

Statistics on inpatient diseases 2016

In 2016, the number of inpatient cases decreased by approximately 50,000 care cases. In 2016, approximately 1,494,000 inpatient cases were reported to the patient register with a main diagnosis, distributed among approximately 880,000 patients. The corresponding number in inpatient care in 2015 was approximately 1,544,000 care cases distributed among approximately 902,000 patients.

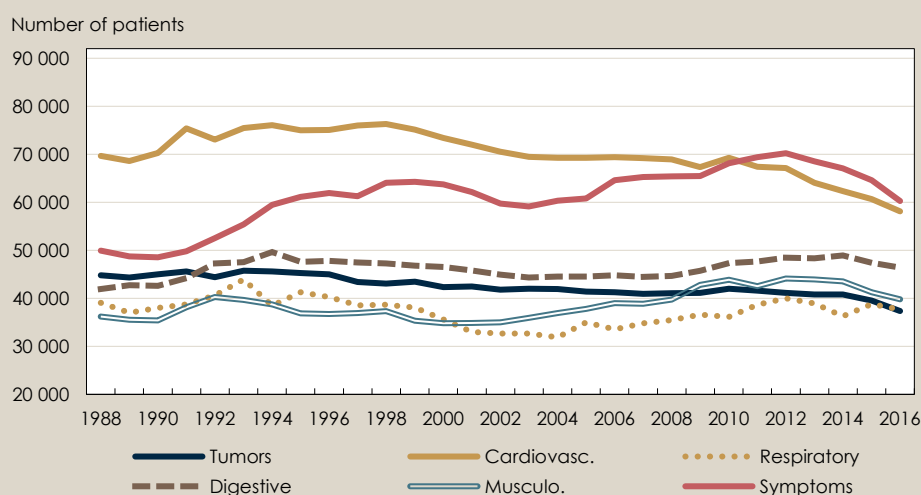
Similar diagnosis patterns but different occurrence between the sexes

Inpatient diagnoses can be divided into three groups: *diseases* (approximately 1,203,000 care cases), *injuries and poisoning* (about 148,000 care cases) and *pregnancy and childbirth* (approximately 145,000 care cases). In the group of diseases, men accounted for 51 percent of the care cases and women for 49 percent.

Symptoms still most common among women

Symptoms (for example, chest and abdominal pain) and cardiovascular disease dominates statistics for women who received inpatient care, about 60,200 and 58,100 female patients were reported in each group in 2016. Diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the musculoskeletal system, respiratory diseases and tumors are other common disease groups. These groups were also the most common in 2015.

Figure 1. Main diagnostics categories for women 1998–2016



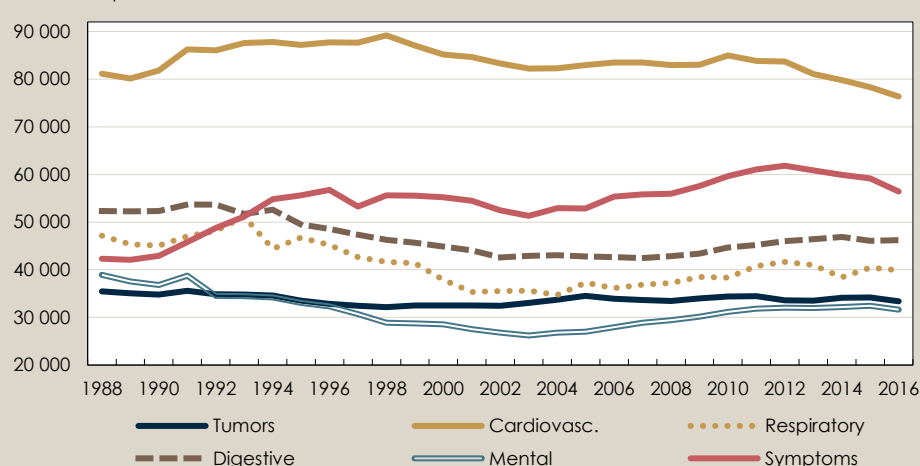
Source: Swedish Patient Register, National Board of Health and Welfare
*Chapter 1-14, 16-18 in ICD10-SE.

Cardiovascular disease most commonly among men

In men, cardiovascular disease is still the most common reason for inpatient care. More than 76,300 men received inpatient care for the disease in 2016. Thereafter, symptoms, diseases of the digestive system, respiratory diseases, tumors and mental disorders followed. Unlike women, there are approximately equal numbers of patients with mental disorders as patients with diseases of the musculoskeletal system. In women, there were 39 percent more patients with diseases of the musculoskeletal system than with mental disorders in 2016.

Figur 2. Main diagnostics categories* for men 1998–2016

Number of patients



Source: Swedish Patient Register, National Board of Health and Welfare
*Chapter 1-14, 16-18 in ICD10-SE.

Osteoarthritis – more common among women

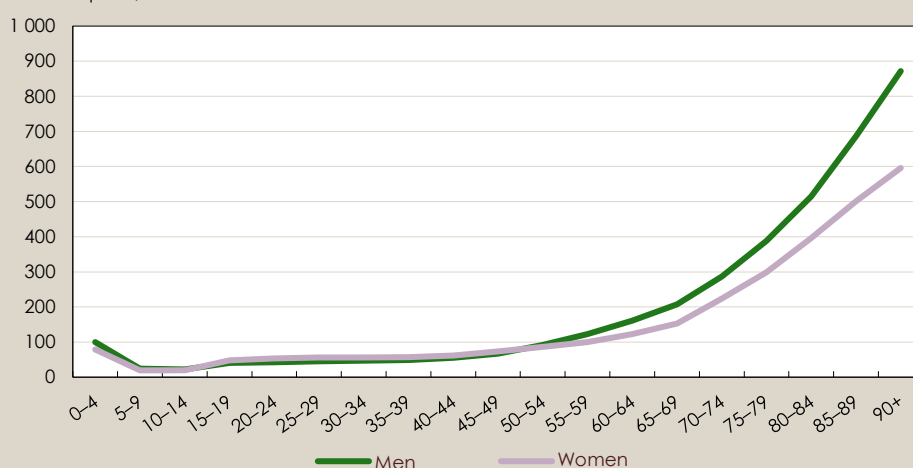
The most common diagnosis categories, with regard to the number of patients in 2016 among cardiovascular diseases, were atrial fibrillation, closely followed by heart failure. Women treated for symptoms were cared mainly for pains in the abdomen and pelvis while the men mainly had pains in throat and chest. Among patients admitted for diseases of the digestive system, gallstone disease was most common for women and acute appendicitis for men. In the category respiratory diseases, it was primarily patients received inpatient care for pneumonia. In the musculoskeletal system, hip arthritis was most common, followed by knee arthritis. In these two categories, there were 35 percent more female patients than male patients. Among the tumor diseases, most women were breast cancer patients and most male patients had prostate cancer. For mental disorders, mental disorders caused by alcohol were the largest diagnosis category, with more than 9,600 male patients and more than 4,200 female patients.

Older people as well as the youngest are cared for most often

Inpatient care occurs to varying degrees depending on age. The most common age groups to receive inpatient care is the oldest age groups, followed by the youngest age group. After the age range of 0 to 4 years, the number of care cases per inhabitant decreases. Patients in the age groups 5–9 years and 10–14 years had about the same number of care cases per inhabitant in 2016, and then the numbers increased steadily with increasing age. For the age groups 0–4 and 5–9 years, there were more relative care cases among boys than girls. For the age range 15–19 through 45–49 years, there were instead more care cases per inhabitant among women than among men. From the age range 50–54 years of age, there was again more relative care cases among men in each age range.

Figur 3. Age distribution of disease cases per 1,000 inhabitants* 2016

Number per 1,000



Source: Swedish Patient Register, National Board of Health and Welfare
*Chapter 1-14, 16-18 in ICD10-SE.

More information

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

<http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/publications2017/2017-9-6>

For those who want to conduct their own searches in the statistics database:

<http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistik/statistikdatabas/diagnoserislutenvard>

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