



COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST AND GLOSSARY

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

NSW annual reporting legislation requires all departments and statutory bodies to present to Parliament an annual report containing financial and non-financial information on their operational activities. Reporting requirements for specific public entities are contained in the legislation *Annual Reports (Departments) Act 1985*, *Annual Reports (Departments) Regulation 2015*, *Annual Reports (Statutory Bodies) Act 1984* and *Annual Reports (Statutory Bodies) Regulation 2015*.

NSW Health's reporting obligations and disclosure requirements are met in this annual report at:

	SECTION	PAGE
Aims and objectives	Overview	4
Annual report production cost	Preface	Inside front cover
Business and service hours	NSW Health Organisations	201
Charter	Overview	2
Consultants	Finances	103
Consumer response	Management and Accountability	60
Cyber Security Policy attestation	Management and Accountability	70
Disability Inclusion Action Plan	Management and Accountability	79
Disclosure of controlled entities	Management and Accountability	64
Economic or other factors affecting achievement of operational objectives	Performance	13
Employment statistics	Appendices	263
Financial statements	Financial Report	113
Funds granted	Finances	89
Government Information (Public Access) Act	Management and Accountability	66
Human resources	Management and Accountability	73
Identification of audited financial statements	Financial Report	113
Implementation of price determination	Finances	89
Internal Audit and risk management policy attestation	Management and Accountability	63
Land disposal	Finances	109
Legal change	Management and Accountability	69
Letter of submission	Preface	i
Management and activities	Performance	13
Management and structure	Overview	5
Multicultural Policies and Services Program	Management and Accountability	80
Office addresses and contact numbers	NSW Health Organisations	201
Organisation charts	Overview	7
Overseas travel	Appendix	265
Payment of accounts	Finances	104
Privacy management	Management and Accountability	72
Procurement card certification	Finances	89
Public interest disclosures	Management and Accountability	66
Research and development	Management and Accountability	77
Risk management and insurance activities	Finances	105
Senior Executive Service – statistics	Appendix	267
Summary review	Preface	v
Time for payment of accounts	Finances	104
Website address	Preface	Inside front cover
Workforce diversity statistics	Management and Accountability	74
Workplace health and safety	Management and Accountability	76

GLOSSARY

Activity Based Funding

Activity Based Funding is a management tool which helps plan and assess performance and clinical needs as part of the new approach to the funding, purchasing and performance of health services. Activity Based Funding helps make public health funding more effective because health service management can allocate their share of available state and Commonwealth funding based on real levels of patient care. The Activity Based Funding tool allows public health planners, administrators, consumers and clinicians to see how and where taxpayer funding is being allocated.

Acute care

Short-term medical treatment, usually in a hospital, for patients with an acute illness or injury, or recovering from surgery. Acute illness/injury is one that is severe in its effect or approaching crisis point, for example acute appendicitis.

Antenatal

The period before birth.

Bronchiolitis

A common chest infection in young children, caused by a viral infection of the lungs.

Cardiovascular disease

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

Chemotherapy

The treatment of disease by chemical agents, for example the use of drugs to destroy cancer cells.

Chronic disease

The term applied to a diverse group of diseases, such as heart disease, cancer and arthritis that tend to be long-lasting and persistent in their symptoms or development. Although these features also apply to some communicable diseases (infections), the general term chronic diseases is usually confined to non-communicable diseases.

Chronic heart failure

A complex clinical syndrome caused by an abnormality of cardiac structure or function. This impairs the ability of the heart to pump blood to meet the needs of other organs.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

A progressive and disabling condition that limits airflow in the lungs.

Clinical governance

A term to describe a systematic approach to maintaining and improving the quality of patient care within a health system.

Collaborative Commissioning

A whole-of-system approach to incentivise local autonomy and accountability for delivering patient-centred and outcome-focused care in the community.

Communicable disease

Illnesses caused by micro-organisms and transmitted from an infected person or animal to another person or animal.

Commissioning for Better Value

A statewide project to shift focus of non-clinical and clinical support projects from outputs to outcomes.

ComPacks Program

Facilitates safe and early discharge of eligible patients from hospital by providing access to a short-term package of care designed to help them gain independence and prevent their re-admission to hospital.

CORE values

The values that underpin all NSW Health activity: Collaboration, Openness, Respect and Empowerment.

Dementia

A general and worsening loss of brain power such as memory, understanding and reasoning.

Diabetes

Refers to a group of syndromes caused by a malfunction in the production and release of insulin by the pancreas, leading to a disturbance in blood glucose levels. Type 1 diabetes is characterised by the abrupt onset of symptoms, usually during childhood, and inadequate production of insulin, requiring regular injections to regulate insulin levels. Type 2 diabetes is characterised by gradual onset commonly between 50 and 60 years old; and is usually able to be regulated through dietary control.

e-learning

Education and training undertaken in electronic media, especially over the internet.

Elective surgery

There are several categories of elective surgery.

- Category 1: Admission within 30 days desirable for a condition that has the potential to deteriorate quickly to the point that it may become an emergency.
- Category 2: Admission within 90 days desirable for a condition which is not likely to deteriorate quickly or become an emergency.
- Category 3: Admission within 365 days acceptable for a condition which is unlikely to deteriorate quickly and which has little potential to become an emergency.

eMR – Electronic Medical Record

An online record that tracks and details a patient's care during the time spent in hospital. It is a single database where patient details are entered once and then become accessible to all treating clinicians, with authorised access, anywhere in the hospital.

Enrolled nurse

An enrolled nurse is an associate to the registered nurse who demonstrates competence in the provision of patient-centred care as specified by the registering authority's licence to practise, educational preparation and context of care.

Executive Rounding

A process where executives are out in the building with staff and patients, talking with them directly about care and services provided in the organisation.

Faecal occult blood test

A simple test that looks for the early signs of bowel cancer.

Go4Fun

NSW Health's overweight and obesity treatment and information program for children above a healthy weight involving children aged 7-13 years and their parents. Go4Fun focuses on developing healthy eating habits, building self-confidence and getting children more active.

HealthCare Observer

The Bureau of Health Innovation's interactive health data portal, where users can explore, discover and compare information about the performance of the NSW health care system.

HealthNet

The clinical portal that gives clinicians secure and immediate access to recent patient medical histories from across NSW local health districts and My Health Record.

HealthOne

An integrated care initiative, where general practice and various community health services are made available in a single location to work together for comprehensive patient care.

Hepatitis A

An acute form of viral hepatitis transmitted by ingesting food or drink that is contaminated with faecal matter.

Hepatitis B

A blood-borne viral disease that can result in serious liver disease such as cirrhosis, liver failure and liver cancer. Hepatitis B is usually transmitted by parenteral means (such as injection of an illicit drug, exposure to blood or blood products), through sexual contact, or from mother to baby around the time of birth.

Hepatitis C

A blood-borne viral disease that can result in serious liver disease such as cirrhosis, liver failure and liver cancer. Hepatitis C is usually transmitted by parenteral means (such as injection of an illicit drug or exposure to blood or blood products), or from mother to baby around the time of birth.

Hospital in the Home

Delivers selected types of acute care to suitable patients at their home or clinic setting as an alternative to inpatient (hospital) care.

Hub-and-spoke organisation design

A model which arranges service delivery assets into a network consisting of an anchor establishment (hub) which offers a full array of services, complemented by secondary establishments (spokes) which offer more limited service arrays, routing patients needing more intensive services to the hub for treatment.

Hypofractionated radiotherapy

An external beam radiotherapy using a smaller number of doses, each providing a higher amount of radiation than standard external beam radiotherapy.

Integrated care

Statewide strategies to coordinate care and processes within the health system and with other service providers.

Junior Medical Officer

Generally a medical graduate with at least two years' post-graduate experience, extending to a medical graduate working in a graduate training period of five to 10 years.

Key performance indicators

Indicators that measure agency effectiveness in achieving program objectives.

Leading Better Value Care

A statewide program to identify and scale evidence based initiatives statewide for specific conditions.

LikeMind

A service for adults with mental health concerns, as well as their families and carers. It brings together clinical and psychosocial services, including mental health, drug and alcohol, primary health and social services in collaboration with local health districts and non-government organisations to provide seamless person-centred care.

Local health districts

Organisations which managing public hospitals and provide health services to communities within a specific geographic area. Eight local health districts cover the Sydney metropolitan region, and seven cover rural and regional NSW.

Multipurpose Services

A flexible service model for regional and rural communities, providing communities with access to a range of integrated health services such as acute care, subacute care, allied health, oral health, aged care, primary and community services.

Munch and Move

A community engagement and education program that aims to promote and encourage children's healthy eating and physical activity, as well as reduce small screen recreation. Munch and Move provides early childhood educators with resources and support to assist them in implementing fun, play-based approaches that support healthy eating and physical activity habits in young children.

My Health Learning

Statewide learning management system for NSW Health staff, managed by the Health Education and Training Institute.

My Health Record

The national digital health record system, providing health care providers such as doctors and hospital staff access to a patient's important health information from anywhere at any time.

National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)

A national system of disability support focused on the individual needs and choices of people with disability, their families and their carers. Provides access to support services and funding support.

Neonate

An infant less than four weeks old.

NSW Patient Survey Program

A NSW Health program of multiple surveys to ask people across the state about their recent experience with the public health care system, supporting improvement across the system and within individual care organisations.

Nurse practitioner

A registered nurse educated and authorised to function autonomously and collaboratively in an advanced and extended clinical role. The role includes assessment and management of clients using nursing knowledge and skills and may include the direct referral of patients to other health care professionals, prescribing medications and ordering diagnostic investigations.

Oncology

The study and treatment of cancer and tumours.

Osteoarthritis

Occurs when the cartilage between joints breaks down. This can cause chronic pain and stiffness, physical disability, functional impairment and social and vocational difficulties.

Osteoporosis

A chronic disease that reduces bone density and strength causing ongoing pain, reduced mobility, loss of function and a lower quality of life.

Palliative care

Care provided to achieve the best possible quality of life for patients with a progressive and far-advanced disease, with little or no prospect of cure.

Paramedic Connect

A collaborative health program between NSW Ambulance and local health districts to increase health access in small rural and remote communities.

Patient flow

The movement of patients through a healthcare facility from the point of admission to the point of discharge.

Patient Reported Measures

A NSW Health program giving patients and their carers the opportunity to provide direct feedback about their treatment and its results, informing improvement across the NSW public health system.

Patient Transport Service

A transport service provided for patients who require clinical monitoring or supervision during transport, but do not require an urgent ambulance response.

Pathology

The study and diagnosis of disease through the examination of organs, tissues, cells and bodily fluids.

Pathways to Community Living Initiative (PCLI)

A coordinated statewide approach to supporting people with enduring and serious mental illness who have been in hospital for more than 12 months to, wherever possible, re-establish their lives in the community.

Performance framework

The NSW Health Performance Framework measures the performance expected of NSW health organisations to achieve required levels of health improvement, service delivery and financial performance.

Perinatal

The period shortly before and after birth. The term generally describes the period between the 20th week of gestation and one to four weeks after birth.

Pillars

The five pillar organisations in NSW Health provide expertise in the development of new models of care, quality and safety initiatives, training and development and performance reporting which helps local health districts and networks provide the best possible care. The pillar organisations are: Agency for Clinical Innovation, Bureau of Health Information, Cancer Institute NSW, Clinical Excellence Commission, Health Education and Training Institute.

Primary care

Provides the patient with a broad spectrum of care, both preventive and curative, over a period of time and coordinates all of the care the person receives.

Primary Health Networks

Primary Health Networks have been established with the key objectives of increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of medical services for patients, particularly those at risk of poor health outcomes.

Radiotherapy

The study and discipline of treating malignant disease with radiation. The treatment is referred to as radiotherapy or radiation therapy.

Respecting the Difference

A unique Aboriginal cultural training package for NSW Health staff, incorporating an e-learning module and face-to-face training components.

Risk stratification

The process of separating patient populations into high-risk, low-risk, and rising-risk groups.

Sentinel events

Adverse events that result in death or serious harm to a patient and are considered to be preventable.

Specialty Health Networks

Two specialist networks operate across NSW with a focus on children's and paediatric services, and forensic mental health. A third network operates across the public health services provided by three Sydney facilities operated by St Vincent's Health Australia.

Telehealth

The delivery of health services using different forms of communications technology, such as video conferencing, giving access to health care services to people in rural and remote areas.

Transfer of Care

Measures the percentage of patients arriving at hospital by ambulance whose care is transferred from ambulance staff to the emergency department staff within 30 minutes of arrival.

Triage

An essential function of emergency departments where many patients may be present at the same time. Triage aims to ensure that patients are treated in order of their clinical priority and that their treatment is timely.

Unwarranted clinical variation

Where patients with similar diagnoses are treated differently when there is no clinical reason for this to happen.

Viral hepatitis

Inflammation of the liver caused by a virus.

Visiting Medical Officer

A medical practitioner in private practice who also provides medical services in a public hospital. VMOs are not hospital employees but are contracted by the local health district to provide specific medical services.

