# University Hospital Vienna

# Annual Report 2021

Wiener Gesundheitsverbund
Universitätsklinikum AKH Wien

Für die Stadt Wien

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# Prefaces


Photo: PID/David Bohmann

In combating the coronavirus pandemic, the City of Vienna has always followed a path based on facts and appropriate caution. When making our decisions, we consulted numerous experts, many of whom work at the University Hospital Vienna and the Medical University of Vienna. I would like to thank them for this support. Thereby we were able to reliably steer through the pandemic.

In addition, I would like to thank all employees of the Vienna Healthcare Group and the University Hospital Vienna for their unwavering commitment. Their willingness to help made it possible for the most critical infrastructure during a pandemic — our hospitals — to be available without interruption and without restrictions. The fact that these employees were threatened and, in some cases, even attacked, has affected me greatly. We must not and will not tolerate such behaviour in our democratic society.

The year 2021 made it clear to us that we can only master major challenges together. In this sense, I would also like to thank all people of Vienna, because the vast majority of them always joined in and supported the Viennese way. In this way we were able to avert much suffering.

Coping with a pandemic is not about ideology, but about finding the best way through the crisis. I'm convinced that we did well in Vienna. And the employees of the Vienna Healthcare Group and the University Hospital Vienna — I will say it again — played a very large role.

**Peter Hacker**
City Councillor for Social Affairs, Public Health and Sports


Photo: Vienna Healthcare Group/Felicitas Matern

The COVID-19 pandemic shaped the year 2021 at the University Hospital Vienna like nothing else. Our common goal was — as in the entire Vienna Healthcare Group — to provide the best possible care for those patients suffering from COVID-19 who needed treatment in hospital while, at the same time, maintaining the ability to provide for all other patients. Thanks to the daily and great commitment of all employees, we have largely succeeded. It makes me very proud and gives me great pleasure to be able to head up a facility whose staff goes about their work with such dedication to their profession and their patients.

However, these achievements should not overshadow the fact that it was also associated with considerable burdens. Be it the risk of becoming infected with COVID-19 despite all protective measures, the pressure to compensate for the frequent illness-related absences of colleagues, or the additional burden of the increase in patients. Many employees of the University Hospital Vienna reached their limits in 2021 in order to ensure patient care, and that should not be forgotten.

As the management, it was our most important task to provide support through organisational measures so that clinical operations could continue as safely and smoothly as possible. The regular exchange with our partners in the European University Hospital Alliance was very helpful. First-hand information about the COVID-19 development in other European countries, and the protective measures taken in comparable hospitals, have enabled us to react quickly and in a targeted manner. In this way, we were able to avoid clusters among employees and patients at the University Hospital Vienna to protect our — sometimes particularly vulnerable — patients.

Even though COVID-19 tied up a lot of resources in 2021, we were able to push other important projects forward — not least the structural modernisation of the University Hospital Vienna. For example, the full expansion of the Children's Surgery Center was completed. In addition, I would like to mention that the renowned magazine Newsweek awarded the University Hospital Vienna the excellent 27th place in 2021. Thus, it is ranked among the best hospitals in the world. And in 2022, there was an improvement to 25th place worldwide and 2nd place in Europe. This great success is due to all employees of the University Hospital Vienna, whom I would like to thank very much.

**Herwig Wetzlinger**
Director of the Business Unit University Hospital Vienna

# Short profile

The University Hospital Vienna is Austria's biggest hospital. With its 9,000 employees, it provides medical excellence. In 2021, around 45,000 surgeries were performed, including 114 lung and 43 heart transplants.

Since 2016, the University Hospital Vienna and the clinical areas of the Medical University of Vienna have been jointly managed by the two institutions. The Medical University of Vienna is one of the most important biomedical research institutions in Europe. In addition, with around 8,000 students, it is the largest medical training center in the German-speaking world.

An essential element of the University Hospital Vienna and the Medical University of Vienna is the combination of patient care, research and training. In 2021, 61,000 patients were hospitalized and the ambulances were visited 1.2 million times. In the field of medical research, the University Hospital Vienna and the Medical University of Vienna have repeatedly achieved internationally recognized results. The research laboratories of the clinics and institutes are state-of-the-art. They cover an area of 24,500 square meters.

A Student's Center featuring the Lecture Center and the Study Center is provided for teaching amongst other facilities. The Lecture Center has a large lecture hall with 500 seats and four additional lecture halls as well as 33 team work and seminar rooms. The Study Center consists of an up-to-date collection of textbooks and the University Library. Furthermore, there is a Further Training and Special Training Academy for nursing and for medical, therapeutic and diagnostic healthcare professions.

The history of the University Hospital Vienna reaches as far back as the 17th century. It was created on the basis of the Großarmen- und Invalidenhaus (home for the poor and disabled) that was founded by Emperor Leopold I in 1693 and built on the area delimited by Alser Strasse, Spitalgasse and Garnisongasse starting in 1694. Emperor Joseph II converted it to a hospital. It was opened to the public on 16 August 1784. The University Hospital Vienna at its current location, Währinger Gürtel 18—20, was inaugurated on 7 June 1994.

The University Hospital Vienna premises house an entrance building, a main building, the South Garden Departments as well as several attached buildings on 240,000 square meters. The main building consists of an 11-storey flat building and, on top of it, two 14-storey ward blocks — the green ward block and the red ward block. The green ward block accommodates mainly the surgical departments, while the red ward block mainly houses the departments of internal medicine. Altogether, the hospital provides 1,742 systemized beds.

Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

# COVID-19

As in 2020, the coronavirus pandemic also posed a major challenge for the University Hospital Vienna in 2021. Depending on the infection situation, a significantly larger number of patients than was common in the pre-pandemic period required inpatient treatment, both in normal care and in intensive care. In addition, the care of COVID-19 patients requires much from the staff — on the one hand due to the protective measures required, and on the other hand it is due to the special need for care.

Targeted and comprehensive organisational measures made it possible to maintain routine clinical operations without restrictions. The size of the COVID-19 reserves was continuously adapted to the infection process and the continuous changes implemented in close coordination with clinical areas. Another important contribution was the implementation of


Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

The regular testing of employees ...


Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

... and access controls were important measures to prevent the spread of the coronavirus in the University Hospital Vienna.

safety precautions that were required by law, which significantly supported the efforts to prevent the virus from entering the hospital. For example, the implementation of controlled access and regular employee tests were continued.

In the treatment of COVID-19 patients, the University Hospital Vienna played a key role throughout Austria, particularly in the area of extra-corporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO). This extra-corporeal organ replacement procedure is used in particularly severe cases of COVID-19. In the University Hospital Vienna, three quarters of the patients treated in this way could be saved, an international top value.

A final treatment option in some cases is a lung transplant. In 2020, experts from the University Hospital Vienna and the Medical University of Vienna carried out the first lung transplant in a COVID-19 patient in Europe. In 2021, 22 lung transplants were performed on COVID-19 patients at the University Hospital Vienna. In addition, in 2021, an international consortium of experts, in which the Vienna Lung Transplant Program played a leading role, presented general selection criteria for a lung transplant in COVID-19 for the first time worldwide. These were published in the renowned journal "The Lancet Respiratory Medicine".

Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Bettina Jurak-Markovic

When it comes to so-called ECMO therapy, the University Hospital Vienna occupies an outstanding position in Austria. In this form of extra-corporeal organ replacement procedure, the blood is freed from carbon dioxide outside the body and enriched with oxygen.

Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

Patients could be tested for COVID-19 at the central coronavirus testing center — for example before being admitted to hospital.


Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

Mainly COVID-19 patients with a particularly severe course were treated at the University Hospital Vienna.

# Medical innovations

Innovations in medicine are manifold. A robot that performs a minimally invasive cochlear implantation; an acoustic neurinoma treatment that is particularly beneficial for the preservation of hearing or the development of international guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of brain metastases — the advances will benefit physicians and patients all over the world.

## SURGICAL ROBOT PROVIDES ACCESS TO THE INNER EAR IN AN AUTOMATED AND MINIMALLY INVASIVE MANNER

One of the first operations in the world using new robotic technology was carried out at the Department of Otorhinolaryngology (photo left). During the cochlear implant operation, the high-tech device created precise access to the inner ear in a fully automatic and minimally invasive manner, based on precise data. The high degree of automation and exact navigation are glimpses into the future of robot-assisted surgery. Devices based on conventional navigation systems have a range of two to four millimeters, while the cochlea has a diameter of only one millimeter. This new technology constitutes a quantum leap, especially for interventions such as cochlear implant operations, which require the highest level of precision due to the small dimensions of the human inner ear.

## NEW SURGICAL METHOD PROTECTS AUDITORY AND VESTIBULAR NERVE

A new surgical method for patients with acoustic neuromas (vestibular schwannoma) was developed at the Department of Neurosurgery, which makes it easier to preserve hearing after the operation. The new surgical method is based on the results of the clinical study, "Prediction of Hearing Preservation in Vestibular Schwannoma Surgery According to Tumor Size and Anatomic Extension", which was also carried out in 2021 under the leadership of the University Hospital Vienna and the Medical University of Vienna. This showed that early surgery for acoustic neurinoma — a rare, benign tumor of the vestibular nerve — can preserve hearing with a success rate of up to 83 percent. With the new surgical method, the surrounding nerves are separated from the tumor capsule with a high-precision surgical knife. The technique is particularly gentle on the facial nerves and helps preserve hearing.

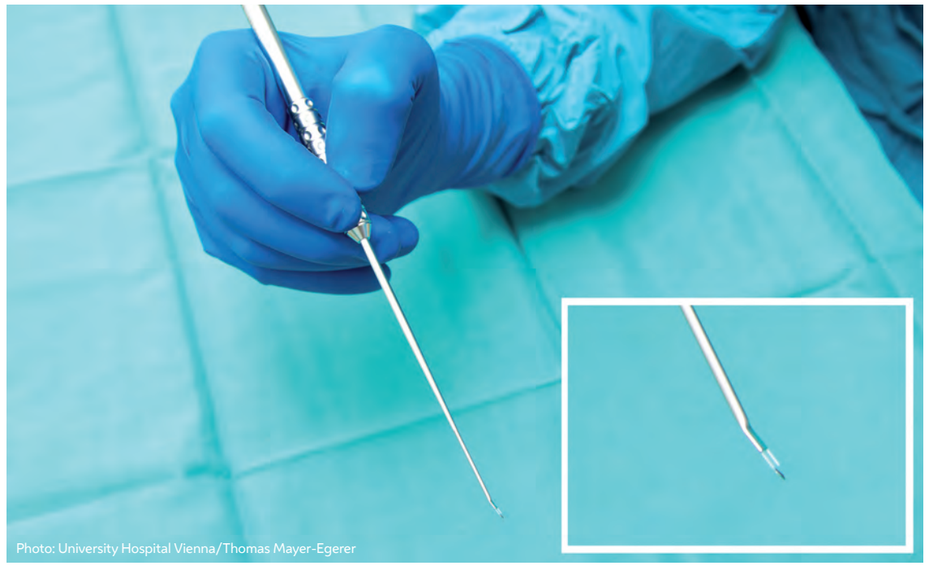


Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

For a new acoustic neurinoma treatment, a high-precisionon instrument — a so-called diamond knife — is used.

Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Karin Fehringer

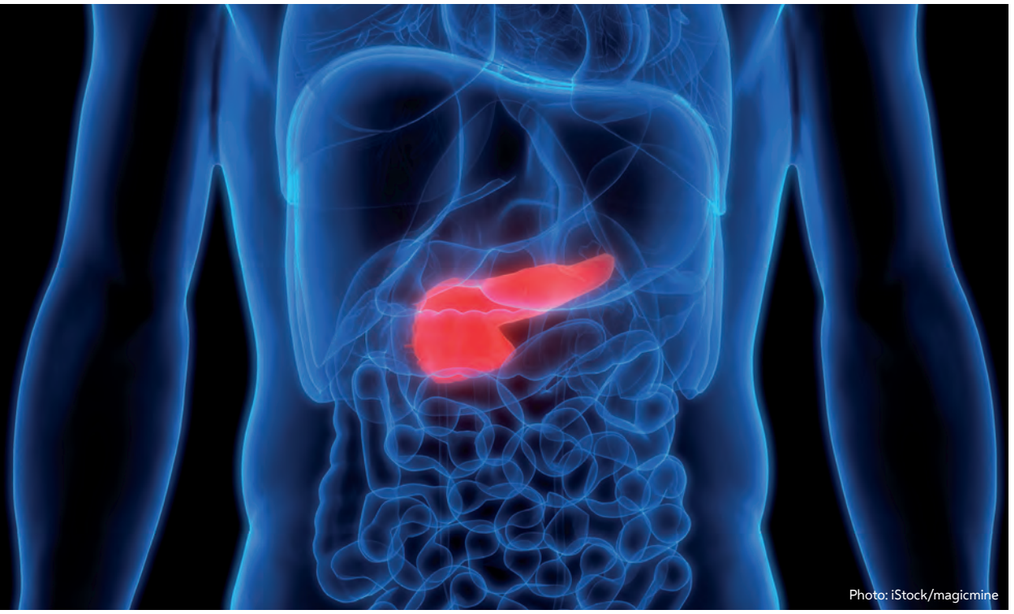


Photo: iStock/magicmine

Not only younger, but also older pancreatic cancer patients benefit from combined chemotherapy.

## PANCREATIC CANCER: COMBINED CHEMOTHERAPY, ALSO FOR OLDER PATIENTS

Metastatic pancreatic carcinoma (pancreatic cancer) is one of the deadliest cancers worldwide. The risk increases with age, although experience with therapy options is considered to be very limited, especially for older patients. A study carried out under the leadership of the Comprehensive Cancer Center of the University Hospital Vienna and the Medical University of Vienna now shows that the combination of two chemotherapies (nab-paclitaxel and gemcitabine) works just as well in older patients as in younger ones — with high compatibility.

In both groups of patients, the disease could be controlled with the same frequency and for a comparably long time, and the second-line therapy, i.e. a therapy that is administered subsequently, shows equally good results in both groups.

## NEW GUIDELINES FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF BRAIN METASTASES

Brain metastases remain one of the most serious situations in oncology. However, advances in oncology based on biological research are leading to longer and better survival of a part of the patients. Experts from the University Hospital Vienna and the Medical University of Vienna have played a leading role in the development of new guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of brain metastases from solid tumors by two of the largest international oncological societies. Multidisciplinary recommendations represent a valuable source of information for physicians and other service providers as well as informed patients and relatives.

Photo: iStock/peters.chreber.media

New guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of brain metastases provide important information for those treating and those affected.

Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

Dialysis patients have an increased risk of developing left ventricular hypertrophy.

## HEART MUSCLE THICKENING CAN BE SLOWED DOWN WITH MEDICATION

Patients with chronic renal impairment often develop thickening of the heart muscle — a so-called left ventricular hypertrophy. This is particularly pronounced in late-stage renal failure patients, i.e. those who need renal replacement therapy such as haemodialysis ("blood washing"). A risk factor for left ventricular hypertrophy is an increase in what is known as Fibroblast Growth Factor 23 (FGF23). However, this protein can be influenced by certain medications, as a study by the Division of Nephrology and Dialysis at the Department of Internal Medicine III showed. It has also been shown that a reduction in FGF23 can reduce the progression of pathological left ventricular hypertrophy by six to eight percent within one year.

## PERITONEAL DIALYSIS: CAUSE AND SOLUTION FOUND FOR COMPLICATIONS

Like classic haemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis is a form of renal replacement therapy that can often only be used for a limited time because of the risk of peritoneum failure. Experts from the University Hospital Vienna and the Medical University of Vienna were able to show that a specific protein, namely αB-crystallin, is causally involved in the fibrotic degeneration of the peritoneum. This protein is upregulated by stimulation with peritoneal dialysis fluid and promotes the change from epithelial cells to mesenchymal cells. However, the addition of lithium chloride reduces αB-crystallin, which reduces the thickening of the peritoneum and reduces the expression of fibrosis markers in the mesothelial cells. Such a recently developed dialysis solution with added lithium can prevent fibrotic degeneration of the peritoneum and reduce complications.

# New high-tech devices

Whether in the case of diagnosis or therapy, optimal patient care requires state-of-the-art equipment. In 2021, a photon-counting CT — currently the most modern computer tomography device — was put into operation at the University Hospital Vienna. A new linear accelerator enables even more gentle treatments, an exoscope system offers neurosurgeons more freedom of movement, and a new breast biopsy system shortens the examination time for patients.

## HIGH-PRECISION TREATMENTS WITH NEW LINEAR ACCELERATOR

In 2021, another new linear accelerator was put into operation at the Department of Radiooncology. The device (photo on the left) has a state-of-the-art, multi-wave collimator, two independent X-ray-based systems for image-guided radiotherapy, a robot table with six degrees of freedom of movement and a surface light scanner. With the assistance of these technologies, healthy tissue can be better exempted from radiation using image-guided adapted therapy. In addition, higher therapeutic doses can be safely applied, reducing the overall treatment time and making radiotherapy even more efficient and gentle on the patient.

## ADVANCED IMAGING WITH PHOTON-COUNTING CT

A computer tomograph was put into operation at the University Hospital Vienna, which is one of the world's first quantum-counting devices of its kind. These CTs, which are currently the most modern, offer, among other things, the possibility of ultra-high-resolution scans and a radiation dose that is up to 45 percent lower. Quantum-counting scans generate more usable data because this technology captures each X-ray photon and its energy level directly, rather than first converting it to visible light as in traditional CT imaging. The high-resolution display brings, among other things, special advantages for patients in the areas of cardiology, pulmonology, oncology and cardiac surgery. All patients benefit from the low radiation dose, especially those who have to undergo multiple or regular follow-up examinations using computed tomography due to their illness, as well as pediatric patients.

Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

Quantum-counting computer tomographs are currently the most modern CT devices.

Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

A new 3D scanner enables full-body photography with just one shot.

Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Johannes Herta

In the case of neurosurgical interventions, the University Hospital Vienna offers an alternative to the usual surgical microscopes: an exoscope.

## 3D FULL-BODY SCAN OPTIMIZES MEDICAL AFTER-CARE

In the case of melanoma patients, it is important to closely monitor and document further developments following treatment. A new device at the Department of Dermatology optimizes this medical after-care because it enables complete 3D full-body photography with only one recording. In addition, the device can use artificial intelligence to compare the recording with previous ones and independently recognize the smallest changes. This standardized follow-up procedure and the support provided by artificial intelligence enable a significant reduction in the number of nevus ("birthmark") removals that would otherwise have been carried out in cases of doubt. In addition to the treatment of melanoma patients, the new 3D full-body scan is also useful for people with psoriasis, burns, lymphoedema, vitiligo and various genodermatoses.

## NEUROSURGERY: MICRO-CAMERA AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO SURGICAL MICROSCOPES

Due to the precision required, neurosurgeons usually need an operating microscope for their interventions. An alternative to the usual surgical microscopes is now available at the University Hospital Vienna. A small, flexibly pivotable and highly enlarging camera transmits the image of the surgical field to a screen. Using 3D glasses, the surgeons receive a three-dimensional, razor-sharp image. The advantage of this exoscope system is that the surgeons can move more freely and there is nothing separating them and the operating field. In addition, this new technology offers particularly good illumination.

## PRECISE NAVIGATION IN NEUROSURGICAL INTERVENTIONS

In order to be able to precisely navigate within the brain or in the vicinity of the spinal cord, neurosurgeons are supported by state-of-the-art systems. In the interaction of special, hand-held devices and corresponding sensors, these systems can use previously created cross-sectional images to show in real time where the surgeon's instrument is currently located. Two new navigation systems of this type were put into operation at the Department of Neurosurgery in 2021.

## TOMOSYNTHESIS-GUIDED BREAST BIOPSY: NEW SYSTEM ENABLES EVEN MORE EFFICIENT PROCESSES

Whether samples taken during a tomosynthesis-guided breast biopsy actually contain calcium or not could only be determined in the subsequent preparation radiography. A new device at the Department of Biomedical Imaging and Image-guided Therapy now provides an X-ray image of the samples taken within seconds, which means that physicians will know immediately whether they need to take further tissue samples or not. This makes things much easier for the patients and makes processes significantly more efficient. The automatic sorting of the samples and the improved imaging for the localisation of the tissue to be removed also result in significant time savings for the patients.

Photo: Medical University of Vienna/Felicitas Matern

**Oswald Wagner**
Vice-Rector for Clinical Affairs at the Medical University of Vienna and member of the Management Board

The year 2021 was strongly influenced by the coronavirus pandemic. However, the associated challenges could be met thanks to the good cooperation between the Medical University of Vienna and the University Hospital Vienna. Together, the occurrence of infection clusters was prevented and regular patient care was ensured. Thanks to the commitment of all professional groups involved, normal care units and specially dedicated COVID-19 units were able to coexist successfully without there being any significant restrictions, for example in the case of high-risk patients.

The scientific output of our employees was also extremely high in 2021. Many research projects were created in connection with COVID-19, such as on the subject of vaccination protection for immunocompromized patients or lung transplantations in the case of COVID-19. In total, well over 100 projects at the Medical University of Vienna and the University Hospital Vienna have been researching SARS-CoV-2 since the outbreak of the pandemic. I would like to say a special thank you to everyone who has contributed to this.

The implementation of the construction master plan has also made great progress. We have reached a first milestone of the parent-child center with the full expansion of the Children's Surgery Center. With the motto "The specialists come to the child", surgical services for children and adolescents as well as pre- and post-care for young patients can now take place under one roof. The Children's Surgery Center offers comprehensive surgical care suitable for children. In addition to the existing normal care unit, there is a joint pediatric ward and a new intensive care unit.

The Center for Translational Medicine, which is currently being planned, is also making great progress. This center will be an important hub for the basic sciences and act as a link with the departments. From experimental laboratory investigations to clinical phase II research, basic researchers and clinical researchers will then find themselves under one roof, making the center an important interface between pre-clinical and clinical research.

The magazine Newsweek has ranked the University Hospital Vienna among the top 25 hospitals in the world, a success that is due to all employees. I would like to thank all employees of the Medical University of Vienna and the University Hospital Vienna for this and for their great commitment, especially for overcoming the many additional challenges that have arisen as a result of the pandemic.


Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

# Other topics

From structural modernisation to the appointment of a new Administrative Director and Austria's first certification as a resuscitation center to the establishment of a new service from the Hospital Pharmacy — the year 2021 was marked by many successful developments.

## MODERNISATIONS

The comprehensive modernisation of the structural infrastructure of the University Hospital Vienna was continued in 2021. Of particular note is the completion of the Children's Surgery Center. It now includes four state-of-the-art operating rooms. In addition to the previous pediatric surgical operations, cardiac surgery, neurosurgery and other disciplines can also be performed on children and adolescents. The pre- and post-surgical care of children and adolescents is also included.

In addition to the already existing normal care unit of the Department of Pediatric Surgery with 21 beds, the full expansion of the Children's Surgery Center means that there is also a joint pediatric ward with 15 beds and an additional reserve option available. Furthermore, there is a new intensive care unit of the Department of Anaesthesia, Intensive Care Medicine and Pain Medicine with a capacity for 7 intensive care beds and 5 intermediate care beds.

For each child bed there is also an adult bed, so that a parent can accompany the young patients during their hospital stay. A new room outside the surgical zone was set up for informational talks, where the talks with the patients and their guardians can be held in a quiet, secluded area.

Additionally, the outpatient department for pediatric radiology has also moved into the Children's Surgery Center. This is how, with the motto "The specialists come to the child" surgical services for children and adolescents as well as the pre- and post-care of young patients were largely brought together under one roof.

In addition, it was decided in 2021 that the Center for Precision Medicine, which is to be built by 2026 at the joint location of the University Hospital Vienna and the Medical

Photo: University Hospital Vienna and Medical University of Vienna /APA-Fotoservice Hörmandinger


Photo: PID/David Bohmann

Photo: PID/David Bohmann

The full expansion of the Children's Surgery Center was presented in the presence of the City Councillor for Health Peter Hacker (right) and the Director of the University Hospital Vienna Herwig Wetzlinger (left).

University of Vienna, will be named after Eric Kandel. The Rector of the Medical University of Vienna, Markus Müller, presented the Nobel Prize winner, who was born in Vienna and emigrated to the USA in 1939, with the certificate of attribution in his native New York.

A new website provides an overview of the various modernisation projects on the premises of the University Hospital Vienna: www.bauprojekte.akhwien.at

## UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL VIENNA AMONG THE BEST HOSPITALS IN THE WORLD

In March 2021, the US news magazine Newsweek carried out an international comparison of the best hospitals. The University Hospital Vienna was internationally recognized as the best Austrian hospital at place 27. Within the EU, the University Hospital Vienna even made it into the top 10. In the ranking, which was carried out together with the data provider Statista, recommendations from an international team of experts, patient surveys and existing quality indicators for the services served as indicators. A total of 2,000 clinics in 25 states were evaluated.

## NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR APPOINTED

In January 2022, Marco Doering was appointed Administrative Director of the University Hospital Vienna. He is in charge of the Controlling, Finance and Business Administration, Clinical Administration, Medical Documentation Center and Central Office departments. Marco Doering has been living in Vienna for several years and before being appointed Administrative Director of the University Hospital Vienna he was the managing director and administrative director at Vienna's St. Josef Hospital for five years. Before that, the Berlin native held managerial positions in German hospitals in Baden-Württemberg, Saxony and in the Charité University Hospital in Berlin.


Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

Marco Doering is the new Administrative Director of the University Hospital Vienna.

## CERTIFICATION AS A RESUSCITATION CENTER

During a cardiac arrest, every second counts. In addition to rapid resuscitation on the spot, further treatment in a specialized clinic is crucial to increase the chances of survival. The University Hospital Vienna and the Medical University of Vienna were successfully certified as "Cardiac Arrest Center" in 2021. With this certification, the interdisciplinary team of physicians and nurses coordinated by the Department of Emergency Medicine has certified that they meet the highest quality criteria around the clock when caring for patients who have been successfully resuscitated after cardiac arrest. The certification is awarded by the German Council for Resuscitation and is subject to strict criteria. All aspects of patient care are examined during the procedure. A prerequisite is, for example, that the patients receive medical and nursing care according to standardized processes and procedures following cardiac arrest. For this, a suitable emergency and intensive care facility with a suitably trained team must be available, cardiac catheter examination and computed tomography must be possible around the clock, and treatment algorithms must be created for various post-resuscitation treatment scenarios. The University Hospital Vienna is the only hospital in Austria with this certification.

## SPECIALIZED ADVICE ON COLONOSCOPY PREPARATION

Correct preparation is of great importance for a successful colonoscopy. Among other things, a clean intestine is a prerequisite for a high polyp detection rate. Patients must prepare at home for the colonoscopy the day before the examination. In order to inform and train patients in the best possible way, the nursing team responsible at the University Hospital Vienna has initiated a corresponding project. In personal meetings, patients receive recommendations for


Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

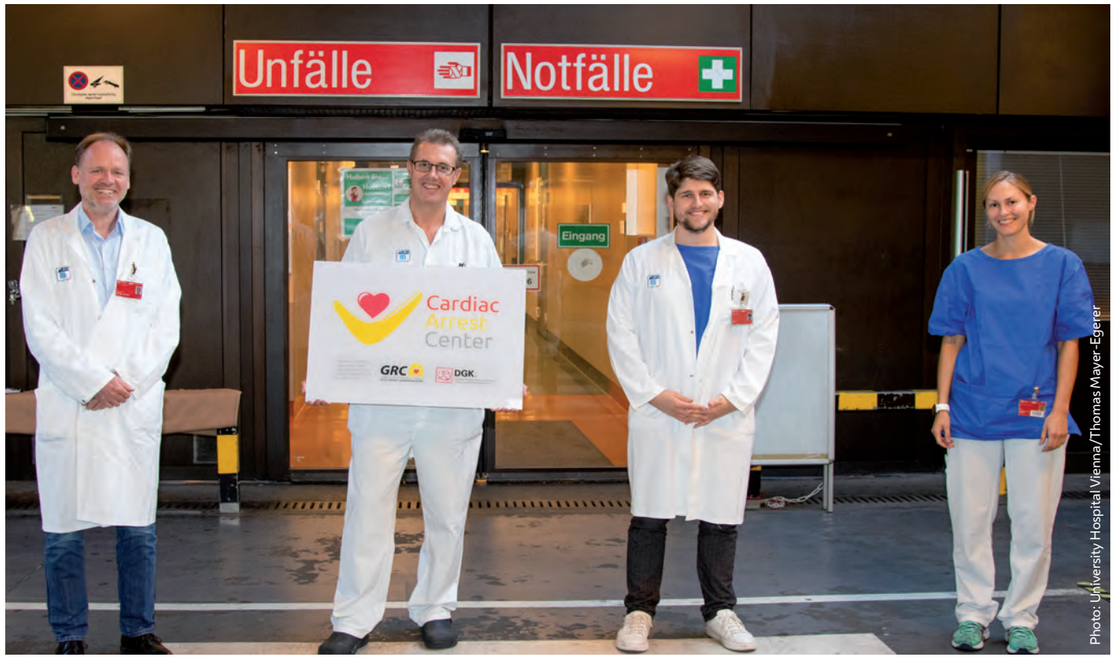


Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

The University Hospital Vienna and the Medical University of Vienna were the first to be certified as "Cardiac Arrest Center" in Austria.


Photo: University Hospital Vienna

The i.v. Service of the Hospital Pharmacy supplies neonatal intensive care units.

their diet, their elimination controls and the staggered intake of the preparatory solution from specialized nursing staff — all individually tailored to the examination and the patient. In addition, the specialized nurses are available to advise the ward staff.


Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

Personal consultation to prepare for a colonoscopy.

In close cooperation with the physicians, increased examination security and a high level of patient satisfaction was achieved.

## HOSPITAL PHARMACY EXPANDS ITS SERVICE

Premature babies are one of the most sensitive patient groups at the University Hospital Vienna. In order to increase patient safety and to relieve the nursing staff, the Hospital Pharmacy created an innovative service. The newly established department of the Hospital Pharmacy, the i.v. Service, supplies the neonatal intensive care units not only with feeding bags, but also with 80 to 90 percent of all infusions required over the course of the day. These are now prepared by pharmaceutical assistants in the sterile rooms of the Hospital Pharmacy under the highest quality standards and according to the four-eye principle. The ward pharmacists are permanent contacts for the nursing staff and physicians on site and are available for all drug-related inquiries. In this way, for example, new infusion requests can be implemented quickly.

The ward pharmacists also take part in the ward rounds and then authorize the preparation of the infusions. Thereby the medical and nursing staff is significantly relieved.

## DIGITAL GUIDE NOW ALSO AS A KIOSK

The digital guide provides orientation regarding the areas of the outpatient departments in the main building of the University Hospital Vienna. Until now it was only available online as a web application. Since 2021, it has also been in the entrance hall and in the meeting point hall of the University Hospital Vienna. There is a touchscreen kiosk, through which you can use the digital guide on site without a smartphone. Once you have chosen your destination, the system uses maps to show you the right way.


Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

The digital guide helps patients and visitors to find their way around the University Hospital Vienna.

The devices are easy to use and barrier-free (e.g. wheelchair users and people with amputations can also operate the touchscreens). The digital guide is based on an initiative of the joint innovation management of the University Hospital Vienna and VAMED-KMB. When the kiosk was installed, the system was revised and numerous target options were added. If it is successful, the area covered by the guide will be gradually expanded.

## LIVE MUSIC FOR CANCER PATIENTS

A clarinettist, a bassoonist and an accordion player sit in front of microphones and cameras in a concert hall of the University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna. The audience is in the University Hospital Vienna.

The patients of the Department of Radiooncology can see and hear the music performance via a tablet, which a member of the project staff brings to their bedside. The musicians play improvised music — tailored to the wishes and needs of the patients — to bring some distraction to everyday hospital life. The initiative is embedded in an accompanying research project in which, in addition to the University Hospital Vienna, the Medical University of Vienna and the University of Music and Performing Arts, other institutions in London, The Hague and Groningen are involved.

## EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL ALLIANCE

The University Hospital Vienna and the Medical University of Vienna are founding members of the European University Hospital Alliance (EUHA), a cooperation between nine of the largest European university hospitals with the aim of jointly developing academic healthcare and life science research and teaching in Europe.

Despite the logistical restrictions on international cooperation caused by the pandemic, EUHA began intensifying strategically important collaborations in 2021, especially in the areas of rare diseases, outcome measurement (here Vienna has the EUHA-wide coordination role), and the production of patient-specific therapies, data compatibility, and a responsible and transparent research culture. The EUHA members initiated new networks in the field of care and innovation and established a joint high-profile working group to define common positions and long-term strategic approaches to relevant future topics in the field of academic medicine. The EUHA network was also used as part of regular meetings of the Chief Executive Officers and Chief Medical Officers to exchange information on COVID-19 developments and procedures and in particular as an early warning network for emerging trends in the area of COVID-19. Very early and open information about not yet published observations, such as the effects of new variants on the burden experienced by EUHA university hospitals was of great value due to the often-asynchronous developments in Europe.

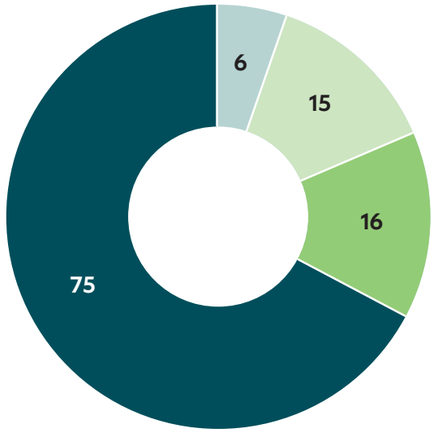
# Overview

## INPATIENT TREATMENT

**Departments equipped with hospital beds:**
112 (1,742 beds)

- **Normal care units:** 75 (1,405 Betten)
- **Intermediate care units:** 16 (153 Betten)
- **Intensive care units:** 15 (134 Betten)
- **Week clinics:** 6 (50 Betten)

**Inpatients admitted:** 61,016
**Inpatient days:** 499,568
**Average number of days spent:** 6,1
**1-day-stays:** 5,314




## OUTPATIENT TREATMENT

**Outpatient visits:** 1,163,568

- **First visits of outpatients:** 515,687
- **Follow-up visits of outpatients:** 647,881

**General outpatient departments:** 57
**Specialized outpatient departments:** 344

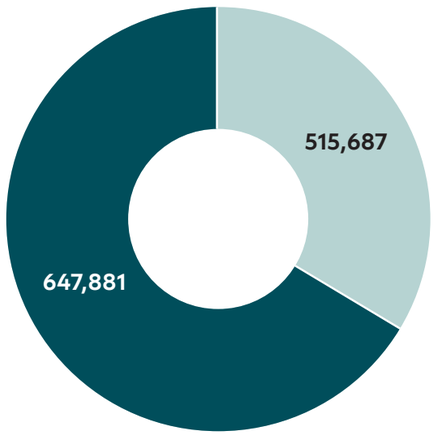
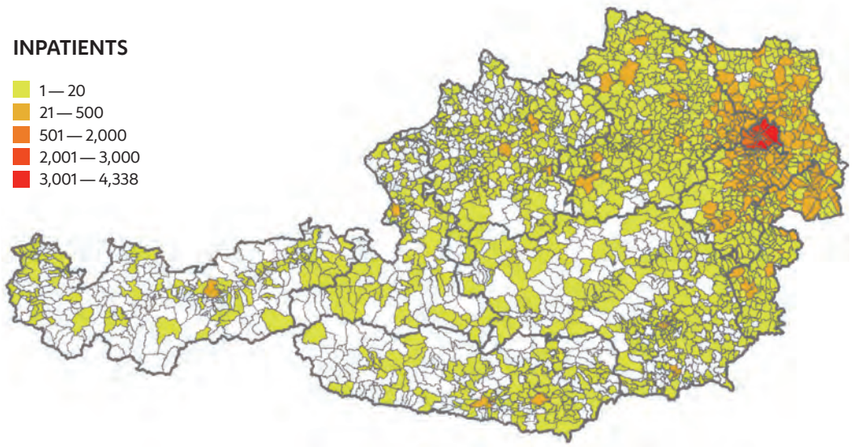
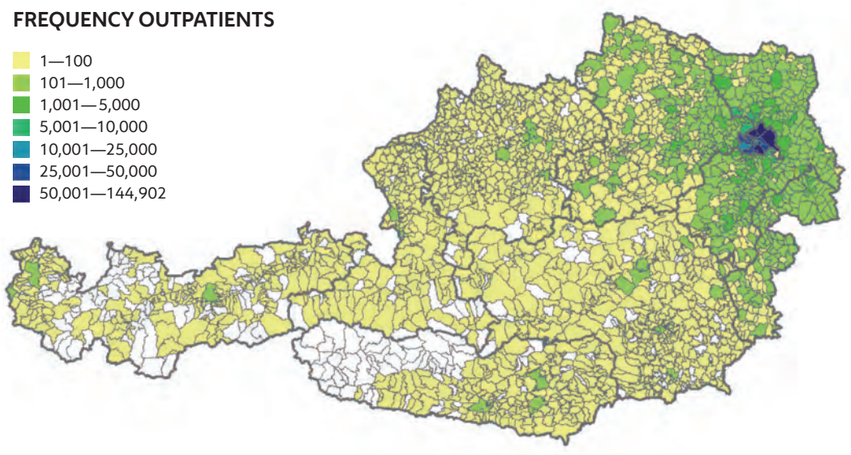



Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

## INPATIENTS




## FREQUENCY OUTPATIENTS

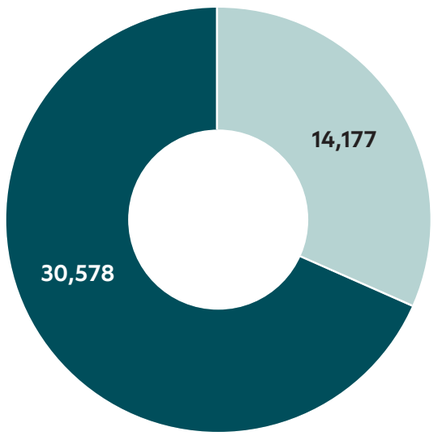



## SURGERIES

**Operations in total:** 44,755

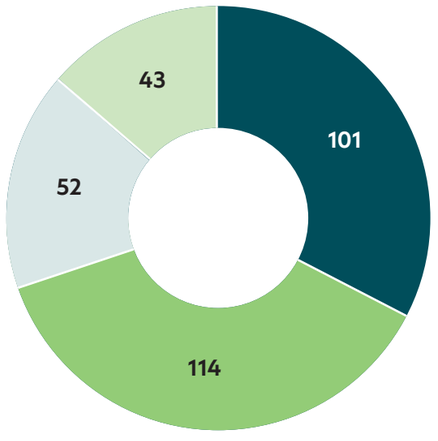
**Operations in the operating theaters:** 30,578
**Operations in intervention rooms:** 14,177

**Operating theaters:** 48
**Intervention rooms:** 11
**Wake-up rooms:** 8




## TRANSPLANTS

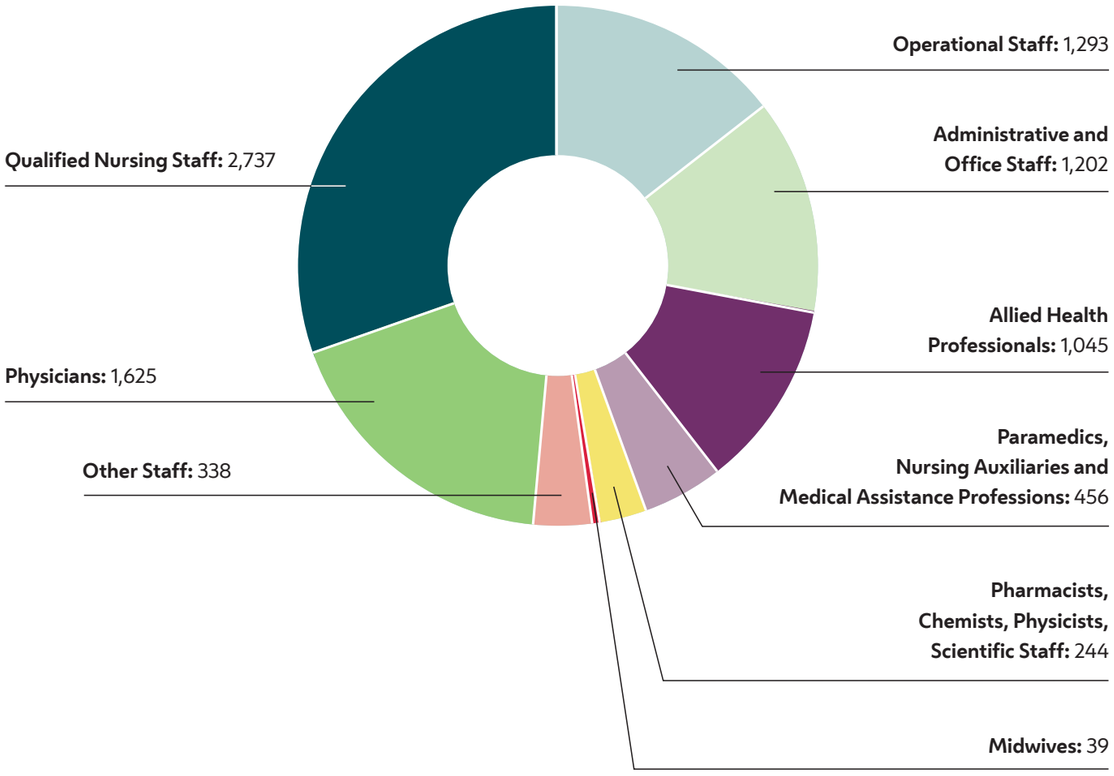
**Heart:** 43
**Liver:** 52
**Lung:** 114
**Kidney:** 101



## STAFF

Interns not included; part-time employees are calculated on a basis of 40 hours a week

**Staff total:** 8,979





## MANAGEMENT*

**Director of the Business Unit:** Herwig Wetzlinger
**Medical Director:** Gabriela Kornek
**Head of Nursing:** Sabine Wolf
**Technical Director:** Siegfried Gierlinger
**Administrative Director:** Marco Doering

## DIRECTORATES

**Directorate of the Business Unit**

Competence Center for Health and Safety Issues
Hospital Hygiene
Human Resources
Information Center and PR
Operating Theater Management
Quality and Risk Management
Special Assistant to the Director
Strategic Human Resources Development


Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer


Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

**Medical Directorate**

Allied Health Professionals
Allocation and Discharge Management — Clinical Social Work
Antibiotic Stewardship Program
Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy
Clinical Requirements and Studies
Director's Assistant
Hospital Pharmacy
Incident Handling and Prevention
Medical Operations
Midwifery

**Nursing Directorate**

Director's Assistant
Nursing and Competence Development
Nursing and Operating Processes
Operational Human Resources Management

**Technical Directorate**

Authorities and Documentation
Director's Assistant
Facility Management
Health and Safety and Fire Prevention
Kitchen and Staff Restaurant
Logistics
Medical Technology
Operations Department
Projects and Project Controlling
Safety Issues
Technical Controlling
Technical Infrastructure
Technical Operations Management

**Economical and Administrative Affairs (Administrative Directorate)**

Central Office
Clinical Administration
Controlling
Directorate Area, Quality Management and Secretariat
Finance and Business Administration
Medical Documentation Center

**CLINICAL STRUCTURE***

**Departments:**

**Department of Anaesthesia, Intensive Care Medicine and Pain Medicine**
- Division of General Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Medicine
- Division of Cardiac Thoracic Vascular Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Medicine
- Division of Special Anaesthesia and Pain Medicine

**Department of Biomedical Imaging and Image-guided Therapy**
- Division of General and Pediatric Radiology
- Division of Cardiovascular and Interventional Radiology
- Division of Neuroradiology and Musculoskeletal Radiology
- Division of Nuclear Medicine

**Department of Blood Group Serology and Transfusion Medicine**
**Department of Cardiac Surgery**
**Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry**
**Department of Clinical Pharmacology**
**Department of Dermatology**
**Department of Emergency Medicine**
**Department of General Surgery**
- Division of Transplantation
- Division of Vascular Surgery
- Division of Visceral Surgery

**Department of Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology**
**Department of Medicine I**
- Division of Hematology and Hemostaseology
- Division of Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine
- Division of Oncology
- Division of Palliative Care

**Department of Medicine II**
- Division of Angiology
- Division of Cardiology
- Division of Pulmonology

**Department of Medicine III**
- Division of Endocrinology and Metabolism
- Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology
- Division of Nephrology and Dialysis
- Division of Rheumatology

**Department of Neurology**
**Department of Neurosurgery**
**Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology**
- Division of General Gynecology and Gynecologic Oncology
- Division of Obstetrics and Feto-Maternal Medicine
- Division of Gynecological Endocrinology and Reproductive Medicine

**Department of Ophthalmology and Optometry**
**Department of Oral, Maxillary and Facial Surgery**


Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

**Department of Orthopedics and Trauma-Surgery**
- Division of Orthopedics
- Division of Trauma-Surgery

**Department of Otorhinolaryngology**
- Division of Otorhinolaryngology
- Division of Speech and Language Therapy

**Department of Pediatric Surgery**

**Department of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine**
- Division of Neonatalogy, Intensive Care Medicine and Neuropediatrics
- Division of Pediatric Cardiology
- Division of Pediatric Nephrology and Gastroenterology
- Division of Pediatric Pulmonology, Allergology and Endocrinology
- Division of Pediatrics with special focus on Pediatric Hemotology-Oncology (St. Anna Children's Hospital)

**Department of Physical Medicine, Rehabilitation and Occupational Medicine**

**Department of Plastic, Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgery**

**Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy**
- Division of General Psychiatry
- Division of Social Psychiatry

**Department of Psychoanalysis and Psychotherapy**

**Department of Radiooncology**

**Department of Thoracic Surgery**

**Department of Urology**

**Clinical Institutes:**

**Institute of Laboratory Medicine**
**Institute of Pathology**

**Centers:**

**Comprehensive Cancer Center**
**Comprehensive Center for Cardiovascular Medicine**
**Comprehensive Center for Pediatrics**
**Vienna Cancer Center**

***** Status of 2022

Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer


Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Florian Mair

# Performance Data

## PERFORMANCE DATA INPATIENTS 2021

| Departments | AUF | ENT | TRA | VST | VLA | VLE | BT | EPF | PFT | VWDBT | VWDPFT | BSY | BBE | TAB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Department of Anaesthesia, Intensive Care Medicine and Pain Medicine | 146 | 5 | 122 | 117 | 2,285 | 2,380 | 13,745 | 4 | 13,941 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 48 | 43 | 43 |
| Department of Biomedical Imaging and Image-guided Therapy | 784 | 783 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 1,829 | 29 | 2,626 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Department of Cardiac Surgery | 1,808 | 1,722 | 210 | 6 | 1,506 | 1,665 | 18,113 | 149 | 19,947 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 58 | 55 | 55 |
| Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry | 264 | 261 | 15 | - | 86 | 98 | 8,567 | 19 | 8,895 | 23.7 | 24.4 | 30 | 24 | 26 |
| Department of Dermatology | 936 | 936 | 3 | 18 | 39 | 65 | 7,420 | 16 | 8,419 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 38 | 23 | 23 |
| Department of Emergency Medicine | 4,262 | 1,008 | 566 | 184 | 3,008 | 498 | 1,603 | 1,137 | 2,810 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Department of General Surgery | 4,721 | 4,660 | 119 | 88 | 2,201 | 2,417 | 37,815 | 127 | 42,793 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 153 | 136 | 137 |
| Department of Medicine I | 2,870 | 2,669 | 199 | 287 | 416 | 718 | 31,246 | 346 | 34,384 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 125 | 111 | 110 |
| Department of Medicine II | 4,035 | 4,454 | 145 | 164 | 1,198 | 1,918 | 30,501 | 74 | 35,306 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 121 | 108 | 108 |
| Department of Medicine III | 4,210 | 4,477 | 112 | 252 | 1,017 | 1,635 | 39,295 | 191 | 44,259 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 148 | 129 | 129 |
| Department of Neurology | 1,802 | 1,991 | 31 | 26 | 415 | 667 | 17,572 | 181 | 19,693 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 77 | 66 | 68 |
| Department of Neurosurgery | 1,895 | 1,714 | 221 | 30 | 1,440 | 1,508 | 15,097 | 37 | 16,931 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 57 | 44 | 45 |
| Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology | 7,419 | 7,368 | 33 | 23 | 1,910 | 1,920 | 29,326 | 406 | 36,913 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 122 | 113 | 115 |
| Department of Ophthalmology and Optometry | 1,389 | 1,388 | 2 | - | 9 | 7 | 2,090 | 346 | 3,497 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 18 | 15 | 15 |
| Department of Oral, Maxillary and Facial Surgery | 1,057 | 1,063 | 6 | 6 | 137 | 159 | 7,238 | 27 | 8,351 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 38 | 37 | 37 |
| Department of Orthopedics and Trauma-Surgery | 7,682 | 6,905 | 286 | 119 | 856 | 483 | 47,099 | 790 | 54,412 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 180 | 170 | 171 |
| Department of Otorhinolaryngology | 2,250 | 2,228 | 16 | 14 | 123 | 128 | 10,213 | 71 | 12,521 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 48 | 42 | 42 |
| Department of Pediatric Surgery | 1,559 | 1,511 | 50 | - | 292 | 294 | 3,053 | 560 | 4,588 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 21 | 20 | 20 |
| Department of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine | 3,703 | 3,330 | 308 | 41 | 2,431 | 2,413 | 35,511 | 110 | 39,089 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 130 | 117 | 118 |
| Department of Physical Medicine, Rehabilitation and Occupational Medicine | - | 276 | 3 | - | 20 | 300 | 6,946 | - | 7,260 | 23.2 | 24.1 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Department of Plastic, Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgery | 685 | 687 | 9 | 36 | 241 | 299 | 7,191 | 30 | 7,956 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy | 1,017 | 1,052 | 14 | 5 | 207 | 260 | 34,107 | 9 | 35,392 | 26.7 | 27.6 | 121 | 106 | 107 |
| Department of Radiooncology | 1,500 | 1,502 | 26 | 26 | 124 | 172 | 7,973 | 345 | 9,552 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 47 | 29 | 29 |
| Department of Thoracic Surgery | 911 | 760 | 157 | 6 | 235 | 257 | 7,044 | 38 | 7,852 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 23 | 22 | 22 |
| Department of Urology | 2,622 | 2,631 | 10 | 34 | 257 | 317 | 14,402 | 78 | 17,158 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 48 | 45 | 45 |
| Joint Pediatric Ward | 1,489 | 1,477 | 12 | - | 132 | 129 | 3,519 | 194 | 5,023 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| **University Hospital Vienna Total** | **61,016** | **56,858** | **2,676** | **1,482** | **20,587** | **20,709** | **438,515** | **5,314** | **499,568** | **5.4** | **6.1** | **1,740** | **1,543** | **1,553** |

**Explanation of abbreviations:**

AUF Inpatient admissions
ENT Inpatient discharges
TRA Inpatient transfers to other hospitals
VST Inpatients deceased
VLA Inpatient transfers within University Hospital Vienna — admissions
VLE Inpatient transfers within University Hospital Vienna — discharges
BT Inpatient days (value at midnight)
EPF 1-day-stays
PFT Inpatient days
VWDBT Average length of stay (data base: inpatient days — value at midnight)
VWDPFT Average length of stay (data base: inpatient days)
BSY Systemized beds (annual average)
BBE Beds available (annual average)
TAB Beds available — including multiple use per day (annual average)

## PERFORMANCE DATA OUTPATIENTS 2021

| Departments and Clinical Institutes | ABF | AKO | FQSE | FQA | FQS | FQG | LAP | LSP | LPG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Department of Anaesthesia, Intensive Care Medicine and Pain Medicine | 17,711 | 18,032 | 242 | 35,985 | 60,455 | 96,440 | 68,183 | 294,868 | 363,051 |
| Department of Biomedical Imaging and Image-guided Therapy | 83,259 | 21,423 | 639 | 105,321 | 109,845 | 215,166 | 201,970 | 195,838 | 397,808 |
| Department of Blood Group Serology and Transfusion Medicine | 1,259 | 3,582 | 894 | 5,735 | 5,277 | 11,012 | 102,738 | 228,299 | 331,037 |
| Department of Cardiac Surgery | 3,074 | 5,272 | 164 | 8,510 | 4,469 | 12,979 | 18,037 | 8,713 | 26,750 |
| Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry | 1,828 | 12,326 | 19 | 14,173 | 5,681 | 19,854 | 30,357 | 28,904 | 59,261 |
| Department of Clinical Pharmacology | 4 | - | - | 4 | 10 | 14 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Department of Dermatology | 22,551 | 40,464 | 221 | 63,236 | 3,870 | 67,106 | 199,750 | 13,188 | 212,938 |
| Department of Emergency Medicine | 27,213 | 4,543 | 47 | 31,803 | 9,067 | 40,870 | 84,078 | 22,810 | 106,888 |
| Department of General Surgery | 13,523 | 15,244 | 72 | 28,839 | 11,984 | 40,823 | 60,208 | 19,787 | 79,995 |
| Department of Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology | 206 | 14 | - | 220 | 2,455 | 2,675 | 332 | 2,677 | 3,009 |
| Department of Medicine I | 54,180 | 106,344 | 76 | 160,600 | 6,507 | 167,107 | 279,117 | 10,734 | 289,851 |
| Department of Medicine II | 36,492 | 23,662 | 18 | 60,172 | 20,394 | 80,566 | 165,849 | 91,600 | 257,449 |
| Department of Medicine III | 31,017 | 81,664 | 48 | 112,729 | 29,025 | 141,754 | 735,846 | 152,654 | 888,500 |
| Department of Neurology | 13,368 | 8,788 | 8 | 22,164 | 11,622 | 33,786 | 42,822 | 26,906 | 69,728 |
| Department of Neurosurgery | 5,993 | 4,762 | 296 | 11,051 | 9,095 | 20,146 | 18,692 | 78,769 | 97,461 |
| Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology | 23,934 | 33,080 | 25 | 57,039 | 16,158 | 73,197 | 243,153 | 166,567 | 409,720 |
| Department of Ophthalmology and Optometry | 25,131 | 37,272 | 96 | 62,499 | 4,348 | 66,847 | 335,993 | 16,682 | 352,675 |
| Department of Oral, Maxillary and Facial Surgery | 5,964 | 7,771 | 76 | 13,811 | 3,570 | 17,381 | 36,387 | 8,383 | 44,770 |
| Department of Orthopedics and Trauma-Surgery | 60,288 | 45,869 | 165 | 106,322 | 32,335 | 138,657 | 196,884 | 69,302 | 266,186 |
| Department of Otorhinolaryngology | 12,667 | 13,645 | 21 | 26,333 | 13,761 | 40,094 | 89,785 | 39,217 | 129,002 |
| Department of Pediatric Surgery | 4,218 | 4,605 | 71 | 8,894 | 2,096 | 10,990 | 14,669 | 2,831 | 17,500 |
| Department of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine | 24,628 | 38,646 | 2,939 | 66,213 | 32,460 | 98,673 | 221,915 | 88,677 | 310,592 |
| Department of Physical Medicine, Rehabilitation and Occupational Medicine | 16,509 | 29,041 | 28 | 45,578 | 120,792 | 166,370 | 79,134 | 316,867 | 396,001 |
| Department of Plastic, Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgery | 2,948 | 4,884 | 15 | 7,847 | 2,273 | 10,120 | 22,281 | 4,696 | 26,977 |
| Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy | 3,488 | 8,410 | 3 | 11,901 | 23,280 | 35,181 | 21,523 | 44,324 | 65,847 |
| Department of Psychoanalysis and Psychotherapy | 249 | 1,991 | - | 2,240 | 50 | 2,290 | 4,233 | 78 | 4,311 |
| Department of Radiooncology | 12,844 | 43,886 | 683 | 57,413 | 10,046 | 67,459 | 140,892 | 29,124 | 170,016 |
| Department of Thoracic Surgery | 3,338 | 7,072 | 89 | 10,499 | 3,728 | 14,227 | 22,855 | 5,616 | 28,471 |
| Department of Urology | 6,531 | 18,600 | 6 | 25,137 | 6,474 | 31,611 | 67,309 | 14,902 | 82,211 |
| Institute of Laboratory Medicine | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 5,628,578 | 6,461,384 | 12,089,962 |
| Institute of Pathology | - | - | 10 | 10 | 108 | 118 | 81,135 | 96,049 | 177,184 |
| Hospital Pharmacy | 1,272 | 17 | - | 1,289 | 14,045 | 15,334 | 1,265 | 14,382 | 15,647 |
| **University Hospital Vienna Total** | **515,687** | **640,909** | **6,972** | **1,163,568** | **575,280** | **1,738,848** | **9,215,971** | **8,554,836** | **17,770,807** |

**Explanation of abbreviations:**

| | |
|---|---|
| ABF | Outpatient — first visits |
| AKO | Outpatient — check-up visits |
| FQSE | Frequency inpatients of other hospitals |
| FQA | Frequency outpatients |
| FQS | Frequency inpatients |
| FQG | Total frequency |
| LAP | Total number of services — outpatients |
| LSP | Total number of services — inpatients |
| LPG | Total number of services |

Photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer

# Balance of accounts

The 2021 annual financial statement was audited by the audit firm BDO Austria GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft, which issued it with an unqualified auditor's opinion. The University Hospital Vienna is a business unit of the Vienna Healthcare Group, and it does not have an independent legal personality. Its assets are separately administered as part of the "miscellaneous assets" of the City of Vienna. Apart the City of Vienna, its primary funding is provided by the Vienna Health Fund. The additional clinical expenditure is financed by the Federal State of Austria and the Medical University of Vienna. The annual financial statement to 31 December 2021 was prepared in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 189 et seqq. of the Austrian Commercial Code, as amended.

## BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

The non-current assets (with the exception of low-value assets) of the University Hospital Vienna are financed by investment subsidies provided by the City of Vienna, the Vienna Health Fund, the Federal State of Austria and the Medical University of Vienna. Investments in 2021 totalled 116.1 million euros (2020: 137.2 million euros). The continued increase compared to the previous year resulted from the continuous implementation of the Construction Framework Agreement 2030 and the associated building activity. The net debt results from outside capital; less cash and less accounts receivable. Within the area of borrowed capital, both the provisions and the liabilities have fallen. The decrease in liabilities and provisions resulted in higher negative net debt as of the 2021 balance sheet date compared to the previous year. The asset items were thus larger than the borrowed capital.

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE BUSINESS YEAR 2021

Service revenues increased by around 71.4 million euros or 10.7 percent compared to the previous year. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting consequences for normal operations, the performance level of 2019 (normal operations before the pandemic) could not be achieved. Inpatient structures were provided for the treatment of COVID-19 patients.

A level-based COVID-19 plan has been implemented. These measures are reflected in the development of the inpatient performance data. Both in the inpatient area (admissions, one-day-stays and inpatient days), and in the outpatient area (frequency outpatients), the actual values are above the values observed in 2020, but still well below the values observed in 2019.

As in the previous year, the increase in other operating expenses resulted on the one hand from the outsourcing of IT agendas, including the staff, to MA 01 — Wien Digital, and on the other hand from the increase in the service fees for technical management. This is due to the valorisation of the fees and additional expenses in connection with COVID-19, and for projects that cannot be capitalized on. The increase in personnel expenses by 3.9 percent or 16.9 million euros compared to the previous year is mainly due to salary adjustments, the increase in social capital provisions and a slight increase in the number of employees.

The number of City of Vienna employees (full-time equivalents) is 6,095 (2020: 5,975), an increase of 2.0 percent. With an operating result of 27.8 million euros (2020: negative operating result of 29.6 million euros), and a negative financial result of 85,700 euros (2020: 680 euros) the overall result is an annual surplus of 27.7 million euros (2020: net loss for the year of 29.6 million euros). The positive operating result is because revenues increased more sharply than expenses. An increase in service revenues of 71.4 million euros and higher operating cost subsidies of 41.1 million euros are offset by increases in personnel costs of 16.9 million euros and material expenses of 52.8 million euros. Increased expenses are still to be seen in connection with the management of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the area of human resources, there was an increase in full-time equivalents of 120 compared to the previous year. A general increase in material expenses can be seen in many areas. The further increase in expenses for one-off treatment requirements (protective equipment) of 4.59 million euros should be mentioned as an example.

# BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

## ASSETS

| | 12.31.2021 EUR | 12.31.2020 TEUR |
|---|---|---|
| **A. Fixed assets** | | |
| **I. Intangible assets** | | |
| 1. Rights and advantages | 322,374.90 | 275 |
| **II. Tangible assets** | | |
| 1. Real estate and buildings including buildings on third party's land | 1,305,058,444.18 | 1,366,214 |
| 2. Technical equipment and machinery | 101,500,368.87 | 79,172 |
| 3. Furniture and fixtures | 40,139,964.00 | 39,391 |
| 4. Advance payments and work in progress | 145,478,058.45 | 104,736 |
| | 1,592,176,835.50 | 1,589,514 |
| | **1,592,499,210.40** | **1,589,789** |
| **B. Current assets** | | |
| **I. Inventories** | | |
| 1. Raw materials and supplies | 32,683,362.97 | 32,802 |
| 2. Services not yet chargeable | 14,284,287.50 | 10,174 |
| | 46,967,650.47 | 42,976 |
| **II. Receivables and other assets** | | |
| 1. Trade accounts receivable | 137,709,396.52 | 135,225 |
| *of which > 1 year* | *0.00* | *0* |
| 2. Accounts due from affiliated companies | 14,763,100.40 | 59,772 |
| *of which > 1 year* | *0.00* | *0* |
| 3. Other receivables and assets | 257,998,118.02 | 228,162 |
| *of which > 1 year* | *0.00* | *0* |
| | 410,470,614.94 | 423,158 |
| **III. Cash and cash equivalents** | 105,019,992.41 | 85,220 |
| | **562,458,257.82** | **551,354** |
| **C. Prepaid expenses** | **3,594,466.50** | **18** |
| | **2,158,551,934.72** | **2,141,160** |

## LIABILITIES

| | 12.31.2021 EUR | 12.31.2020 TEUR |
|---|---|---|
| **A. Negative equity** | | |
| I. Nominal capita | 26,299,838.54 | 26,300 |
| II. Accumulated loss | -46,724,251.13 | -74,432 |
| *loss carried forward included: EUR 74,432,169.16* | | |
| *previous year: EUR 44,850,058.23* | | |
| | ***-20,424,412.59*** | ***-48,132*** |
| **B. Special item for investment subsidies** | | |
| I. Applied investment subsidies | 1,592,499,210.40 | 1,589,789 |
| II. Available investment subsidies | 322,017,380.32 | 240,332 |
| | **1,914,516,590.72** | **1,830,120** |
| **C. Provisions** | | |
| I. Provision for severance payments | 45,316,000.00 | 46,897 |
| II. Other provisions | 145,138,562.59 | 181,025 |
| | **190,454,562.59** | **227,921** |
| **D. Liabilities** | | |
| I. Liabilities to banks | 0.00 | 95,013 |
| *of which < 1 year* | *0.00* | *95,013* |
| *of which > 1 year* | *0.00* | *0* |
| II. Advance payments received | 1,706,183.73 | 2,039 |
| *of which < 1 year* | *357,770.37* | *1,349* |
| *of which > 1 year* | *1,348,413.36* | *690* |
| III. Accounts payable — trade | 64,493,219.18 | 6,050 |
| *of which < 1 year* | *64,493,219.18* | *6,050* |
| *of which > 1 year* | *0.00* | *0* |
| IV. Liabilities to affiliated companies | 3,912,422.68 | 4 |
| *of which < 1 year* | *3,912,422.68* | *4* |
| *of which > 1 year* | *0.00* | *0* |
| V. Other liabilities | 3,428,771.12 | 27,826 |
| *of which, arising from social security* | *47,543.40* | *203* |
| *of which < 1 year* | *3,428,771.12* | *27,826* |
| *of which > 1 year* | *0.00* | *0* |
| | **73,540,596.71** | **130,932** |
| of which < 1 year | *72,192,183.35* | *130,242* |
| of which > 1 year | *1,348,413.36* | *690* |
| **E. Deferred income** | **464,597.29** | **320** |
| | **2,158,551,934.72** | **2,141,160** |

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE BUSINESS YEAR 2021

| | 12.31.2021 EUR | 12.31.2020 TEUR |
|---|---|---|
| **1. Revenues** | | |
| *a) Revenue from operating activities* | *737,464,423.47* | *666,045* |
| *b) Reimbursed operating expenses* | *273,246,628.01* | *232,099* |
| *c) Contributions to the additional clinical expenses* | *36,363,636.36* | *36,364* |
| | 1,047,074,687.84 | 934,507 |
| **2. Change in services not yet chargeable** | 4,110,211.01 | -2,754 |
| **3. Other operating income** | | |
| *a) Income from the disposal of fixed assets* | *5,552.35* | *12* |
| *b) Income from the release of provisions* | *6,134,055.64* | *234* |
| *c) Income from the release of investment subsidies* | *108,312,645.96* | *113,161* |
| *d) Income from the reimbursement of expenditures for pensions paid* | *78,891,929.63* | *73,298* |
| *e) Other* | *135,345,890.16* | *129,601* |
| | 328,690,073.74 | 316,307 |
| **4. Cost of materials and outside services** | | |
| *a) Cost of materials* | *269,413,691.58* | *248,343* |
| *b) Cost of outside services* | *35,375,859.03* | *34,763* |
| | -304,789,550.61 | -283,106 |
| **5. Human resources expenses** | | |
| a) Wages | 41,305,760.55 | 42,087 |
| b) Salaries | 260,024,017.80 | 250,307 |
| c) Social expenses | 147,540,861.09 | 139,609 |
| *of which expenses for pensions* | *81,266,089.02* | *75,567* |
| *aa) expenses for severance payments and payments to the employee welfare fund* | *4,516,636.17* | *5,626* |
| *bb) expenses for mandatory social security contributions and other mandatory contributions depending on compensation* | *61,758,135.90* | *58,416* |
| | -448,870,639.44 | -432,003 |
| **6. Depreciation of intangible and tangible assets** | -113,191,875.76 | -108,469 |
| **7. Other operating expenses** | | |
| a) Taxes, other than income taxes | *108,548,588.29* | *97,431* |
| b) Other | *376,680,653.22* | *356,634* |
| | -485,229,241.51 | -454,065 |
| **8. Earnings before interest and tax** (subtotal) | **27,793,665.27** | ***-29,583*** |

| | 12.31.2021 EUR | 12.31.2020 TEUR |
|---|---|---|
| **9. Other interest and similar income** | 218.26 | *1* |
| **10. Interest and similar expenditure** | 85,965.50 | *0* |
| **11. Financial result** (sub-total of items 9 and 10) | **-85,747.24** | **1** |
| **12. Surplus for the year/shortfall** *(subtotal)* | ***27,707,918.03*** | ***-29,582*** |
| **13. Loss carried forward from previous year** | -74,432,169.16 | *-44,850* |
| **14. Accumulated loss** (total) | **-46,724,251.13** | **-74,432** |

**Imprint:** Vienna Healthcare Group — University Hospital Vienna,
1090 Vienna, Währinger Gürtel 18—20, responsible for contents: University Hospital Vienna;
Cover photo: University Hospital Vienna/Thomas Mayer-Egerer;
Graphic design: stadt wien marketing gmbh; Printing: Print Alliance HAV Produktions GmbH, 2540 Bad Vöslau;
Printed on ecological paper according to the sample folder "ÖkoKauf Wien".