



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

Piraeus, 22/11/2018

PRESS RELEASE

SURVEY ON IN-PATIENT HOSPITAL CARE, 2013

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the In-patient Hospital Care Survey of the year 2013.

The In-patient Hospital Care Survey is a census survey and refers to the annual collection of data from public and private hospitals in Greece aiming at collecting data on the morbidity of the population in line with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD 10), at national and regional level. More specifically, the survey aims to record data on the number of patients discharged, their demographic characteristics and the disease diagnosed, provided that they stayed at least one night in the hospital.

The survey data were compiled from 284 hospitals/clinics. As regards the geographical location of hospitals, 35.2% (100) of them are located in Attiki and 21.8% (62) in Makedonia, while as regards their legal form, 45.1% (128) were public hospitals/clinics.

In 2013, the total number of discharges amounted to 1,597,333, out of which 791,669 (49.6%) concerned male and 805,664 (50.4%) female patients. According to the geographical region, the 40.3% of discharges (644,422) were recorded in Attiki and 23.1% (368,991) in Makedonia. Finally, 75% (1,198,236) of patients discharged were hospitalised in public hospitals/clinics.

In comparison with 2012¹, when the total number of discharges amounted to 1,512,394, an increase of 5.6% is observed.

As regards age, the largest number of patients discharged was observed in the age group 60-79 with 540,668 patients (33.8%), out of which 306,048 (56.6%) were males and 234,620 (43.4%) females (Table 1).

Table 1. Total of hospital discharges, by age group and gender, 2013

Age groups	Number of discharges	Share %	Males	Share %	Females	Share %
Total	1,597,333	100.0	791,669	100.0	805,664	100.0
0 - 5 years	100,758	6.3	56,259	7.1	44,499	5.5
6 – 19 years	81,590	5.1	43,834	5.5	37,756	4.7
20 -39 years	280,969	17.6	94,477	11.9	186,492	23.1
40 -59 years	321,171	20.1	162,822	20.6	158,349	19.7
60 -79 years	540,668	33.8	306,048	38.7	234,620	29.1
80 years and over	264,385	16.6	124,029	15.7	140,356	17.4
Not reported	7,792	0.5	4,200	0.5	3,592	0.4

Out of the total number of 1,597,333 patients discharged, 84.8 % were cured or saw an improvement in their health status, 12.3 % had no change or saw deterioration in their health status and 2.8 % passed away.

Furthermore, in 2013, data were collected on day-care cases which are also published in this press release.

¹ For information on data processing until 2012, see explanatory notes at the end of the present press release.

Information:

Social Statistics Division

Section of Health and Social Security and Protection Statistics

Efpraxia Zisi, Charitidou Anna, Oikonomidou Christina, Kostas Giasafakis

Telephone: +30 213 135 2136, 213 135 2792, Fax +30 213 135 2763

e-mail: social_stat@statistics.gr

As regards the coverage of the hospitalisation expenditure, in 70.5% of the cases the expenditure was covered by EOPYY (National Organisation for the Provision of Health Care Services) and 20.2% of the cases concerned mixed coverage schemes. The remaining 9.3% concerned other types of coverage, such as own expenditure or schemes for the poor, prisoners, etc.

According to Table 2, the “Diseases of the circulatory system” accounted for the most of the patients discharged in 2013, with 201,076 (12.6%) incidents, followed by “Neoplasms” with 193,674 (12.1%), “Diseases of the digestive system” with 158,583 (9.9%), “Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified” with 147,669 (9.2%) and “Diseases of the genitourinary system” with 133,930 (8.4%).

Table 2. Total of hospital discharges, by diseases category and gender, 2013

Category of diseases		Discharges	Share %	Males	Share %	Females	Share %
Grand total		1,597,333	100.0	791,669	100.0	805,664	100.0
I A00-B99	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	39,470	2.5	20,512	2.6	18,958	2.4
II C00-D48	Neoplasms	193,674	12.1	105,563	13.3	88,111	10.9
III D50-D89	Diseases of the blood and bloodforming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	31,703	2.0	14,349	1.8	17,354	2.2
IV E00-E90	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	31,616	2.0	11,893	1.5	19,723	2.4
V F00-F99	Mental and behavioural disorders	35,366	2.2	20,028	2.5	15,338	1.9
VI G00-G99	Diseases of the nervous system	51,175	3.2	26,822	3.4	24,353	3.0
VII H00-H59	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	56,321	3.5	26,685	3.4	29,636	3.7
VIII H60-H95	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	7,566	0.5	3,798	0.5	3,768	0.5
IX I00-I99	Diseases of the circulatory system	201,076	12.6	121,753	15.4	79,323	9.8
X J00-J99	Diseases of the respiratory system	131,192	8.2	75,307	9.5	55,885	6.9
XI K00-K93	Diseases of the digestive system	158,583	9.9	87,734	11.1	70,849	8.8
XII L00-L99	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	21,326	1.3	12,045	1.5	9,281	1.2
XIII M00-M99	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	60,156	3.8	24,859	3.1	35,297	4.4
XIV N00-N99	Diseases of the genitourinary system	133,930	8.4	60,762	7.7	73,168	9.1
XV O00-O99	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	112,394	7.0	-	-	112,394	14.0
XVI P00-P96	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	25,257	1.6	13,469	1.7	11,788	1.5
XVII Q00-Q99	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	7,980	0.5	5,003	0.6	2,977	0.4
XVIII R00-R99	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	147,669	9.2	79,155	10.0	68,514	8.5
XIX S00-T98	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	111,164	7.0	60,768	7.7	50,396	6.3
XX V01-Y98	External causes of morbidity and mortality	16,691	1.0	10,060	1.3	6,631	0.8
XXI Z00-Z99	Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	23,024	1.4	11,104	1.4	11,920	1.5

Table 3 shows the average length of hospital stay by category of diseases (ICD-10). The longest average length of stay in 2013 was observed in the category “Mental and behavioural disorders” (110.4 days), followed by “Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period” (8.6 days), “Diseases of the nervous system” (7.1 days), “Neoplasms” and “Factors influencing health status and contact with health services” (6.2 days each) and “Some infectious and parasitic diseases” and “Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities” (6.1 days each).

Table 3. Average length² of hospital stay by diseases category (ICD-10), 2013

Category of diseases	Days
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	6.1
Neoplasms	6.2
Diseases of the blood and bloodforming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	4.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	5.5
Mental and behavioural disorders	110.4
Diseases of the nervous system	7.1
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	1.5
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	4.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	5.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	5.8
Diseases of the digestive system	4.8
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	5.2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	5.6
Diseases of the genitourinary system	4.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	3.8
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	8.6
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	6.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	4.3
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	5.8
External causes of morbidity and mortality	3.5
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	6.2

² Patients with over 1 year length of stay are also included in the data of table 3

A total of 451,080 operations were carried out in the 1,597,333 patients hospitalised in year 2013. Most of them were carried out in the category “Diseases of the digestive system”, accounting for 18.1% of the total number of operations (Table 4), followed by the “Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium” with 13.0%, and the “Diseases of the genitourinary system” with 11.0%.

As regards males, the three categories of diseases with the highest number of operations concerned “Diseases of the digestive system” (23.7%), “Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes” (12.2%) and “Diseases of the circulatory system” (12.1%). As regards females, the three categories of diseases with the highest number of operations concerned “Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium” (23.2%), “Diseases of the digestive system” (13.8%) and “Diseases of the genitourinary system”(12.6%).

Table 4. Surgical operations of patients discharged by diseases category (ICD-10) and gender, 2013

Category of diseases		Operations	Share % of total	Males	Share %	Females	Share %
Grand total		451,080	100.0	197,408	100.0	253,672	100.0
A00-B99	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	19	0.0	12	0.0	7	0.0
C00-D48	Neoplasms	41,277	9.2	17,810	9.0	23,467	9.3
D50-D89	Diseases of the blood and bloodforming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	5	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
E00-E90	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	7,306	1.6	1,872	0.9	5,434	2.1
G00-G99	Diseases of the nervous system	2,778	0.6	1,074	0.5	1,704	0.7
H00-H59	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	46,701	10.4	21,756	11.0	24,945	9.8
H60-H95	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	1,691	0.4	865	0.4	826	0.3
I00-I99	Diseases of the circulatory system	36,393	8.1	23,823	12.1	12,570	5.0
J00-J99	Diseases of the respiratory system	31,308	6.9	18,902	9.6	12,406	4.9
K00-K93	Diseases of the digestive system	81,871	18.1	46,760	23.7	35,111	13.8
L00-L99	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	8,569	1.9	5,393	2.7	3,176	1.3
M00-M99	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	24,813	5.5	9,744	4.9	15,069	5.9
N00-N99	Diseases of the genitourinary system	49,753	11.0	17,737	9.0	32,016	12.6
O00-O99	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	58,841	13.0	-	-	58,841	23.2
Q00-Q99	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	4,477	1.0	3,017	1.5	1,460	0.6
R00-R99	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	1,605	0.4	1,127	0.6	478	0.2
S00-T98	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	47,051	10.4	24,044	12.2	23,007	9.1
V01-Y98	External causes of morbidity and mortality	1,739	0.4	1,173	0.6	566	0.2
Z00-Z99	Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	4,883	1.1	2,297	1.2	2,586	1.0

The one-day clinic patients (Table 5) amounted to 950,507, out of which 458,518 (48.2%) were male and 491,989 (51.8%) females. The total number of discharges of one-day clinic patients in 2013 amounted to 950,507, representing 37.2% of total discharges. The category of diseases with the biggest share of day care patients was “Neoplasms” (39.9%), followed by “Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism”, “Diseases of the eye” and “Diseases of the genitourinary system” with 8.6% each.

Table 5. Discharges of day care patients, by diseases category and gender (ICD- 10), 2013

Category of diseases	Patients discharged	Share %	Patients discharged	Share %	Patients discharged	Share %
Grand total	950,507	100.0	458,518	100.0	491,989	100.0
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	7,516	0.8	3,660	0.8	3,856	0.8
Neoplasms	379,140	39.9	191,194	41.7	187,946	38.2
Diseases of the blood and bloodforming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	81,320	8.6	37,611	8.2	43,709	8.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	7,702	0.8	3,404	0.7	4,298	0.9
Mental and behavioural disorders	4,808	0.5	2,442	0.5	2,366	0.5
Diseases of the nervous system	24,745	2.6	9,178	2.0	15,567	3.2
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	81,390	8.6	38,003	8.3	43,387	8.8
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	1,526	0.2	814	0.2	712	0.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	23,840	2.5	14,018	3.1	9,822	2.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	11,846	1.2	6,684	1.5	5,162	1.0
Diseases of the digestive system	33,132	3.5	17,844	3.9	15,288	3.1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	17,782	1.9	9,542	2.1	8,240	1.7
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	40,373	4.2	14,745	3.2	25,628	5.2
Diseases of the genitourinary system	82,091	8.6	33,716	7.4	48,375	9.8
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	14,443	1.5	-	-	14,443	2.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	731	0.1	422	0.1	309	0.1
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	3,032	0.3	1,764	0.4	1,268	0.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	57,886	6.1	31,550	6.9	26,336	5.4
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	17,497	1.8	10,317	2.3	7,180	1.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality	6,537	0.7	4,023	0.9	2,514	0.5
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	53,170	5.6	27,587	6.0	25,583	5.2

The average age of adult patients discharged in 2013 was 60.3 years. Table 6 presents the average age of discharged patients over 18 years old for the most frequent categories of diseases by age.

Table 6. Average age of patients discharged aged 18 years and over, by diseases category and gender, 2013

Category of diseases	Average age	Patients discharged	Average age	Males	Average age	Females
I00-I99 Diseases of the circulatory system	69.0	198,427	67.1	120,060	72.0	78,367
C00-D48 Neoplasms	64.2	188,819	66.6	103,086	61.3	85,733
K00-K93 Diseases of the digestive system	61.1	144,662	61.1	79,977	61.0	64,685
N00-N99 Diseases of the genitourinary system	60.4	125,689	66.4	55,743	55.6	69,946
R00-R99 Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	62.4	124,579	62.7	67,489	62.1	57,090
O00-O99 Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	31.6	109,864	-	-	31.6	109,864
J00-J99 Diseases of the respiratory system	63.3	100,386	62.2	57,808	64.7	42,578
S00-T98 Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	58.4	95,819	50.9	50,863	66.9	44,956

Graph 1 depicts the six more frequent diseases categories by 100,000 inhabitants. The “Diseases of the circulatory system” are more frequent for men, with 2,269 patients, while “Neoplasms” are more frequent for women with 1,563.

Graph 1. Six most frequent diseases by 100,000 inhabitants and gender

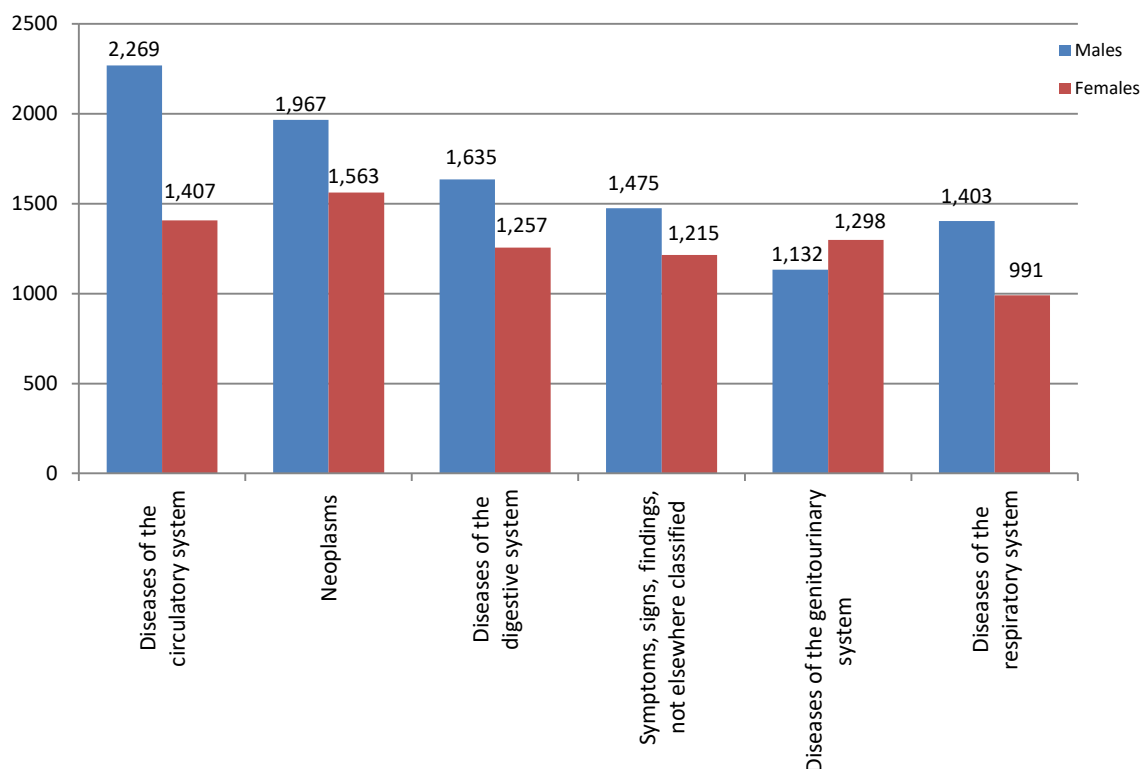


Table 7 presents hospital discharges broken down by public and private hospitals and hospital bed capacity. On the basis of Table 7, the majority of patients was discharged by public hospitals, since 107 (83.6%) out of the total number of 128 public hospitals hospitalized more than 3,000 patients in 2013. On the contrary, 113 out of 156 (72.4%) private hospitals hospitalized up to 3,000 patients.

Table 7. Number of hospital discharges by legal form and bed capacity of hospitals, 2013

	Total number of hospitals	Number of beds	Public hospitals	Number of beds	Private hospitals	Number of beds
Number of discharges	284	48,542	128	32,546	156	15,996
- 500	70	5,648	2	41	68	5,607
501 - 1,000	23	1,247	5	129	18	1,118
1,001 - 2,000	27	1,988	6	647	21	1,341
2,001 - 3,000	14	1,334	8	909	6	425
3,001 - 6,000	36	4,286	20	2,985	16	1,301
6,001 - 10,000	32	4,182	18	2,206	14	1,976
10,001 - 20,000	35	7,805	31	6,998	4	807
20,001 - 30,000	26	9,000	20	7,277	6	1,723
30,001 - 40,000	10	5,749	7	4,051	3	1,698
40,001 - 50,000	3	1,887	3	1,887	0	0
50,001 - 60,000	8	5,416	8	5,416	0	0

As regards the breakdown discharges by patient's place of residence, on the basis of the data of Table 8, the biggest share of discharges is recorded in the Region of Attiki (35.1%), followed by Kentriki Makedonia (17.3%) and Thessalia (7.2%).

Table 8. Number of discharges and percentage distribution of resident population by NUTS 2 Region, 2013

NUTS 2 Region	Patients discharged	Share (%) of patients	Share (%) of resident population
Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	93,654	5.9	5.5
Kentriki Makedonia	277,091	17.3	17.4
Dytiki Makedonia	44,528	2.8	2.6
Ipeiros	114,724	7.2	6.7
Thessalia	52,543	3.3	3.1
Ionia Nisia	33,360	2.1	1.9
Dytiki Ellada	104,355	6.5	6.2
Stereia Ellada	60,853	3.8	5.1
Peloponnisos	90,116	5.6	5.3
Attiki	560,040	35.1	35.6
Voreio Aigaio	27,791	1.7	1.8
Notio Aigaio	33,909	2.1	3.0
Kriti	94,292	5.9	5.7
Out of Greece	10,077	0.6	

EXPLANATORY NOTES

In-patient Hospital Care Survey (Hospital discharges) The Survey on In-patient Hospital Care (hospital discharges) is conducted for national needs on a yearly basis. The main purpose of the survey is to provide users with reliable and comprehensive information on the morbidity of the population. The data are collected from the hospitals on a monthly basis and from 2013 onwards the data collection is conducted on a census basis. The questionnaires are filled in by the administrative departments of the hospitals in electronic format and are transmitted to ELSTAT.

Legal framework The survey on in-patient hospital care is conducted by virtue of the Circular dated 27 November 1959 on the “Collection of statistical data on incoming and out coming patients of all hospitals in Greece”. Moreover it is conducted in accordance with the EU legislation and Regulation 1338/2008 on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work.

Reference Period The calendar year when the patient was discharged from the hospital.

Statistical population The hospitals (public hospitals, Legal Entities of Private and Public Law, private clinics) and the patient who was hospitalized. The survey refers to all the patients who were hospitalized at least once in all the hospitals/clinics of Greece. From 2013 onwards, the survey also records day care incidents, surgical operations and other medical activities requiring the hospitalization of patients only for some hours, without staying in the hospital and refer to several medical specialties.

Definitions

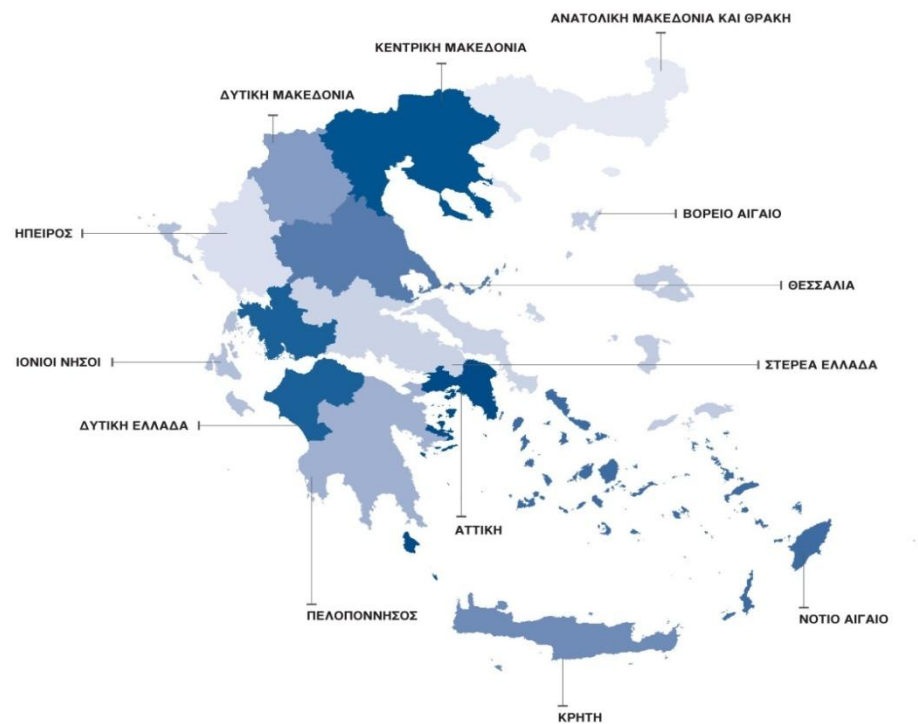
- **“Hospital”** is a health care institution where health care treatment is provided to patients by specialised medical or non-medical personnel. Hospitals, depending on their legal form, are classified as Legal Entities under Public Law, Legal Entities under Private Law, and private hospitals. Depending on the medical cases hospitalized, hospitals are distinguished into General, Mixed and Specialised (depending on the Medical Specialties: to cancer, dermatological, cardiological, gynaecological, psychiatric, orthopaedics, pathological, paediatrics, surgical and otolaryngology hospitals).
- **“Patient”** is the person who has been hospitalized for at least one day in the above mentioned hospitals. The survey refers to patients discharged from hospitals and their personal data are recorded every month, once the patient is discharged.
- **“Category of the disease”** is the main disease diagnosed for which the patient was hospitalised, irrespectively whether another less important disease was diagnosed.
- **“Agency which is bearing the expenditure”** is the agency disbursing the payment, i.e. the social security fund or the patient himself.
- **“Number of operations”** is the number of operations which the patient had.

- “**The outcome of the hospitalisation**” may be a full recovery, a health improvement, a stable condition, a worsening of patients’ condition, or death
- “**Days of hospitalisation**” are the days during which the patient was hospitalized starting from the day the patient was admitted to hospital until the day when the patient was discharged.

Methodology, classifications

Until 2012, the survey was conducted on a sample representing 12.5% of the total of the hospital discharges. Furthermore, the total number of discharges (2,196,864 in 2012) also included the day care incidents. From 2013 onwards, the survey is conducted on a census basis. Data on the patient’s occupation are classified on the basis of ISCO-08. The diseases are classified in accordance with the International Classification of Disease and related health problems, ICD-10. The geographical break down of data is in accordance with NUTS classification.

Maps of 13 NUTS 2 Regions of Greece



References

More information on the Survey on In-patient Hospital Care can be found on the website of ELSTAT, at the link:

<http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SHE12/->