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**Here one year, gone the next? Investigating persistence of frequent emergency department attendance: a retrospective study in Australia**

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## Here one year, gone the next? Investigating persistence of frequent emergency department attendance: a retrospective study in Australia

### Abstract

**Objectives** Patients are presenting to emergency departments (EDs) with increasing complexity at rates beyond population growth and ageing. Intervention studies target patients with 12 months or less of frequent attendance. However, these interventions are not well targeted since most patients do not remain frequent attenders. This paper quantifies temporary and ongoing frequent attendance and contrasts risk factors for each group.

**Design** Retrospective population-based study using 10 years of longitudinal data.

**Setting** An Australian geographic region that includes metropolitan and rural EDs.

**Participants** 332 100 residents visited any ED during the study period.

**Main outcome measure** Frequent attendance was defined as seven or more visits to any ED in the region within a 12-month period. Temporary frequent attendance was defined as meeting this threshold only once, and ongoing more than once. Risk factors for temporary and ongoing frequent attenders were identified using logistic regression models for adults and children.

**Results** Of 8577 frequent attenders, 80.1% were temporary and 19.9% ongoing (12.9% repeat, 7.1% persistent). Among adults, ongoing were more likely than temporary frequent attenders to be young to middle aged (aged 25-64 years), and less likely to be from a high socioeconomic area or be admitted. Ongoing frequent attenders had higher rates of non-injury presentations, in particular substance-related (OR=2.5, 99% CI 1.1 to 5.6) and psychiatric illness (OR=2.9, 99% CI 1.8 to 4.6). In comparison, children who were ongoing were more likely than temporary frequent attenders to be aged 5-15 years, and were not more likely to be admitted (OR=2.7, 99% CI 0.7 to 10.9).

**Conclusions** Future intervention studies should distinguish between temporary and ongoing frequent attenders, develop specific interventions for each group and include rigorous evaluation.

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# BMJ Open Here one year, gone the next? Investigating persistence of frequent emergency department attendance: a retrospective study in Australia

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**Conclusions** Future intervention studies should distinguish between temporary and ongoing frequent attenders, develop specific interventions for each group and include rigorous evaluation.

## INTRODUCTION

### Background

Emergency department (ED) frequent attenders are a complex and vulnerable

## Strengths and limitations of this study

- Our unique, longitudinal data platform has enabled this study on long-term patterns of attendance to all emergency departments (EDs) within a single geographic region by frequent attenders over 10 years.
- We considered long-term frequent attendance patterns, which allowed for patients discontinuing frequent attendance and resuming later on.
- We contrasted sociodemographic and risk factors for temporary versus ongoing frequent attendance and for both adults and children.
- We included metropolitan, regional and rural EDs in Australia; however, findings from one healthcare setting may not be generalisable to other settings.

patient group.<sup>1–4</sup> Compared with non-frequent ED attenders, they have higher rates of morbidity and mortality,<sup>5</sup> mental health issues,<sup>5–7</sup> substance use problems<sup>6 8</sup> and chronic diseases,<sup>8–10</sup> and are more likely to be homeless<sup>11</sup> and of low socioeconomic status.<sup>12</sup> By definition, this group accounts for a disproportionate share of ED visits. They are also more likely to attend multiple EDs to address their unmet health needs.<sup>8</sup>

Interventions are primarily aimed at reducing ED visits,<sup>13–17</sup> and improving social and clinical outcomes.<sup>13 16 18</sup> The most commonly studied intervention is case management.<sup>10 13 16 18</sup> Other interventions include establishment of care plans with patient input,<sup>19</sup> and providing case notes from previous ED visits.<sup>20</sup> Case management in some cases reduced ED costs and improved social and clinical outcomes, but in many studies had no impact, or increased ED and primary care utilisation.<sup>13</sup> The limited number of studies with control groups has contributed to a lack of evidence on effective interventions, as before-and-after studies fail

to account for the high likelihood of frequent attenders becoming infrequent without intervention.<sup>1</sup>

### Relevance

Few studies have investigated long-term use patterns among ED attenders across multiple facilities.<sup>21</sup> Most studies report data from a single year,<sup>22–28</sup> or a small number of years,<sup>11 16</sup> or from a small number of facilities,<sup>9 29 30</sup> with ongoing visit patterns given little consideration.<sup>1</sup> Multisite studies of >2–3 years are scarce.<sup>1 21 31 32</sup> The need for research into long-term utilisation patterns among frequent attenders has been identified, in particular understanding predictors of ongoing use,<sup>21</sup> and analysis by age group and frequency of visit, to distinguish meaningful subgroups for intervention.<sup>1 33</sup>

Research addressing these knowledge gaps will assist with identifying and distinguishing the characteristics of ongoing frequent attenders from those with temporary frequent ED use. This information will assist in planning appropriate support or interventions for the temporary and ongoing subgroups of frequent attenders.

### Objectives

The aim of this study was to contrast the attributes and risk factors of temporary frequent attenders, with ongoing frequent attenders. The ongoing frequent attenders were further subdivided into repeat frequent attenders, who met the frequent attendance threshold twice, and persistent frequent attenders, who met the threshold in three or more periods.

## METHODS

### Study design and setting

A retrospective population-based study was carried out using longitudinal data from an Australian regional health service, the Illawarra Shoalhaven Local Health District (ISLHD). The district services almost 390 000 residents in a 250 km long coastal catchment area, covering rural, regional and metropolitan areas.<sup>34</sup> Five of the eight public hospitals within the district have an ED, the largest being one of the busiest adult and paediatric EDs in the state of New South Wales.<sup>35</sup>

### Selection of participants

This negligible risk study accessed data from the Illawarra Health Information Platform (IHIP). IHIP is a non-identifiable databank established by the ISLHD and the University of Wollongong for research, planning and evaluation purposes. IHIP holds a unique record number for every person who has accessed any ISLHD service since the late 1980s. ED data were analysed for all individuals who attended any of the district's EDs at least once between 1 July 2005 and 30 June 2015. Non-residents of the district's catchment area were excluded.

### Ethical approval

The study involved the use of existing non-identifiable data sourced from ISLHD routine administrative data

and accessed from IHIP. An executive steering committee includes senior representatives of both institutions including the Chief Executive and Director of Research at ISLHD, and the Deputy Vice-Chancellor Research at UOW. The committee, as the institutional review board, deemed the study exempt from ethical review, as it was negligible risk, involved only routinely collected non-identifiable data that had already been approved by the HREC, and were already stored in IHIP, used only unlinked data, and did not require any further approvals (eg, specific ethics approval from the Aboriginal Health and Medical Research Council). This study was completed in accordance with the National Statement on Ethical Research 2007 (updated 2018, The National Health and Medical Research Council, the Australian Research Council and Universities Australia) and the Helsinki Declaration (as revised in 2013).

### Patient and public involvement

Previous studies by the authors on patient's reasons for attending ED,<sup>36</sup> and other literature on patient perspectives in the ED,<sup>37</sup> shaped the research questions, including a focus on understanding long-term use patterns rather than individual visits. The retrospective study was designed to inform future interventions and research. While patients were not directly involved in the design or conduct of this study, a steering group that includes a patient advisor will contribute to research translation and dissemination activities. Dissemination to patients will also occur through the health district's Community Partnership Council and other established patient advisory committees.

### Outcomes

The primary outcome of the study was an estimate of the proportion of frequent attenders for whom frequent attendance is a temporary phenomenon (occurring only once during the study period). A secondary outcome was to identify and contrast risk factors for temporary and ongoing frequent attendance to highlight characteristics associated with continuing frequent ED use.

### Measurements

Historically, frequent ED use has been defined as 3–12 visits per year,<sup>5</sup> while highly frequent use has been defined as 4–20 visits per year.<sup>7 38</sup> Because of this variation, Locker *et al* proposed that more than four ED visits per year was a non-random event, and suggested this become a standard threshold for defining frequent ED attendance.<sup>6</sup> This study uses a more recently proposed definition based on a divergence of patient characteristics, where non-frequent attenders present one to six times in a year, and frequent attenders seven or more times in a year.<sup>39</sup> A subgroup of highly frequent attenders,<sup>39</sup> who made 18 or more visits to EDs in any 12-month period, were also investigated.

A 12-month window was used to count ED visits following a first (or index) ED visit, a patient-based timeline not defined by calendar year.<sup>39 40</sup> Subsequent

12-month windows commenced at the next ED visit after each 12-month window. Consequently, a subsequent period of frequent attendance was not constrained to immediate following a first period.

Duration of frequent ED attendance was measured by the number of 12-month windows each patient had frequent ED use. Subgroups of frequent attenders were identified to provide insight into the varying needs of this complex and heterogeneous patient group. Temporary frequent attenders were defined as those who met the frequent attendance threshold once during the study period, and ongoing frequent attenders were looked at in two groups—repeat frequent attenders who met the threshold twice, and persistent frequent attenders, who met the threshold three or more times.

Demographic characteristics such as age, sex, preferred language and marital status were analysed according to the first ED visit in the study period. Private hospital insurance status and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status were analysed according to the most recent visit to the ED,<sup>41</sup> due to a higher proportion of missing data in the early study years. Triage category was averaged over all visits with an average of 4–5 considered low urgency. The proportion of all ED visits resulting in a hospital admission was calculated for each person.

Socioeconomic status was based on Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (IRSD) information.<sup>42</sup> Each Australian postal area has an IRSD score and ranking. For the purposes of this study, the rankings which were summarised as deciles were reduced to quintiles, with low ranks representing the most disadvantaged.

Patient diagnosis was recorded on discharge from the ED. Between 2009 and 2012 each ED within the regional health service transitioned from International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) diagnosis coding to Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine Clinical Terms (SNOMED CT) recording of diagnosis. For this study, diagnoses according to ICD-9-CM coding and SNOMED were therefore mapped to International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM)<sup>43</sup> and then aggregated to major diagnostic blocks (MDBs) using the Independent Hospital Pricing Authority's Urgency Related Group software V.1.4.4.<sup>44</sup> Frequent ED attenders were primarily analysed according to their most common MDB to reduce the likelihood of bias from with missing data (such as during system transition and for patients who did not wait), but also described based on whether they ever had a diagnosis in each MDB.

### Data analysis

Associations between categorical variables were evaluated using Pearson's  $\chi^2$  test. Multivariate mixed logistic regression models with crossed random effects to control for attendance at one or more ED's were used to identify factors associated with frequent attendance among persistent, repeat and temporary groups, each compared

with non-frequent attenders. Results were summarised as OR and CI presented with alpha of 5% adjusted for multiple comparisons via Bonferroni correction according to the number of model parameters estimated in each model. This resulted in odds ratios with 99.8% CIs for models relating to adults, and 99.6% relating to children (where less model parameters were used). Demographic, diagnosis (MDB) and visit characteristics were included in regression models. The proportion of missing data was generally low, ranging from <1% for items such as sex, Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status, socioeconomic status and triage category, to 5.3% for preferred language, 10.8% for hospital insurance and 11.4% for marital status. Those without an assigned MDB due to; no recorded diagnosis (7.5%), a diagnosis code not recognised by the grouper (3.9%) or patients who did not wait (3.5%), were excluded from analysis by diagnosis. Planned return visits accounted for 3.1% of all ED visits, and these were excluded from all analyses. Sensitivity analyses were carried out with an alternative threshold for frequent ED attendance of four visits per year, and including planned return visits. Statistical significance was set at 5%. All statistical analysis was conducted using SAS V.9.4.<sup>45</sup> Multilevel logistic models with crossed random effects were fit using PROC GLIMMIX with model fit, discrimination and calibration assessed using  $\chi^2/DF$ , area under the curve and Hosmer-Lemeshow  $\chi^2$ , respectively.

### RESULTS

A total of 1 199 633 ED visits by 332 100 individuals were recorded across the 10-year study period (table 1). Of residents who attended the ED, 2.6% (n=8577) met the threshold for frequent attendance (attended seven or more times within a 12-month window).

Among frequent attenders, most (n=6866, 80.1%) met the attendance threshold only once (temporary frequent attenders) (figure 1). A further 12.9% (n=1104) met the threshold twice (repeat frequent attenders), while only 7.1% (n=607) met the threshold on three or more occasions (persistent frequent attenders). Over the 10 years, these 607 persistent frequent attenders made 38 338 ED visits. A similar pattern of predominantly temporary frequent attendance was observed in each age group (figure 1).

A sensitivity analysis including planned return visits indicated similar patterns of long-term ED use. For example, 81.4% of frequent attenders were temporary frequent attenders when planned return visits were included. When the threshold of frequent attendance was reduced to four visits in 12 months, 75.6% of individuals were temporary frequent attenders.

### Demographic and visit characteristics

Compared with non-frequent attenders, frequent attenders were more likely to be male, older (aged 65 years or over), Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, have no



**Table 1** Characteristics of ED patients, 12-month windows and visits\* by length of frequent attendance

Patients	Frequent attenders			All (n=8577)	Non-frequent ED	ED attenders (n=332 100)
	Temporary (n=6866)	Repeat (n=1104)	Persistent (n=607)		attenders (n=323 523)	
<b>Age group (% of patients)†‡</b>						
0–4	10.4	5.7	2.3	9.2	13.4	13.3
5–15	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.0	12.6	12.5
16–24	11.5	12.5	12.4	11.7	12.6	12.6
25–44	20.2	24.3	34.9	21.8	22.6	22.6
45–64	18.8	21.9	23.7	19.6	20.2	20.2
65–74	12.4	12.6	8.7	12.2	8.6	8.7
75+	17.8	14.1	8.9	16.7	10.1	10.2
<b>Sex (% of patients)†‡</b>						
Male	53.8	51.5	46.8	53.0	51.3	51.3
Female	46.2	48.6	53.2	47.0	48.8	48.7
<b>Indigenous (% of patients)†§¶</b>						
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin	7.4	10.6	12.5	8.2	3.3	3.4
Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander origin	92.6	89.4	87.5	91.8	96.8	96.6
<b>Partner†‡¶ (% of patients, persons aged 16 years and over)</b>						
Yes	45.1	39.0	30.2	43.2	53.8	53.5
No	54.9	61.0	69.8	56.8	46.2	46.5
<b>Private hospital insurance (% of patients)†§¶</b>						
Yes	17.3	16.1	11.7	16.8	32.0	31.6
No	82.7	83.9	88.3	83.3	68.0	68.4
<b>Preferred language (% of patients)†‡¶</b>						
English	78.9	82.2	82.1	79.6	87.7	87.5
Other	21.1	17.8	17.9	20.4	12.3	12.5
<b>Socioeconomic status†‡¶ (% of patients)</b>						
Quintile 1 (low)	30.0	32.8	34.4	30.7	22.2	22.4
Quintile 2	26.6	24.6	25.0	26.3	22.8	22.9
Quintile 3	32.8	35.6	34.6	33.3	40.4	40.2
Quintile 4	5.7	4.1	4.1	5.4	7.6	7.5
Quintile 5 (high)	4.8	2.9	1.8	4.4	7.0	7.0
<b>Visits</b>						
	<b>(n=108 858)</b>	<b>(n=32 643)</b>	<b>(n=38 338)</b>	<b>(n=179 839)</b>	<b>(n=1 019 794)</b>	<b>(n=1 199 633)</b>
Visits in study period (mean visits)	15.9	29.6	63.2	21.0	3.2	3.6
Visits per 12-month window (with 1+ visit) (mean visits)	4.2	5.8	9.5	5.1	1.7	1.8
<b>Admitted (% of visits)†¶</b>						
Yes	37.0	38.0	33.5	36.4	30.8	31.6
No	63.0	62.0	66.5	63.6	69.2	68.4
<b>Triage category†¶ (% of visits)</b>						
1 (highest urgency)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
2	7.7	8.3	7.7	7.8	6.7	6.9
3	30.0	30.3	28.8	29.9	28.0	28.3
4	45.1	45.7	46.6	45.8	50.7	49.9

Continued

**Table 1** Continued

Visits	(n=108 858)	(n=32 643)	(n=38 338)	(n=179 839)	(n=1 019 794)	(n=1 199 633)
5 (lowest urgency)	16.7	15.3	16.4	16.7	14.2	14.5

\*Excludes planned return visits.

†As reported at earliest ED visit in study period.

‡ $\chi^2$  test for patient type (temporary frequent attender, repeat frequent attender, ongoing frequent attender by: age  $\chi^2=164.5$  ( $p<0.0001$ ), sex  $\chi^2=12.2$  ( $p=0.002$ ), Indigenous  $\chi^2=29.1$  ( $p<0.0001$ ), partner  $\chi^2=43.8$  ( $p<0.0001$ ), hospital insurance  $\chi^2=10.8$  ( $p=0.045$ ), preferred language  $\chi^2=8.6$  ( $p=0.014$ ), socioeconomic status  $\chi^2=34.6$  ( $p<0.0001$ ), admitted  $\chi^2=196.7$  ( $p<0.0001$ ), triage category  $\chi^2=76.0$  ( $p<0.0001$ ). Excludes unknown, missing and not-stated.

§As reported at most recent ED visit in study period. This is the recommended approach for Indigenous status<sup>41</sup> and was required for hospital insurance due to incomplete early data at two facilities.

¶Percentage missing, unknown, not stated—partner 11.5%, Indigenous status (at last ED visit) 0.9%, socioeconomic status 0.0%, hospital insurance (at last ED visit) 10.8%, preferred language 5.3%, admitted 0.0%, triage category 0.2%.

ED, emergency department.

partner, from non-English speaking backgrounds, uninsured (publically insured only patients) and resident in lower socioeconomic areas (table 1). Compared with the other groups of frequent attenders, persistent frequent attenders were young to middle aged adults, female, Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, had no partner, were from lower socioeconomic areas, uninsured (publically insured only patients) and not admitted (table 1). During the 10-year study period, frequent attenders had an average of 21.0 ED visits, compared with 3.2 for non-frequent attenders, with more frequent attenders admitted to hospital.

### Diagnostic profile

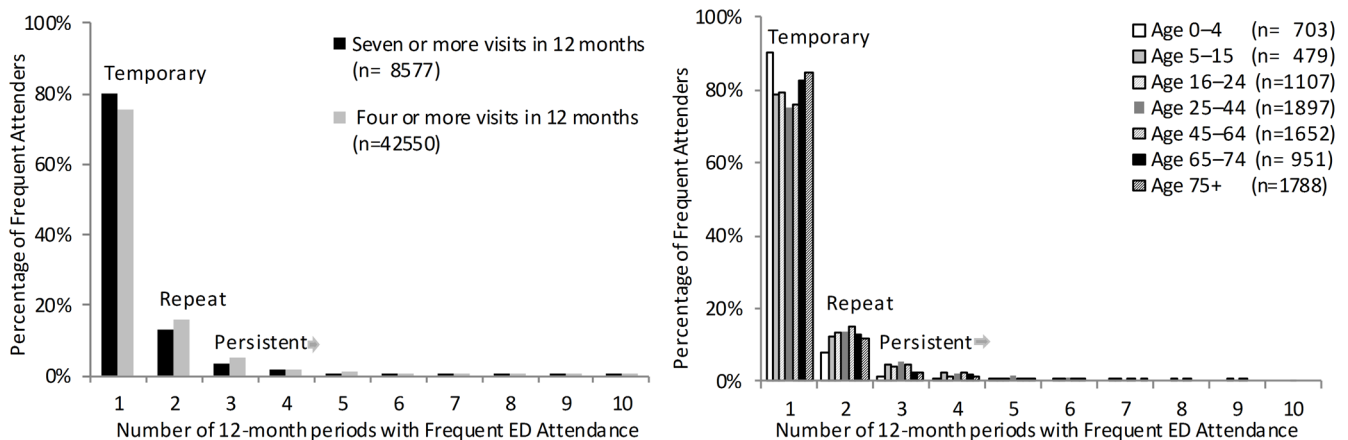
The most common diagnoses among frequent attenders were digestive, respiratory, circulatory, single site major injury and psychiatric illness (online supplementary table 1); however, diagnostic profile differed by age and length of frequent attendance.

Among the youngest frequent attenders, aged 0–4 years, respiratory illness was the most common diagnosis across all groups' frequent attenders (table 2). Among children aged 5–15 years, injury and digestive system illnesses were the two most common diagnoses in all

subgroups, with injury being the most common diagnosis among temporary frequent attenders and digestive system illness among the persistent frequent attenders. Children also presented with psychiatric illness, which was the most common diagnosis for 9.3% of temporary frequent attenders, 14.3% of repeat frequent attenders and 12.7% of persistent frequent attenders.

While injury and digestive system illness were also common among older teenagers and young adults (16–24 and 25–44 years), there were increasing numbers of patients visiting ED primarily for psychiatric illness, particularly among repeat frequent attenders aged 25–44 years and persistent frequent attenders (table 2).

Among adults aged 45–64 years, the most common diagnoses were circulatory, digestive and respiratory illnesses. Among older adults 65 years and above, circulatory followed by respiratory system illnesses were most common, with the exception of persistent frequent attenders who had more respiratory illness than circulatory illness. In the older age groups, aged 75 years and above, digestive system and urological system illness were common among all frequent attender groups.



**Figure 1** Number of 12-month periods where the frequent attendance threshold was met by frequently attending residents. Left: all residents with seven or more visits in 12 months and all residents with four or more visits in 12 months. Right: all residents with seven or more visits in 12 months by age group. Excludes planned return visits. ED, emergency department.

**Table 2** Diagnostic profile of ED frequent attender patients\* by duration of frequent attendance and age group (% of patients)

	Temporary frequent attender (frequent attender in one 12-month period)										Repeat frequent attender (frequent attender in two 12-month periods)										Persistent frequent attender (frequent attender in three or more 12-month periods)									
	Age group†					Age group					Age group					Age group					Age group									
	0-4	5-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75+	All	0-4	5-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75+	All	0-4	5-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75+	All						
% of patients	711	615	791	1387	1291	850	1221	6866	63	98	138	268	242	139	156	1104	14	55	75	212	144	53	54	607						
Most common major diagnostic block																														
Alcohol/drug abuse and alcohol/drug-induced mental disorders	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	±	2.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	±	2.8	4.2	±	0.0	0.0	2.3					
Circulatory system illness	±	1.3	3.5	5.5	17.5	24.4	23.7	12.2	0.0	5.1	±	4.5	15.3	25.2	32.7	13.0	0.0	±	7.6	18.1	28.3	14.8	14.8	11.5						
Digestive system illness	12.2	18.5	21.4	15.9	14.4	12.0	13.6	15.2	14.3	22.5	26.8	15.7	19.4	13.8	9.6	17.6	±	36.4	26.7	18.4	16.7	15.1	14.8	19.9						
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic system illness	±	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.9	±	±	±	±	2.1	±	±	1.4	0.0	±	±	±	±	0.0	0.0	1.3						
Illness of skin, subcutaneous tissue, breast	2.0	4.7	5.6	7.1	5.4	3.3	2.9	4.7	±	±	5.1	5.6	2.9	±	±	3.4	0.0	±	4.3	±	0.0	±	0.0	2.6						
Injury, single site, major	14.5	31.7	20.0	13.4	6.3	3.9	6.2	12.1	±	21.4	7.3	12.7	2.1	±	5.8	7.7	±	21.8	±	7.6	3.5	0.0	±	6.9						
Musculoskeletal /connective tissue system illness	0.7	2.9	3.0	6.0	5.3	5.4	4.2	4.3	0.0	±	5.1	9.3	6.6	5.0	±	5.3	0.0	±	8.0	9.4	5.6	0.0	±	6.1						
Neurological system illness	4.6	3.6	3.5	5.6	5.3	5.9	7.0	5.3	9.5	7.1	5.1	6.3	8.7	5.8	3.9	6.5	±	9.1	8.0	11.3	13.2	±	11.1	10.4						
Psychiatric illness	0.0	9.3	11.3	13.1	5.9	1.4	1.0	6.2	±	14.3	21.0	25.0	10.7	±	±	12.9	0.0	12.7	29.3	26.4	10.4	±	0.0	16.6						
Respiratory system illness	44.0	6.0	4.6	4.0	14.3	18.4	17.1	14.4	47.6	±	5.1	4.9	14.5	21.6	19.9	13.6	50.0	0.0	±	2.4	16.7	34.0	22.2	11.2						
Urological system illness	1.1	1.3	2.5	2.5	4.7	10.6	13.3	5.6	0.0	6.1	±	±	3.3	10.1	16.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	±	±	9.4	14.8	3.2	±						
Other MDBs	20.0	19.8	22.8	23.9	18.7	13.8	10.0	18.3	19.1	15.3	18.1	11.2	11.6	7.9	7.7	12.1	±	10.9	±	8.0	6.9	7.6	11.1	7.9						
Major diagnostic block during study period																														
Alcohol/drug abuse and alcohol/drug induced mental disorders	0.0	8.5	10.5	11.8	7.3	1.5	0.7	6.0	0.0	10.2	17.4	26.1	16.5	0.0	±	13.2	0.0	16.4	24.0	31.6	18.8	±	±	20.4						
Circulatory system illness	4.1	22.4	29.6	35.3	58.9	69.5	71.5	45.4	7.9	40.8	31.9	49.6	65.7	89.9	81.4	57.3	±	58.2	53.3	65.6	82.6	90.6	85.2	70.2						
Digestive system illness	63.4	65.5	58.7	54.2	57.0	61.5	59.9	59.1	85.7	79.6	79.7	70.9	71.9	79.9	74.4	75.5	92.9	96.4	85.3	85.9	85.4	88.7	74.1	86.0						
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic system illness	6.5	6.0	3.5	7.9	16.9	20.4	19.0	12.3	12.7	10.2	10.9	13.1	24.4	23.7	30.1	18.8	4.1	12.7	17.3	20.3	24.7	45.3	29.6	25.4						
Illness of skin, subcutaneous tissue, breast	38.1	36.3	36.8	36.0	33.4	29.5	26.6	33.4	46.0	46.9	44.2	46.6	37.2	44.6	33.3	42.1	42.9	56.4	56.0	49.5	46.5	30.2	44.4	47.9						

Continued



**Table 2** Continued

	Temporary frequent attender (frequent attender in one 12-month period)										Repeat frequent attender (frequent attender in two 12-month periods)										Persistent frequent attender (frequent attender in three or more 12-month periods)									
	Age group†					Age group†					Age group†					Age group†					Age group†									
	0-4	5-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75+	All	0-4	5-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75+	All	0-4	5-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75+	All						
% of patients	62.6	82.3	66.4	57.7	48.8	42.2	50.8	56.6	69.8	87.8	74.6	71.3	61.2	46.8	55.8	65.6	71.4	90.9	81.3	38.4	22.7	6.3	7.3	76.9						
Injury, single site, major	15.3	48.1	42.4	44.7	44.6	43.8	41.4	41.0	27.0	66.3	56.5	59.0	57.9	59.0	55.1	56.7	35.7	89.1	73.3	71.7	79.2	69.8	66.7	73.8						
Musculoskeletal/connective tissue system illness	18.1	27.8	30.7	32.3	36.6	44.2	52.5	36.3	23.8	37.8	52.9	55.6	56.2	64.0	64.1	54.3	‡	58.2	70.7	74.1	75.0	83.0	68.5	71.7						
Neurological system illness	1.4	31.1	36.0	36.3	23.0	15.4	14.2	23.2	‡	54.1	58.7	62.7	36.0	18.7	21.2	40.9	0.0	67.3	68.0	71.2	52.1	28.3	16.7	55.7						
Psychiatric illness	83.5	39.5	34.6	32.6	50.0	58.6	61.6	50.4	92.1	53.1	46.4	48.5	66.5	71.9	76.3	62.0	100.0	78.2	65.3	64.2	77.1	83.0	85.2	73.0						
Respiratory system illness	11.1	17.7	21.0	17.9	27.3	40.4	47.4	27.3	14.3	32.7	27.5	24.3	42.6	65.5	60.3	39.1	‡	49.1	45.3	31.6	42.4	58.5	72.2	43.2						
Urological system illness																														

\*Excludes planned return visits.

†Age group defined at first visit in first period of frequent attendance.

‡Cell suppressed, n≤5.

ED, emergency department.

Analysis of all diagnoses reported in the study period (rather than most common) shows that from the age of 25 years, ED visits relating to single site major injuries were common among temporary and repeat frequent attenders, while persistent frequent attenders had higher proportions of respiratory, musculoskeletal, neurological and psychiatric visits (table 2). Among ongoing frequent attenders aged 5–15, 16–24 and 25–44 years, more than half presented with a psychiatric diagnosis at least once during the study period.

**Risk factors associated with frequent attendance**

Multivariate multilevel logistic regression models with crossed random effects were fit to assess the likelihood of being a frequent attenders, based on sociodemographic and visit characteristics and diagnoses for those aged 16 years and over (table 3) and those aged under 16 years (table 4). Consistent with the findings of the earlier descriptive analysis, being an adult frequent attender was associated with being: male; older; Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander; uninsured (publically insured only patients); socioeconomically disadvantaged; presenting with higher urgency; lower likelihood of admission; and less likely to have a partner (table 3). Compared with the reference category (single site major injury), frequent attendance was associated with all diagnostic groups, with the highest odds of psychiatric illness (OR=6.2, 99% CI 5.1 to 7.5) and alcohol/drug-related disorders (OR=6.4, 99% CI 4.3 to 9.7) (table 3).

Among children aged under 16 years, frequent attenders were more likely to be older (aged 5–15 years) and similar to adult frequent attenders, were more likely to be Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, uninsured (publically insured only patients); socioeconomically disadvantaged; and present with higher urgency (OR=2.3, 99% CI 1.9 to 2.9). However, they were not more likely to be male; and were no less likely to be admitted than non-frequent attenders (table 4).

Compared with the reference category (single site major injury), frequently attending children aged under 16 years were more likely to present with digestive illness, neurological system illness and respiratory illness. As with adults, the highest risk of frequent attendance was presenters with psychiatric illness (OR=6.7, 99% CI 4.1 to 11.1) (table 4).

**Risk factors associated with frequent attendance by duration**

Models fitted separately for each frequent attendance subgroup (temporary frequent attenders compared with non-frequent, repeat frequent attenders compared with non-frequent attenders) led to different demographic risk factors. While temporary adult frequent attenders were more likely to be male, after adjusting for other characteristics, sex was not a risk factor for repeat (OR=1.2, 99% CI 1.1 to 1.3) or persistent frequent attenders (OR=1.0, 99% CI 0.7 to 1.2) (table 3). Persistent adult frequent attenders were also more likely to be in

**Table 3** Logistic regression modelling characteristics associated with frequent attendance: non-frequent versus (1) all frequent attenders, (2) temporary frequent attenders, (3) repeat frequent attenders and (4) persistent frequent attenders. Persons aged 16 years or over

Variable	Non-frequent vs all frequent attenders*	Non-frequent vs temporary frequent attenders†	Non-frequent vs repeat frequent attenders‡	Non-frequent vs persistent frequent attenders§
	OR (CI)	OR (CI)	OR (CI)	OR (CI)
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	1.2 (1.1 to 1.3)	1.2 (1.1 to 1.3)	1.2 (1.0 to 1.5)	0.9 (0.7 to 1.2)
Female (reference)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Age group</b>				
16–24 (reference)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
25–44	1.2 (1.0 to 1.3)	1.1 (1.0 to 1.3)	1.6 (1.1 to 2.3)	1.9 (1.2 to 3.0)
45–64	1.4 (1.2 to 1.6)	1.3 (1.1 to 1.5)	2.0 (1.3 to 2.9)	2.4 (1.5 to 3.9)
65–74	1.8 (1.5 to 2.1)	1.6 (1.4 to 2.0)	2.2 (1.4 to 3.4)	2.1 (1.1 to 3.8)
75+	2.1 (1.8 to 2.5)	2.1 (1.7 to 2.4)	2.3 (1.5 to 3.6)	1.6 (0.9 to 2.9)
<b>Partner</b>				
Yes	0.7 (0.6 to 0.8)	0.7 (0.7 to 0.8)	0.6 (0.5 to 0.8)	0.5 (0.4 to 0.7)
No (reference)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Uninsured (no private hospital insurance)¶</b>				
Yes	1.7 (1.6 to 1.9)	1.7 (1.5 to 1.9)	1.8 (1.3 to 2.4)	1.9 (1.2 to 2.8)
No (reference)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander</b>				
Yes	2.0 (1.7 to 2.4)	1.9 (1.5 to 2.3)	2.5 (1.7 to 3.7)	2.6 (1.6 to 4.2)
No (reference)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>High average triage (1–3)</b>				
Yes	2.1 (1.9 to 2.3)	2.0 (1.8 to 2.3)	2.4 (1.8 to 3.2)	1.9 (1.3 to 2.7)
No (reference)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Preferred language non-English¶</b>				
Yes	1.1 (0.9 to 1.4)	1.2 (0.9 to 1.4)	1.2 (0.7 to 2.0)	0.7 (0.3 to 1.8)
No (reference)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Proportion of visits admitted</b>				
	0.7 (0.6 to 0.8)	0.7 (0.6,0.9)	0.6 (0.4 to 0.9)	0.5 (0.3 to 0.9)
<b>Socioeconomic status</b>				
Quintile 1 (low)	1.4 (1.2 to 1.5)	1.4 (1.2 to 1.5)	1.3 (1.0 to 1.7)	1.4 (1.0 to 2.0)
Quintile 2	0.9 (0.8 to 1.0)	0.9 (0.8 to 1.1)	0.9 (0.6 to 1.2)	0.8 (0.5 to 1.3)
Quintile 3 (reference)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Quintile 4	0.6 (0.5 to 0.8)	0.7 (0.6 to 0.9)	0.5 (0.3 to 0.8)	0.5 (0.2 to 1.1)
Quintile 5 (high)	0.6 (0.5 to 0.7)	0.7 (0.5 to 0.8)	0.4 (0.2 to 0.7)	0.3 (0.1 to 0.8)
<b>Major diagnostic block††</b>				
Alcohol/drug abuse and alcohol/drug-induced mental disorders	6.4 (4.3 to 9.7)	5.1 (3.2 to 8.2)	11.2 (4.4 to 28.3)	17.9 (6.2 to 51.5)
Circulatory system illness	2.3 (1.9 to 2.7)	2.0 (1.7 to 2.5)	3.4 (2.0 to 5.5)	4.0 (2.0 to 8.0)
Digestive system illness	2.8 (2.4 to 3.3)	2.5 (2.1 to 3.0)	4.3 (2.7 to 7.0)	5.6 (2.9 to 10.6)
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic system illness	2.8 (1.9 to 4.2)	2.4 (1.5 to 3.7)	4.8 (1.8 to 13.1)	6.5 (1.7 to 24.4)
Illness of skin, subcutaneous tissue, breast	2.9 (2.4 to 3.7)	2.9 (2.2 to 3.6)	3.6 (1.9 to 7.0)	2.7 (1.0 to 7.3)
Injury, single site, major (reference)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Continued

Table 3 Continued

Variable	Non-frequent vs all frequent attenders*	Non-frequent vs temporary frequent attenders†	Non-frequent vs repeat frequent attenders‡	Non-frequent vs persistent frequent attenders§
	OR (CI)	OR (CI)	OR (CI)	OR (CI)
Musculoskeletal/connective tissue system illness	1.7 (1.4 to 2.1)	1.5 (1.2 to 1.9)	2.6 (1.5 to 4.7)	3.1 (1.4 to 6.7)
Neurological system illness	2.2 (1.8 to 2.7)	1.8 (1.4 to 2.3)	3.2 (1.8 to 5.8)	6.8 (3.3 to 13.7)
Psychiatric illness	6.2 (5.1 to 7.5)	4.8 (3.8 to 6.0)	12.5 (7.6 to 20.5)	13.7 (7.1 to 26.5)
Respiratory system illness	3.3 (2.8 to 4.0)	3.0 (2.4 to 3.6)	5.1 (3.1 to 8.5)	5.6 (2.8 to 11.4)
Urological system illness	3.2 (2.6 to 3.9)	3.0 (2.4 to 3.8)	4.3 (2.3 to 7.8)	3.4 (1.3 to 8.6)
Other	1.7 (1.4 to 1.9)	1.6 (1.4 to 2.0)	1.8 (1.1 to 3.0)	1.3 (0.6 to 2.8)

\*n=211 447, AUC=0.82, Hosmer-Lemeshow  $\chi^2=1867$  (p<0.0001), generalised  $\chi^2/DF=0.90$ .

†n=210 198, AUC=0.80, Hosmer-Lemeshow  $\chi^2=1461$  (p<0.0001), generalised  $\chi^2/DF=0.90$ .

‡N=206 440, AUC=0.87, Hosmer-Lemeshow  $\chi^2=877$  (p<0.0001), generalised  $\chi^2/DF=0.79$ .

§N=206 097, AUC=0.89, Hosmer-Lemeshow  $\chi^2=678$  (p<0.0001), generalised  $\chi^2/DF=0.89$ .

¶Missing values imputed with patient's most recent non-missing value.

††Most frequent MDB over all visits. Excludes missing diagnoses and those unable to be mapped to an MDB. All MDBs which included less than five ongoing, repeat or temporary frequent attenders was included with 'Other MDB' in a category labelled 'Other'.

99.8% CI ( $\alpha$  adjusted for multiple comparisons,  $1-\alpha/m=1-0.05/26=0.998$ ).

AUC, area under the curve.

the middle age groups, aged 25–44 years. Among those aged under 16 years, repeat frequent attenders were more likely to be female and aged 5–15 years (OR=0.6, 99% CI 0.3 to 1.0), which was the same OR for persistent attenders (OR=0.6, 99% CI 0.2 to 1.4), though not statistically significant after adjustment for multiple comparisons (table 4).

Demographic and clinical risk factors for adult frequent attendance were in many cases magnified among repeat and persistent frequent attenders (table 3). For example, Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background was a larger risk factor for those with long periods of frequent attendance (temporary frequent attenders OR=1.9, 99% CI 1.5 to 2.3 and persistent frequent attenders OR=2.6, 99% CI 1.6 to 4.2) and having a partner was less likely among longer duration frequent attenders (temporary frequent attenders OR=0.7, 99% CI 0.7 to 0.8 and persistent frequent attenders OR=0.5, 95% CI 0.4 to 0.7).

Alcohol and drug-related disorders were much more prominent among longer-duration frequent attenders (temporary frequent attenders OR=5.1, 99% CI 3.2 to 8.2 compared with persistent frequent attenders OR=17.9, 99% CI 6.2 to 51.5), as were neurological illness (temporary frequent attenders OR=1.8, 99% CI 1.4 to 2.3 compared with persistent frequent attenders OR=6.8, 99% CI 3.3 to 13.7), and psychiatric illness (temporary frequent attenders OR=4.8, 99% CI 3.8 to 6.0 compared with persistent frequent attenders OR=13.7, 99% CI 7.1 to 26.5) (table 3).

#### Risk factors for temporary versus ongoing frequent attendance

Risk factors for the ongoing frequent attender group (repeat and persistent combined) were modelled in

comparison to temporary frequent attenders. This confirmed the earlier findings that ongoing frequent attenders are younger (aged 25–64 years) but less likely to have been admitted, or be from high socioeconomic areas (figure 2, left image). Substance-related visits, psychiatric illness and neurological illness were again more likely for ongoing frequent attenders. Among children aged under 16 years, ongoing frequent attenders were more likely than temporary frequent attenders to be aged 5–15 years (figure 2, right image). Highly frequent users (18 or more visits in any 12-month period) were more likely to be ongoing frequent attenders. Among those who only met the lower frequent attendance threshold (7–17 visits in a 12-month period), 5.1% were persistent frequent attenders. In contrast, of patients who met the highly frequent threshold at least once (18 or more visits in any 12-month period), 45.5% were persistent frequent attenders.

#### DISCUSSION

This investigation of 10 years of longitudinal ED data has provided a novel perspective on the risk factors by duration of frequent attenders, for both adults and children. Investigation of visits to all EDs in the region found the majority of frequent ED attenders are temporary and only ~20% remain as frequent attenders in any of up to nine subsequent years. Persistent frequent attenders only accounted for 7.1% of frequent attenders. This did not vary when the threshold was reduced from seven down to four visits in 12 months, or when planned return visits were included in the analyses.

**Table 4** Logistic regression modelling characteristics associated with frequent attendance: non-frequent versus (1) all frequent attenders, (2) temporary frequent attenders, (3) repeat frequent attenders and (4) persistent frequent attenders. Persons aged under 16 years

Variable	Non-frequent vs all frequent attenders*	Non-frequent vs temporary frequent attenders†	Non-frequent vs repeat frequent attenders‡	Non-frequent vs persistent frequent attenders§
	OR (CI)	OR (CI)	OR (CI)	OR (CI)
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	0.9 (0.8 to 1.1)	1.0 (0.8 to 1.2)	0.6 (0.3 to 1.0)	0.6 (0.2 to 1.4)
Female (reference)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Age group</b>				
0–4 (reference)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
5–15	1.0 (0.8 to 1.2)	1.0 (0.8 to 1.1)	1.4 (0.8 to 2.4)	1.3 (0.5 to 3.1)
<b>Uninsured (no private hospital insurance)¶</b>				
Yes	1.8 (1.4 to 2.2)	1.8 (1.4 to 2.2)	1.7 (0.8 to 3.4)	2.3 (0.7 to 7.9)
No (reference)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander</b>				
Yes	1.7 (1.3 to 2.2)	1.7 (1.3 to 2.2)	1.4 (0.6 to 3.2)	1.8 (0.5 to 6.3)
No (reference)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>High average triage (1–3)</b>				
Yes	2.3 (1.9 to 2.9)	2.3 (1.8 to 2.8)	2.5 (1.2 to 4.9)	4.7 (1.1 to 19.1)
No (reference)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Proportion of visits admitted	0.9 (0.7 to 1.3)	0.9 (0.6 to 1.3)	1.3 (0.5 to 3.5)	1.6 (0.3 to 8.2)
<b>Socioeconomic status</b>				
Quintile 1 (low)	1.7 (1.4 to 2.0)	1.6 (1.3 to 2.0)	2.1 (1.2 to 3.6)	2.3 (0.9 to 5.8)
Quintile 2–5 (reference)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Major diagnostic block**</b>				
Digestive system illness	1.7 (1.3 to 2.2)	1.6 (1.2 to 2.1)	2.3 (1.0 to 5.2)	6.0 (1.4 to 24.7)
Injury, single site, major (reference)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Neurological system illness	2.7 (1.8 to 4.1)	2.4 (1.5 to 3.9)	5.0 (1.7 to 14.4)	7.6 (1.2 to 48.1)
Psychiatric illness	6.7 (4.1 to 11.1)	6.1 (3.5 to 10.6)	8.6 (2.4 to 31.2)	34.7 (6.3 to 190.6)
Respiratory system illness	2.4 (1.8 to 3.0)	2.4 (1.9 to 3.0)	2.7 (1.3 to 5.9)	2.0 (0.4 to 10.2)
Other	0.9 (0.7 to 1.1)	0.9 (0.7 to 1.2)	1.2 (0.5 to 2.7)	1.4 (0.3 to 6.5)

\*n=82 344, AUC=0.83, Hosmer-Lemeshow = 456 (p<0.0001), generalised  $\chi^2/DF = 0.87$ .

†n=82 115, AUC=0.82, Hosmer-Lemeshow = 415 (p<0.0001), generalised  $\chi^2/DF = 0.85$ .

‡N=80 958, AUC=0.87, Hosmer-Lemeshow = 158 (p<0.0001), generalised  $\chi^2/DF = 0.88$ .

§n=80 867, AUC=0.93, Hosmer-Lemeshow = 64 (p<0.0001), generalised  $\chi^2/DF = 0.64$ .

¶Missing values imputed with patient's most recent non-missing value.

\*\*Most frequent MDB over all visits. Excludes missing diagnoses and those unable to be mapped to an MDB. All MDBs which included less than five ongoing, repeat or temporary frequent attenders was included with 'Other MDB' in a category labelled 'Other'.

CI ( $\alpha$  adjusted for multiple comparisons,  $1-\alpha/m=1-0.05/12=0.996$ ).

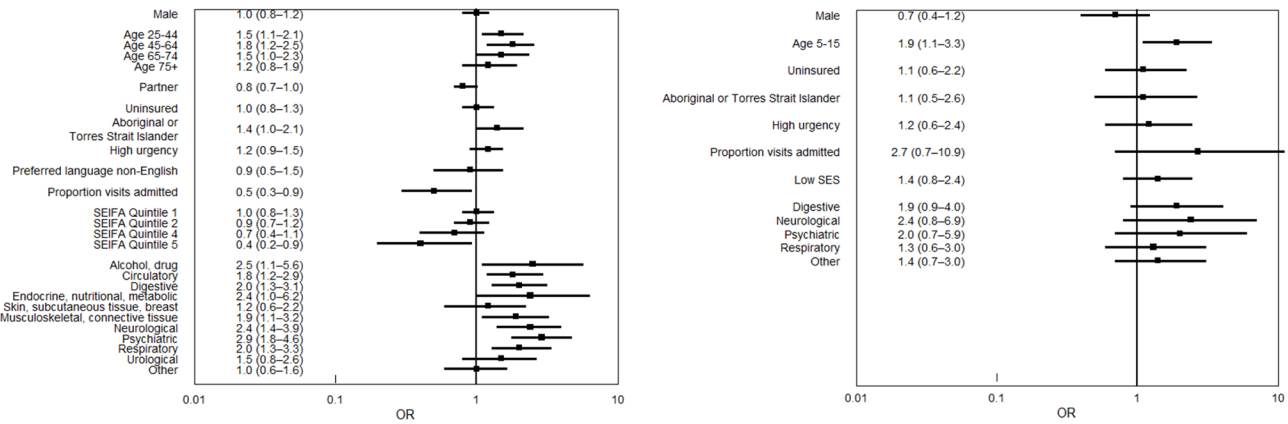
AUC, area under the curve.

The estimate that 80.1% of frequent attenders are temporary is slightly higher than other shorter-term studies carried out in the USA,<sup>1 33 43 46</sup> Sweden<sup>3</sup> and New Zealand,<sup>47</sup> where estimates varied between 58% and 72%. Definitions of temporary frequent attenders differ slightly across studies, including the threshold number of visits for frequent attenders; whether the period of frequent attendance is patient-based (using an index visit) or calendar based; whether another period of frequent attendance

immediately follows the first frequent attendance period or is during the study period. We considered any periods of frequent attendance across the entire study period, to be inclusive of patients who re-established frequent attendance patterns.<sup>48</sup>

Systematic reviews show that internationally, intervention studies have been targeting the entire frequent attender cohort.<sup>13 14</sup> However, differences in profile and risk factors for ongoing frequent attenders compared





**Figure 2** Logistic regression model identifying characteristics associated with ongoing versus temporary frequent attendance. *Left:* persons aged 16 years and over (n=5803). *Right:* persons aged under 16 years (n=1546). Reference categories for persons aged 16 years and over—age: 16–24 years, SEIFA: quintile 3, major diagnostic block: single site major injury. Reference categories for persons aged under 16 years—age: 0–4, SEIFA: quintile 2–5, major diagnostic block: single site major injury. SEIFA, Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas.

with temporary frequent attenders, and for adults and children, demonstrate a need to consider different types of interventions. In particular, the cohort of persistent frequent attenders may receive more benefit from case management, and increased continuity of primary care provider<sup>49</sup> than temporary frequent attenders. Young adults with ongoing frequent attendance related to substance disorders and psychiatric illness may benefit from additional services outside the ED, while among children, older females with neurological conditions (predominantly seizure-related and headaches) could benefit from pathways which reduce the likelihood of admission and result in reduced length of hospital stay.<sup>50</sup>

Our research has shown a complex relationship between ED attendance and hospital admission. Multivariate analysis showed frequent ED attendance was inversely associated with hospital admission, and duration of frequent ED attendance was not associated with hospital admission among adults, suggesting some frequent attenders may be treated and/or managed in a different setting. Highly frequent users do not use other healthcare services proportionally more than (low volume) frequent users,<sup>39</sup> suggesting highly frequent attenders may use ED's as a main source of care. It is therefore possible that the persistent frequent attender cohort, of which almost half were highly frequent attenders, also use the ED as a main source of care.

The heterogeneity of frequent attenders has contributed to ineffective policy development, with interventions needing to target-specific subgroups.<sup>5</sup> Similar to evidence in the literature, we identified three vulnerable patient groups at high risk of frequent attendance; those in situations of socioeconomic distress (eg, low income, homelessness, social isolation)<sup>8 9 11 21 51</sup>; those living with mental health and substance use problems<sup>8 21 39 47</sup>; and the elderly.<sup>5 52</sup> The first two of these groups are more likely to be ongoing frequent attenders, while the latter, elderly

group tend to be temporary frequent attenders. Due to the ongoing nature of frequent ED attendance by those with socioeconomic and mental health issues, or both, it is imperative to find cost-effective alternatives. Temporary older frequent attenders are driving increases in ED utilisation and changing the clinical profile of EDs.<sup>53–56</sup> This group are multimorbid, with complex, ongoing healthcare needs, and required improved identification and management of those at risk of return.<sup>52 54 57 58</sup> To date, hospital-based interventions for these elderly patients have had little effect on ED use, potentially due to their typically short-term nature. However, a systematic review found that interventions in outpatient and primary care/home settings (including geriatric assessment and management and case management) have reduced ED use among this patient cohort.<sup>59</sup>

Our research has shown a complex relationship between ED attendance and hospital admission and found longitudinal ED data investigating ongoing frequent use identifies additional and inflated risk factors. In accordance with the recommendations of Pines *et al.*,<sup>33</sup> the authors future research agenda includes using data in model development and testing for predicting patients who are at risk of becoming and/or remaining frequent attenders. This will improve generalisability of existing predictive models, which are mostly from the USA,<sup>46 60 61</sup> often have small samples,<sup>11 60</sup> focus on a specific patient sub-group (eg, Medicaid users),<sup>46</sup> or using inconsistent thresholds for frequent attendance (3, 4 or 10 visits in a year).<sup>11 60 61</sup>

### Limitations

The inclusion of any patients whose with frequent attendance for any 12-month period during the 10-year study period enabled patients to be grouped according to long-term patterns of frequent attendance; however, some temporary and repeat frequent attenders may have



been classified differently had all participants had equal follow-up time.

Logistic regression models identifying factors associated with frequent attendance used both characteristics of the person (eg, sociodemographics) and their presentations to ED (diagnosis, urgency) throughout the study period, therefore there is confounding between the independent and dependent variables. When developing models to predict future frequent attendance, these would need to use only characteristics prior to a period of frequent attendance. Data quality, data consistency and the amount of missing information (in particular diagnosis) improved over time, which may impact descriptive and modelling results. The effect of missing diagnoses was minimised by modelling a patient's most common diagnostic block over all visits. While hospital insurance and preferred language were imputed using recent data, having a partner was considered more likely to change over the study period so missing cases were excluded from models.

Social variables that may increase the risk of frequent attendance, such as use of primary care services, homelessness or isolation, are not routinely collected. Other factors that may be predictive of frequent attendance, such as patient satisfaction with treatment, and having a regular source of care<sup>62</sup> were not collected.

We could not link to data on deaths outside of the public hospital system and therefore could not explore reasons for patients discontinuing frequent attendance; however, this is an area of potential future research. Finally, while we included data from metropolitan and rural EDs in one region in Australia, this may not be generalisable to other settings.

## CONCLUSIONS

This study has provided a unique, longitudinal perspective on ED frequent attenders, contrasting the demographic and diagnostic profile of temporary, repeat and persistent frequent attenders. The distinction between temporary and ongoing frequently attending cohorts should be used when describing frequent attenders, and to inform appropriate interventions and better direct health resources.

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