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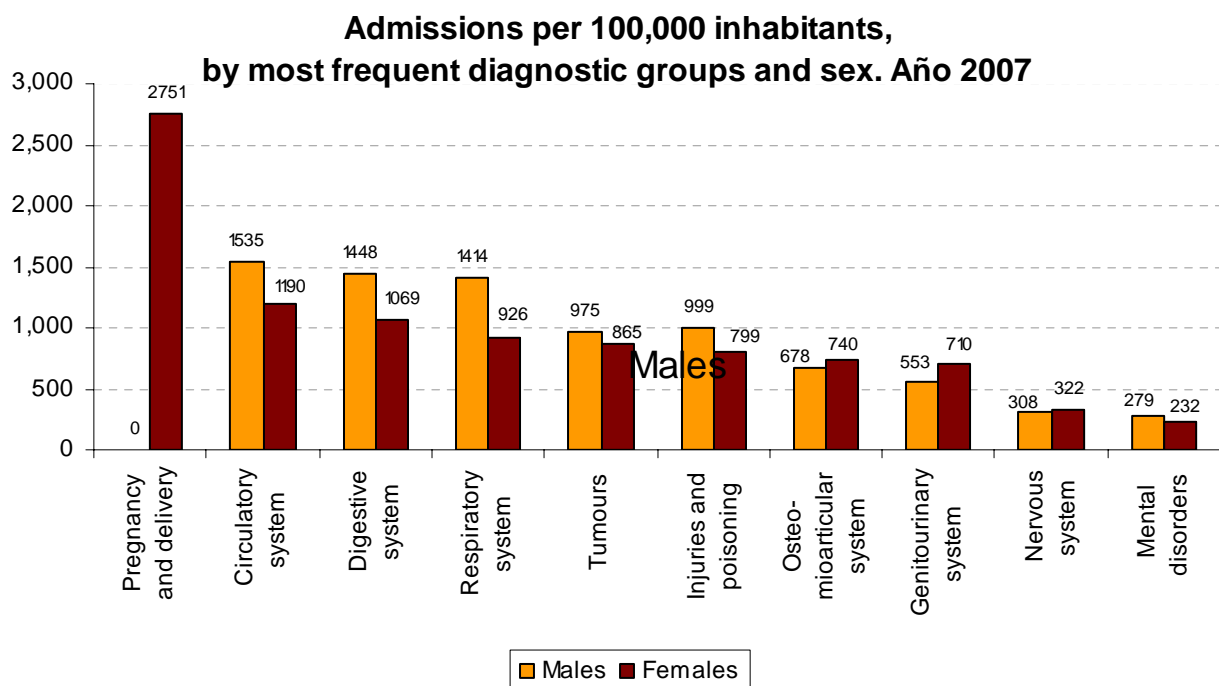
Hospital Morbidity Survey. Year 2007

In 2007, almost 4.8 million admissions are registered in Spanish hospitals, 1.2% more than in 2006

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

4,783,612 hospital admissions were registered in 2007, that is, 1.2% more than in 2006. With regard to the population, this admissions figure indicated a slight decrease of 0.5%, interannually, given the greater relative growth experienced by the population. Thus, it went from 10,712 admissions per 100,000 inhabitants in 2006, to 10,660 in 2007. Pregnancy, delivery and puerperium¹ maintained the upward trend of previous years, and registered the highest number of admissions, accounting for 13.1% of the total. Hospitalisations due to diseases of the circulatory system amounted to 12.8% of the total. The following causes of hospitalisation were the group of diseases of the digestive system (11.8% of the total), diseases of the respiratory system (10.9%) and tumours (8.6%).

By most frequent diagnostic groups, males presented a higher rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 inhabitants than females, in diseases of the circulatory, digestive and respiratory systems, tumours, injuries and poisonings, and mental disorders.



¹Within this group we included both diagnoses that lead to childbirth in any of its modalities (normal delivery, caesarean, premature delivery, ...) and others, such as hypertension or haemorrhages that complicate pregnancy, delivery or puerperium (the period from the convalescence of childbirth to the complete normality of the genital organs)

Among females, the number one cause of hospitalisation corresponded to pregnancy, delivery and puerperium, with 24.4% of the total, as compared with the 21.6% registered in the year 2006. 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 2006 and 2007, reached the highest values since 1984.

The following causes of hospitalisation in females corresponded to the group of diseases of the circulatory system (10.5%), diseases of the digestive system (9.5%), diseases of the respiratory system (8.2%) and tumours (7.7%).

Among males, the diseases that caused the highest number of hospitalisations were those of the circulatory system, with 15.3% of the total. Next were the diseases of the digestive system (14.4%), diseases of the respiratory system (14.1%), injuries and poisoning (10.0%) and tumours (9.7%).

Females accounted for 53.6% of the total admissions. If we were to exclude admissions due to pregnancy, delivery and puerperium, the higher percentage of participation would correspond to males (53.4%), and the three large groups of diseases leading to the highest number of hospital admissions would coincide for both sexes (circulatory, digestive and respiratory systems).

Admissions by large groups of diseases and by sex (% of total admissions for each sex). Year 2007

MALES	% of total male admissions	FEMALES	% of total female admissions	FEMALES (without considering pregnancy, delivery and puerperium)	% of total female admissions
		Pregnancy, delivery and puerperium	24.4		
Circulatory system	15.3	Circulatory system	10.5	Circulatory system	13.9
Digestive system	14.4	Digestive system	9.5	Digestive system	12.5
Respiratory system	14.1	Respiratory system	8.2	Respiratory system	10.9
Injuries and poisoning	10.0	Tumours	7.7	Tumours	10.1
Tumours	9.7	Injuries and poisoning		Injuries and poisoning	9.4

Hospitalisations by age and by large groups of diseases

The average age of persons admitted to hospital was 51.5 years old (53.4 years old for males and 49.9 years old for females).

Persons aged 85 years old and over represented 6.9% of the total hospital admissions in 2007, six tenths more than in the year 2006. The relative participation of this age group in the total hospitalisations has grown gradually in recent years, from 5.2% in the year 2000.

Likewise, worth noting was the increase, over the past two decades, of the percentage of participation of the oldest age groups (65-74, 75-84, 85 years old and over) over the total

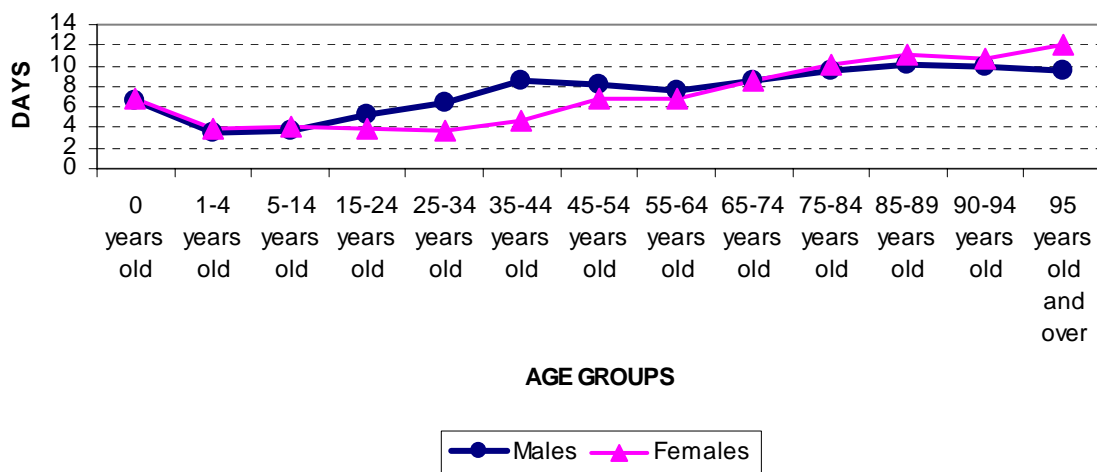
hospital admissions. These three age groups represented 38.0% of the total hospitalisations in 2007, as compared with 33.2% in the year 1997 and 21.3% in 1987.

Hospital stays by sex, age and large groups of diseases

The **average stay per hospital admission was 7.2 days**, as compared with 7.0 days in 2006. By groups of diseases, the longest stays (without considering mental illness) corresponded to tumours (9.5 days) and diseases originating in the perinatal period (8.9 days).

By age, the longest average stay corresponded to the group of persons 95 years old and over (11.3 days), followed by the group aged 85-89 years old (10.6 days) and the group aged 90-94 years old (10.5 days).

Average stay by age and sex. Year 2007



Reasons for discharge and admissions via Accident and Emergency

The number of hospital admissions of persons admitted via Accident and Emergency represented 59.9% of the total admissions in 2007, as compared with 59.7% in 2006 and 59.1% in 2005.

By reason, 92.8% of the discharges were produced as a result of cure or improvement, 3.8% from death, 1.8% due to transfer to other centres and 1.6% due to other causes.

The **main causes of death in Spanish hospitals** were tumours (24.2% of the total) and diseases of the circulatory system (22.2%), of the respiratory system (17.9%) and of the digestive system (8.8%).

Hospitalisations by Autonomous Community

The highest numbers of hospital admissions per 100,000 inhabitants were recorded in Illes Balears, Comunidad Foral de Navarra, Principado de Asturias and Aragón.

Canarias, Castilla-La Mancha and Andalucía presented the lowest numbers of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants.

Admissions per 100,000 inhabitants, by Autonomous Community of Hospitalisation. Year 2007

TOTAL	10,660		
Andalucía	9,199	Extremadura	10,533
Aragón	11,982	Galicia	10,981
Asturias (Principado de)	12,142	Madrid (Comunidad de)	10,605
Balears (Illes)	13,044	Murcia (Región de)	10,659
Canarias	9,046	Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	12,618
Cantabria	10,635	País Vasco	11,539
Castilla y León	11,473	Rioja (La)	10,088
Castilla - La Mancha	9,148	Ceuta	9,752
Cataluña	11,814	Melilla	9,217
Comunitat Valenciana	10,409		

By **groups of diseases**, pregnancy, delivery and puerperium caused the highest rate of hospital admissions in Andalucía, Canarias, Castilla-La Mancha, Comunitat Valenciana, Comunidad de Madrid, Región de Murcia and the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

In Illes Balears and Comunidad Foral de Navarra, the group of diseases of the digestive system was the number one cause of admissions. In turn, diseases of the circulatory system caused the most admissions in the nine remaining Communities.

The Communities with the longest **average stay** were Cataluña (8.4 days), Cantabria (8.3 days) and Galicia (8.2 days), while those with the shortest average stay were Illes Balears (5.8 days), Comunitat Valenciana (5.9 days) and La Rioja (6.4 days).

European data: Shortlist for diagnostic 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 diagnostic 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.

Hospital admissions per 100,000 inhabitants for different countries and diagnostic groups ² Year 2006

European Countries	All diagnoses	Diseases of the circulatory system	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Pregnancy and delivery
Germany	21,481	3,322	1,323	2,078	1,071
Belgium	15,840	2,102	1,314	1,677	1,388
Spain	10,712	1,321	1,091	1,286	1,414
France *	16,445	1,973	1,005	1,697	1,567
Holland *	10,135	1,528	731	916	858
Ireland	13,656	1,234	1,399	1,239	2,483
Italy *	14,592	2,428	1,174	1,409	1,298
Poland	17,760	2,905	1,420	1,653	1,575
Portugal *	9,127	1,206	956	1,062	1,089

* Data corresponding to the year 2005

Average stay in days, for different countries and diagnostic groups ² Year 2006

European Countries	All diagnoses	Diseases of the circulatory system	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Pregnancy and delivery
Germany	10.2	10.5	8.9	7.6	4.9
Belgium	7.4	8.3	8.1	6.0	4.9
Spain	7.0	8.4	7.1	5.9	3.2
France	5.8	7.0	6.9	5.3	4.9
Holland *	6.9	7.8	7.6	6.8	3.8
Ireland	6.3	10.2	6.9	6.4	2.9
Italy *	7.6	8.7	8.4	6.8	4.0
Poland	6.1	7.5	8.0	5.6	5.1
Portugal *	6.7	7.9	8.2	5.9	3.3

* Data corresponding to the year 2005

² Source: Eurostat (more information available on the website: <http://www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat>). Data is not available on the EU-15 and EU-27 groupings for the years 2005-2006. 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 2005-2007.

Methodological note

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 resources throughout a reference year.

The Survey collects information by a sampling of 85% of both public and private Spanish hospitals in 2007, such that the number of patients collected directly from hospitals reaches 95% of total inpatient hospital admissions taking place annually in our country.

Health information focuses on the main diagnosis stated in the hospital discharge report received by the patient, and which 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 certain diseases.

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

For further information see **INEbase-www.ine.es** All press releases at: **www.ine.es/prensa/prensa_en.htm**

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