

6 February 2008

Hospital Morbidity Survey. Year 2006

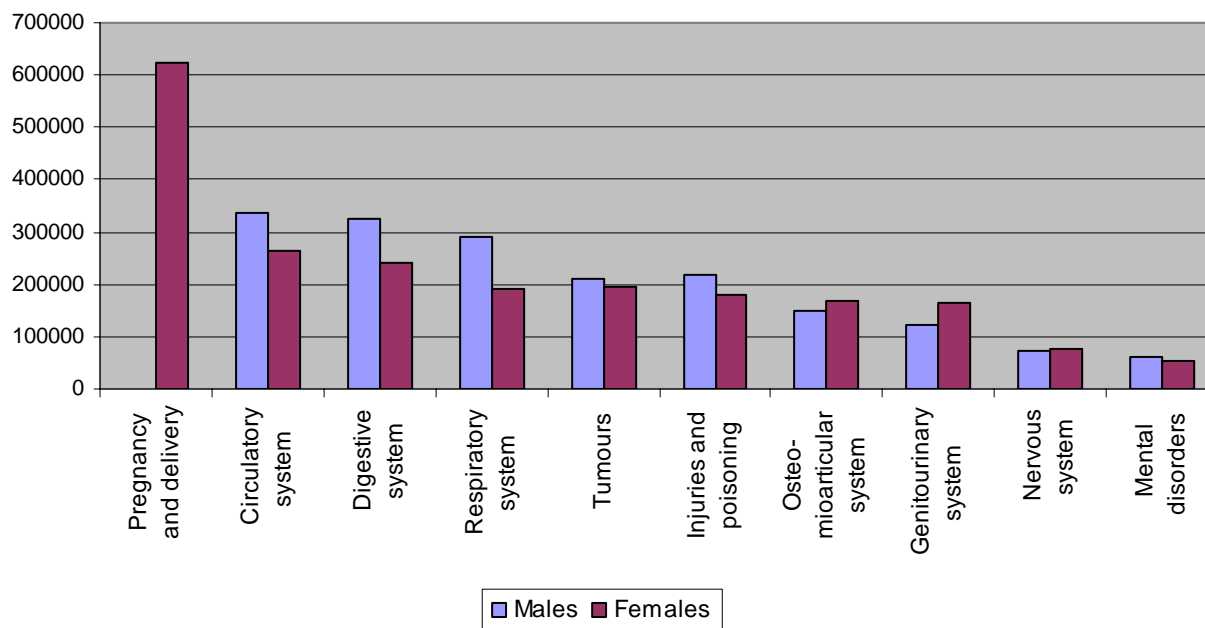
In 2006, there are more than 4.7 million inpatient admissions to hospital in Spain, 1% more than in 2005.

Pregnancy and delivery and diseases of the circulatory system cause the most admissions.

During the year 2006, a total of 4,725,788 inpatient admissions were registered in Spanish hospitals, 1.0% more than in 2005. Females accounted for 53.6% of the total admissions.

By large groups of diseases, complications during pregnancy, delivery and puerperium¹ recorded the highest number of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants, with 1,416 (13.2% of the total). Hospitalisations due to diseases of the circulatory system group recorded 1,364 admissions per 100,000 inhabitants (12.7% of the total). Next was the group of diseases of the digestive system (1,287 admissions and a percentage of 12%), diseases of the respiratory system (1,091 admissions and 10.2%) and tumours (919 admissions and 8.6%).

Admissions by groups of diagnostic and by sex . Year 2006.



¹ Within this group we include both diagnoses that lead to delivery in any of its modalities (normal delivery, caesarean, premature delivery, ...) and those that complicate pregnancy and delivery (hypertension, haemorrhages, ...)

Among females, the number one cause of hospitalisation corresponded to complications during pregnancy, delivery and puerperium, accounting for 24.6% of the total. The growing participation of this group in the total number of hospital admissions was in accordance with the number of births in Spain, which in 2005 and 2006, reached the highest values since 1990.

The following causes of hospitalisation corresponded to the group of diseases of the circulatory system (10.4%), diseases of the digestive system (9.6%), tumours (7.7%) and diseases of the respiratory system (7.5%).

Among males, the diseases that caused the highest number of hospitalisations were those of the circulatory system, accounting for 15.3% of the total. Next were the diseases of the digestive system (14.8%), diseases of the respiratory system (13.2%), injuries and poisoning (10%) and tumours (9.6%).

Excluding from the total number of admissions those due to pregnancy, delivery and puerperium, the highest percentage of participation would correspond to males (53.5%).

Admissions by large groups of diseases and by sex (% of total admissions for each sex). Year 2006

MALES	% of total male admissions	FEMALES	% of total female admissions	FEMALES (without considering pregnancy, delivery and puerperium)	% of total female admissions
Circulatory system	15.3	Pregnancy, delivery and puerperium	24.6	Circulatory system	13.8
Digestive system	14.8	Circulatory system	10.4	Digestive system	12.7
Respiratory system	13.2	Digestive system	9.6	Neoplasias (tumours)	10.2
Injuries and poisoning	10.0	Neoplasias (tumours)	7.7	Respiratory system	10.0
Neoplasias (tumours)	9.6	Respiratory system	7.5	Injuries and poisoning	9.4
Osteomioarticular system	6.8	Injuries and poisoning	7.1	Osteomioarticular system	8.7

Hospitalisations by age and by large groups of diseases

The average age of persons admitted to hospital was 51 years old (53 for males and 49 for females).

Persons aged 85 and older accounted for 6.3% of the total hospital admissions in 2006. It is worth noting that, during the period 1996-2006, the percentage of participation of the oldest age groups (65-74, 75-84, 85 and older) has increased over the total hospital admissions, as a result of the greater representation that these ages have within the whole of the population. These three age groups represented more than 37% of the total hospitalisations in 2006, as compared with the 32.3% from the year 1996.

Distribution by age of the total hospital admissions and distribution of the most frequent diseases within each age group. Year 2006

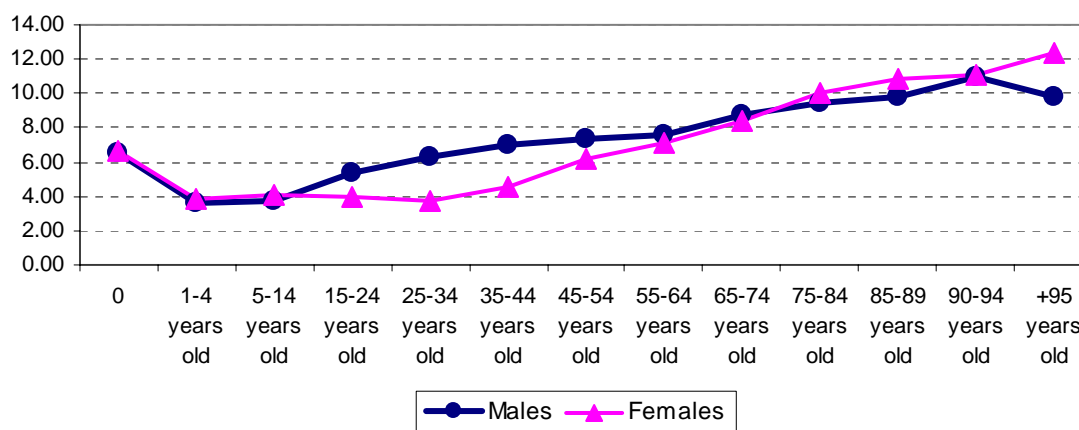
Age groups	% Total admissions	Distribution of diseases for each age group	% of the total for the group
75 to 84 years old	15.8	Circulatory system	24.2
		Respiratory system	14.9
		Digestive system	12.3
		Neoplasias (tumours)	10.6
65 to 74 years old	15.1	Circulatory system	20.3
		Neoplasias (tumours)	13.6
		Digestive system	13.6
		Respiratory system	10.6
25 to 34 years old	14.6	Pregnancy and delivery	55.6
55 to 64 years old	11.9	Circulatory system	16.4
		Digestive system	15.4
		Neoplasias (tumours)	14.2
35 to 44 years old	11.5	Pregnancy and delivery	28.2
		Digestive system	11.5

Hospital stays by sex, age and large groups of diseases

The **average stay** per hospital stay was **seven days**. By groups of diseases, the longest hospital stays (without considering mental illness) corresponded to tumours (10 days) and diseases originating in the perinatal period (nine days).

By age, the highest average stay (12 days) corresponded to the age group of persons over 95 years old, followed by the group aged 90-94 (11 days) and the group aged 85-89 (10 days).

Average stay by age and sex. Year 2006.



For persons aged 85 and over, the groups of diseases that gave rise to the longest average stays (without considering mental illness) were diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (16 days, mainly due to bedsores), injuries and poisoning (13 days, in which burns and fractures of the femur are worth noting), diseases of the nervous system and infectious and parasitic diseases (11.5 days in both cases).

Reasons for discharge and admissions via Accident and Emergency

The number of hospital admissions for persons admitted via Accident and Emergency represented 59.7% of total admissions in 2006, as compared with 59.1% in 2005.

By cause, 93.2% of the discharges were produced as a result of cure or improvement, 3.7% from death, 1.7% due to transfer to other centres and 1.4% due to other causes.

The main causes of death in Spanish hospitals were tumours (25% of the total), diseases of the circulatory system (22.6%) and diseases of the respiratory system (16.7%).

Hospitalisations by Autonomous Community

The highest numbers of hospital admissions per 100,000 inhabitants were recorded in Illes Balears, Navarra, Asturias and Aragón. Conversely, Castilla-La Mancha, Canarias and Andalucía presented the least admissions per 100,000 inhabitants.

Admissions per 100,000 inhabitants, by Autonomous Community of Hospitalisation. Year 2006

TOTAL	10,724		
Andalucía	9,349	Extremadura	10,202
Aragón	12,012	Galicia	11,071
Asturias (Principado de)	12,099	Madrid (Comunidad de)	10,546
Balears (Illes)	13,486	Murcia (Región de)	10,881
Canarias	9,297	Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	12,562
Cantabria	10,704	País Vasco	11,404
Castilla y León	11,352	Rioja (La)	9,977
Castilla - La Mancha	9,111	Ceuta	10,042
Cataluña	11,956	Melilla	9,354
Comunitat Valenciana	10,504		

By **groups of diseases**, pregnancy, delivery and puerperium caused the highest hospital admission rate in Andalucía, Canarias, Castilla-La Mancha, Comunitat Valenciana, Madrid, Murcia, La Rioja, Ceuta and Melilla. In Illes Balears and Navarra, the number one cause of admissions was the group of diseases of the digestive system (with 1,770 and 1,544, respectively). On the other hand, diseases of the circulatory system produced the most hospital admissions in the eight remaining Autonomous Communities.

The Autonomous Communities with the longest **average stay** per admission were Asturias, Canarias, Castilla y León, Cantabria and Galicia (eight days).

European data: Shortlist for diagnosis groups for international dissemination (Eurostat/OECD/WHO) of Hospital Morbidity data

With the hospital admissions information corresponding to the year 2005, for the first time, the Shortlist for diagnosis groups for international dissemination of Hospital Morbidity data was published, agreed upon by the main international institutions in this area (Eurostat, OECD and WHO), and which will allow for a homogeneous comparison of the figures and diagnoses among countries in coming years.

The main innovation of the said list was the dissemination, for individual diagnoses or groups of them, of 149 items with a four-digit development level in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9-MC).

Hospital admissions per 100,000 inhabitants for different countries and ICD Diagnosis Groups according to the Eurostat/OECD/WHO Shortlist². Year 2005

European Countries	Group 0000 All diagnoses	Group 0900 Diseases of the circulatory system	Group 1000 Diseases of the respiratory system	Group 1100 Diseases of the digestive system	Group 1500 Pregnancy and delivery
Belgium	16,084	2,135	1,441	1,698	1,362
Denmark**	15,936	2,228	1,424	1,378	1,281
Finland*	20,514	3,229	1,616	1,517	1,335
France	16,445	1,973	1,005	1,697	1,567
Germany***	20,163	3,300	1,257	2,079	1,179
Holland	10,135	1,527	731	916	857
Italy*	14,928	2,481	1,144	1,461	1,336
Norway	17,424	2,467	1,531	1,238	1,487
Poland	17,955	3,024	1,557	1,765	1,577
Portugal	9,127	1,206	956	1,062	1,089
Spain	10,780	1,339	1,147	1,270	1,386
Sweden**	14,751	2,442	957	1,183	1,249
Switzerland	15,656	1,735	869	1,353	1,182
United Kingdom**	13,064	1,452	1,197	1,177	1,349

* Data corresponding to the year 2004, ** Data corresponding to the year 2003, *** Data corresponding to the year 2002

² Source: Eurostat (more information available on the website: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>). The complete list of diagnoses included in the Eurostat/OECD/WHO Shortlist is published in tables 3.1-3.4 and 4.1-4.4 of the Hospital Morbidity Survey 2005 and 2006.

Methodological note

Hospital Morbidity Survey

The main objective of the Hospital Morbidity Survey is to ascertain the demographic-health features of the patients discharged who have been admitted to a hospital and have stayed there at least one night, as well as to provide information on a provincial and state level on the rate of visits and use of hospital recourses in a reference year.

The Survey collects information by a sampling of 85% of both public and private Spanish hospitals in 2006, such that the number of patients collected directly from hospitals reaches 91% of total inpatient hospital admissions taking place annually in this country.

Health information focuses on the main diagnosis stated in the hospital discharge report received by the patient, and which has caused his/her admission according to the criteria of the clinical department or doctor who treated the patient. The features collected from the patient are as follows: sex, age, date admitted, date discharged, province of residence, type of admission and reason for discharge.

The Survey allows for determining the average stay for each type of diagnosis, ascertaining the scope of influence of hospitals according to the province of residence of the patient and performing epidemiological studies of specific diseases.

As of the year 2005, we have microdata with a breakdown level of 4 digits in the main diagnosis, in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases. (ICD-9-MC). From that same year, the publication includes the International Shortlist of Diagnosis Groups agreed upon by Eurostat, OECD and the WHO for the dissemination of Hospital Morbidity data.

For further information see [INEbase-**www.ine.es/en/welcome_en.htm**](http://INEbase-www.ine.es/en/welcome_en.htm) All press releases at: [**www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm**](http://www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm)

Press office: Telephone: 91 583 93 63 / 94 08 – Fax: 91 583 90 87 - [**gprensa@ine.es**](mailto:gprensa@ine.es)

Information area: Telephone: 91 583 91 00 – Fax: 91 583 91 58 – [**www.ine.es/infoine**](http://www.ine.es/infoine)
