

<b>Reference:</b>	FOI.5326.21
<b>Subject:</b>	Ambulatory emergency admissions
<b>Date of Request:</b>	11 February 2021

**Requested:**

I would like to make a request under the Freedom of Information Act relating to reasons for admissions of people over the age of 65 from Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions.

I understand that it's possible to disaggregate episodes of admissions by where someone is resident prior to admission – my query below on care home residents relates to a local authority (code 65) or NHS (code 54) or private (code 85) run care home.

([https://datadictionary.nhs.uk/attributes/source\\_of\\_admission.html](https://datadictionary.nhs.uk/attributes/source_of_admission.html) )

In your Health Board, monthly from January 2015 to December 2020 (by month), how many emergency admissions were recorded for a) people over 65 and b) people over 65 with dementia overall and separately with:

- a fall
- a Urinary Tract Infection
- Delirium
- Dehydration
- Gastroenteritis
- Influenza
- Chest Infections/ Pneumonia
- Ear, nose or throat infections
- as their primary reason for emergency admission, and for each category how many were care home residents?

The attached table may help frame your responses.

If it is not possible to provide this information by month, please provide this data for calendar years 2015 to 2020.

**Response:**

Hywel Dda University Health Board (UHB) provides the information requested for the calendar years 2015 to 2020, within the attached spreadsheet, Attachment 1.

The UHB is unable to provide the information requested on a monthly basis due to the low number of emergency admissions. Where the figures in the table have been replaced with an asterisk (\*), the UHB is unable to provide you with the exact number of patients due to the low numbers of cases (5 and under), as there is a potential risk of identifying individuals if this was disclosed. The UHB is therefore withholding this detail under Section 40(2) of the Freedom of Information Act 2000. This information is protected by the Data Protection Act 2018/ General Data Protection Regulations 2016 (GDPR), as its disclosure would constitute unfair and unlawful processing and would be contrary to the principles and articles 6 and 9 of the GDPR. This exemption is absolute and therefore there is no requirement to apply the public interest test.

In reaching this decision, the Data Protection Act 2018/General Data Protection Regulations 2016 defines personal data as data which relates to a living individual who can be identified solely from that data or from that data and other information which is in the possession of the data controller.