



Deputy John Paul Phelan
Dáil Éireann
Leinster House
Dublin 2

6th November 2024

PQ 43217/24 - To ask the Minister for Health to provide the total number of hospital presentations associated with alcohol consumption in 2023 and in 2024 to date, in tabular form; and if he will make a statement on the matter. -John Paul Phelan

Dear Deputy John Paul Phelan,

The Health Service Executive has been requested to reply directly to you in the context of the above Parliamentary Question, which you submitted to the Minister for Health for response.

Hospital In-Patient Enquiry (HIPE) is a health information system, managed by the Healthcare Pricing Office (HPO) of HSE Finance and is designed to collect clinical and administrative data on discharges from, and deaths in, acute public hospitals in Ireland. HIPE discharges are clinically coded from charts in the hospitals, this includes translating medical terminology into alpha-numeric code and using the entire chart to extract the conditions and procedures to create an adequate picture of the patient's health care encounter.

The attached Excel file has been supplied by HIPE and includes total discharges reported to HIPE from acute public hospitals with an alcohol-related principal diagnosis code.

HIPE colleagues advised that there may be other reasons that patients are admitted to hospital due to alcohol but the alcohol code may be assigned as an additional diagnosis, i.e. injury due to alcohol. It would be very difficult for HIPE to accurately link these as an alcohol related condition may have been treated separately as an additional diagnosis and not related to the principal diagnosis.

Please pay attention to the notes accompanying the data and outlined below:

Notes:

- In-patient and day case discharges are reported only; ED and out-patient attendances are not recorded on HIPE.
- HIPE data is based on hospitalisations which may include multiple admissions for the same patient. Therefore, it is not possible to use HIPE to examine certain parameters such as the number of hospital encounters per patient, or to estimate incidence or prevalence of disease.
- Diagnosis and Procedures are coded using ICD-10-AM/ACHI/ACS (2020-2023 used the 10th edition).
- ICD-10-AM is the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, Australian Modification.
- The ICD-10-AM disease component is based on the World Health Organisation (WHO) ICD-10. ICD-10-AM is used in conjunction with the Australian Classification of Health Interventions (ACHI), and the Australian Coding Standards (ACS) to reflect an accurate health episode of care.



- Please note that the data provided does not include any public activity performed in private hospitals under the private hospital agreements.
- Principal Diagnosis is the diagnosis established after study to be chiefly responsible for occasioning an episode of admitted patient care, an episode of residential care, or an attendance at the health care establishment, as represented by a code.

I trust this is of assistance to you.

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Nessa Lynch', written over a horizontal line.

Nessa Lynch
General Manager
Access and Integration

Filename: H240255_PQ_43217_24_HIPE_Information.xlsx
Source: HIPE, Healthcare Pricing Office
Data Used: HIPE_2023_ASOF_0324_V13_CLOSE
Date: October 2024

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Table: Total discharges reported to HIPE from acute public hospitals with an alcohol-related principal diagnosis code, 2023

	2023
N	4,976

List of alcohol-related principal diagnosis codes:

- F10.0 Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol, acute intoxication
- F10.1 Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol, harmful use
- F10.2 Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol, dependence syndrome
- F10.3 Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol, withdrawal state
- F10.4 Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol, withdrawal state with delirium
- F10.5 Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol, psychotic disorder
- F10.6 Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol, amnesic syndrome
- F10.7 Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol, residual and late-onset psychotic disorder
- F10.8 Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol, other mental and behavioural disorders
- F10.9 Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol, unspecified mental and behavioural disorder
- G31.2 Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol
- I42.6 Alcoholic cardiomyopathy
- K70.0 Alcoholic fatty liver
- K70.1 Alcoholic hepatitis
- K70.2 Alcoholic fibrosis and sclerosis of liver
- K70.3 Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver
- K70.4 Alcoholic hepatic failure
- K29.20 Alcoholic gastritis, without mention of haemorrhage
- K29.21 Alcoholic gastritis, with haemorrhage
- O35.4 Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus from alcohol
- P04.3 Fetus and newborn affected by maternal use of alcohol
- G72.1 Alcoholic myopathy
- K85.2 Alcohol-induced acute pancreatitis
- K86.0 Alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis
- G62.1 Alcoholic polyneuropathy
- E24.4 Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's syndrome
- T51.0 Toxic effect of alcohol Ethanol