

# Statistics on hospitalisations due to injuries and poisonings in 2015

**In 2015, approximately 150,000 people were admitted to hospital as a result of injury. This represents almost 17 percent of all the people who were admitted to hospital. Of these 150,000 people, approximately 101,000 received treatment due to accidents, 38,000 due to complications of medical and surgical care, 7,100 due to self-harm and 1,800 due to violence.**

## Two in three accidents are falls

As in previous years, falls are by far the most common cause of injury resulting in admission to hospital. Falls comprise two-thirds of all accidents, which corresponds to approximately 71,000 people – 41,000 women and 30,000 men. When the rise in population is taken into consideration, the occurrence of falls has actually declined somewhat since the beginning of the 2000s. Falls are the dominant factor among the elderly and, in 2015, almost 7 in 10 who had fallen were aged 65 years or above. This group accounted for 77 percent among women and for 59 percent among men. More than 8 percent of everyone aged 85 years or above were, at some point during 2015, admitted to hospital because of a fall.

## Reduction of car accidents

In 2015, almost 8,900 people were admitted to hospital as a result of a road traffic accident. Since the beginning of the 2000s, these accidents have decreased by approximately one third, and this reduction has primarily occurred among women and men aged between 15 and 44. A very large proportion of this is due to a reduction in the number of patients treated as a result of a car accident. On the other hand, there was an increase in the proportion of bicycle accidents and, in 2015, 900 more people were treated after a bicycle accident than a car accident.

## 321 admissions for dog bites or attacks

There is a great variety of accidents that can result in admission to hospital. Below are a few examples for 2015.

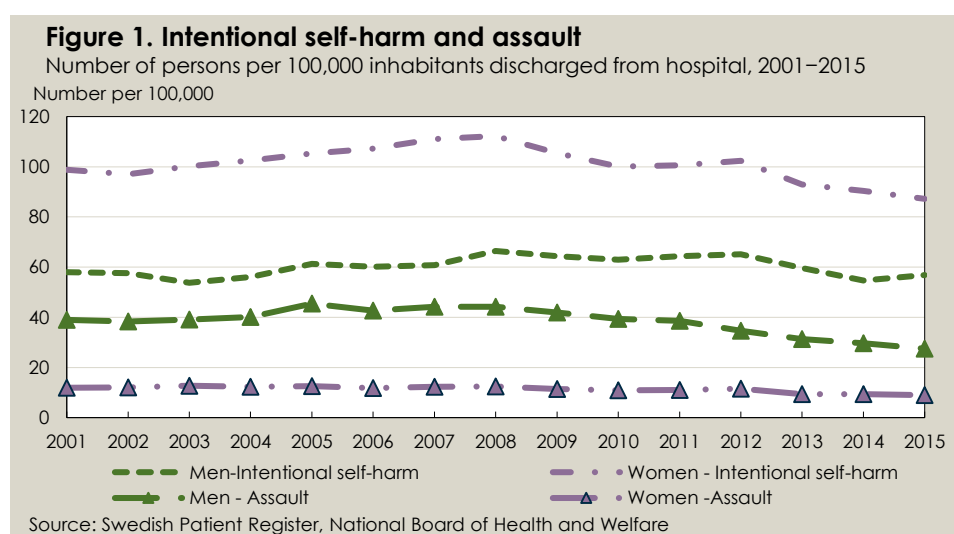
**Table 1. Examples of accidents that resulted in admission to hospital, 2015**

Injury event	Women	Men	Total
Bitten or struck by dog	199	122	321
Contact with hornets, wasps and bees	79	120	199
Striking against or bumped into by another person	155	556	711
Exposure to excessive natural heat	8	12	20
Exposure to excessive natural cold	28	69	97

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

## Fewer violence-related hospital admissions

In 2015, approximately 1,800 people were admitted to hospital as a result of being assaulted. Taking the increase in population into account, the number of people treated for violence-related injuries has decreased by approximately 30 percent during the past 10 years. The greatest reduction is among young men aged 15-24. Within this group, the number of instances of hospital treatment due to violence has almost halved during this period. However, it is also within this group that violence-related injuries are most common.



In 2015, approximately 7,100 people received hospital treatment for intentional self-harm, and it is primarily young women aged 15-24 who are treated for this type of injury. During recent years, however, there has been a certain reduction in the number of women treated, whilst the number of men treated due to self-harm has remained at broadly the same level throughout the whole of the period 2001-2015.

## Fewer instances among the well-educated

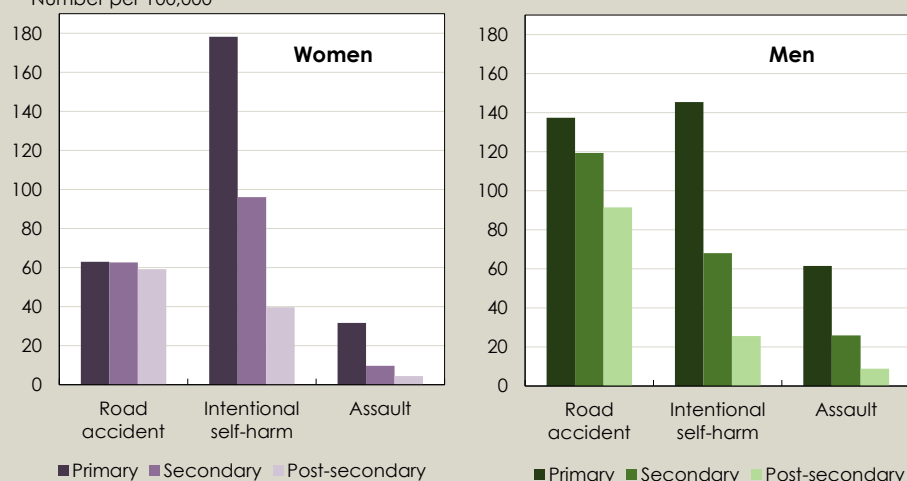
It is more common for people who are less well-educated to be admitted to hospital as a result of an injury. This is particularly the case regarding intentional injuries –i.e. those resulting from violence or self-harm. For the age group 30-79, it is approximately five times more common that those with only a primary school education receive hospital treatment because of self-harm than those with a post-secondary education. In the case of being assaulted, it is approximately seven times more common. The differences are not as large when it comes to accidents. In the case of road traffic accidents, women with different levels of education broadly have the same amount of accidents. Among men, it

is less common for those with a higher level of education to be treated after a road traffic accident.

**Figure 2. Injury events by educational level and sex, 30–79 years**

Number of persons per 100,000 inhabitants discharged from hospital 2015, age standardised

Number per 100,000



Source: Swedish Patient Register,

National Board of Health and Welfare and the Swedish Register of Education, Statistics Sweden

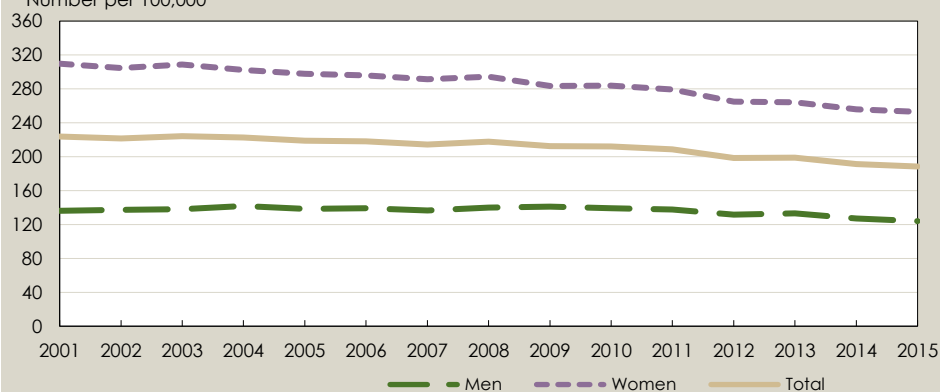
## Femur fractures are most common

Of those people admitted to hospital as a result of injury, femoral fracture is the most common main diagnosis. In 2015, almost 18,600 people received hospital treatment for femoral fractures.

**Figure 3. Femur fracture as main diagnosis, by sex**

Number of persons per 100,000 inhabitants discharged from hospital, 2001–2015

Number per 100,000



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

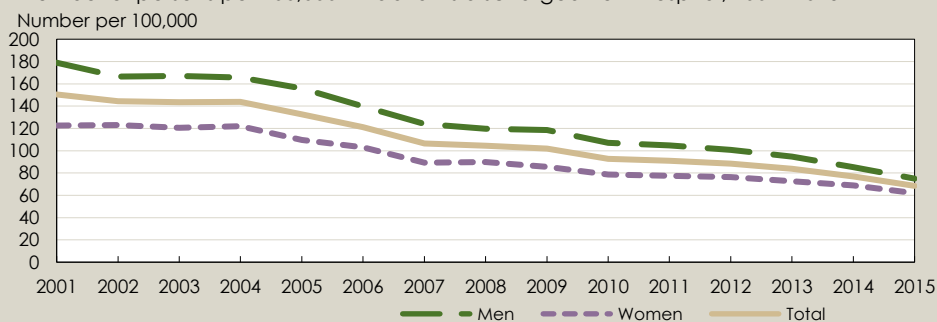
Relative to the population, the number of both men and women treated for femoral fractures has decreased somewhat during the 2000s. The greatest reduction has occurred among women.

## Large reduction in admissions due to concussion

In 2015, approximately 6,700 people were admitted to hospital with a main diagnosis of concussion. At the beginning of the 2000s, however, the number was twice as large. A large part of this reduction is due to the fact that concussion is increasingly being treated by means of outpatient care.

**Figure 4. Concussion as main diagnosis, by sex**

Number of persons per 100,000 inhabitants discharged from hospital, 2001–2015



### Complications arising from medical care or surgery

In 2015, almost 38,000 people received hospital treatment for complications. This increased during the 2000s (presumably due to an increased propensity to report instances), although a slight reduction has been identified during recent years. Because it includes so-called 'expected' complications and adverse effects of pharmaceuticals, it is not suitable to use this group as a measure of care-related injuries. Find out more about patient safety and care-related injuries:

The National Board of Health and Welfare – Patient Safety (in Swedish):  
The Health and Social Care Inspectorate (IVO)

### More information

You will find more tables, diagrams and other information in the Excel file: [www.socialstyrelsen.se/publikationer/2017/2017-3-6](http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/publikationer/2017/2017-3-6)

For those who want to perform their own searches of the database statistics (in Swedish):

<http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistik/statistikdatabas/yttreorsakertillskad>  
 orochsforgiftningar

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