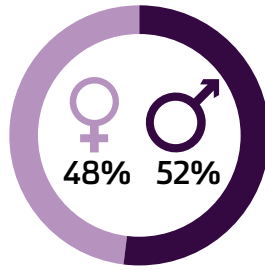


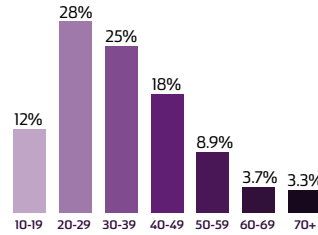
# Drug-Related Hospitalisations (excluding alcohol and tobacco), Australia, 2019-20



There were 62,757 drug-related hospitalisations in Australia in 2019-20 (excluding alcohol and tobacco).



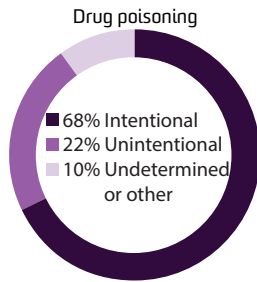
In 2019-20, males accounted for 52% of drug-related hospitalisations.



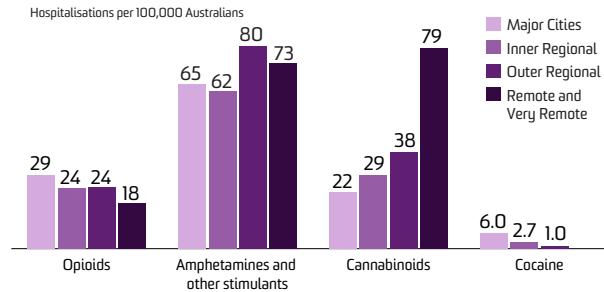
The highest percentage of drug-related hospitalisations occurred amongst Australians aged 20-29 and 30-39 years.

- 27% Amphetamines and other stimulants
- 16% Antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs
- 12% Opioids
- 11% Non-opioid analgesics
- 10% Cannabinoids

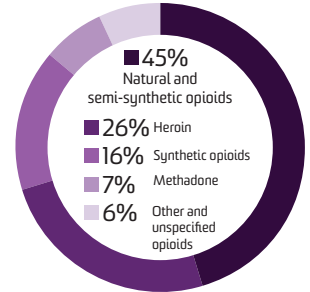
The five drug classes most commonly identified as the principal diagnosis in drug-related hospitalisations.



Intentional poisoning was the most common external cause of hospitalisations due to drug poisoning.

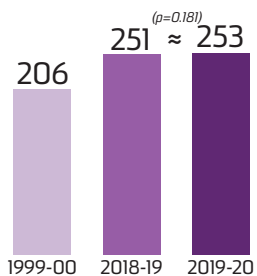


The highest rates of opioid- and cocaine-related hospitalisations were in major cities, amphetamines and other stimulants in outer regional areas and cannabinoids in remote and very remote areas.

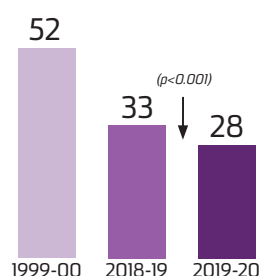


Natural and semi-synthetic opioids were the principal diagnosis in nearly half of opioid poisoning hospitalisations.

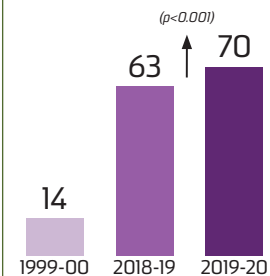
## Rate of hospitalisations per 100,000 Australians



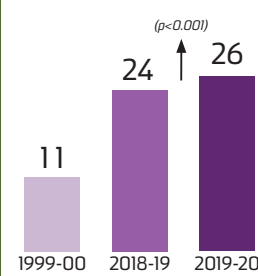
Total drug-related hospitalisations



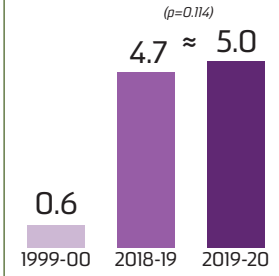
Opioids



Amphetamines and other stimulants



Cannabinoids



Cocaine