



**Kincardine**  
& Community Health Care  

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**FOUNDATION**

BUILDING HEALTH CARE  
*for* GENERATIONS

# The Numbers – What Redevelopment Means

Currently:



**15,000**  
**Emergency Room visits**  
(2026 projection: 19,369)

Expected:

2026 increase: **29%**



**19,136**  
**Medical imaging procedures**  
(2026 projection: 29,006)

2026 increase: **52%**

Excludes MRI scans



**366,221**  
**Lab procedures**  
(2026 projection: 853,742)

2026 increase: **133%**

## By 2026 our Hospital will be even busier!



BUILDING HEALTH CARE  
for GENERATIONS

CAPITAL CAMPAIGN

2023-11-30

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# CT Scanner – Went Live On March 20, 2023

The Siemens “X.Cite” CT scanner is the most advanced single source, dual energy CT scanner with both twin beam and spiral dual energy modes.

Between March 20 and July 31, 2023 the Medical Imaging team in Kincardine completed 1238 CT scans including:

- 725 Outpatient Scans
- 430 Emergency Scans
- 83 Urgent Inpatient Scans

Our new MRI machine will complete the Medical Imaging Suite, and will save patients hours of waiting and travel for a scan!



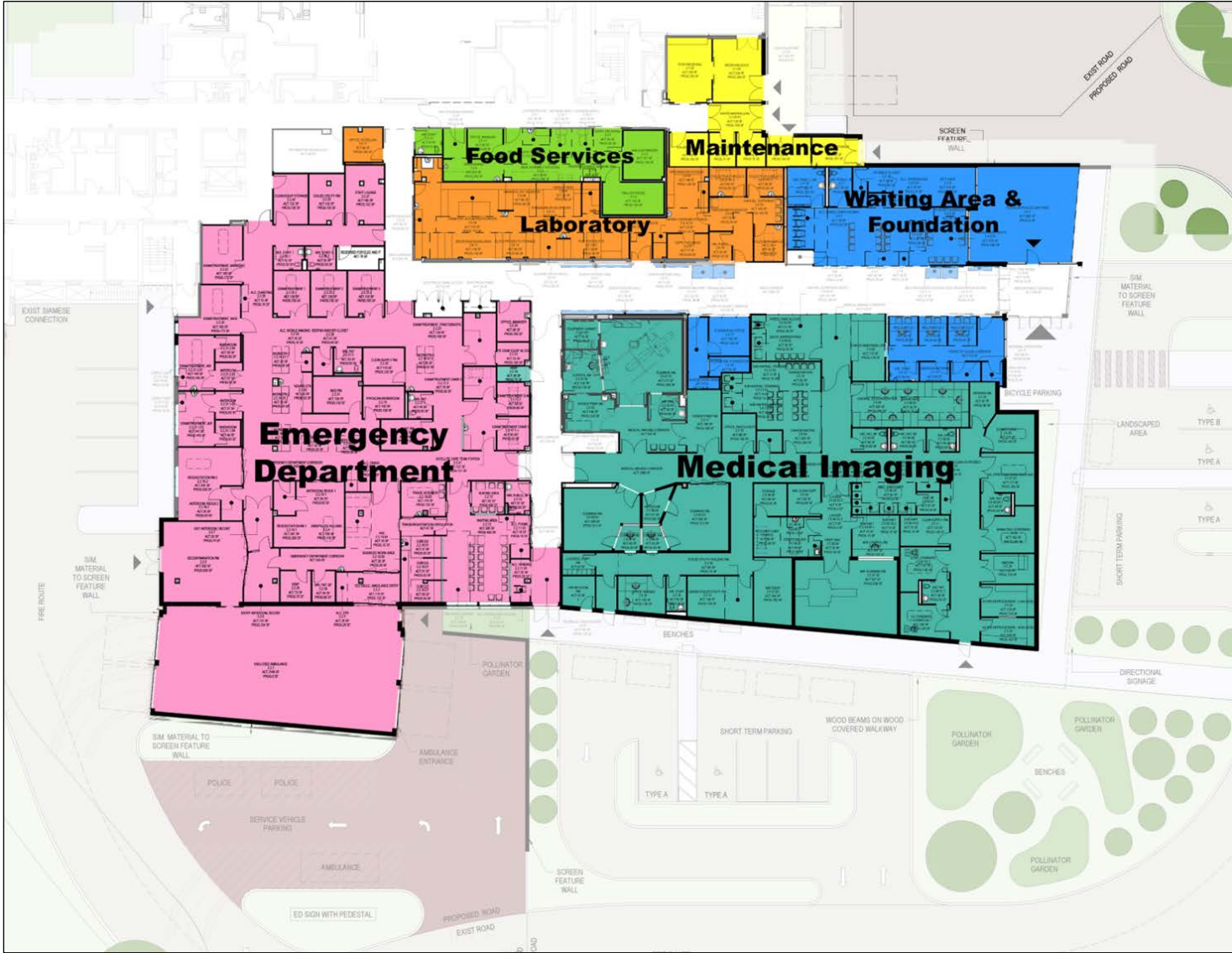
# Space Issues Addressed!

Area	Current*	Proposed*	Percentage Change
Emergency Department	3,915	9,164	234%
Decontamination Room <i>(Part of Emergency Department space)</i>	341	600	176%
Medical Imaging	2,444	7,153	293%
Laboratory	950	2,210	236%
Front of House/Registration	960	2,462	256%
Back of House	600	1,208	201%

\*square feet



# Phase 1 of Redevelopment



# WHY DOES KINCARDINE NEED AN MRI?

Due to SBGHC - Kincardine site's geographic location, it has a catchment area that includes large portions of Bruce and Grey Counties.

Kincardine's primary catchment areas are the municipalities of Kincardine and Huron-Kinloss, and to a smaller degree, the municipalities of Brockton, West Grey, Arran- Elderslie, South Bruce, Hanover, Chatsworth, Southgate and Saugeen Shores.

Our total catchment population as of 2021, is 114,500 permanent residents with an additional season population of 36,500+. The twenty-five-year population projection (combined) is for 145,280 residents.

\*Magnetic Resonance Imaging Business Case, SBGHC Ontario Health Submission - January 21, 2022

## Results for Diagnostic Imaging

# Current Wait Times for Kincardine/Bruce County Patients Requiring an MRI (August 2023)

Patients with emergency conditions (Priority 1) are seen immediately and are not included in wait times data. Priority levels 2, 3, and 4 are determined by surgeons, specialists, and other health care providers, based on clinical evidence, to guide treatment decisions and improve patient access and outcomes. To learn about your priority level, please consult with your health care provider.

<b>Priority 4 patients</b> should be scanned within a target time of <b>28 Days</b>	<b>Priority 3 patients</b> should be scanned within a target time of <b>10 Days</b>	<b>Priority 2 patients</b> should be scanned within a target time of <b>2 Days</b>
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Health Service	Overall Wait MRI	Priority 4 Patients	Priority 3 Patients	Priority 2 Patients
<b>Grey Bruce Health Services - Owen Sound</b> 1800 8th Street East Owen Sound, Ontario N4K6M9 Distance: 94.8 KM	30% Patients scanned within target time	Waited on average <b>121 Days</b>	Waited on average <b>4 Days</b>	Waited on average <b>1 Days</b>
<b>Huron Perth Healthcare Alliance : Stratford General Hospital</b> 46 General Hospital Dr. Stratford, Ontario N5A2Y6 Distance: 130 KM	16% Patients scanned within target time	Waited on average <b>118 Days</b>	Waited on average <b>15 Days</b>	Waited on average <b>3 Days</b>
<b>Grand River Hospital Corp - Waterloo Site</b> 835 King Street West P.O. Box 9056 Kitchener, Ontario N2G1G3 Distance: 143 KM	31% Patients scanned within target time	Waited on average <b>169 Days</b>	Waited on average <b>15 Days</b>	Waited on average <b>2 Days</b>



What makes this request critical is that MRI services for a number of area residences is presently unobtainable and access to medical service is dissimilar creating an urban rural divide in health care.

Currently all patients are required to travel great distances for MRI services. This is especially challenging for marginalized populations such as the disabled, elderly, and Amish. Travel routes to MRIs are long and complex making access to MRI challenging in the region, especially for Amish who usually use horse drawn transportation.

Patient travel is often required between 6pm and 6am in order to travel large distances and arrive for appointments in the middle of the night.