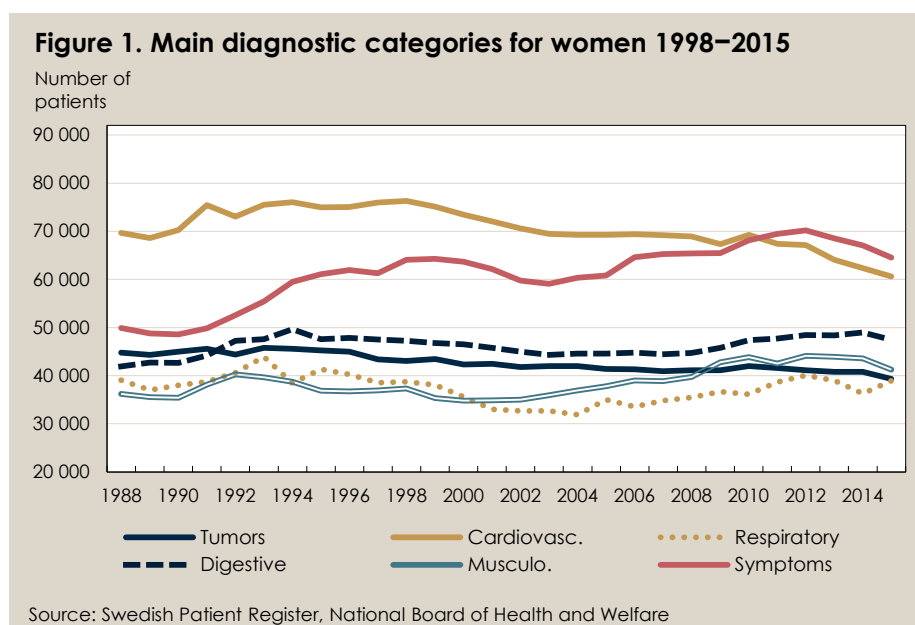


Statistics on inpatient diseases in Sweden 2015

In 2015 circa 1,559,000 inpatient cases for around 906,000 patients where disease was the principal diagnosis, were reported to the patient register. The largest individual diagnostic categories are cardiovascular diseases, symptoms and signs, and diseases of the digestive system but there are big differences between the sexes and between different age groups.

Symptoms second largest diagnostic category

Diagnoses in the patient register can be divided into three major groups; injuries and poisoning, pregnancy and childbirth, and diseases. Injury and poisoning has almost 150,000 admissions per year, pregnancy and childbirth around 130,000 admissions annually, 85 percent of which are deliveries. Injuries and poisoning, as well as pregnancy and delivery are reported in separate statistical products [1, 2]. For that reason, this publication is limited to an overview of the disease cases.



A diagnostic category is a grouping of diagnoses, such as tumor diseases or diseases of a certain organ system like the respiratory system or digestive system. At this level, the results are relatively stable over time, with only minor changes from year to year.

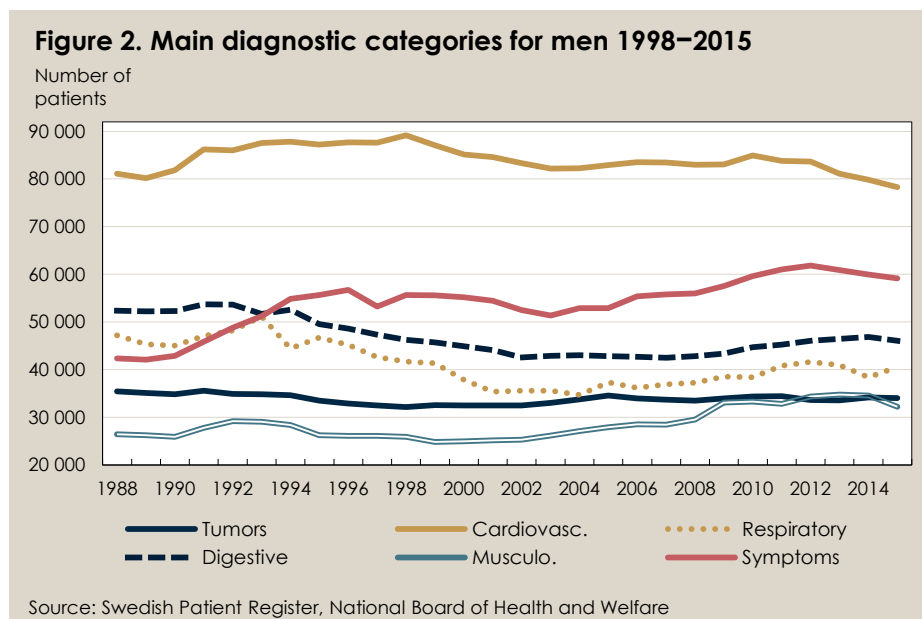
Cardiovascular disease is the largest group for men and the third largest for women but is decreasing for both sexes. The category of symptoms and signs is the largest for women and the second largest for men with an increasing trend mainly due to improved clinical coding. The most common diagnosis codes in this category are those for chest pain, abdominal pain, fainting and dizziness. Average length of stay for these admissions is usually short; the most common stay time is one day or less.

Gastrointestinal disease, mainly gallstone disease, appendicitis and volvulus, is equally common in both sexes.

Musculoskeletal disorder is the fourth largest category for women and sixth for men. For most forms of arthritis the number of women in the patient population is on average forty percent higher than the number of men.

The fourth largest category for men is respiratory diseases, while for women it is the smallest of the six diagnostic categories. However, this may change in the future as the trend for women with a diagnosis of COPD is increasing.

Both sexes have tumors in fifth place but with different distribution of cancer types. Prostate cancer and breast cancer are the most common types for men and women respectively.



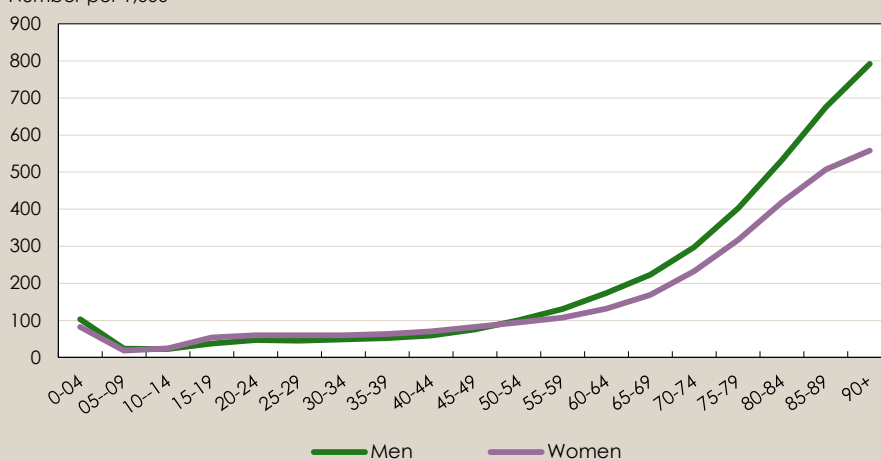
| Legend | Diagnostic category | ICD-10 |
|----------------|---|---------|
| Tumors | Chapter II Neoplasms | C00-D48 |
| Cardiovascular | Chapter IX Diseases of the circulatory system | I00-I99 |
| Respiratory | Chapter X Diseases of the respiratory system | J00-J99 |
| Digestive | Chapter XI Diseases of the digestive system | K00-K93 |
| Musculo. | Chapter XIII Diseases of the musculoskeletal system | M00-M99 |
| Symptoms | Chapter XVIII Symptoms, signs and abnormal findings | R00-R99 |

Older patients need more care

The need for care increases with age, approximately 60 percent of inpatient care for disease is for patients 65 years and older. Adjusted for population size, health care consumption for older men is three times higher than the average for the population. Health care consumption for older women is twice as high as the average.

Figure 3. Age distribution of disease cases per 1,000 inhabitants 2015

Number per 1,000



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

Congestive heart failure is the most common diagnosis code in inpatient care, 90 percent of patients are age 65 and older. Even for other common diagnoses, such as stroke, COPD and UTI, the proportion of elderly patients is between 80 and 90 percent. Children represent 60 and 70 percent of patients with asthma and chronic tonsillitis while adults, 18 to 64, account for 85 percent of admissions due to alcohol and drugs.

More information

You can find more tables, graphs and information in the following Excel-file (in Swedish, but with English list of terms):

<http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/publikationer2017/2017-2-9/>

If you want to use our statistical database (in Swedish):

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

Links

[1]

<http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistik/statistikefteramne/graviditeter%2cforlossningarochnyfodda>

[2]

<http://www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistik/statistikefteramne/skadorochforgiftningar>

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