

Table 1: Unplanned hospital admission within 90 days of assessment, by DIVERT score, and mortality within 30 and 90 days by DIVERT score, N=2,007.

DIVERT score	N (total)	Admitted within 90 days n (%)	Died within 30 days n (%)	Died within 90 days n (%)
1	352	64 (18.2)	N/A	N/A
2	626	118 (18.8)	N/A	N/A
3	339	79 (23.3)	N/A	N/A
4	335	94 (28.1)	N/A	N/A
5	200	66 (33.0)	25 (19.2)	37 (28.5)
6	155	65 (41.9)	24 (18.8)	37 (28.5)
Total	2,007	486 (24.2)	—	—

Table 2: Characteristics of patients admitted and not admitted within 90 days, DIVERT score 5 and 6.

	Patients admitted n=130 (%)	Patients not admitted n=224 (%)	Rate ratio (95% confidence interval)	p-value	Global p-value
Age at assessment					
>84	38 (29)	94 (42)	0.7 (0.5–0.9)	0.01	0.087
75–84	57 (44)	78 (35)	1.3 (1.0–1.7)	0.08	
65–74	24 (18)	40 (18)	1.0 (0.7–1.5)	0.91	
55–64	11 (8)	12 (5)	1.3 (0.8–2.0)	0.26	
Gender, n (%)					
Female	67 (52)	116 (52)	1.0 (0.8–1.3)	0.98	0.96
Male	63 (48)	108 (48)	1.0 (0.8–1.3)	0.98	
Ethnicity, n (%)					
Māori	22 (17)	27 (12)	1.3 (0.9–1.8)	0.15	0.063
Pacific	32 (24)	37 (16)	1.3 (1.0–1.8)	0.07	
Asian	15 (11)	23 (10)	1.1 (0.7–1.6)	0.73	
Other	61 (46)	137 (61)	0.7(0.5–0.9)	0.01	
Comorbidity score, n (%)					
0	19 (14)	65 (29)	0.6 (0.4–0.8)	0.002	<0.001
1	42 (32)	87 (39)	0.8 (0.6–1.1)	0.22	
2	36 (27)	43 (19)	1.3 (1.0–1.8)	0.006	
3	18 (14)	23 (10)	1.2 (0.8–1.8)	0.031	
4	15 (11)	6 (3)	2.1 (1.5–2.8)	0.0001	
5	0 (0)	0 (0)	0	0	
Deprivation quintile, n (%)					
1	10 (7)	27 (12)	0.7 (0.4–1.2)	0.19	0.196
2	12 (9)	32 (14)	0.7 (0.4–1.2)	0.16	
3	19 (14)	38 (17)	0.9 (0.6–1.3)	0.54	
4	16 (12)	27 (12)	1.0 (0.7–1.5)	0.96	
5	70 (54)	91 (41)	1.4 (1.1–1.9)	0.01	
N/A	3 (2)	9 (4)	0.7 (0.3–1.8)	0.39	

Table 3: Primary and secondary admission diagnoses for patients with DIVERT score 5 and 6.

Reasons	Primary diagnosis n=130 (%)	Secondary diagnosis n=130 (%)
Other	24 (18.5)	15 (11.5)
Infection, e.g., pneumonia, urinary tract infection, COVID-19	24 (18.5)	9 (6.9)
Decompensated heart failure or other cardiac problem	16 (12.3)	13(10)
Falls with no injuries	10 (7.7)	1 (0.8)
Unmanaged pain, e.g., back pain	10 (7.7)	2 (1.5)
Acute surgical problem, e.g., bowel obstruction	10 (7.7)	1 (0.8)
Decompensated chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or other chronic respiratory illness	9 (6.9)	4 (3.1)
Falls with injuries (excluding skin lacerations)	7 (5.4)	1 (0.8)
Anaemia	5 (3.9)	8 (6.2)
Delirium/dementia	5 (3.9)	5 (3.9)
Problems with indwelling catheters or constipation	5 (3.9)	3 (2.3)
Acute neurological problems, e.g., stroke/seizure	3 (2.3)	2 (1.5)
Problems with lack of adequate social supports	1 (0.8)	8 (6.2)
None	1 (0.8)	58 (44.6)

“None” as primary diagnosis was due to a single patient presentation over concern about low oxygen saturation measured at home; the patient was asymptomatic, and saturation was normal in the emergency department.

“None” as the secondary diagnosis was used in cases where only one primary reason for admission was identified in the clinical records, and no clear secondary diagnosis was documented. This applied to 58 patients.

Table 4: Time from interRAI assessment to hospital admission among patients with DIVERT scores of 5 and 6 who were admitted within 90 days (n=130 of 2,007 total patients).

Time from assessment to admission (DIVERT score 5 and 6)	
N (%)	
Fewer than 72 hours	19 (15)
4–14 days	35 (27)
15–28 days	24 (18)
29–60 days	23 (18)
61–90 days	29 (22)

Figure 1: Kaplan–Meier time to event (admission) analyses by age group, ethnicity, deprivation quintile and comorbidity score for DIVERT scores of 5 and 6.

