

National Psychiatric In-patient Reporting System (NPIRS)

Introduction

This bulletin is a synopsis of data for CHO 9 from the NPIRS for 2016 and that reported in *Activities of Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals 2016 Main Findings* (Daly and Craig 2017). The address from which a person was admitted was used to assign him/her to a CHO area and, thus, CHO area refers to the CHO area of residence of admissions. CHO 9 covers the areas of Dublin North, Dublin North-Central and Dublin North West.

The rates reported below were calculated using the Census of Population 2011 (Central Statistics Office 2012) and all rates are per 100,000 total population. It was not possible to calculate rates for socio-economic groups for each of the CHO areas and, thus, proportions are presented for socio-economic group.

All and first admissions

There were 2,402 admissions for CHO 9 in 2016, a rate of 413.1 per 100,000, the highest rate amongst all areas (Table 1). Admissions for CHO 9 accounted for almost 14% of all admissions to psychiatric units and hospitals in 2016. There were 798 first admissions, a rate of 137.2 per 100,000. Re-admissions (1,604) accounted for 67% of all admissions, representing a rate of 275.8 per 100,000, the second-highest of all areas.

Gender and age

Males accounted for 49% of all and 54% of first admissions. Females had a slightly higher rate of all admissions than males, at 415.1 compared with 411.0 per 100,000 for males (Table 1). These were the highest rates for males and females amongst all areas. Males had a higher rate of first admission

Table 1: CHOs. All and first admissions. Gender. Ireland 2016. Rates per 100,000 total population

	All			First		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
CHO 1	381.1	358.7	369.9	128.7	92.6	110.7
CHO 2	385.6	324.0	354.8	159.5	120.3	139.9
CHO 3	335.7	372.4	354.0	117.7	111.7	114.7
CHO 4	383.2	359.4	371.2	146.3	118.1	132.1
CHO 5	407.5	330.8	369.0	166.8	118.5	142.5
CHO 6	372.3	394.8	383.9	104.6	102.9	103.7
CHO 7	371.0	425.2	398.5	136.3	143.9	140.2
CHO 8	351.2	348.4	349.8	154.4	139.5	146.9
CHO 9	411.0	415.1	413.1	150.6	124.4	137.2
Total	380.0	373.7	376.8	143.6	122.4	132.9

than females, at 150.6 compared with 124.4 for females.

The 65–74 year age group had the highest rate of all admissions for CHO 9, at 649.6 per 100,000, followed by the 45–54 year age group, at 636.5, and the 75 year and over age group, at 615.3. The 18–19 year age group had the lowest rate of all admissions, at 407.4 per 100,000.

The 18–19 year age group had the highest rate of first admissions in CHO 9, at 258.0 per 100,000, followed by the 20–24 year age group, at 226.1, and the 75 year and over age group, at 215.4. The 55–64 year age group had the lowest rate of first admissions, at 149.2.

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 admissions in all CHO areas, with rates ranging from 642.6 per 100,000 in CHO 7 to 431.2 in CHO 2 (Figure 1). The 45 year and over group had a rate of 622.7 in CHO 9 and under 45 year age group had a rate of 319.3. The rate of admission for the 45 year and over group in CHO 6 (574.4), CHO 7 (642.6) and CHO 8 (531.8) was over twice that of the under 45 year group for those areas.

Marital status

Single persons accounted for over half of all (61%) and first (57%) admissions for CHO 9; married persons accounted for 23% of all and 23% of first admissions; widowed persons accounted for 3% of all and 3% of first admissions; and divorced persons accounted for almost 6% of all and 5% of first admissions.

Socio-economic group

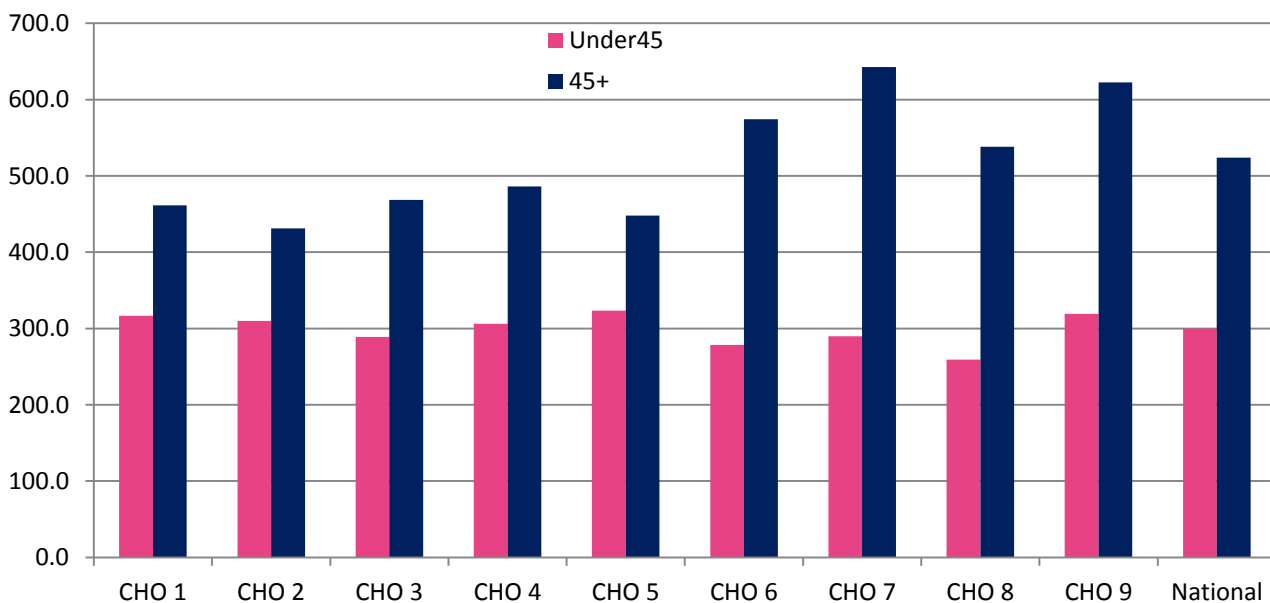
Thirteen per cent of all admissions had non-manual occupations, 8% were lower professional, 4% were manual skilled, 4% were unskilled and a further 4% were higher professional. However, it is worth noting that 60% of returns for CHO 9 did not specify an occupation, making assignment to a socio-economic group impossible. Proportions for first admissions were somewhat similar.

Diagnosis

Depressive disorders accounted for 29% of all admissions and 30% of first admissions for CHO 9; schizophrenia accounted for 20% of all and 17% of first admissions; and alcoholic disorders accounted for 8% of all and 8% of first admissions.

All and first admission rates in CHO 9 were highest for depressive disorders, at 120.0 (Figure 2) and 41.8 per 100,000, respectively. Schizophrenia had the second-highest rate of all admissions in CHO 9, at 83.1, followed by mania, at 39.2.

Figure 1: All admissions by age category by CHO area. Ireland 2016. Rates per 100,000 total population



Schizophrenia had the second-highest rate of first admissions in CHO 9, at 22.9 per 100,000, followed by other drug disorders, at 15.1.

Legal status

Involuntary admissions accounted for 15% of all and 15% of first admissions for CHO 9. The rate of all involuntary admissions in CHO 9 was 62.3, the highest amongst all CHO areas, while that for first admissions was 21.2 per 100,000, the second-highest of all areas (Figure 3).

Hospital type

Forty-six per cent of all admissions for CHO 9 were to general hospital psychiatric units, 20% were to psychiatric hospitals/continuing care units and 34% were to independent/private and private charitable centres.

Discharges

There were 2,403 discharges (2,371 discharges and 32 deaths) for CHO 9 in 2016. Twenty-nine per cent of discharges occurred within one week of admission, 17% occurred within one to two weeks and 18% 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 CHO 9 accounted for 14% of all discharges and almost 20% of all in-patient days. The average length of stay for all discharges for CHO 9 was 81.7 days (median 15 days), the longest average length of stay amongst all areas (Figure 4). This compares with the national average of 57.7 days (median 15 days).

When discharges with a length of stay of one year or more were excluded, discharges for CHO 9 accounted for 14% of discharges and almost 14% of in-patient days. The average length of stay for discharges, excluding those with a length of stay of one year or more, was 26.6 days (median 15 days).

References

Central Statistics Office (2012) Census of Population 2011, www.cso.ie.
 Daly A and Craig S (2017) *Activities of Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals 2016*. HRB Statistics Series 35. Dublin: Health Research Board.

Figure 2: Admissions for selected diagnostic groups by CHO area. Ireland 2016. Rates per 100,000 total population

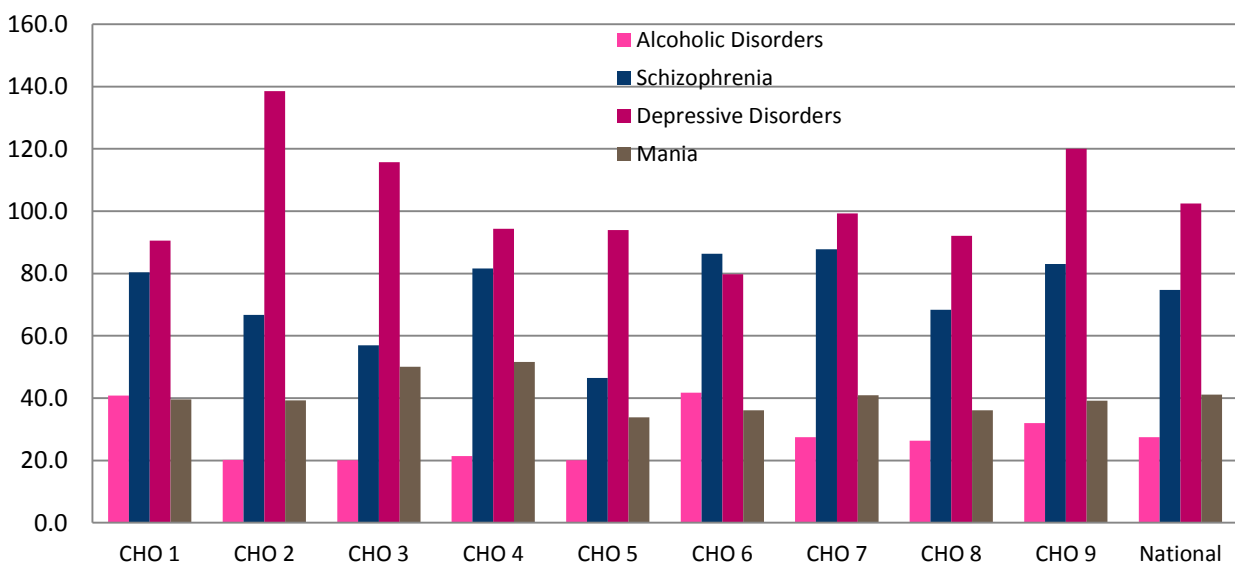


Figure 3: All and first involuntary admissions by CHO area. Ireland 2016. Rates per 100,000 total population

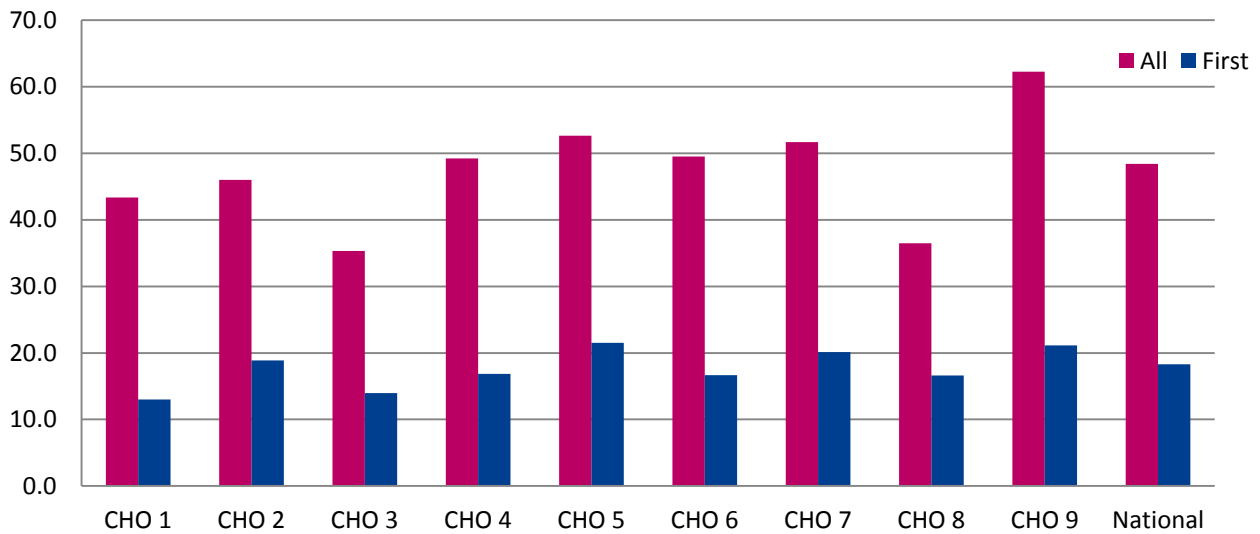
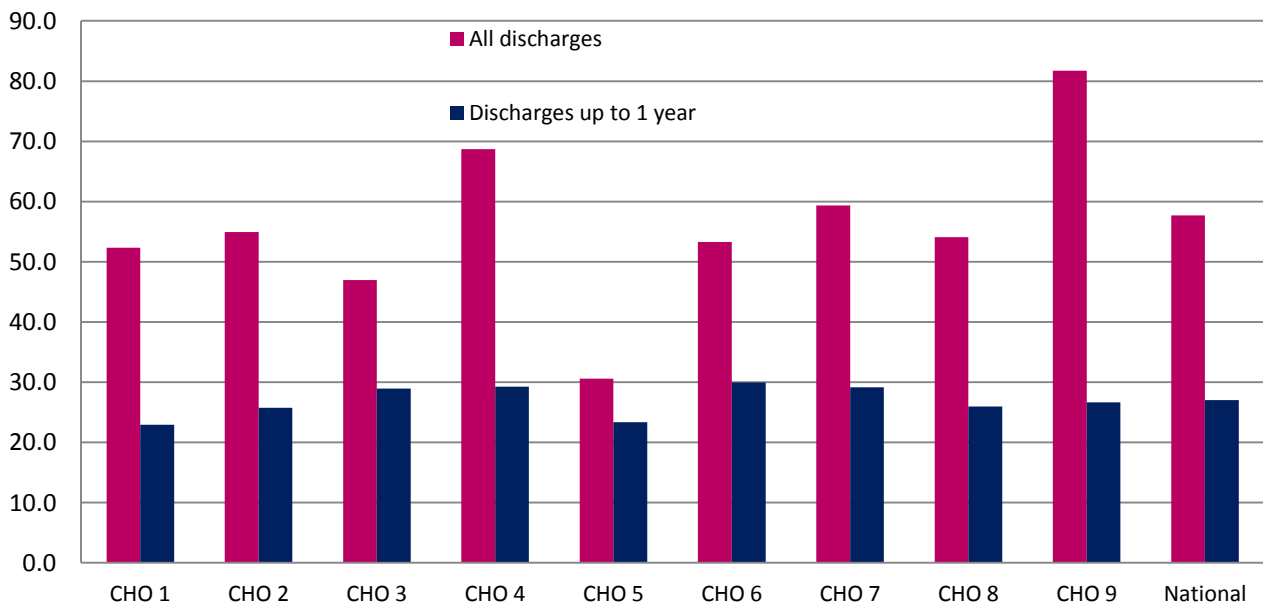


Figure 4: Average length of stay (days) for all discharges and discharges up to 1 year by CHO area. Ireland 2016.



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