

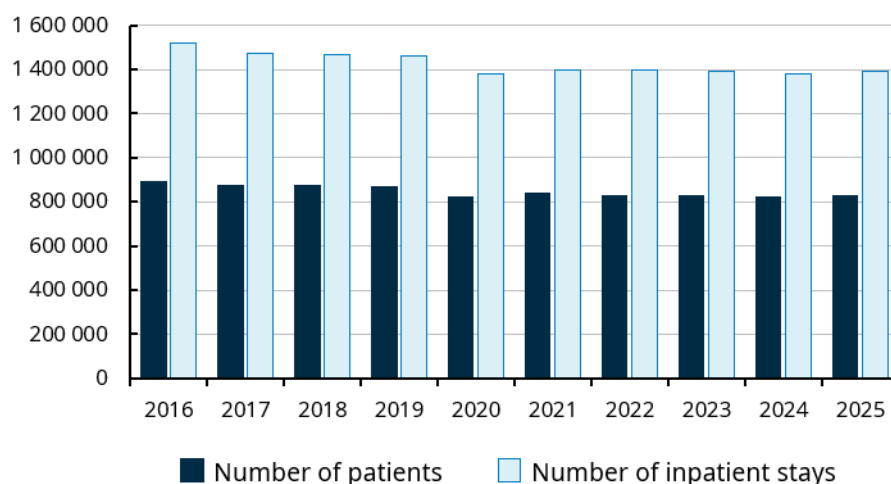
Statistics on diseases treated in inpatient care 2025

Almost 1.4 million inpatient admissions were recorded in 2025, slightly over a million of them were caused by disease. The number of patients receiving inpatient care increased compared to 2024. Cardiovascular diseases were the most common disease chapter among men, while symptom diagnoses were the most common among women.

More patients and inpatient stays in 2025

In 2025, a total of 1,390,000 inpatient admissions were made. Most of them, 1,075,000, were caused by disease. Men accounted for 52 percent of the admissions and women for 48 percent. Admissions due to injuries or poisoning and those related to pregnancy or childbirth amounted to approximately 144,000 and 114,000 inpatient stays, respectively. A total of 830,000 patients received inpatient care.

Figure 1. Number of patients and number of inpatient stays, 2016–2025



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

Between 2016 and 2025, the number of patients receiving inpatient care decreased by 61,000, corresponding to 8 percent. The decrease was seen in all disease chapters except *Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period* and *Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue*, which increased by approximately 2,000 and 9,000 patients, respectively (corresponding to 15 percent and 12 percent). In terms of the number of patients, the largest decrease was in *Diseases of the circulatory system*, with

15,000 fewer patients, followed by *symptom diagnoses* (for example, chest and abdominal pain), with 10,000 fewer patients between 2016 and 2025.

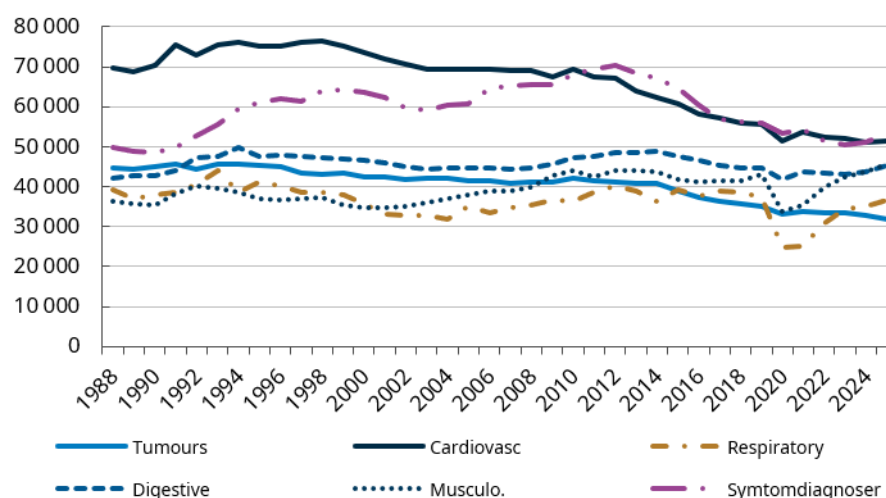
In a short-term perspective, the number of patients in all disease chapters has remained relatively unchanged compared with 2024. The largest increase was in *Diseases of the eye and adnexa*, at 5 percent, while the largest decrease was in *Certain infectious and parasitic diseases*, at 3 percent.

Cardiovascular diseases are common for both men and women

Symptom diagnoses (for example, chest and abdominal pain) and *cardiovascular diseases* remained the two most common disease chapters among women receiving inpatient care. In 2025, 53,000 women received inpatient care for *symptom diagnoses* and 51,000 for *Diseases of the circulatory system*. Other common disease chapters were *Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue*, with 46,000 patients, *Diseases of the digestive system*, with 45,000, *Diseases of the respiratory system*, with 37,000, and *Tumours*, with 32,000 patients.

Figure 2A. Six largest diagnostic categories* for women 1988–2025

Number of patients



Source: the National Patient Register

The Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare

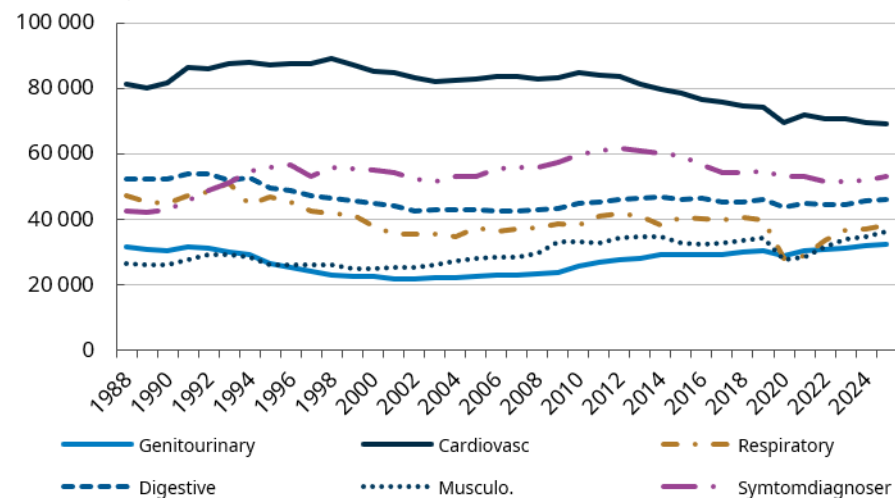
*Among chapters 1-14 and 16-18 in ICD10-SE

Although the number of men receiving inpatient care for *Diseases of the circulatory system* has decreased by 10 percent since 2016, it remained the most common disease chapter in 2025, with 69,000 patients. The number of patients in the disease chapters *symptom diagnoses* and *Diseases of the digestive system* was 53,000 and 46,000, respectively. Other common disease chapters among men were *Diseases of the respiratory system*, with 38,000 patients, *Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective*

tissue, with 36,000, and *Diseases of the genitourinary system*, with 32,000 patients

Figure 2B. Six largest diagnostic categories* for men 1988–2025

Number of patients



Source: the National Patient Register

The Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare

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

It is more common for people in areas with major socioeconomic challenges to require inpatient care

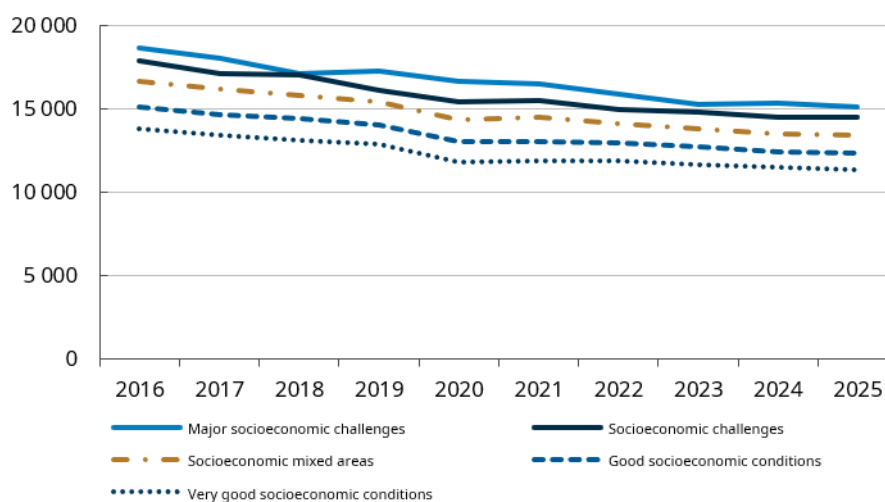
The number of inpatient care cases, in relation to the population, was higher in areas with socioeconomic challenges compared to areas with better socioeconomic conditions. The lowest number of admissions was in areas with very good socioeconomic conditions. In 2025, the number of inpatient stays was approximately 15,000 per 100,000 inhabitants in areas with major socioeconomic challenges, compared with 11,000 per 100,000 inhabitants in areas with very good socioeconomic conditions. The numbers were slightly lower than in 2024 in both types of areas. The figures are age-standardised, meaning that they are adjusted for differences in the age structure of the population between different groups. The number of inpatient stays per 100,000 inhabitants has decreased in all types of areas since 2016. The difference between areas with major socioeconomic challenges and areas with very good socioeconomic conditions has also decreased, from approximately 5,000 inpatient stays per 100,000 inhabitants in 2016 to approximately 4,000 in 2025.

Regional statistical areas and area type

Area types are a measure of socioeconomic conditions in RegSo, regional statistical areas. RegSo divides Sweden into 3,363 areas that adhere to county and municipal boundaries, and these data are updated annually based on the population as of December 31. The measure is based on an index that includes the proportion of people with a low economic standard, the proportion of people with pre-secondary education, and the proportion receiving financial assistance and/or that are long-term unemployed. There are a total of five area types, ranging from areas with major socioeconomic challenges to areas with very good socioeconomic conditions.

Figure 3. Number of inpatient stays per area type, 2015–2025

Age-standardized number of inpatient stays per 100,000 inhabitants, aged 1 year or older



Source: The National Patient Register, The Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare, Statistics Sweden

In 2025, the disease chapters showing the largest percentage differences between socioeconomic areas were *mental and behavioural disorders* and *endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases*. The age-standardized number of patients per 100,000 inhabitants for these diagnoses was 48 percent and 47 percent lower, respectively, in areas with very good socioeconomic conditions compared with areas with major socioeconomic challenges. For *Diseases of the circulatory system*, the number was also 23 percent lower in areas with very good socioeconomic conditions.

For *diseases of the musculoskeletal system*, however, the age-standardized number of patients per 100,000 inhabitants was 24 percent higher in areas with very good socioeconomic conditions compared with areas with major socioeconomic challenges. For *tumours* and *diseases of the nervous system*, there was almost no difference between the areas.

Differences in diagnosis patterns between age groups

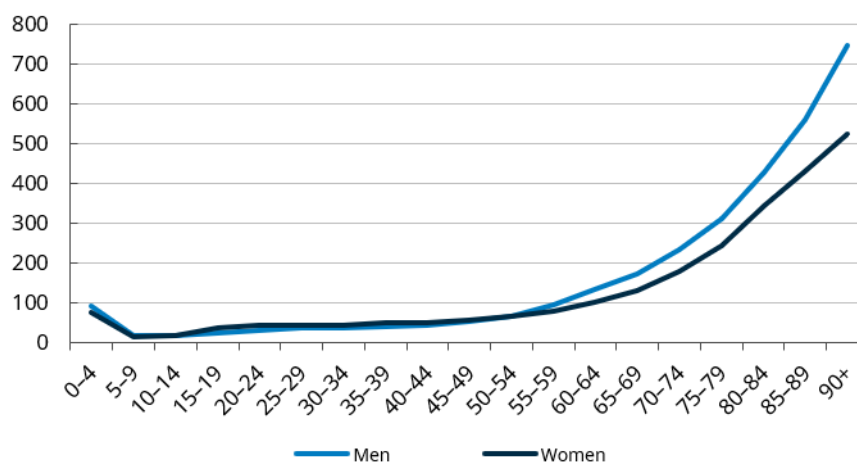
Among young children aged 0–4 years, it was mainly newborns who received hospital care. This was due to *Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period* (diseases and injuries originating around the time of birth). Among children aged 5–14 years, *symptom diagnoses* were the most common diagnosis chapter, followed by *Diseases of the respiratory system*. Among those aged 15–44 years, *Mental and behavioural disorders* were the most common. Among people aged 45–64 years, *Diseases of the digestive system* were the most common, closely followed by *Diseases of the circulatory system*. From the age of 65, *Diseases of the circulatory system* were the most common diagnosis chapter.

Many older people among those admitted

Inpatient care due to disease varies by age. Except for the youngest age group, 0–4 years, children aged 5–14 years had the lowest number of inpatient stays per 1,000 inhabitants. In these age groups, the number of inpatient stays was around 20 per 1,000 inhabitants in 2025. The number of inpatient stays per 1,000 inhabitants then increased with age and was highest in the oldest age group. Between the ages of 10 and 49, the number of inpatient stays per 1,000 inhabitants was higher among women than among men. Among people aged 50 years and older, the number was instead higher among men than among women.

Figure 4. Age distribution of the number of inpatient stays* per 1,000 inhabitants, 2025

Number per 1000 inhabitants



Source: the National Patient Register
The Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare
*Among chapters 1-14 and 16-18 in ICD10-SE

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.

More information

You can find more tables, graphs and information here:

<https://www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistik-och-data/statistik/alla-statistikamnen/sjukdomar-och-symtom/>

If you want to use our statistical database:

https://sdb.socialstyrelsen.se/if_par/val_eng.aspx

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