

Statistics on Inpatient Diseases 2022

Almost 1,4 million inpatient admissions were made during 2022. Slightly over a million of them were caused by disease. From a longer perspective, the number of patients in inpatient care has decreased. According to ICD-10-SE, the most common chapter among patients in inpatient care is cardiovascular disease.

What is inpatient care?

Inpatient care is the care of patients whose condition requires admission to a hospital. This means that the patient is admitted to a hospital and a hospital bed is made available to the patient. This is called a care event in inpatient care. These statistics includes care events that have been terminated during the year and where the patient has been discharged.

Disease diagnoses and symptom diagnoses

The main diagnosis refers to the condition that was the reason for the care event. Inpatient diagnoses can be divided into three main groups: *diseases* (chapter 1–14 and 16–18 in ICD-10-SE), *injuries and poisoning* (chapter 19 in ICD-10-SE) and *pregnancy and childbirth* (chapter 15 in ICD-10-SE). These statistics contain only care events included in the group *diseases*. For some patients in this group it is not possible to diagnose the patient. The patient's condition has then been described with a symptom diagnosis (chapter 18). In the current ICD-10-SE version, patients having **covid-19** as main diagnosis are categorized into chapter 22 (*codes for special purposes*). In these official statistics, this chapter is not categorized into the group *diseases*.

Fewer patients in inpatient care

During 2022, a total of 1,379,000 inpatient admissions were made. Most of them, 1,036,000, were caused by disease. The disease admissions were evenly distributed between men and women, 51 per cent and 49 per cent respectively. Admissions due to injuries or poisoning and pregnancy or childbirth were less, 141,000 and 123,000 respectively. Since some patients were cared for several times the total number of patients, 827,000, were less than the number of admissions.

Between 2012 and 2022, the number of people hospitalised has decreased by 115,000 (12 per cent). It concerns all disease chapters except *certain conditions originating in the perinatal period*. The decrease has been constant apart from the temporary increase between 2020 and 2021. *Symptom diagnoses* (for

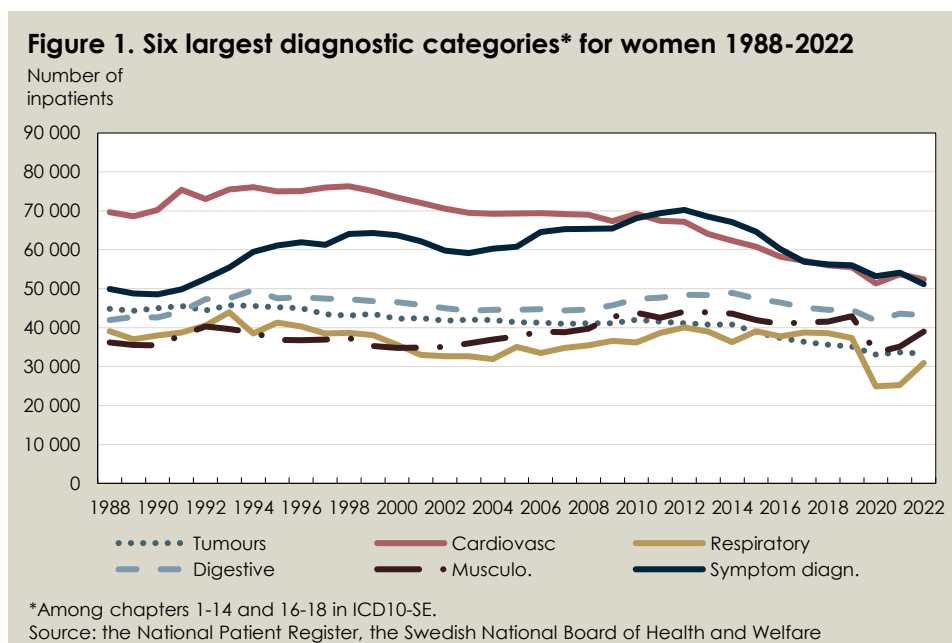
example, chest and abdominal pain) has decreased the most (29,000 patients), followed by *cardiovascular diseases* (27,000 patients), see figure 1 and 2.

In a shorter-time perspective, the number of patients in some disease chapters have increased a lot compared to 2021. For example, patients receiving in-patient care having *respiratory diseases* or *diseases of the musculoskeletal system* increased by 11,000 and 7,000 patients respectively. Since the number of patients receiving in-patient care for any of these two disease chapters decreased greatly during the COVID-19 pandemic, the current levels are still significantly lower than before the pandemic despite the recent increase.

Patients in inpatient care for COVID-19 as main diagnosis are not categorised into any of the disease chapters (according to ICD-10-SE) presented in these official statistics. In 2022, 23,000 patients received in-patient care having COVID-19 as the main diagnosis, which is less than the number in 2021, 32,000.

Cardiovascular diseases are common for both men and women

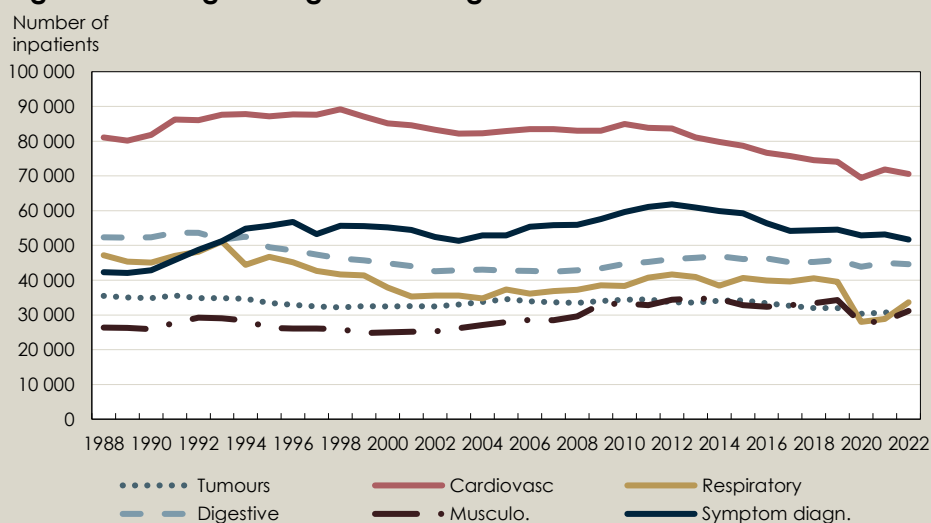
The six most common disease chapters were the same among men and women in 2022, see Figure 1 and 2. *Cardiovascular diseases* and *symptom diseases* are still the most common causes for hospitalisation among women, 52,000 and 51,000 respectively. Other common diagnostic groups for women were *diseases of the digestive system*, *diseases of the musculoskeletal system*, *tumours* and *respiratory diseases* having between 31,000 and 43,000 female patients in each group.



Despite the decreasing number of patients in inpatient care for *cardiovascular diseases* since 2010, it was still the most common disease chapter in 2022,

71,000 patients. The number of patients receiving in-patient care for *symptom diagnoses* were 52,000, while 45,000 had a main diagnosis in the disease chapter *diseases of the digestive system*. Other common disease chapters among men were *respiratory diseases*, *diseases of the musculoskeletal system* and *tumours* having between 31,000 and 34,000 in each group.

Figure 2. Six largest diagnostic categories* for men 1988-2022



*Among chapters 1-14 and 16-18 in ICD10-SE.

Source: the National Patient Register, the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare

Diagnoses differ between age groups

In the age group small children 0–4 years old, new-borns were most often in inpatient care, diagnosed with *certain conditions originating in the perinatal period* (disorders and injuries that have their origin at the time around birth). Besides that, the most common reason for hospitalisation among small children were *respiratory diseases*. Many children in this group are treated for acute upper and lower respiratory infections. For children aged 5–14, *symptom diagnoses* were most frequent. *Mental and behavioural disorders* were the most common reason for inpatient care between the ages 15 and 44. *Diseases of the digestive system* were the most common reason for inpatient care between the ages 45 and 54. For patients older than 55 years, *cardiovascular diseases* were the most common reason for inpatient care.

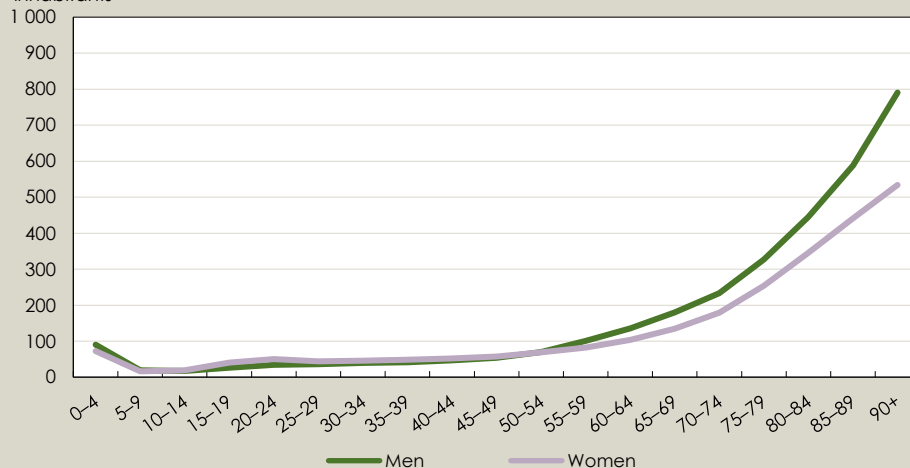
Many elderlies among the hospitalised

The need for inpatient care differs between age groups. Apart from the youngest age group, 0–4 years, children (aged 5–14 years) have the lowest number of hospitalisations per 1,000 inhabitants. In 2022, less than twenty inpatient admissions per 1,000 children aged 5–14 due to disease took place. The proportion then increases with increasing age, which means that the oldest age group has the highest proportion of hospitalisations in the population. Women has a higher

proportion of hospitalisation than men in the age span 10–49 years while men 50 years and older has a higher proportion of hospitalisations.

Figure 3. Age distribution of hospitalisations* per 1,000 inhabitants 2022

Number per 1,000 inhabitants



*Among chapters 1-14 and 16-18 in ICD10-SE.

Source: the National Patient Register, the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare

More information

You can find more tables, charts and other information in the Excel file:

www.socialstyrelsen.se/en/statistics-and-data/statistics/

For those who want to conduct their own searches in the statistics data-

base: https://sdb.socialstyrelsen.se/if_par/val.aspx

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