

Calderdale and Kirklees Joint Health Scrutiny Committee

**Additional Information supplied by Andy Simpson (Head of Emergency Operations)
Yorkshire Ambulance Service, in response to a Committee question on absolute travel
times.**

Absolute travel time is influenced by lots of external variables – any figure would be subjective and dependant on the below factors, many of which we do not record. I have liaised with the program board and they have formally replied to your request but here is the detail if required.

Response time

Dependant on:

- Category of call (red, amber)
- Type of incident (incidents such as RTC, cardiac arrests and trauma incidents need multiple resources)
- Type of resource sent (Ambulance, Rapid response vehicle, Community first responder, HART, YAA, fire service first response etc.
- Which resource arrives first (only an ambulance counts as a response in a stroke patient even though an RRV may be on scene)
- Where the resource was sent from
- Were resources available when the call came in (we stack calls based on clinical priority)
- Peaks in demand
- Road conditions due to time of day, seasons, weather conditions

On scene time

Dependant on:

- Clinical need
- Patients we treat and then do not convey
- Complex patients – (Social and mental health patient problems tend to be protracted incidents)

Conveyance to hospital

Dependant on:

- Time of day
- Whether the patient was conveyed under normal road conditions or blue lights (we do not record this data)
- Hospital site being conveyed to (patient choice, specialist site)

Handover at Emergency Department (ED)

- Patients condition may require a pre alert for immediate assessment on arrival
- Low priority patients may have to queue to handover to allow for higher priority patients
- Multiple arrivals in ED by YAS
- Clinical staff availability to handover.
- Capacity within ED