

Statistics on Inpatient Diseases 2017

In 2017 approximately 1,440,000 inpatient cases were reported to the national patient register, a decrease of almost 56,000 cases since 2016. The corresponding number of patients was approximately 860,000 and the most common reason for inpatient care was cardiovascular disease.

Similar diagnosis patterns but different occurrence between the sexes

Inpatient diagnoses can be divided into three main groups: *diseases* (approximately 1,157,000 care cases), *injuries and poisoning* (about 143,000 care cases) and *pregnancy and childbirth* (approximately 139,000 care cases). In the group of diseases, men accounted for 51 percent of the care cases and women for 49 percent.

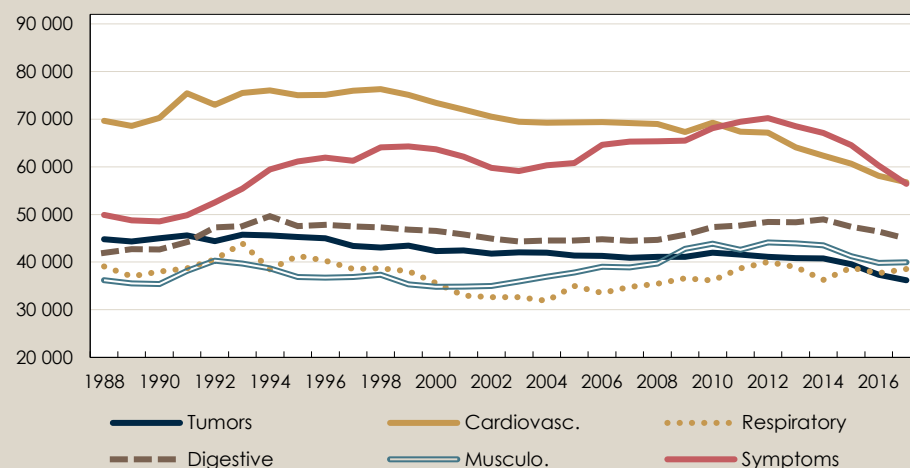
Cardiovascular diseases most common

The most common diagnoses, among both men and women, in inpatient care 2017 were cardiovascular diseases, with about 75,100 male inpatients and 56,700 female inpatients.

Symptoms (for example, chest and abdominal pain) was the second most common reason for inpatient care among women with about 56,400 female inpatients in 2017. In 2016, symptoms was the most common diagnosis-group for inpatient women. Diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the musculoskeletal system, respiratory diseases and tumors were other common disease groups among women, with about 40,000 to 50,000 inpatients in each group. These groups were also the most common in 2016.

Figure 1. Main diagnostics categories* for women 1988–2017

Number of patients



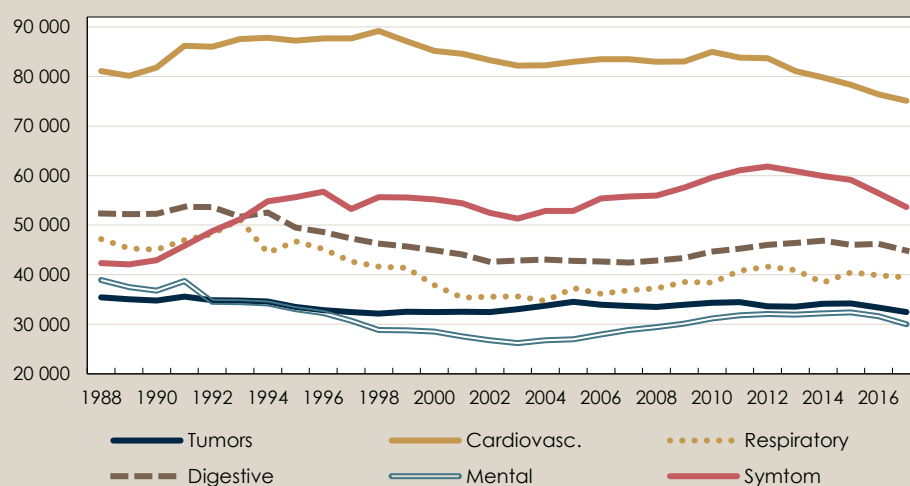
Source: the National Patient Register, Socialstyrelsen

*Chapter 1–14 and 16–18 in ICD10-SE.

Other than cardiovascular disease, symptoms, was also the most common diagnosis-group among male inpatients in 2017, corresponding to about 54 000 inpatients during the year. Diseases of the digestive system, respiratory diseases, tumours, mental disorders and diseases of the musculoskeletal system were other common reasons for inpatient care among men, with about 30,000 to 45,000 inpatients in each diagnosis-group.

Figure 2. Main diagnostics categories* for men 1988–2017

Number of patients



Source: the National Patient Register, Socialstyrelsen

*Chapter 1–14 and 16–18 in ICD10-SE.

More female inpatients with muscular diseases

The most common diagnosis-groups treated in inpatient care is thus relatively similar between men and women, however the number of patients treated within each diagnosis-group can vary to a great extent. About 10,000 more women than men, around 40,000, were for example treated for muscular diseases during 2017. Among men, there were about as many inpatients treated for muscular diseases as there were for mental disorders, with about 30,000 patients in each diagnosis-group. More men than women were hence treated for mental disorders, about 9 percent more.

Atrial fibrillation most common among women and acute myocardial infarction most common among men

The most common diagnosis-categories, with regard to the number of patients, in 2017 within cardiovascular diseases, were heart failure, closely followed by atrial fibrillation. The most common diagnosis within this category however differs between men and women, where atrial fibrillation was most common among women and acute myocardial infarction was most common among men. Despite this, almost 1,000 more men than women were treated for atrial fibrillation.

Women treated for symptoms were mainly treated for pain in the abdomen and pelvis while men mainly were treated for throat- and chest-pain. This is the same pattern as observed in 2016. Among patients admitted for diseases of the digestive system, gallstone disease was most common for women and acute appendicitis for men, this is also the same as in 2016.

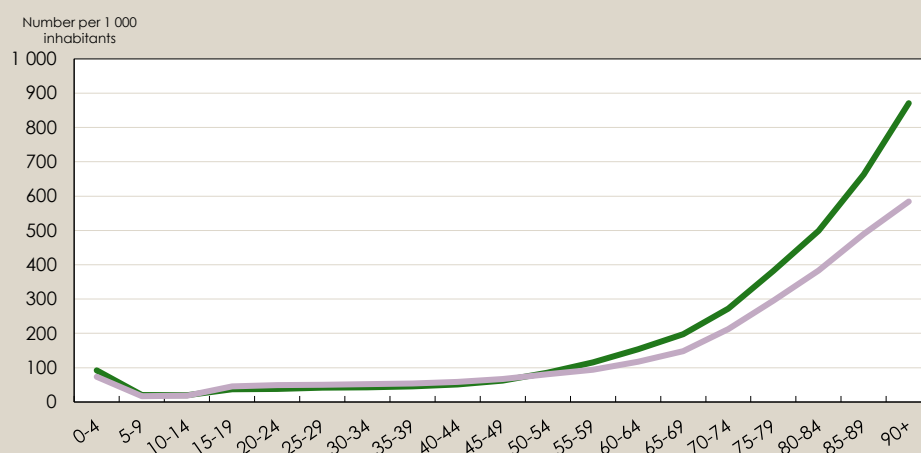
In the category respiratory diseases, patients primarily received inpatient care for pneumonia. In the musculoskeletal system, hip arthritis was most common, followed by knee arthritis. Within the arthritis-categories, there were 35 percent more female than male inpatients. Among the tumor diseases, most women were treated for breast cancer while most male patients were treated for prostate cancer. Within mental disorders, mental disorders caused by alcohol was the largest diagnosis category, with more than 8,700 male patients and almost 4,000 female patients.

Elderly as well as children were inpatients most often

Inpatient care occurs to a varying degree depending on age. When excluding inpatient care due to childbirth, 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 2017, 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.

Figure 3. Age distribution of disease cases per 1,000 inhabitants* 2017



Source: the National Patient Register, Socialstyrelsen

*Chapter 1-14 and 16-18 in ICD10-SE.

More information

You can find more tables, charts and other information in the Excel file:
<http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/publications2018/2018-9-11>

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

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

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