

# Statistics on Inpatient Diseases 2020

**Approximately 1,366,000 inpatient admissions were made during 2020. Diseases caused most of them, 994,000. The most common diagnostic chapter among men was cardiovascular diseases. For women, cardiovascular diseases and symptom diagnoses were the most common. Compared with 2019, the total number of patients decreased with 6 percent.**

## 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 have been terminated during the year and where the patient has been discharged.

## Disease diagnosis and symptom diagnosis

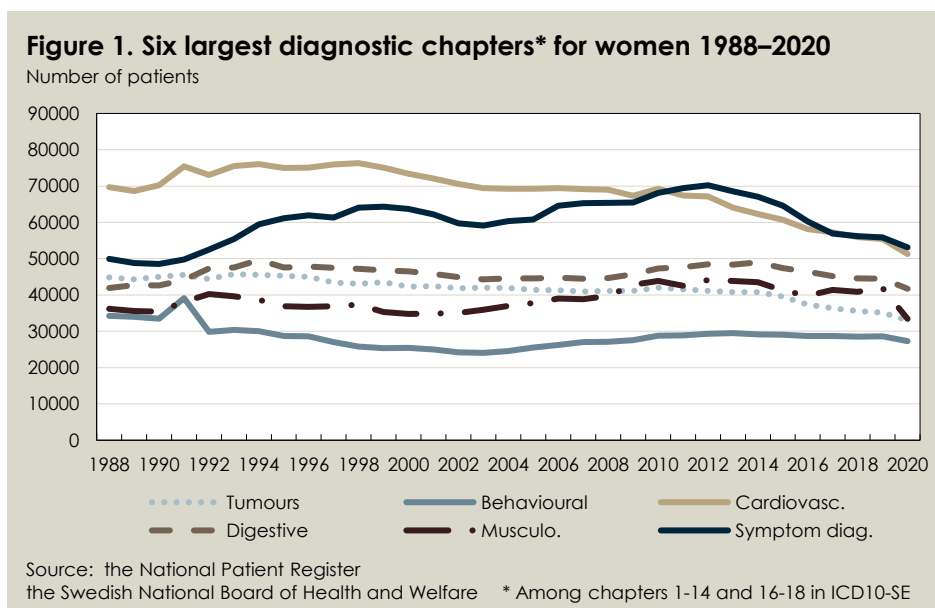
The main diagnosis refers to the condition that was the reason for the care event. Inpatient diagnoses can be divided into three main groups: *diseases* (chapter 1–14 and 16–18 in ICD-10-SE), *injuries and poisoning* (chapter 19 in ICD-10-SE) and *pregnancy and childbirth* (chapter 15 in ICD-10-SE). 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 described with a symptom diagnosis (chapter 18). In the current ICD10-SE version, patients having **covid-19** as main diagnosis are categorized into chapter 22 (*codes for special purposes*). In this fact sheet, this chapter is not categorized into the group *diseases*.

## Similar diagnosis patterns among women and men

During 2020, 1,366,000 inpatient admissions were made. Diseases caused the majority of these, 994,000. Injuries or poisoning and pregnancy or childbirth accounted for lower numbers, 139,000 and 130,000 respectively. The disease admissions were evenly distributed between men and women, 52 percent and 48 percent respectively. Since some patients were cared for several times the total number of patients were 819,000. Approximately 596,000 of these had a disease as main diagnosis.

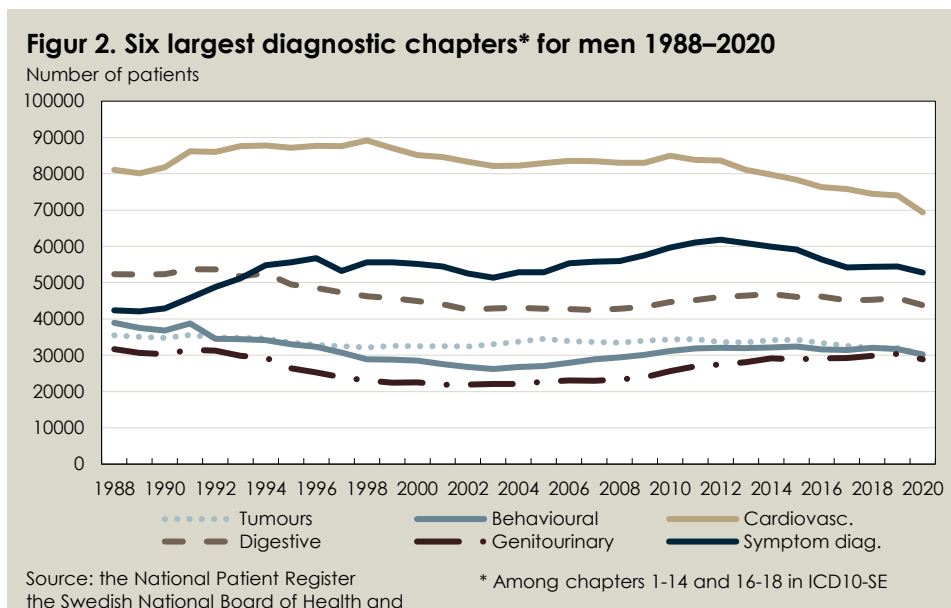
## Symptom diagnoses and cardiovascular diseases most common among women

Symptom diagnoses (for example, chest and abdominal pain) and cardiovascular diseases are still the most common causes for inpatient care among women. In 2020, 53,000 patients received inpatient care for symptom diagnoses and 51,000 patients for cardiovascular diseases. Other common diagnostic groups were diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the musculoskeletal system, tumours and behavioural disorders having between 27,000 and 42,000 patients in each group.



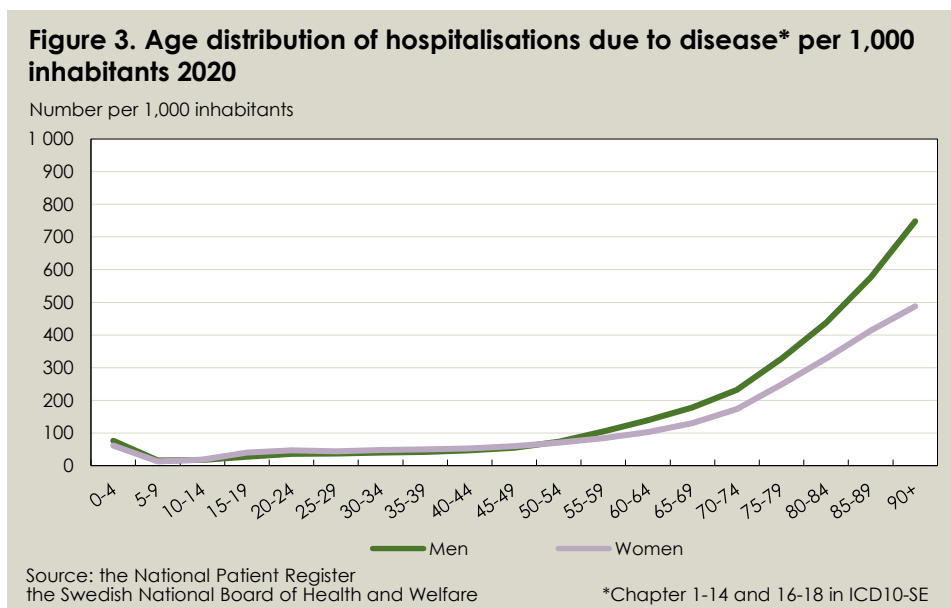
## Cardiovascular diseases most common among men

Just over 69,000 male patients received inpatient care for cardiovascular diseases, which, in similarity with previous years, makes it the most common diagnostic group. After cardiovascular diseases, symptom diagnoses and diseases of the digestive system were the most common, 53,000 and 44,000 patients respectively. Tumours, behavioural disorders and diseases of the genitourinary system were also common, approximately 30,000 patients in each group.



## Elderly most often hospitalised

The need for inpatient care differs between age groups. Apart from the youngest age group, 0–4 years, children (aged 5–14 years) have the lowest number of hospitalisations per 1,000 inhabitants. The proportion then increases with increasing age, which means that the oldest age group, 90+, has the highest proportion of hospitalizations in the population. Women has a higher proportion of hospitalisation than men in the age span 15–49 years while men 50 years and older has a higher proportion of hospitalisations.



## Diagnoses differ between age groups

In addition to differences in terms of the need of care between age groups, the diagnostic patterns also vary by age.

When specific conditions originating to the perinatal period (for example, diseases connected to weeks of gestation and fetal growth) are excluded, the most common reason for inpatient care among 0–4 years were respiratory diseases. Many children in this group are treated for acute upper and lower respiratory infections. Symptom diagnoses were the most common diagnostic chapter for 5–9 year olds while digestive diseases were most frequent in the 10–14 age group. Behavioural disorders were the most common reason for inpatient care between the ages 15 and 44.

In the age-span 45–54, symptom diagnoses and digestive diseases were most frequent. For patients older than 55, cardiovascular diseases was the most common reason for inpatient care. However, the number of patients hospitalised with cardiovascular diseases has decreased steadily since 2012.

## Decreasing number of patients compared with 2019

Compared with 2019, the number of inpatients decreased with 6 percent, which corresponds to just under 49,000 patients. The decrease applied to all diagnostic groups but to a varying extent. In terms of main diagnoses, respiratory diseases decreased the most, 31 percent. However, the ICD10-SE codes for covid-19, U07.1 and U07.2 are not included this chapter. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system also decreased to a high extent, 19 percent. Apart from the chapters regarding pregnancy and childbirth and certain conditions originating in the perinatal period, symptom diagnoses decreased the least, 4 percent. Behavioural disorders and digestive diseases also decreased to a low extent, 5 percent each.

As already mentioned, patients receiving inpatient care for covid-19 as main diagnosis are not categorized into any of the disease chapters presented in this fact sheet. In 2020, 30,500 patients received in-patient care having covid-19 as the main diagnosis, approximately 17,500 were men and 13,000 were women.

### More information

You can find more tables, charts and other information in the Excel file:  
[www.socialstyrelsen.se/en/statistics-and-data/statistics/](http://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](https://sdb.socialstyrelsen.se/if_par/val.aspx)

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