

National Psychiatric In-Patient Reporting System (NPIRS) HSE South Bulletin 2010

August 2011

The Health Research Board (HRB) provides statistical reports and related database research on mental health service activity. Later this year, the Executive Summary report on in-patient activity from the National Psychiatric In-patient Reporting System (NPIRS) for 2010 will be published along with the full report on CD-ROM. In the interim, we provide summary information for each HSE area and in relation to the national picture. This bulletin presents data for HSE South. The Mental Health Information Systems (MHIS) Unit would like to thank services for providing quarterly returns – your cooperation has resulted in timelier reporting. We look forward to your continued support in the future.

Rosalyn Moran
Head of MHIS

Introduction

This bulletin is a synopsis of data for HSE South from the NPIRS for 2010 and that reported in the forthcoming *Activities of Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals 2010* (Daly and Walsh 2011).

The rates reported below were calculated using the Census of Population 2006 (Central Statistics Office 2007) and all rates are per 100,000 total population. Rates were not available for socio-economic groups for each of the HSE areas.

All and first admissions 2010 – HSE South

There were 5,373 admissions for HSE South in 2010, a rate of 496.6 per 100,000 (Figure 1). This was the highest rate of all admissions amongst all HSE areas. Admissions for HSE South accounted for 27% of all admissions.

There were 1,638 first admissions, a rate of 151.4 per 100,000, the second-highest rate amongst all HSE areas. Re-admissions (3,735) accounted for almost 70% of all admissions, representing a rate of 345.2 per 100,000, the highest rate for re-admissions amongst all HSE areas.

Gender and age

Males accounted for 52% of all admissions, a rate of 512.7, the highest rate for males amongst all HSE areas and higher than the national male rate (464.6). The rate of first admissions for males in HSE South was 167.8, the second-highest rate for males amongst all HSE areas.

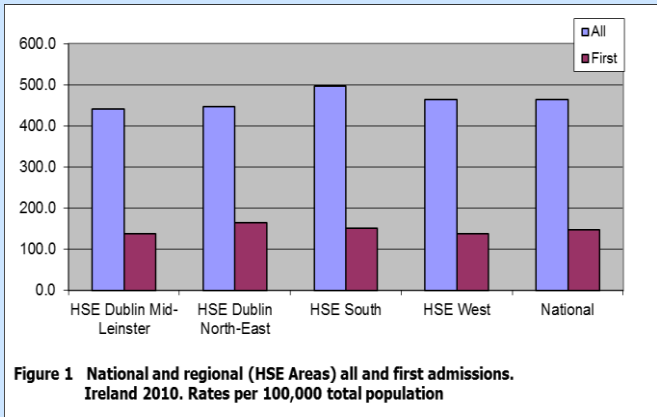


Figure 1 National and regional (HSE Areas) all and first admissions. Ireland 2010. Rates per 100,000 total population

The 45–54 year age group had the highest rate of all admissions in HSE South, at 749.2 per 100,000. The 25–34 year age group had the second-highest rate, at 716.2, followed by the 35–44 year age group, at 707.6. The 75 year and over age group had the lowest rate of admission, at 381.0.

The 18–19 year age group had the highest rate of first admissions in HSE South, at 357.2, followed by the 20–24 year age group, at 223.1, and the 25–34 year age group, at 215.7. The 55–64 year age group had the lowest rate of first admissions, at 150.5.

Age groups were condensed into two groups: under 45 years and 45 years and over. The 45 years and over age group had the highest rate of admissions in all HSE areas, with rates ranging from 678.9 per 100,000 in Dublin North-East to 601.9 in HSE West (Figure 2). The rate of admissions for the under 45 year age group was 429.0, the highest amongst all HSE areas for this age range.

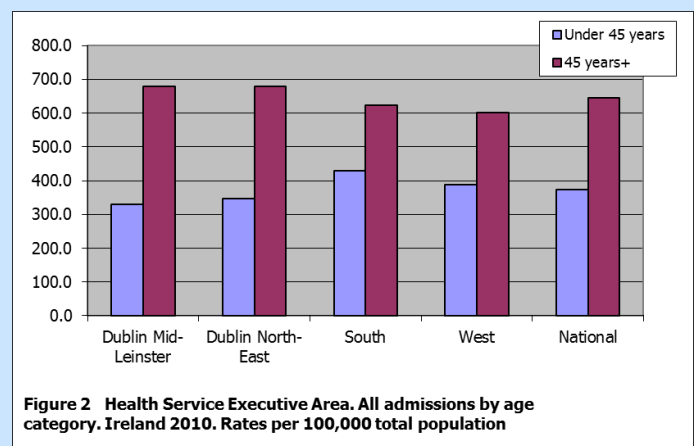


Figure 2 Health Service Executive Area. All admissions by age category. Ireland 2010. Rates per 100,000 total population

Marital status

Single persons accounted for 57% of all and 53% of first admissions in HSE South; married persons accounted for 26% of all and 30% of first admissions; widowed persons accounted for 4% of all and 5% of first admissions; and divorced persons accounted for 3% of all and almost 3% of first admissions.

Socio-economic group

Thirteen per cent of all admissions had non-manual occupations, 10% were manual skilled, 9% were semi-skilled and 7% were unskilled. However, it is worth noting that 45% of returns for HSE South did not specify an occupation, making assignment to a socio-economic group impossible.

Diagnosis

Depressive disorders accounted for 32% of all and 32% of first admissions for HSE South; schizophrenia accounted for 20% of all and 11% of first admissions; and alcoholic disorders accounted for 7% of all and 9% of first admissions.

All and first admission rates in HSE South were highest for depressive disorders, at 158.2 and 49.1 per 100,000, respectively (Figure 3). The rate for all admissions was the highest rate for depressive disorders amongst all HSE areas. Schizophrenia had the second-highest rate of all admissions in HSE South, at 101.1, followed by mania, at 54.9. Neuroses had the second-highest rate of first admissions in HSE South, at 16.9, followed by schizophrenia, at 16.5.

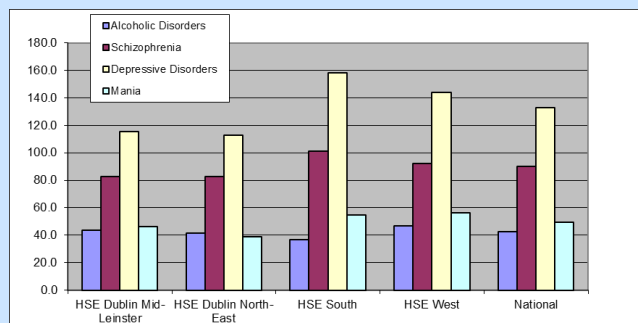


Figure 3 National and regional (HSE Areas) admissions for selected diagnostic groups. Ireland 2010. Rates per 100,000 total population

Legal status

Involuntary admissions accounted for 9% of all and almost 9% of first admissions in HSE South. The proportion of involuntary all admissions was the highest amongst all HSE areas along with that in HSE West.

The rate of involuntary all admissions was 46.4, the highest amongst all HSE areas, while that for first admissions was 12.8 (Figure 4).

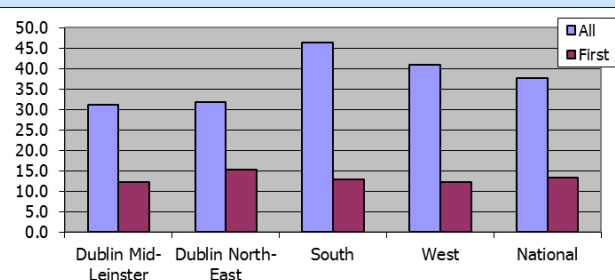


Figure 4 Health Service Executive Areas. All and first involuntary admissions. Ireland 2010. Rates per 100,000 total population

Discharges (including deaths)

There were 5,436 discharges for HSE South in 2010.

Thirty per cent of discharges occurred within one week of admission, 19% occurred within one to two weeks and 20% occurred within two to four weeks of admission. Ninety-four per cent of discharges occurred within three months of admission. This is similar to the pattern observed nationally.

Discharges for HSE South accounted for 27% of all discharges nationally (excluding those with a length of stay of one year or more) and 26% of in-patient days. The average length of stay was 25.0 days (median 13.0 days).

References

Central Statistics Office (2007) *Census 2006. Volume 1 – Population Classified by Area*. Dublin: Stationery Office.

Daly A and Walsh D (2011) *HRB Statistics Series 15 Activities of Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals 2010*. Dublin: Health Research Board.

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