

General acute hospital inpatient statistics

Data for individual patients are collected by ISD Scotland as a series of Scottish Morbidity Records (SMR).

The SMR datasets constitute a significant local and national information resource, and are used for epidemiological monitoring, health needs assessment, national and local planning and a range of other applications.

SMR01 is an episode-based patient record relating to all inpatients and day cases discharged from specialities other than mental health, maternity, neonatal and geriatric long stay specialities in the NHSiS. A record is generated for each inpatient and day case episode, of which there are about 1,000,000 each year. The SMR01 basic data set encompasses patient identification and demographic information, episode management information and general clinical information. Items such as waiting time for inpatient / day case admission and length of stay may be derived from the episode management information.

Data are published in ISDs general statistical publication *Scottish Health Statistics* and in a range of other, topic-based publications and reports. An *ad hoc* enquiry service is available for more detailed analyses.

The tables and chart presented here are derived from the SMR01. Information about patients admitted to general hospitals (mainly for emergency treatment), where drug misuse is diagnosed as a factor in the patient's need for treatment, is routinely available. Some caution is necessary when using these data as (a) drug misuse may only be suspected and may not always be recorded by the hospital, and (b) where drug misuse is recorded, it may not be possible to identify which drug(s) were involved. Drug misuse is recorded on SMR returns using the codes available in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) and from April 1996 the codes used were ICD version 10, which are not strictly comparable with the ICD9 codes used prior to that year.

ICD-10 Codes

Opioids	F11.-
Cannabinoids	F12.-
Sedatives/Hypnotics	F13.-
Cocaine	F14.-
Other Stimulants	F15.-
Hallucinogens	F16.-
Volatile solvents	F18.-
Multiple/other psychoactive substances	F19.-

Chart 21 shows general acute admissions for drug misuse by deprivation category. The Carstairs and Morris index of deprivation was originally developed in the 1980's using census data. It is composed of four indicators which were judged to represent material disadvantage in the population. The index also correlates well with a range of health measures. The four indicators are combined to create a composite score. The deprivation score is divided into seven separate categories, ranging from very high (seven) to very low (one) deprivation. The seven categories are designed so as to retain the discriminatory features of the distribution of the deprivation score, rather than to ensure equality of numbers between each deprivation category. Some very small postcode sectors were excluded and do not have a score. The index was designed with the expectation that it would be mirrored by direct measurement of household income if that were possible. The four variables are as follows:

- Overcrowding: persons in private households living at a density of more than one person per room as a proportion of all persons in private households.
- Male employment: proportion of economically active males who are seeking work.
- Social class 4 or 5: proportion of all persons in private households with head of household in social class 4 or 5.
- No car: proportion of all persons in private households with no car.

All the proportions are calculated on the households in a given postcode sector.

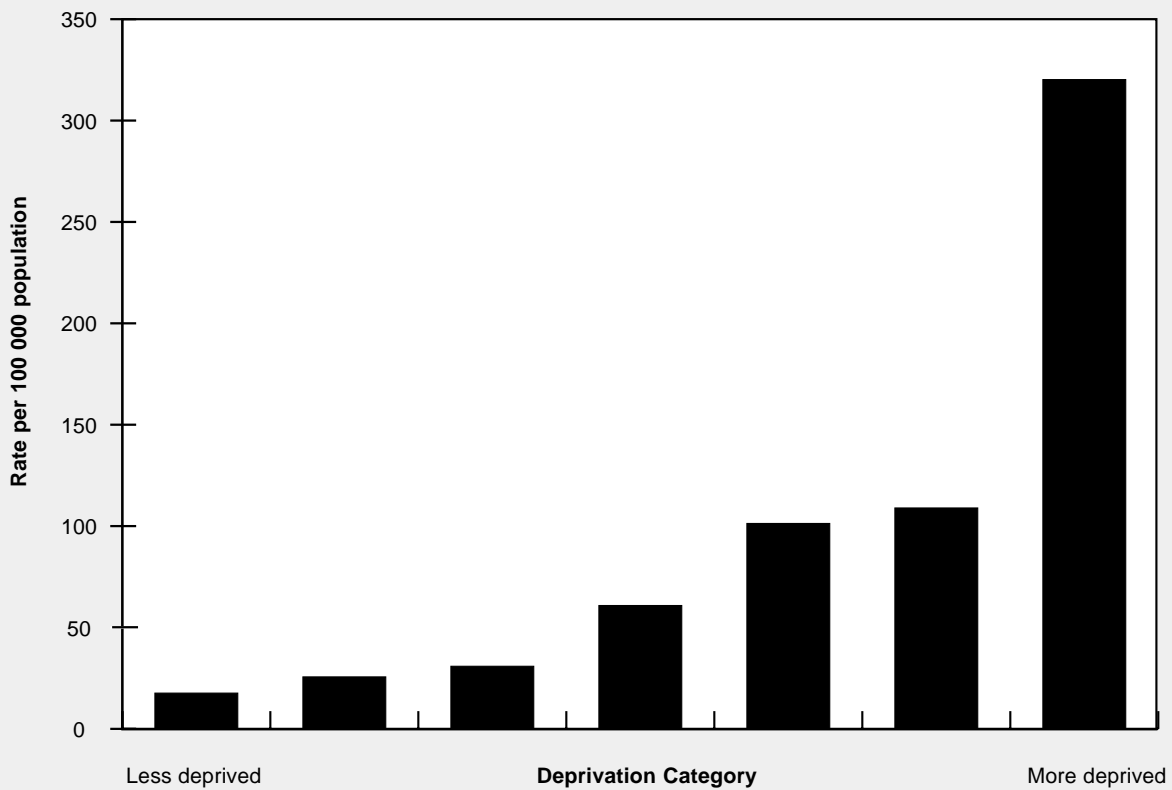
Table 55 shows an increasing trend in discharges from general acute hospitals between 1997/98 and 1999/00, although improved recording may be partly responsible for this. It should be noted that the same patient may be admitted several times during the course of a year and they will be counted each time in the table. It is difficult to assess to what extent repeat admissions for the same patient contributes to increases in the numbers of discharges.

Table 56 presents information about the drug type recorded for discharges from general acute hospitals. In 1999/00, of a total of 3 869 drug-related discharges, 42 per cent named opioids as a factor in the patient's need for treatment. A further 37 per cent of the records were coded 'multiple/other' and we can assume that a high proportion of these records relate to patients whose disorders are due to multiple drug use and may also use opioids. Of the total number of drug-related discharges, Greater Glasgow health board area accounted for the largest share (39 per cent) followed by Lothian (13 per cent) and Grampian (11 per cent).

Table 57 presents information about the length of stay associated with a recording of drug misuse. It can be seen that the majority of all stays (88 per cent) are less than one week's duration, and that a further 10 per cent are of between one week's and one month's duration. In 1999/00 there were no stays of more than three months.

chart 21

General acute admissions for drug misuse by deprivation category
rate per 100 000 population : 1999/00



Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01)

55 | General acute admissions for drug misuse : 1997/98 - 1999/00

health board and council area of residence; age group and gender

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
Scotland	2 869	3 729	3 869
<i>by health board</i>			
Argyll & Clyde	198	274	328
Ayrshire & Arran	206	309	314
Borders	36	27	26
Dumfries & Galloway	75	81	68
Fife	104	153	195
Forth Valley	92	123	114
Grampian	322	343	423
Greater Glasgow	1 085	1 569	1 528
Highland	29	32	44
Lanarkshire	105	185	197
Lothian	476	500	486
Tayside	133	118	126
Island Boards ¹	8	15	20
<i>by council area</i>			
Aberdeen City	275	277	356
Aberdeenshire	42	60	62
Angus	21	18	17
Argyll & Bute	18	28	40
Ayrshire East	84	112	126
Ayrshire North	57	88	105
Ayrshire South	64	109	83
Borders	36	27	26
Clackmannanshire	19	27	18
Dumfries & Galloway	75	81	68
Dunbartonshire East	19	22	32
Dunbartonshire West	38	33	59
Dundee City	95	72	57
Edinburgh City	383	385	353
Falkirk	55	55	54
Fife	104	153	194
Glasgow City	977	1 445	1 423
Highland	29	32	43
Inverclyde	112	157	138
Lanarkshire North	66	137	133
Lanarkshire South	102	120	109
Lothian East	22	37	33
Lothian West	35	35	62
Midlothian	33	39	36
Perth & Kinross	17	28	52
Renfrewshire	35	63	94
Renfrewshire East	18	15	20
Stirling	18	41	40
Island Councils ²	8	15	20
Other ³	12	18	16
<i>by age group</i>			
Under 15 years	43	30	23
15-19 years	346	392	396
20-24 years	645	868	876
25-29 years	674	943	1 012
30-34 years	609	809	856
35 years and over	552	687	706
<i>by gender</i>			
Males	1 937	2 606	2 707
Females	932	1 123	1 162

1 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles health boards.

2 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

3 Other: includes Moray and records without a full postcode (used to allocate council area).

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01)

56 | General acute admissions for drug misuse ; drug type : 1999/00

health board and council area of residence; age group and gender

	Total	Opioids	Cannab- inoids	Sedatives/ Hypnotics	Cocaine	Other Stimulants	Halluc- inogens	Volatile solvents	Multiple / Other ⁴
Scotland	3 869	1 628	188	204	39	214	233	39	1 449
<i>by health board</i>									
Argyll & Clyde	328	155	14	21	3	14	7	5	111
Ayrshire & Arran	314	132	22	38	5	37	29	5	65
Borders	26	1	1	-	1	2	2	2	18
Dumfries & Galloway	68	38	3	8	-	7	3	1	10
Fife	195	49	10	13	-	19	86	2	26
Forth Valley	114	42	10	7	1	6	11	-	40
Grampian	423	318	26	13	8	34	18	3	24
Greater Glasgow	1 528	610	29	22	7	22	25	7	813
Highland	44	12	3	1	1	2	9	-	16
Lanarkshire	197	105	10	3	8	8	14	4	46
Lothian	486	133	48	74	5	47	16	6	215
Tayside	126	31	5	3	-	9	13	4	61
Island Boards ¹	20	2	7	1	-	7	-	-	4
<i>by council area</i>									
Aberdeen City	356	284	17	11	6	20	14	3	18
Aberdeenshire	62	34	9	2	2	13	4	-	2
Angus	17	2	3	1	-	3	3	-	5
Argyll & Bute	40	12	2	2	-	2	2	1	19
Ayrshire East	126	62	5	16	3	14	12	-	26
Ayrshire North	105	47	14	18	2	10	3	3	12
Ayrshire South	83	23	3	4	-	13	14	2	27
Borders	26	1	1	-	1	2	2	2	18
Clackmannanshire	18	5	4	-	-	1	3	-	5
Dumfries & Galloway	68	38	3	8	-	7	3	1	10
Dunbartonshire East	32	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Dunbartonshire West	59	37	2	5	-	4	-	-	11
Dundee City	57	21	2	2	-	6	-	4	22
Edinburgh City	353	103	31	56	3	27	2	2	174
Falkirk	54	22	4	4	1	3	1	-	21
Fife	194	49	10	13	-	19	85	2	26
Glasgow City	1 423	548	26	17	7	20	25	7	780
Highland	43	12	3	1	1	2	8	-	16
Inverclyde	138	73	2	5	-	3	3	1	51
Lanarkshire North	133	80	4	1	4	5	8	3	28
Lanarkshire South	109	63	7	2	3	3	6	1	25
Lothian East	33	9	4	8	1	5	1	1	13
Lothian West	62	11	8	6	-	13	12	3	10
Midlothian	36	10	5	4	1	2	-	-	17
Perth & Kinross	52	8	-	-	-	-	10	-	34
Renfrewshire	94	32	8	11	1	5	2	3	34
Renfrewshire East	20	6	2	3	2	2	-	-	5
Stirling	40	15	2	3	-	-	7	-	14
Island Councils ²	20	2	7	1	-	7	-	-	4
Other ³	16	4	-	-	1	3	3	-	5
<i>by age group</i>									
Under 15 years	23	1	9	-	-	-	1	9	4
15-19 years	396	105	55	23	5	72	43	10	109
20-24 years	876	402	39	43	7	58	67	4	292
25-29 years	1 012	454	29	39	10	38	60	4	401
30-34 years	856	383	31	27	4	25	36	8	371
35 years and over	706	283	25	72	13	21	26	4	272
<i>by gender</i>									
Males	2 707	1 141	152	128	28	158	164	22	1 002
Females	1 162	487	36	76	11	56	69	17	447

1 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles health boards.

2 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

3 Other: includes Moray and records without a full postcode (used to allocate council area).

4 Disorders due to multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01)

57 | General acute admissions for drug misuse ; length of stay : 1999/00

health board and council area of residence; age group and gender

	Total	less than 1 week	between 1 week and 1 month	between 1 month and 3 months	more than 3 months
Scotland	3 869	3 422	407	40	-
<i>by health board</i>					
Argyll & Clyde	328	298	28	2	-
Ayrshire & Arran	314	293	18	3	-
Borders	26	22	3	1	-
Dumfries & Galloway	68	65	3	-	-
Fife	195	175	15	5	-
Forth Valley	114	100	13	1	-
Grampian	423	383	40	-	-
Greater Glasgow	1 528	1 310	202	16	-
Highland	44	38	5	1	-
Lanarkshire	197	170	23	4	-
Lothian	486	436	45	5	-
Tayside	126	116	9	1	-
Island Boards ¹	20	16	3	1	-
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	356	320	36	-	-
Aberdeenshire	62	58	4	-	-
Angus	17	16	1	-	-
Argyll & Bute	40	36	4	-	-
Ayrshire East	126	120	5	1	-
Ayrshire North	105	95	9	1	-
Ayrshire South	83	78	4	1	-
Borders	26	22	3	1	-
Clackmannanshire	18	16	1	1	-
Dumfries & Galloway	68	65	3	-	-
Dunbartonshire East	32	32	-	-	-
Dunbartonshire West	59	54	5	-	-
Dundee City	57	52	5	-	-
Edinburgh City	353	313	35	5	-
Falkirk	54	44	10	-	-
Fife	194	174	15	5	-
Glasgow City	1 423	1 219	189	15	-
Highland	43	37	5	1	-
Inverclyde	138	123	14	1	-
Lanarkshire North	133	112	18	3	-
Lanarkshire South	109	95	13	1	-
Lothian East	33	32	1	-	-
Lothian West	62	56	6	-	-
Midlothian	36	34	2	-	-
Perth & Kinross	52	48	3	1	-
Renfrewshire	94	86	7	1	-
Renfrewshire East	20	18	2	-	-
Stirling	40	38	2	-	-
Island Councils ²	20	16	3	1	-
Other ³	16	13	2	1	-
<i>by age group</i>					
Under 15 years	23	23	-	-	-
15-19 years	396	382	13	1	-
20-24 years	876	805	65	6	-
25-29 years	1 012	907	96	9	-
30-34 years	856	726	123	7	-
35 years and over	706	579	110	17	-
<i>by gender</i>					
Males	2 707	2 419	261	27	-
Females	1 162	1 003	146	13	-

1 Orkney, Shetland and Western Isles health boards.

2 Eilean Siar, Orkney and Shetland councils.

3 Other includes Moray and records without full postcode (used to allocate council area).

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR01)

Psychiatric inpatient statistics

Tables 58 to 63 contain information on admissions to and discharges from mental illness hospitals and psychiatric units (in general hospitals); but exclude admissions to and discharges from the State Hospital at Carstairs. These statistics are derived from data collected through the mental health inpatient and day case return (SMR04) which records information at admission and discharge. On the SMR04 form, up to six separate diagnoses can be recorded on discharge. A diagnosis in the first position is the principal diagnosis on discharge. A diagnosis 'in any position', refers to the occurrence of a diagnosis in any of the six positions (including first and supplementary).

Figures for all admissions, re-admissions and discharges relate to the number of episodes, not to the number of individual patients admitted or discharged. First admissions relate to first ever admissions to a mental illness hospital or psychiatric unit, and therefore approximate to the number of people. It is also important to note that re-admissions will include patients who have returned for treatment after a long period of time, as well as those who have been diagnosed after a short interval.

Diagnosis is recorded on both the admission and the discharge part of the record and diagnosis on discharge may differ from diagnosis on admission. The tables presented here are based on diagnosis on discharge. This, in part, accounts for any differences between the figures published here, and those published in the previous (1999) edition of Drugs Misuse Statistics Scotland. Further differences will reflect an increased completeness of records received from a number of health board areas. In Tables 61 to 63, diagnoses have been grouped together into the following short list of diagnoses based on the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision:

Diagnosis	ICD Numbers (10th Revision)
Dementia	F00 - F03
Alcohol misuse	F10.0 - F10.9
Drug misuse	F11.0 - F16.9, F18.0 - F19.9
Schizophrenia	F20
Mood (affective) disorders	F30 - F39
- Bipolar affective disorders	F31
- Depressive episode	F32
- Recurrent depressive disorder	F33
Other psychotic disorders	F04, F05, F09, F22, F23, F24, F28, F29
Disorders of childhood	F80, F81, F82, F84, F88, F89, F90, F93, F94
Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders	F40 - F48
Personality disorders	F60
Mental handicap	F70 - F79
Other conditions	All other codes from the International Classification of Diseases, 10 th Revision

The introduction of the 10th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases in April 1996 has resulted in considerable changes to the classification of certain mental and behavioural disorders and, as a result, it is not possible to make direct comparisons at the level of diagnostic groups before and after this date. Consequently, to avoid any possible confusion, trends in admissions to mental illness hospitals and psychiatric units by diagnosis are not shown in this edition of Drugs Misuse Statistics Scotland. Future editions may contain trends based on the new classification.

Data for 1999/00 were unavailable at time of going to print. Data for 1998/99 are presented here.

For more information on this topic please contact Harry Purser (0131 551 8011).

Analysis of tables

Table 58 presents data showing trends in admission to psychiatric hospitals involving drug misuse. Between 1993/94 and 1998/99, there has been an increase in the number of admissions, although improved recording may be responsible in part. In 1998/99, the largest proportion of hospital episodes with a drug misuse diagnosis (in any position) was in the Greater Glasgow health board area (25 per cent), followed by Ayrshire & Arran (14 per cent).

Table 59 presents information about the drug type recorded against admissions with a main diagnosis on discharge of drugs misuse. The category of drugs most frequently recorded is that of multiple/other psychotic substances. Beyond this, opiates are the drug type most frequently mentioned.

Of the 1 115 cases where a main diagnosis of drug misuse was recorded, the majority of the patients were aged between 20 and 29 (53 per cent). Males accounted for 70 per cent of those individuals with a diagnosis of drug misuse, a similar percentage to that found by the Scottish Drug Misuse Database (67 per cent, Table 4, page 23).

Table 60 presents information about the length of stay associated with a diagnosis of drug misuse. It can be seen that 40 per cent of all stays (684) are of less than one week's duration, and a further 734 (43 per cent) are of between one week's and one month's duration. Two hundred and eighty five episodes recorded stays of one month or longer.

Tables 61 and 62 show information about the diagnostic category of supplementary discharge diagnoses and main discharge diagnoses, respectively. A total of four diagnoses (main plus three additional) may be recorded on the discharge record. Note that in each of these tables, some individuals may appear in more than one column (as they may have received more than one supplementary diagnosis). In 1998/99, there were 1 115 discharges with a main diagnosis of drug misuse and approximately a quarter of these had an additional diagnosis recorded (Table 61). In total, 317 discharges had an additional diagnosis in the second position, 58 in the third position and 11 in the fourth position. Only 45 of the 317 discharges with an additional diagnosis in the second position had a drug-related diagnosis in this position as well.

Not all discharges with a drug-related diagnosis have these diagnoses as a main diagnosis on discharge. Table 62 shows the main discharge diagnosis for discharges with a drug-related diagnosis in the second, third or fourth position. A total of 553 discharges had a drug-related diagnosis in the second position. For these, the most common main diagnoses were of schizophrenia and mood (affective) disorders. Mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of alcohol and neurotic, stress related and somatoform disorders also feature highly.

Table 63 presents information about the diagnostic category of main diagnosis. Discharges with a main diagnosis of drug misuse account for 3.3 per cent of all discharges, while discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse in any position, account for 5.1 per cent.

58 | Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a diagnosis of drug misuse^{1,2} : 1993/94 - 1998/99^p

previous psychiatric inpatient status, health board of residence and council area

	Discharge diagnoses											
	1993/94		1994/95		1995/96		1996/97		1997/98 ^r		1998/99 ^p	
	Main	All	Main	All	Main	All	Main	All	Main	All	Main	All
Scotland												
All admissions	836	1 487	827	1 497	905	1 572	1 010	1 384	1 147	1 705	1 115	1 703
First admission	386	602	375	633	389	581	394	501	450	591	429	558
<i>by health board</i>												
Argyll & Clyde	90	135	94	132	98	143	98	139	119	187	114	189
Ayrshire & Arran	117	215	115	223	113	223	101	131	164	207	168	238
Borders	17	22	24	32	18	29	35	43	20	31	24	39
Dumfries & Galloway	17	29	19	34	30	42	30	35	37	46	24	36
Fife	26	35	32	40	31	49	36	56	51	91	58	94
Forth Valley	46	70	20	72	41	98	52	74	48	66	38	67
Grampian	47	67	44	57	62	71	72	83	54	66	51	64
Greater Glasgow	206	244	202	248	220	267	232	286	285	422	307	434
Highland	34	178	35	147	25	86	23	41	25	46	31	46
Lanarkshire	81	213	67	212	63	162	79	100	96	120	63	80
Lothian	83	161	84	157	103	192	103	183	110	194	95	157
Orkney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Shetland	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Tayside	50	72	57	86	74	140	97	141	97	167	92	178
Western Isles	2	5	1	5	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	-
Other	20	40	33	52	27	62	49	69	41	60	49	80
<i>by council area</i>												
Aberdeen City	34	41	28	31	44	51	46	53	35	43	36	43
Aberdeenshire	6	8	9	14	15	16	17	21	15	19	9	11
Angus	3	6	6	10	10	14	14	17	8	14	9	12
Argyll and Bute	14	16	9	9	10	13	8	8	16	18	12	15
Clackmannanshire	4	6	4	7	6	16	6	8	5	8	7	10
Dumfries & Galloway	17	29	19	34	30	42	30	35	37	46	24	36
Dundee City	41	52	45	66	52	109	59	93	69	124	57	106
East Ayrshire	36	64	45	74	47	65	41	56	49	62	34	52
East Dunbartonshire	9	14	7	7	12	13	8	9	14	18	7	11
East Lothian	9	9	7	9	7	10	10	14	8	16	3	3
East Renfrewshire	7	10	11	17	16	18	18	25	9	20	17	27
Edinburgh City	47	100	46	93	69	134	67	125	73	138	73	129
Eilean Siar	2	5	1	5	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	-
Falkirk	21	39	11	49	23	56	26	37	17	28	16	30
Fife	25	34	32	40	31	49	36	55	51	90	58	94
Glasgow City	181	212	172	207	190	230	184	229	240	360	280	390
Highland	34	178	35	147	25	86	23	41	25	46	31	46
Inverclyde	21	32	14	22	20	28	14	26	7	14	26	40
Midlothian	7	11	8	13	3	7	15	26	13	19	15	21
Moray	7	18	7	12	3	4	9	9	4	4	6	10
North Ayrshire	57	89	45	70	41	73	38	48	78	103	96	126
North Lanarkshire	52	108	38	95	45	121	66	87	74	92	45	56
Orkney Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Perth and Kinross	6	13	6	10	12	16	24	31	20	29	26	60
Renfrewshire	43	72	44	68	42	70	37	57	56	93	54	87
Scottish Borders	17	22	24	32	18	29	35	43	20	31	24	39
Shetland Islands	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	24	62	25	79	25	84	20	25	35	40	38	59
South Lanarkshire	36	110	39	127	26	49	30	32	32	42	25	36
Stirling	21	24	5	15	11	24	18	27	25	29	15	27
West Dunbartonshire	12	15	26	36	18	25	41	48	51	70	18	41
West Lothian	20	41	23	42	24	40	11	18	16	21	4	4
Other	23	46	36	57	30	72	56	78	45	66	49	81

1 Excludes abuse of tobacco or alcohol.

2 'Main' is the Primary diagnosis; 'All' includes supplementary diagnoses.

r Revised.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04)

59 | Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a main discharge diagnosis of drug misuse¹: 1998/99^p

drug type, previous psychiatric inpatient status, health board of residence, age group, gender and council area

	Total	Opioids	Cannab- inoids	Sedatives/ Hypnotics	Cocaine	Other stimulants	Halluc- inogens	Volatile solvents	Multiple/ Other ⁵
Scotland (All discharges)²	1 115	322	51	63	1	67	8	2	601
1st admission	429	126	21	25	-	31	1	-	225
Re-admission	663	190	29	37	1	34	4	2	366
<i>by health board</i>									
Argyll and Clyde	114	27	5	5	-	4	1	-	72
Ayrshire & Arran	168	58	16	18	-	4	-	-	72
Borders	24	8	3	3	-	3	-	-	7
Dumfries & Galloway	24	15	2	1	-	-	-	-	6
Fife	58	12	4	11	1	6	-	-	24
Forth Valley	38	14	1	3	-	4	3	-	13
Grampian	51	9	3	5	-	3	1	-	30
Greater Glasgow	307	112	2	3	-	18	2	1	169
Highland	31	7	1	-	-	3	-	-	20
Lanarkshire	63	17	-	-	-	1	1	-	44
Lothian	95	17	6	5	-	10	-	1	56
Orkney	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tayside	92	14	8	3	-	7	-	-	60
Western Isles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/ not known ³	49	12	-	5	-	4	-	-	28
<i>by age group⁴</i>									
Under 15 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
15-19 years	116	19	6	3	-	5	1	-	82
20-24 years	280	91	16	15	-	10	1	-	147
25-29 years	306	82	11	18	1	21	-	-	173
30-34 years	205	61	9	8	-	18	5	2	102
35 years and over	206	69	9	19	-	13	1	-	95
<i>by gender</i>									
Male	776	232	44	37	-	47	8	1	407
Female	339	90	7	26	1	20	-	1	194
<i>by council area</i>									
Aberdeen City	36	9	3	5	-	3	-	-	16
Aberdeenshire	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Angus	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7
Argyll and Bute	12	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	6
Clackmannanshire	7	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	4
Dumfries & Galloway	24	15	2	1	-	-	-	-	6
Dundee City	57	9	4	-	-	6	-	-	38
East Ayrshire	34	9	2	6	-	3	-	-	14
East Dunbartonshire	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
East Lothian	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
East Renfrewshire	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Edinburgh City	73	12	2	4	-	9	-	-	46
Eilean Siar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	16	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Fife	58	12	4	11	1	6	-	-	24
Glasgow City	280	106	2	3	-	16	2	1	150
Highland	31	7	1	-	-	3	-	-	20
Inverclyde	26	11	-	3	-	2	-	-	10
Midlothian	15	3	3	1	-	1	-	1	6
Moray	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
North Ayrshire	96	44	13	10	-	1	-	-	28
North Lanarkshire	45	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	29
Orkney Islands	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Perth and Kinross	26	5	3	2	-	1	-	-	15
Renfrewshire	54	9	-	-	-	1	1	-	43
Scottish Borders	24	8	3	3	-	3	-	-	7
Shetland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	38	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	30
South Lanarkshire	25	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	20
Stirling	15	3	-	1	-	4	2	-	5
West Dunbartonshire	18	7	3	-	-	2	-	-	6
West Lothian	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other/ not known ³	49	12	-	5	-	4	-	-	28

1 Excludes abuse of tobacco or alcohol.

2 Includes type of admission not known, and cases with a missing or invalid response.

3 Patients resident outwith Scotland or those where Health Board or Local Council Area is not known.

4 Age on admission.

5 Mental and behavioural disorders due to multiple drug use and use of other psychoactive substances.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

60 | Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a discharge diagnosis of drug misuse¹ in any position : 1998/99^p

length of stay, previous psychiatric inpatient status, health board of residence, age group, gender, and council area

	Total	less than 1 week	between 1 week and 1 month	between 1 month and 3 months	more than 3 months
Scotland (All discharges)²	1 703	684	734	231	54
1st admission	558	245	249	56	8
Re-admission	1 111	419	473	174	45
<i>by health board</i>					
Argyll and Clyde	189	71	84	27	7
Ayrshire & Arran	238	92	105	40	1
Borders	39	14	21	4	-
Dumfries & Galloway	36	16	13	2	5
Fife	94	39	38	16	1
Forth Valley	67	25	30	11	1
Grampian	64	27	26	10	1
Greater Glasgow	434	176	188	56	14
Highland	46	10	22	7	7
Lanarkshire	80	31	40	7	2
Lothian	157	68	74	13	2
Orkney	1	1	-	-	-
Shetland	-	-	-	-	-
Tayside	178	72	65	33	8
Western Isles	-	-	-	-	-
Other/ not known ³	80	42	28	5	5
<i>by age group⁴</i>					
Under 15 years	2	1	1	-	-
15-19 years	164	78	60	20	6
20-24 years	398	177	153	55	13
25-29 years	460	186	205	55	14
30-34 years	328	122	146	47	13
35 years and over	351	120	169	54	8
<i>by gender</i>					
Male	1 177	478	495	163	41
Female	526	206	239	68	13
<i>by council area</i>					
Aberdeen City	43	18	22	3	-
Aberdeenshire	11	5	3	3	-
Angus	12	2	5	5	-
Argyll and Bute	15	4	7	4	-
Clackmannanshire	10	4	4	2	-
Dumfries & Galloway	36	16	13	2	5
Dundee City	106	47	38	17	4
East Ayrshire	52	14	28	10	-
East Dunbartonshire	11	3	6	1	1
East Lothian	3	1	1	1	-
East Renfrewshire	27	8	11	4	4
Edinburgh City	129	54	62	12	1
Eilean Siar	-	-	-	-	-
Falkirk	30	13	12	4	1
Fife	94	39	38	16	1
Glasgow City	390	155	173	51	11
Highland	46	10	22	7	7
Inverclyde	40	17	19	3	1
Midlothian	21	11	9	-	1
Moray	10	4	1	4	1
North Ayrshire	126	52	54	19	1
North Lanarkshire	56	18	32	4	2
Orkney Islands	1	1	-	-	-
Perth and Kinross	60	23	22	11	4
Renfrewshire	87	34	35	16	2
Scottish Borders	39	14	21	4	-
Shetland Islands	-	-	-	-	-
South Ayrshire	59	26	22	11	-
South Lanarkshire	36	18	14	4	-
Stirling	27	8	14	5	-
West Dunbartonshire	41	21	15	3	2
West Lothian	4	2	2	-	-
Other/ not known ³	81	42	29	5	5

1 Excludes abuse of tobacco or alcohol.

2 Includes type of admission not known, and cases with a missing or invalid response.

3 Patients resident outwith Scotland or those where Health Board or Local Council Area is not known.

4 Age on admission.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).

61 | Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a main discharge diagnosis of drug misuse^{1,2} : 1998/99^p

supplementary discharge diagnosis

All discharges	2nd discharge diagnosis			3rd discharge diagnosis			4th discharge diagnosis		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Dementia	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol	35	26	9	1	1	-	-	-	-
Mental and behavioural disorders due to drug misuse	45	30	15	9	5	4	1	1	-
Schizophrenia	24	23	1	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mood (affective) disorders	30	17	13	2	1	1	-	-	-
- Bipolar affective disorder	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Depressive episode	24	14	10	2	1	1	-	-	-
- Recurrent depressive disorder	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other psychotic disorders	15	13	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Disorders of childhood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders	40	22	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personality disorder	41	29	12	7	4	3	1	1	-
Mental handicap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	86	58	28	33	23	10	9	6	3
Total	317	218	99	58	40	18	11	8	3
No supplementary diagnosis	798	558	240	1 057	736	321	1 104	768	336

1 Excludes abuse of tobacco or alcohol in main diagnosis.

2 As an individual may have a number of diagnoses in any discharge record, some individuals may appear in more than one column.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04)

62 | Psychiatric inpatient discharges with a supplementary discharge diagnosis of drug misuse^{1,2} : 1998/99^p

main discharge diagnosis

All discharges	Main discharge diagnosis for discharges with a drug-related diagnosis in the :								
	2nd position			3rd position			4th position		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Dementia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol	68	51	17	16	13	3	-	-	-
Mental and behavioural disorders due to drug misuse	45	30	15	9	5	4	1	1	-
Schizophrenia	152	133	19	27	27	-	1	1	-
Mood (affective) disorders	103	53	50	11	5	6	1	-	1
- Bipolar affective disorder	30	18	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Depressive episode	64	30	34	8	4	4	1	-	1
- Recurrent depressive disorder	6	3	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other psychotic disorders	27	23	4	7	6	1	-	-	-
Disorders of childhood	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders	63	29	34	9	5	4	5	4	1
Personality disorder	54	30	24	10	5	5	1	-	1
Mental handicap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	40	24	16	7	4	3	-	-	-
Total	553	374	179	96	70	26	10	7	3

1 Excludes abuse of tobacco or alcohol as a supplementary diagnosis.

2 As an individual may have a number of diagnoses in any discharge record, some individuals may appear in more than one column.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04)

63 | Psychiatric inpatient discharges by main discharge diagnosis : 1998/99^p

all discharges by previous psychiatric inpatient status and gender

	Total	Male	Female
All discharges^{1,2}			
Dementia	5 233	2 113	3 120
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol	3 921	2 777	1 144
Mental and behavioural disorders due to drug misuse	1 115	776	339
Schizophrenia	4 052	2 740	1 312
Mood (affective) disorders	7 950	2 999	4 951
- Bipolar affective disorder	1 870	743	1 127
- Depressive episode	4 366	1 652	2 714
- Recurrent depressive disorder	1 062	315	747
Other psychotic disorders	1 503	824	679
Disorders of Childhood	195	141	54
Neurotic, stress related and somatoform disorders	2 070	831	1 239
Personality disorder	1 091	410	681
Mental handicap	4 150	2 562	1 588
Other	2 028	998	1 030
Total	33 308	17 171	16 137
First admissions²			
Dementia	1 774	663	1 111
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol	1 130	801	329
Mental and behavioural disorders due to drug misuse	429	304	125
Schizophrenia	410	283	127
Mood (affective) disorders	2 154	881	1 273
- Bipolar affective disorder	231	105	126
- Depressive episode	1 561	633	928
- Recurrent depressive disorder	173	54	119
Other psychotic disorders	560	292	268
Disorders of Childhood	43	28	15
Neurotic, stress related and somatoform disorders	853	387	466
Personality disorder	153	72	81
Mental handicap	231	124	107
Other	576	293	283
Total	8 313	4 128	4 185
Re-admissions^{2,3}			
Dementia	3 133	1 316	1 817
Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol	2 628	1 853	775
Mental and behavioural disorders due to drug misuse	663	453	210
Schizophrenia	3 578	2 417	1 161
Mood (affective) disorders	5 616	2 045	3 571
- Bipolar affective disorder	1 615	629	986
- Depressive episode	2 675	965	1 710
- Recurrent depressive disorder	877	258	619
Other psychotic disorders	903	514	389
Disorders of Childhood	150	111	39
Neurotic, stress related and somatoform disorders	1 175	428	747
Personality disorder	916	324	592
Mental handicap	3 882	2 410	1 472
Other	1 392	679	713
Total	24 036	12 550	11 486

1 Includes type of admission 'not known'.

2 Includes patients with learning disabilities.

3 Includes transfers in from other psychiatric inpatient care.

p Provisional.

Source : ISD Scotland (SMR04).