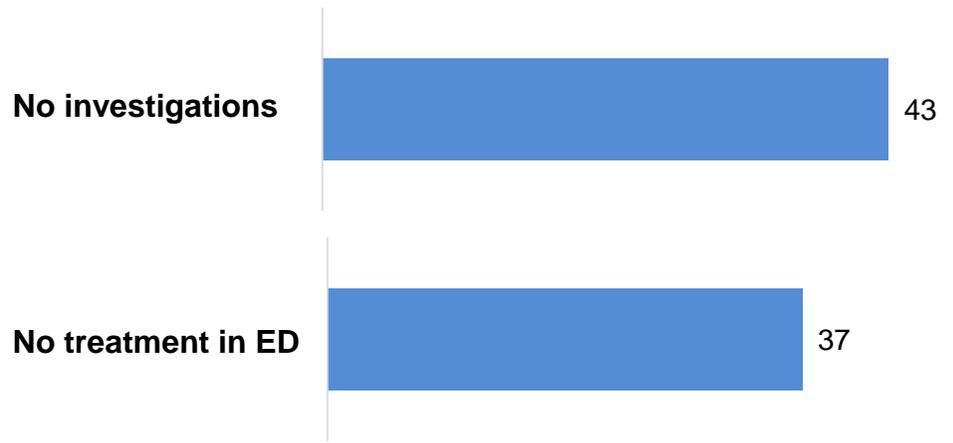


Figure 1: Most people think that 40% of A&E attendees can be treated by a GP or pharmacist, in reality, only 15% can be treated outside the ED setting

# PUBLIC DATA ON A&E ADMISSIONS

The 40% figure has come from raw data not interpreted by a clinician...

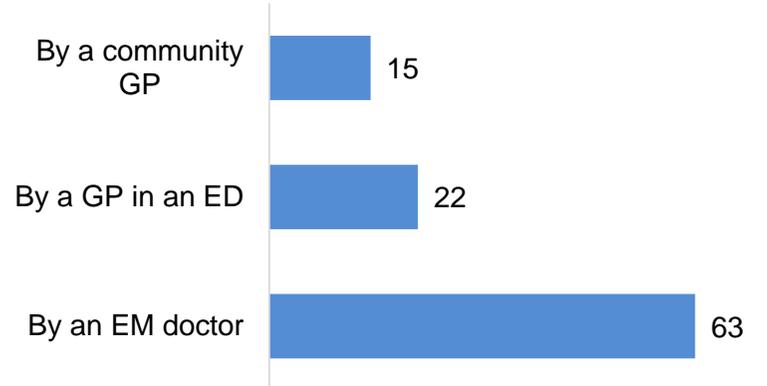
% of patients



To test this figure, the CEM performed a survey revealing this figure is actually closer to 15%

## Appropriate treatment for A&E patients

% of patients



It is often quoted with confidence that '40% of people don't need to visit A&E',

"40 per cent of patients who attend an A&E department are discharged requiring no treatment. Many of these individuals could have been helped just as well closer to home,"  
*-Urgent and Emergency Care Review*

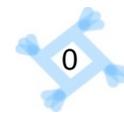
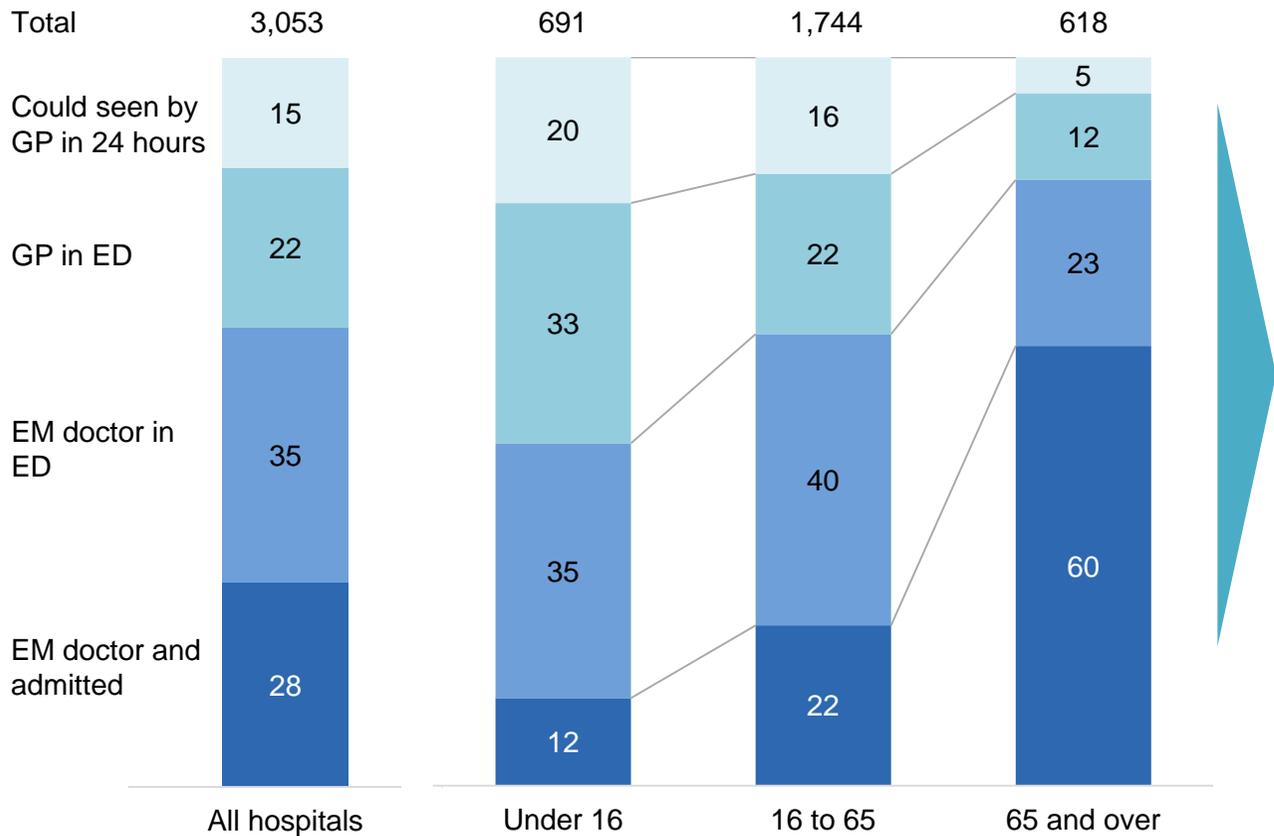


Figure 2: Most patients visiting A&E need to be there and there is an opportunity for GPs to work in A&E departments to deliver urgent care

## A&E ATTENDEES WHO COULD BE TREATED BY A GP OR EM DOCTOR

% of attendees



**Most people attending A&E are there appropriately. Elderly patients are more likely to require ED facilities,**

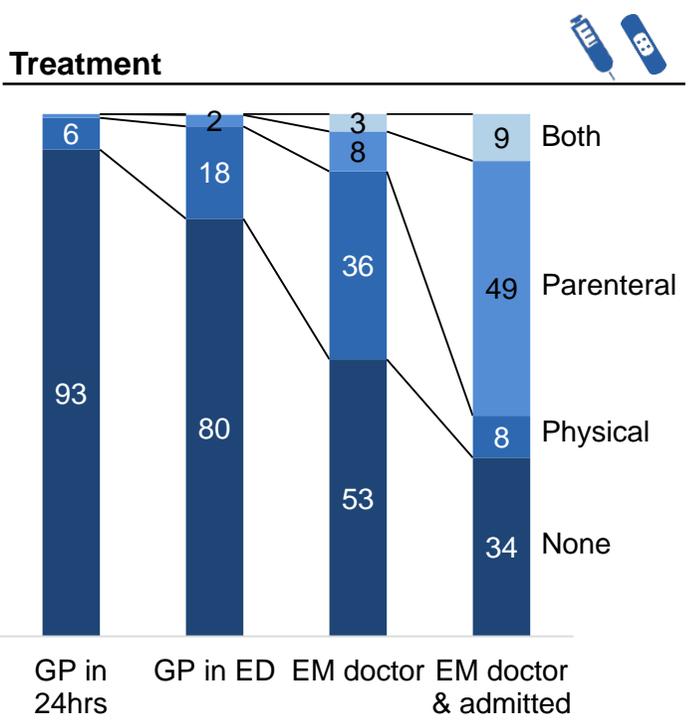
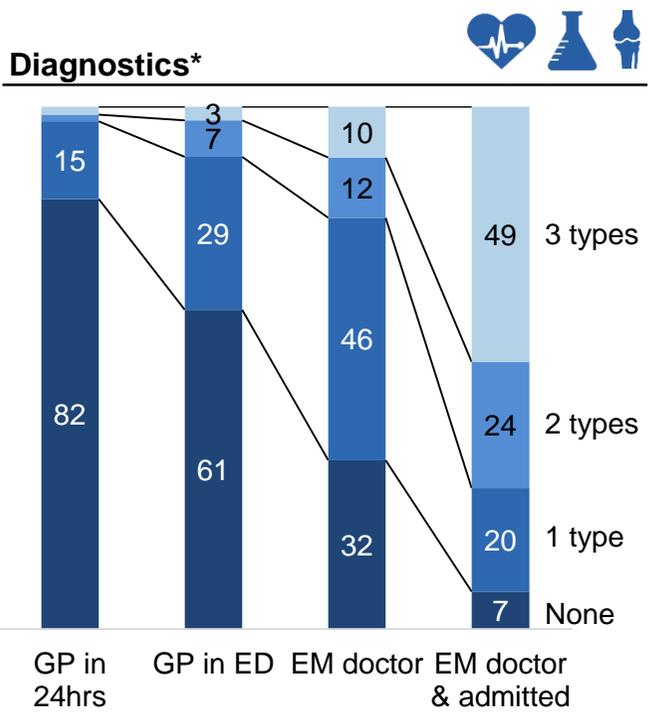
- 15% of attendees could be sent to a GP surgery at triage, making a booking within 24hrs,
- Excluding the people who could be seen externally, a GP could treat 26% of the remaining patients who have a genuine need to be treated in an ED,
- Older people are unlikely to visit an ED when a GP would suffice,
  - Their medical conditions are often complicated and require hospital medicine or a specialist doctor (e.g. a geriatrician)
  - There is a view that hospitals are not the safest place to be for older people,
- Compared to adults, more children could be treated by GPs, possibly because,
  - Parent's are 'overly' worried about their children,
  - Children do not have the experience to say if they have urgent needs or not.



Figure 3: Most people who could be treated by a GP did not need any diagnostic procedures or treatment in A&E

# DIAGNOSTICS & TREATMENT: ALL AGES

%



Imaging is the most common diagnostic technique that a GP would require



Those that need to be seen in an ED require more tests and treatment, this could be delivered by an EM doctor or a GP,

- A GP could treat 22% of people if they were in an ED, where they would have access to a wide range of diagnostic techniques,
- Those who needed to be seen by an EM doctor (63%) rather than a GP in an ED, require more extensive investigation and treatment.

\* Includes imaging, blood/fluid testing, and ECG  
 Source: CEM Participants; Candestic analysis