

National Psychiatric In-Patient Reporting System (NPIRS) Preliminary Bulletin HSE South 2008

July 2009

The Health Research Board (HRB) provides statistical reports and related database research on mental health service activity. Later this year, the complete annual National Psychiatric In-Patient Reporting System (NPIRS) report on inpatient activity [2008] will be published. 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 MHRU 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 MHRU

Introduction

This bulletin is a synopsis of data for HSE South from the NPIRS for 2008 and reported in *Activities of Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals 2008* (Daly and Walsh 2009). The *Activities* report presents information on all and first admissions nationally, regionally (by HSE area) and locally, by individual service, by county and by hospital type.

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 2008 – HSE South

There were 5,641 admissions for HSE South in 2008, a rate of 521.4 per 100,000 (Figure 1). This was the highest rate of all admissions amongst all HSE areas. There were 1,614 first admissions, a rate of 149.2 per 100,000, the second-highest rate amongst all HSE areas. Re-admissions (4,027) accounted for 71% of all admissions, representing a rate of 372.2 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 537.4, the highest rate for males amongst all HSE areas and higher than the national male rate (486.2). Similarly, the rate of first admissions for males in HSE South (168.9) was the highest for males amongst all HSE areas and was also higher than the national male rate (155.3).

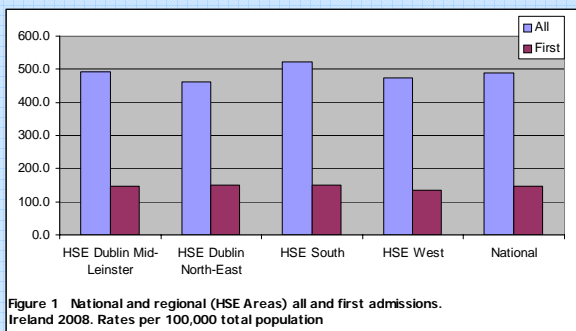


Figure 1 National and regional (HSE Areas) all and first admissions. Ireland 2008. Rates per 100,000 total population

The 35–44-year age group had the highest rate of all admissions in HSE South, at 787.0 per 100,000. The 25–34-year age group had the second-highest rate, at 757.5, followed by the 45–54-year age group, at 711.9. The under 18-year age group had the lowest rate of admission, at 29.5, the highest rate for this age group amongst all HSE areas.

The 18–19-year age group had the highest rate of first admissions in HSE South, at 251.8, followed by the 20–24-year age group, at 243.0, and the 25–34-year age group, at 212.8. The under 18-year age group had the lowest rate of first admissions, at 19.4.

Age groups were condensed into two groups: under 45 years and 45 years and over. The 45 year and over age group had the highest rate of admission in all HSE areas, with rates ranging from 745.8 per 100,000 in Dublin Mid-Leinster to 596.6 in HSE West (Figure 2). The rate of admission for the 45 year and over age group in HSE South was 634.1, while that for the under 45 year age group was 461.3.

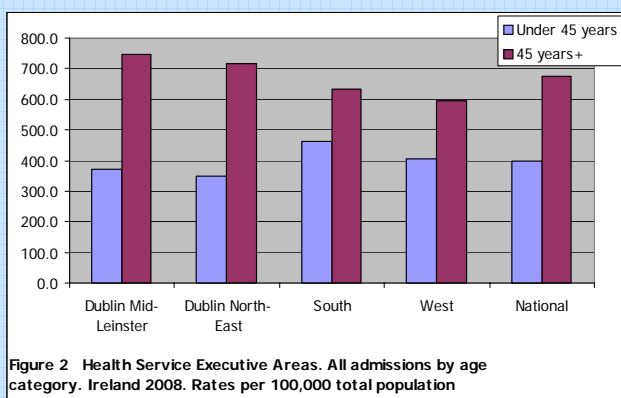


Figure 2 Health Service Executive Areas. All admissions by age category. Ireland 2008. Rates per 100,000 total population

Marital status

Single persons accounted for 57% of all and 54% of first admissions in HSE South; married persons accounted for 27% of all and 30% of first admissions; widowed persons accounted for 4% of all and 4% of first admissions; and divorced persons accounted for 3% of all and 3% of first admissions.

Divorced persons had the highest rate of all admissions, at 899.0, and first admissions, at 278.1. Married persons had the lowest rate of all admissions, at 367.2, while widowed persons had the lowest rate of first admissions, at 113.5.

Socio-economic group

Eleven per cent of all admissions had non-manual occupations, 10% were manual skilled, 8% were unskilled and 8% were semi-skilled. However, it is worth noting that 47% of returns for HSE South did not specify an occupation, making assignment to a socio-economic group impossible.

Diagnosis

Depressive disorders accounted for 34% of all admissions and 38% of first admissions for HSE South; schizophrenia accounted for 20% of all and 12% of first admissions; and alcoholic disorders accounted for 11% of all and 12% of first admissions.

All and first admission rates in HSE South were highest for depressive disorders, at 177.1 and 57.1 per 100,000, respectively (Figure 3). These rates were the highest rates for depressive disorders amongst all HSE areas. Schizophrenia had the second-highest rate of all admissions in HSE South, at 103.3, followed by alcoholic disorders, at 57.7. Schizophrenia had the second-highest rate of first admissions in HSE South, at 17.4, followed by alcoholic disorders, at 17.3.

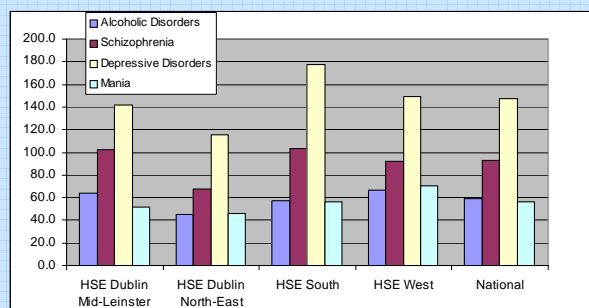


Figure 3 National and regional (HSE Areas) admissions for selected diagnostic groups. Ireland 2008. Rates per 100,000 total population

Legal status

Non-voluntary admissions accounted for 9% of all and 8% of first admissions in HSE South. The proportion of non-voluntary all admissions was the

highest amongst all HSE areas.

The rate of non-voluntary all admissions was 44.1, the highest amongst all HSE areas, while that for first admissions was 12.0 (Figure 4), the second-highest amongst all HSE areas.

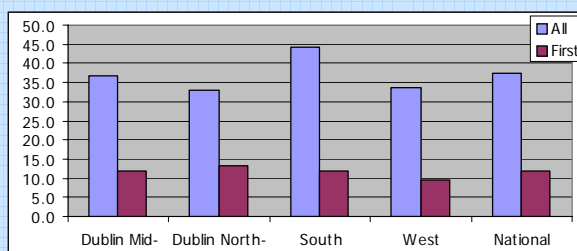


Figure 4 Health Service Executive Areas. All and first non-voluntary admissions. Ireland 2008. Rates per 100,000 total population

Discharges (including deaths)

There were 5,738 discharges for HSE South in 2008.

Thirty-one per cent of discharges occurred within one week of admission, 19% occurred within one to two weeks and 21% occurred within two to four weeks of admission. Ninety-three 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 and 28% of in-patient days. The average length of stay was 25.1 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 (2009) *Activities of Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals 2008*. Dublin: Health Research Board.

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