

Publication Summary



Delayed Discharges in NHS Scotland

Figures from July 2014 Census

Publication date – 26 August 2014



About this Release

This publication summarises the latest quarterly census results on delayed discharge patients and includes only those patients delayed on the census day. The number of bed days occupied by delayed discharge patients in the previous quarterly reporting period is also presented in this publication.

Key Points

149,226 bed days were occupied by delayed discharge patients in NHS Scotland during the quarter April to June 2014.

At the July 2014 census, 274 patients were delayed over 4 weeks. This compares with 173 at the April 2014 census and 118 at the July 2013 census.

At the July 2014 census there were 175 patients delayed for over 6 weeks. This compares with 107 at the April 2014 census and 59 at the July 2013 census. 518 patients were delayed over 2 weeks.

Principal Reason Category for Delay

The principal reason for delay may change during an individual's period of delay as arrangements for discharge are put in place. The principal reasons supplied for those who had been delayed for more than 4 weeks at the July 2014 census (274 patients) were as follows:

- 128 patients were 'awaiting place availability in a care home'.
- 67 patients were 'waiting to go home'.
- 20 patients were 'awaiting community care assessment'.
- 20 patients were 'awaiting funding for a care home placement'.
- 2 patients were 'awaiting healthcare arrangements'.
- 37 patients were delayed for other reasons.

Code 9 Delays

At the July 2014 census there were 308 patients reported as Code 9 delays (where the current maximum delay does not apply). Of these 58 per cent were due to the 'Adults with Incapacity Act'.

Background

For most patients, following completion of health and social care assessments, the necessary care, support and accommodation arrangements are put in place in the community without any delay in the patient's safe and appropriate discharge from hospital.

A 'delayed discharge' is a hospital inpatient who has been judged clinically ready for discharge by the responsible clinician, in consultation with all agencies involved in planning the patient's discharge, who continues to occupy a bed beyond the ready for discharge date. These patients are clinically ready to move on to a more appropriate care setting either within or out with the NHS e.g. patient's home, care home etc.

Prior to April 2013, the national target was that no patient should be delayed in hospital for longer than 6 weeks from when they were clinically ready for discharge. The current target, which came into effect in April 2013, stated that no patient should wait more than 4 weeks from when they are clinically ready for discharge and, subsequently, by April 2015, no patient should wait more than 2 weeks as a delayed discharge.

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Further Information

Further information can be found in the [Full Publication Report](#) or on the [ISD website](#)

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