

<b>Reference:</b>	FOI.12440.23
<b>Subject:</b>	Delayed Pathways of Care (DPoC)
<b>Date of Request:</b>	15 August 2023

**Requested:**

Please could you provide me with updated data on waiting times (i.e. how long patients who are clinically optimised/medically fit for discharge have been waiting).

My understanding is that the DTOC figures previously provided (FOI.11473) is based on a sample from the 3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesday of the month, or a similar 'snapshot' method.

Based on those samples, and the returns given to the delivery unit, for each month between April and July, please could you tell me how many patients were waiting:

1. 0-1 months
2. 1-3 months
3. 3-6 months
4. 6-12 months
5. Over 12 months

**Response:**

Hywel Dda University Health Board (UHB) has provided a breakdown of its DPoC figures collected via the monthly census on the third Wednesday of the month for the timeframe April – July 2023, within the table overleaf. The UHB records its data in days rather than months and so the data is provided in days as is held.

<b>Days</b>	<b>April 2023</b>	<b>May 2023</b>	<b>June 2023</b>	<b>July 2023</b>
<b>0-30</b>	118	102	120	119
<b>31-90</b>	112	79	86	89
<b>91-180</b>	36	40	33	37
<b>181-365</b>	11	9	7	9
<b>&gt;365</b>	*	0	*	*

Please note that patients are classified as having had their care pathway delayed when they are 48 hours post clinical optimisation, meaning that a medical professional has made a clinical decision that a patient is ready for discharge or transfer.

Patients will remain on the clinically optimised list until discharged or transferred unless their condition deteriorates and their clinically optimised status is removed; this could later be reinstated should a medical professional make such a decision. It is important to note that due to the length of stay of some patients, they may be counted in multiple monthly DPoC censuses.

Where the figures in the tables 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 (less than 5), 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 (DPA)/ UK General Data Protection Regulations, as its disclosure would constitute unfair and unlawful processing and would be contrary to the principles and articles

of the UK GDPR. This exemption is absolute and therefore there is no requirement to apply the public interest test.

In reaching this decision, the DPA and UK GDPR define personal data as data that 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.