

Statistics on Inpatient Diseases 2019

Approximately 868,000 patients were hospitalised during 2019, with 1,446,000 admissions. Disease is the main reason for 1,101,000 admissions, injuries or poisoning for 144,000 and pregnancy and childbirth for 134,000. Cardiovascular diseases are the most common reasons for inpatient care among men while it among women are almost as common with cardiovascular diseases as it is with symptom diagnoses.

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 (chapter 18).

Similar diagnosis patterns but different occurrence between the sexes

During 2019 1,446,000 inpatient admissions were made. 1,101,000 admissions were caused by disease, 144,000 by injuries or poisoning and 134,000 by pregnancy and childbirth. Men accounted for 51 percent of the hospitalisations due to disease and women for 49 percent. In total 868,000 patients were hospitalised during the year of which 668,000 persons had a disease as the main diagnosis.

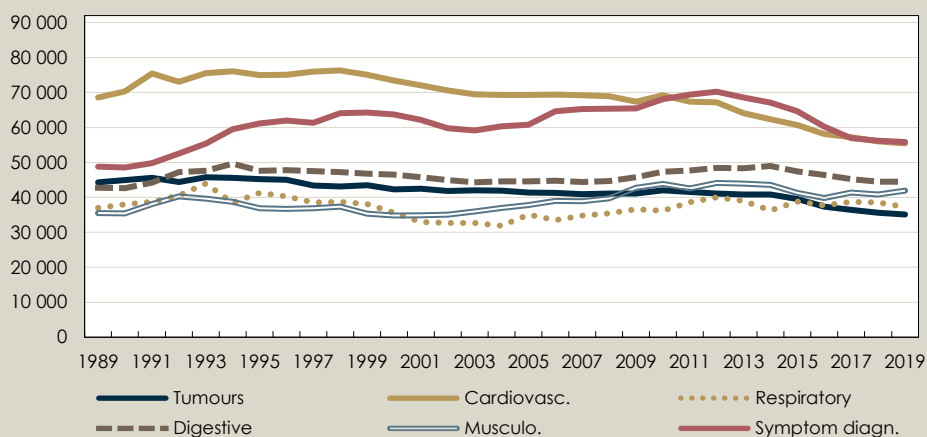
Symptom diagnoses and cardiovascular diseases most common among women

Symptom diagnoses (for example, chest and abdominal pain) and cardiovascular diseases dominates among women who received inpatient care, about 56,000 female patients received care for symptom diagnoses in 2019 and 55 500 for cardiovascular diseases. Other common diagnostic groups among women are diseases

of the digestive system, diseases of the musculoskeletal system, respiratory diseases and tumors with about 35,000 to 45,000 patients in each group. These groups were also the most common in 2018.

Figure 1. Six largest diagnostic chapters* for women 1989–2019

Number of Patients



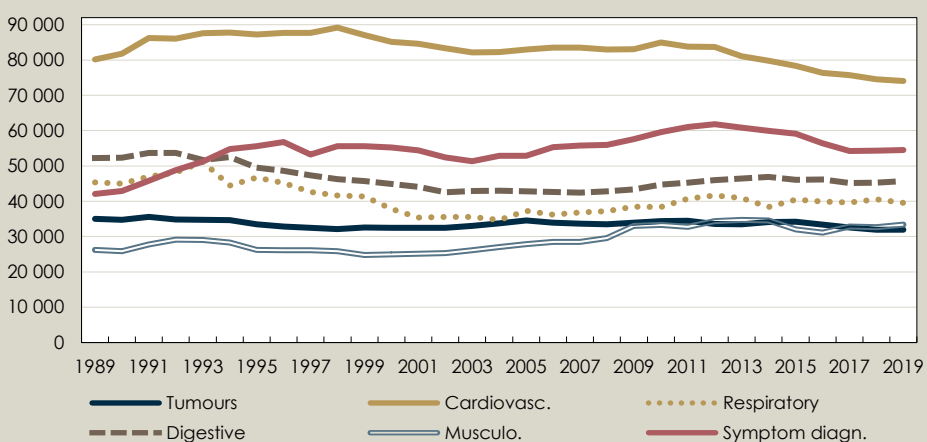
Source: the National Patient Register, the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare. *Among chapters 1-14 samt 16-18 in ICD10-SE.

Cardiovascular diseases most common among men

After cardiovascular diseases with 74,000 patients, symptom diagnoses is the most common diagnostic chapter among men during 2019, with about 54,000 inpatient care patients. Diseases of the digestive system, respiratory diseases, diseases of the musculoskeletal system and tumours were other common reasons for inpatient care among men, with about 32,000 to 46,000 inpatients in each diagnostic group. During 2018, the diagnostic chapter for mental disorders was slightly larger among men than the one for tumours.

Figure 2. Six largest diagnostic chapters* for men 1989–2019

Number of Patients



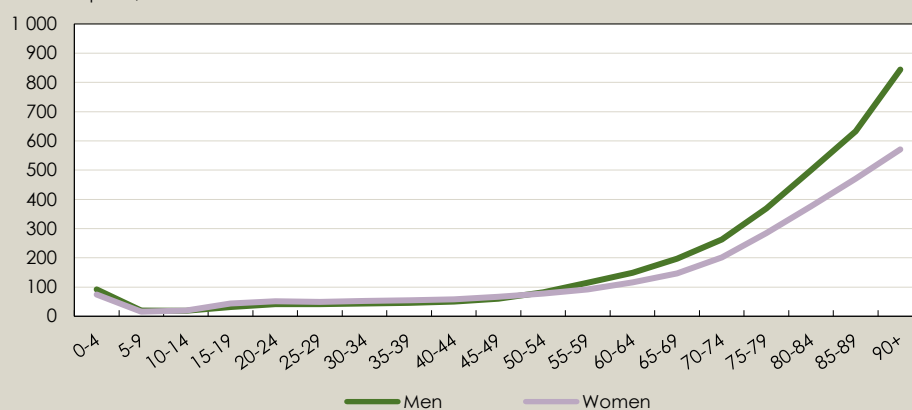
Source: the National Patient Register, the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare. *Among chapters 1-14 samt 16-18 in ICD10-SE.

Elderly and the youngest were hospitalised most often

Inpatient care occurs to a varying degree depending on age. When excluding inpatient care due to childbirth, the age group 50 years and older, followed by the youngest age group 0–4 years have the most hospitalisations per 1,000 inhabitants. The smallest proportion of hospitalisations has children in the age groups 5–9 years and 10–14 years. Then the proportion increases with increasing age. For the age groups 0–4, there were more hospitalisations among boys than girls per 1,000 children. For the age range 15–19 through 45–49 years, there were instead more hospitalisations per inhabitants among women than among men. From the age range 50–54 years of age, there was again a higher proportion among men than women in each age range.

Figure 3. Age distribution of hospitalisations due to disease* per 1,000 inhabitants 2019

Number per 1,000 inhabitants



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

Diagnoses differ 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, where many are treated for acute upper and lower respiratory infections. The second most common reason for inpatient care is symptom diagnoses (for example, cramps and fever) and the third most common reason for inpatient care is certain infectious and parasitic diseases (for example intesti-

nal infectious diseases). For children in the age group 5–14 years, symptom diagnoses (for example abdominal and limb pain) is the largest diagnostic chapter with 3,500 in-patients followed by diseases of the digestive system with 2,500 inpatients in the age group.

Mental disorders are the most common reasons 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 and behavioural disorders. More men than women are treated for mental and behavioural disorders, about 15,800 men compared to 14,200 women. Among men in this diagnostic chapter behavioural disorders due to the use of for example alcohol is the largest subgroup. Among women the most common reasons 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 diagnostic chapter for men in the age group 15–44 years is diseases of the digestive system (for example, disease of the intestines). For women in the same age group symptom diagnoses (for example pain in the abdomen and pelvis) is the second most common reason for inpatient care.

Cardiovascular diseases most common among older age groups

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 most common diagnoses are heart failure, atrial fibrillation, acute myocardial infarction and brain infarction. However, the number of patients hospitalised with cardiovascular diseases has decreased steadily since 2012. For women in the age group 45–64 years of age diseases in the digestive systems is the most common reason for inpatient care. These women were mostly treated for disorders of gallbladder, biliary tract and pancreas. Almost as many women of 45–64 years of age were treated for symptom diagnoses, for example pain in trachea, thorax, abdomen and pelvis as well as for 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

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