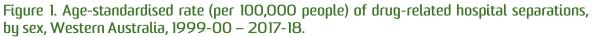
ORUG TRENDS

Trends in Drug-Related Hospital Separations, 1999-2018

Western Australia

- There were <u>5,977 hospital separations</u> with a drug-related principal diagnosis in Western Australia in 2017-18.
- This is equivalent to 237 hospitalisations per 100,000 people, as compared to 209 per 100,000 people in 1999-00 (Figure 1).
- The rate of hospitalisations was higher among females than males in 2017-18 (240 versus 234 hospitalisations per 100,000 people, respectively).
- In 2017-18, the rate of hospitalisations was highest among the <u>20-29 age group</u>, followed by the 30-39 age group (454 and 373 hospitalisations per 100,000 people, respectively).
- The rate of hospitalisations was highest where there was a principal diagnosis indicating amphetamines and other stimulants (62 hospitalisations per 100,000 people, respectively; Figure 2).





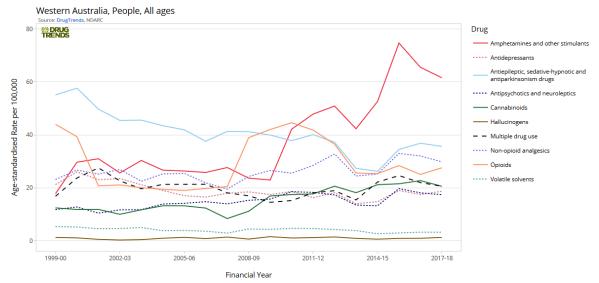


Figure 2. Age-standardised rate (per 100,000 people) of drug-related hospital separations, by drug identified in the principal diagnosis, Western Australia, 1999-00 – 2017-18. *Numbers for cocaine are small and thus rates are suppressed to protect confidentiality.*





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Related Links

- Hospitalisations data visualisations: <u>https://drugtrends.shinyapps.io/hospitalisations_2018</u>
- Hospitalisations methods document: <u>https://ndarc.med.unsw.edu.au/resource/trends-drug-related-hospitalisations-australia-1999-2018</u>
- For information on drug-induced deaths in Australia, go to: <u>https://ndarc.med.unsw.edu.au/resource/trends-drug-induced-deaths-australia-1997-2018</u>
- For more information on NDARC research, go to: http://ndarc.med.unsw.edu.au/
- For more information about the AIHW and NHMD, go to: <u>https://www.aihw.gov.au/</u>
- For more information on ICD coding go to: <u>http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/en/</u> <u>https://www.ihpa.gov.au/what-we-do/icd-10-am-achi-acs-current-edition</u>
- For more research from the Drug Trends program go to: <u>https://ndarc.med.unsw.edu.au/program/drug-trends</u>

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