

Statistics on Inpatient Diseases 2018

In 2018, approximately 1,447,000 inpatient cases was reported to the National Patient Register of which diseases amounted for about 1,105,000 cases, injuries and poisoning about 142,000 cases and pregnancy and childbirth about 136,000 cases. In total 871,000 patients were subject to inpatient care. In the group diseases, the most common reason for inpatient care for men was cardiovascular diseases. For women, it was about equally common with cardiovascular diseases as symptom diagnosis.

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. This statistics includes care events that has been terminated during the year and where the patient has been discharged.

Disease diagnosis and symptom diagnosis

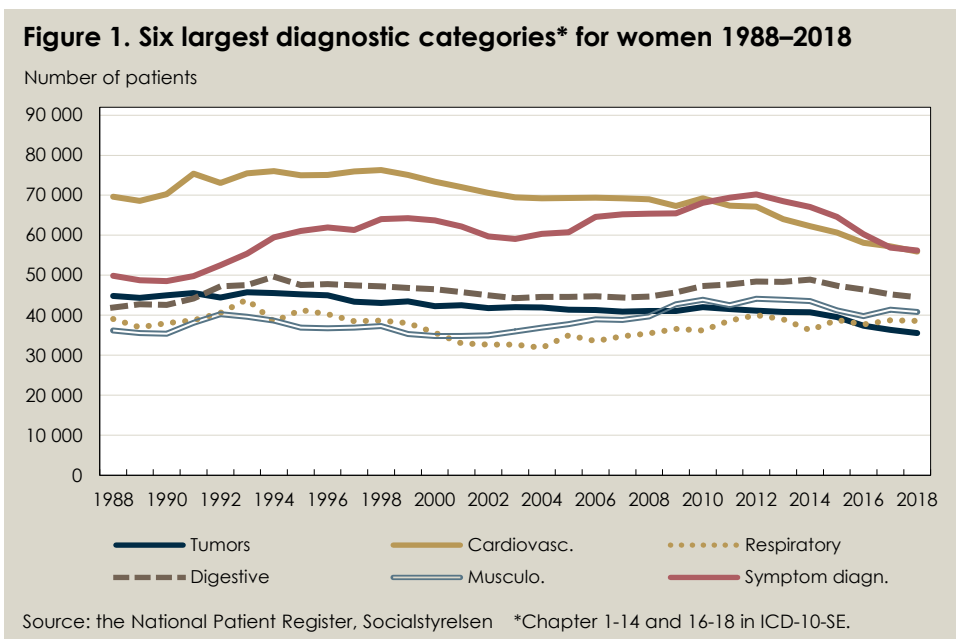
The main diagnosis refers to the condition that was the reason for the care event. Inpatient diagnoses can be divided into three main groups: *diseases* (chapter 1–14 and 16–18 in ICD-10-SE), *injuries and poisoning* (chapter 19 in ICD-10-SE) and *pregnancy and childbirth* (chapter 15 in ICD-10-SE). This statistics contains 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 describe with a symptom diagnosis.

Similar diagnosis patterns but different occurrence between the sexes

In the group of diseases, men accounted for 51 percent of the care cases and women for 49 percent.

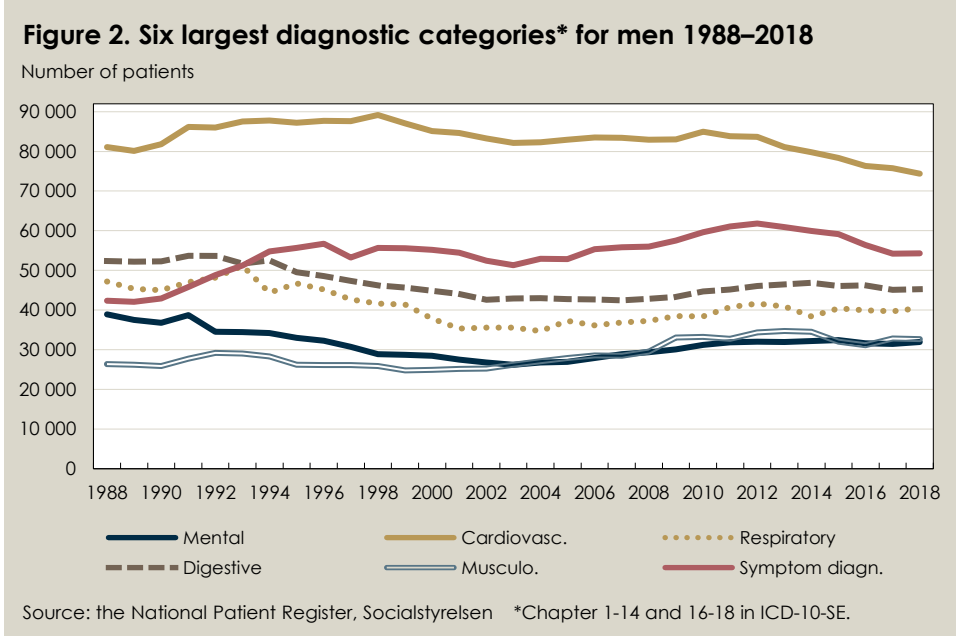
Symptom diagnosis and cardiovascular diseases most common among women

Symptom diagnosis (for example, chest and abdominal pain) and cardiovascular diseases dominates among women who received inpatient care, about 56,000 female patients in each group during 2018. Other common diagnosis groups among women are diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the musculoskeletal system, respiratory diseases and tumors with about 36,000 to 45,000 patients in each group. These groups were also the most common in 2017.



Cardiovascular diseases most common among men

After cardiovascular diseases with 74,000 patients, symptom diagnosis is the most common diagnosis category among men during 2018, with about 54,000 inpatient care patients. Diseases of the digestive system, respiratory diseases, diseases of the musculoskeletal system, mental disorders were other common reasons for inpatient care among men, with about 32,000 to 45,000 inpatients in each diagnosis group. During 2017, more men were treated for cancer than mental disorders. During 2018, roughly more men were treated for mental disorders than cancer.

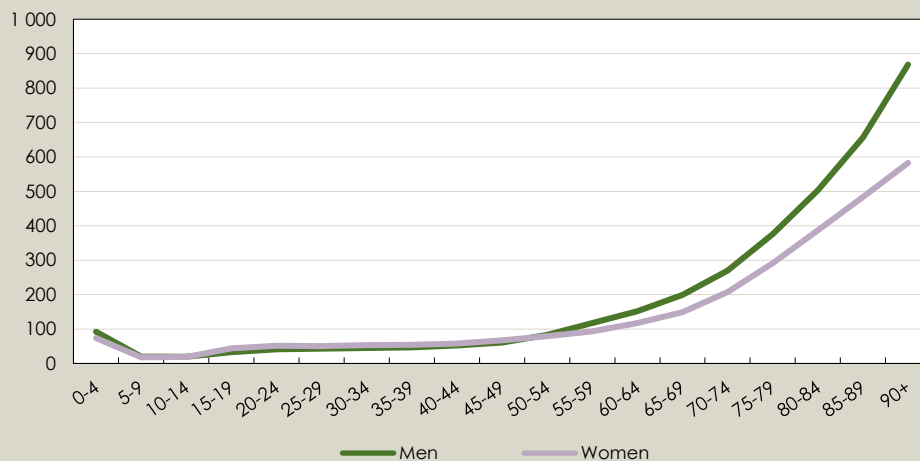


Elderly and the youngest were inpatients most often

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 age group 50–54 years and older, followed by the youngest age group 0–4 years. The least need of care has children in the age groups 5–9 years and 10–14 years. Then the numbers increases steadily with increasing age. For the age groups 0–4, 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* 2018

Number per 1,000 inhabitants



Source: the National Patient Register, Socialstyrelsen *Chapter 1-14 and 16-18 in ICD-10-SE.

Diagnosis differs between age groups

Apart from the fact that need of care differs between ages, also the diagnoses differs between age groups that are subject to inpatient care.

Respiratory diseases are the most common among small children

When certain conditions originating to the perinatal period (for example, diseases connected to weeks of gestation and fetal growth) has been excluded, the most common reason for inpatient care is respiratory diseases for children in the age group 0–4 years. The majority are treated for acute upper and lower respiratory infections. The second most common reason for inpatient care are symptom diagnoses (for example, cramps and fever) and the third most common reason for inpatient care are care for congenital malformations, deformations and chro-

mosomal abnormalities. For children in the age group 5–14 years, symptom diagnosis (for example abdominal and limb pain) is the most common reason for inpatient care.

Mental disorders is the most common reason for care among men and women 15–44 years of age

In the age group 15–44 years the most common reason for inpatient care is mental disorders. More men than women are treated for mental disorders, about 15,900 men compared to 14,200 women. Among men behavioural disorders due to the use of for example alcohol is the largest diagnosis category. Among women the most common reason are neurotic disorders, stressor related disorders och somatoform disorders (for example anxiety disorder, adjustment disorders och reactions to severe stress) and behavioural disorders due to use of for example alcohol. The second most common diagnosis categories for men in the age group 15–44 years are diseases of the digestive system (for example, disease of the intestines). For women symptom diagnosis (for example pain in the abdomen and pelvis) is the second most common reason for inpatient care.

Cardiovascular diseases most common among older

For men in the age groups 45–64 years and older and women in the age groups 65–74 years and older the most common cause of inpatient care is cardiovascular disease. The men who were treated for cardiovascular disease were mostly treated for acute myocardial infarction, heart failure and atrial fibrillation. While women were treated for heart failure, atrial fibrillation and brain infarction. For women in the age group 45–64 years symptom diagnosis are the most common cause of treatment. These were for example cared for pain in trachea, thorax, abdomen and pelvis as well as vertigo and dizziness.

More information

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

www.socialstyrelsen.se/en/statistics-and-data/statistics/

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

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

Kontakt

Kristina Klerdal (Statistical issues)

Telefon: 075-247 30 00

E-post: patientregistret@socialstyrelsen.se

Magdalena Fresk (expert)

Telefon: 075-247 30 00

magdalena.fresk@socialstyrelsen.se