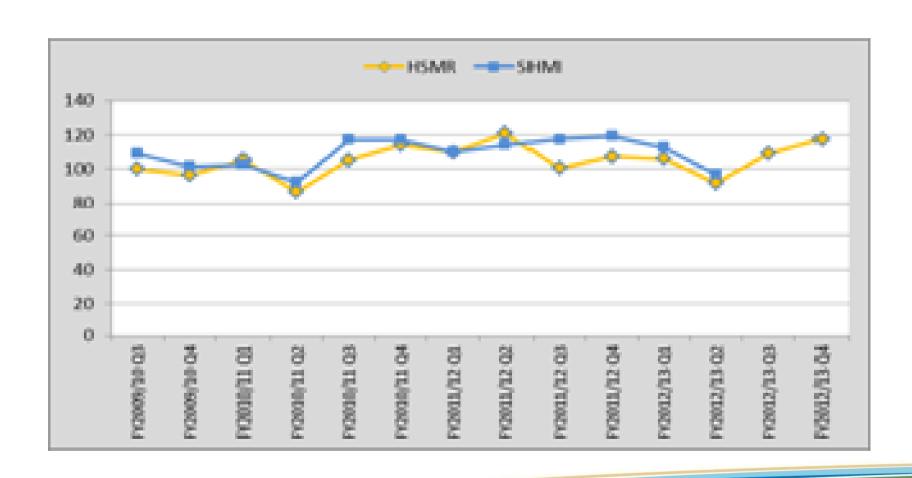


### **SHMI**



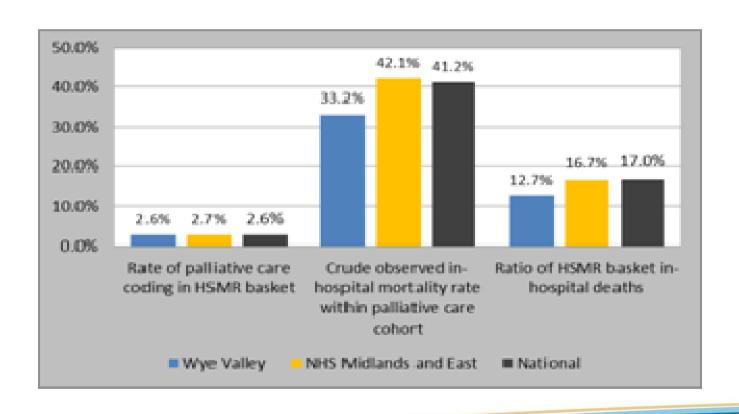


### **SHMI**





### **HSMR vs SHMI**





- Retrospective- Individual review
- -Monthly exception meeting
- Detailed specific reviews
- -Joint reviews with GPs
- Reviews with CCG and LAT
- Monthly reports to Quality
  Committee and Trust Board



Proactive approach- Care Bundles

- Early warning systems

Best practice tariff

- Redesign of MAU