

National Psychiatric In-Patient Reporting System (NPIRS) HSE South Bulletin 2012

August 2013

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 2012 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 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.

Introduction

This bulletin is a synopsis of data for HSE South from the NPIRS for 2012 and that reported in *Activities of Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals 2012* (Daly and Walsh 2013). The address from which a person was admitted was used to assign him/her to a HSE area and, thus, HSE area refers to the HSE area of residence of admissions.

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 HSE areas and, thus, proportions are presented for socio-economic group.

All and first admissions 2012 – HSE South

There were 4,625 admissions for HSE South in 2012, a rate of 407.9 per 100,000 (Figure 1). This was the second-highest rate of all admissions amongst all HSE areas. Admissions for HSE South accounted for 25% of all admissions.

There were 1,609 first admissions, a rate of 141.9 per 100,000, the highest rate amongst all HSE areas. Re-admissions (3,016) accounted for 65% of all admissions, representing a rate of 266.0 per 100,000, the second-highest rate for re-admissions amongst all HSE areas.

Gender and age

Males accounted for almost 51% of all admissions, a rate of 413.9 – the second-highest rate for males amongst all HSE areas and higher than the national male rate (401.0). The rate of first admissions for males in HSE South was 150.4, the second-highest rate for males amongst all HSE areas.

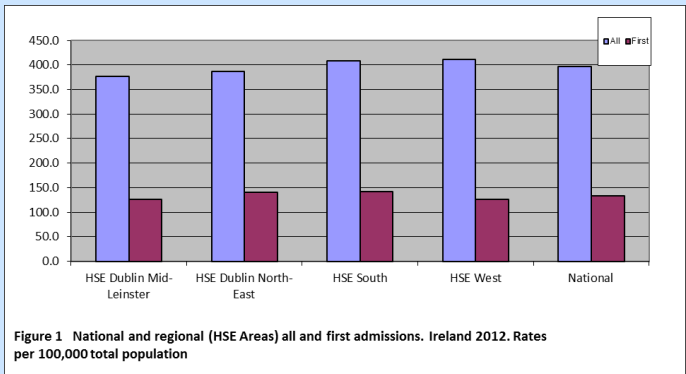


Figure 1 National and regional (HSE Areas) all and first admissions. Ireland 2012. Rates per 100,000 total population

The 45–54 year age group had the highest rate of all admissions in HSE South, at 619.0 per 100,000, followed by the 35–44 year age group, at 593.3, and the 20–24 year age group, at 589.2. The 75 year and over age group had the lowest rate of admissions, at 296.3.

The 20–24 year age group had the highest rate of first admissions in HSE South, at 270.4, followed by the 18–19 year age group, at 249.9, and the 35–44 year age group, at 200.7. The 75 year and over age group had the lowest rate of first admissions, at 143.3.

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 HSE areas, with rates ranging from 581.6 per 100,000 in Dublin Mid-Leinster to 516.3 in HSE South (Figure 2). The rate of admissions for the 45 years and over age group in HSE South, at 516.3, was the lowest amongst all HSE areas for this age range, while that for the under 45 years age group, 346.0, was the second-highest of all HSE areas for this age group.

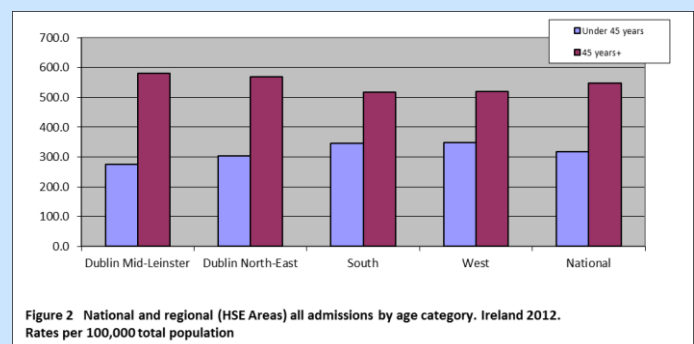


Figure 2 National and regional (HSE Areas) all admissions by age category. Ireland 2012. Rates per 100,000 total population

Marital status

Single persons accounted for 56% of all and 51% of first admissions in HSE South; married persons accounted for almost 28% of all and 33% of first admissions; widowed persons accounted for 4% of all and 5% of first admissions; and divorced persons accounted for 3% of all and 3% of first

admissions.

Socio-economic group

Almost 15% all admissions for HSE South had non-manual occupations, 10% were unskilled, a further 10% were semi-skilled and 9% were manual skilled. However, it is worth noting that almost 37% of returns for HSE South did not specify an occupation, making assignment to a socio-economic group impossible.

Diagnosis

Depressive disorders accounted for 31% of all and 35% of first admissions for HSE South; schizophrenia accounted for 20% of all and 11% of first admissions; mania accounted for 12% of all and 9% of first admissions; and alcoholic disorders accounted for 8% of all and 9% of first admissions.

All and first admission rates in HSE South were highest for depressive disorders, at 127.9 (Figure 3) and 49.3 per 100,000, respectively. The rate for all admissions was the second-highest rate for depressive disorders amongst all HSE areas, while that for first admissions was the highest rate amongst all areas. Schizophrenia had the second-highest rate of all admissions in HSE South, at 81.9, followed by mania, at 47.2. Schizophrenia had the second-highest rate of first admissions in HSE South, at 16.2, followed by neuroses, at 15.1.

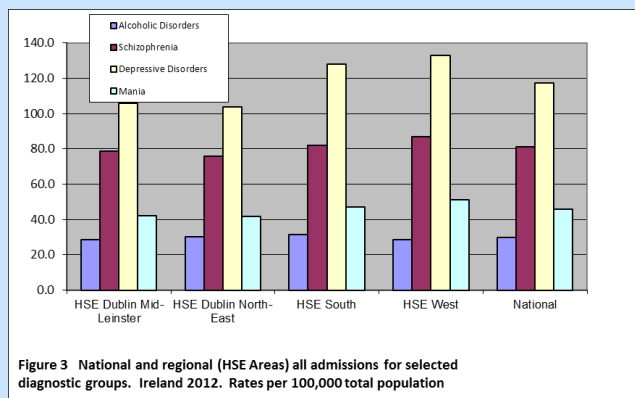


Figure 3 National and regional (HSE Areas) all admissions for selected diagnostic groups. Ireland 2012. Rates per 100,000 total population

Legal status

Involuntary admissions accounted for 10% all and 10% of first admissions in HSE South.

The rate of all involuntary admissions was 42.8, the second-highest amongst all HSE areas, while that for first admissions was 14.7, also the second-highest amongst all HSE areas for first admissions (Figure 4).

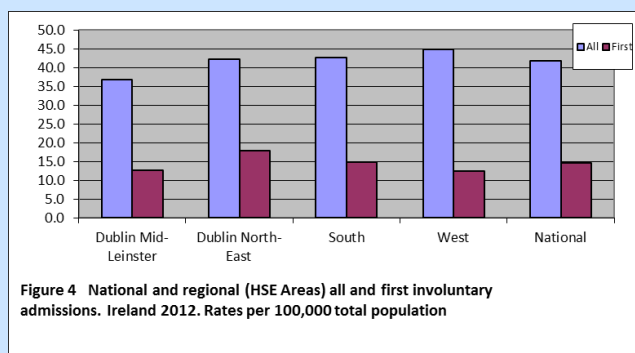


Figure 4 National and regional (HSE Areas) all and first involuntary admissions. Ireland 2012. Rates per 100,000 total population

Discharges (including deaths)

There were 4,695 discharges (including deaths) for HSE South in 2012.

Thirty-one per cent of discharges occurred within one week of admission, 18% occurred within one to two weeks and 20% 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 26% of all discharges nationally and 37% of in-patient days. The average length of stay was 131.4 days (median 14.0 days), the longest amongst all HSE areas (excluding non-residents).

When discharges with a length of stay of one year or more were excluded, discharges for HSE South accounted for 26% of discharges and almost 26% of in-patient days. The average length of stay for discharges, excluding those with a length of stay of one year or more, was 25.2 days (median 13 days), the second-shortest average length of stay for all HSE areas (excluding non-residents).

References

- Central Statistics Office (2012) Census of Population 2011, www.cso.ie.
- Daly A and Walsh D (in press) *Activities of Irish Psychiatric Units and Hospitals 2012*. HRB Statistics Series. Dublin: Health Research Board.

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