

# Admissions & deaths related to drug misuse

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## Key Points

- Hospital admissions for all three measures related to drug misuse have continued to increase and all are above the national average
- A higher proportion of admissions with a primary or primary and secondary diagnosis of drug related mental health and behavioural disorders are male rather than female in the district
- A larger proportion of hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of poisoning by illicit drugs were female
- The death rate from drug misuse in Bradford District has increased in 2016-18 and remains above the regional and national average
- 76.7% of deaths from drug misuse in the district were male

### Hospital admissions related to drug misuse

There are currently three measures calculated by NHS digital using Hospital Episode Statistics for the number of drug-related hospital admissions. These are:

- When a hospital admission has a primary diagnosis (the main reason why someone is admitted to hospital) of drug-related mental health and behavioural disorder
- When a hospital admission has a primary or secondary diagnosis (other diagnosis relevant to why someone is admitted to hospital) of drug-related mental health and behavioural disorder
- When a hospital admission has a primary diagnosis of poisoning by illicit drugs

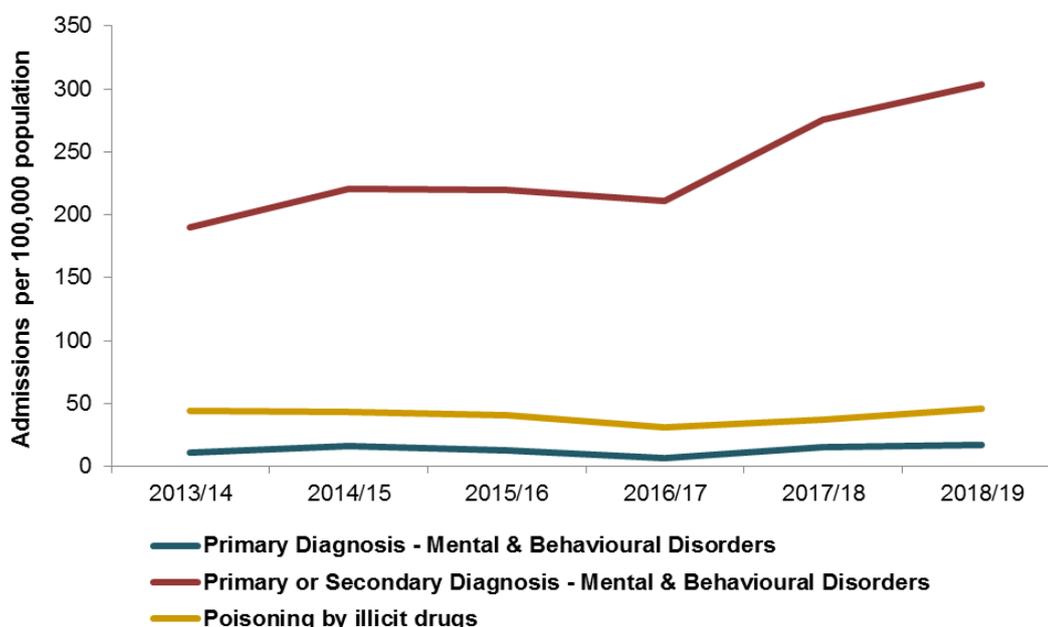
Hospital admissions are classified by ICD-10 codes. Admissions related to drug misuse are recorded as F11-16, F18 or F19.

In 2018/19 the rate of hospital admissions for all three measures increased. There were 95 hospital admissions in 2018/19 with a primary diagnosis of drug related mental and behavioural disorders. This is the equivalent of 17 admissions per 100,000 population. This is an increase since 2017/18 and the highest number of admissions on record for the district.

Similarly, the number of admissions with a primary or secondary diagnosis of drug related mental and behavioural disorders also increased to 1,585. This equates to 304 admissions per 100,000 population.

The number of admissions with a primary diagnosis of poisoning by illicit drugs has also increased in the district to 240; a rate of 46 admissions per 100,000 population. Again, this is the highest number of admissions on record for the district.

Figure 1: Rate of hospital admissions related to drug misuse by diagnosis within Bradford District, 2013/14 to 2018/19

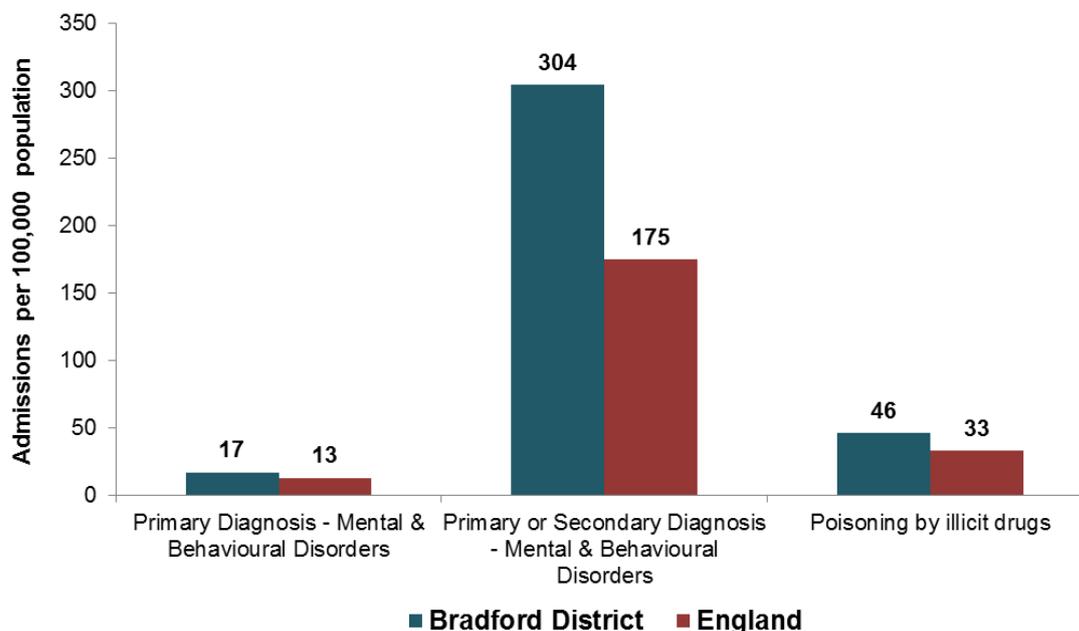


For all three admission types, the rate of admissions for Bradford District is higher than the England average in 2018/19. For admissions with a primary diagnosis of drug related mental and behavioural disorders, the gap between Bradford District and England has widened since 2013/14 from -2 to 4 admissions per 100,000 population.

Likewise, for admissions with a primary or secondary diagnosis of drug related mental and behavioural disorders the gap has widened from 65 to 129 admissions per 100,000 population since 2013/14.

However for admissions with a primary diagnosis of poisoning by illicit drugs, the gap between Bradford District and England has narrowed since 2013/14 from 18 to 13 admissions per 100,000 population.

Figure 2: Rate of hospital admissions due to drug misuse for Bradford District and England, 2018/19



Compared to local authorities within Yorkshire & Humber, Bradford District has the 5<sup>th</sup> highest rate of admissions with a primary diagnosis of drug related mental and behavioural disorders. Furthermore Bradford District has the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest rate of admissions with a primary or secondary diagnosis of drug related mental and behavioural disorder in the region. Similarly, for admissions with a primary diagnosis of poisoning by illicit drugs Bradford District has the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest rate in the region in 2018/19.

Table 1: Admission rates for the three types of drug related hospital admissions per 100,000 population for local authorities within Yorkshire & Humber, 2018/19

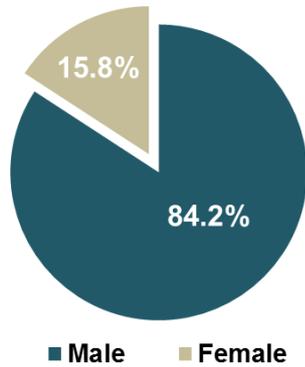
Local Authority	Primary	Primary & Secondary	Poisoning
Barnsley	17	203	55
Bradford	17	304	46
Calderdale	21	191	34
Doncaster	17	321	45
East Riding of Yorkshire	12	130	26
Kingston upon Hull, City of	40	458	63
Kirklees	12	146	24
Leeds	11	175	31
North East Lincolnshire	5	226	38
North Lincolnshire	9	197	40
North Yorkshire	10	109	38
Rotherham	12	282	41
Sheffield	5	149	23
Wakefield	19	150	46
York	14	161	34

In 2018/19 within Bradford District 84.2% of or admissions with a primary diagnosis of drug related mental and behavioural disorders were male and 15.8% were female. There were also a larger proportion of male episodes for admissions with a primary or secondary diagnosis of drug related mental and behavioural disorders – 71.9% vs. 29.1%.

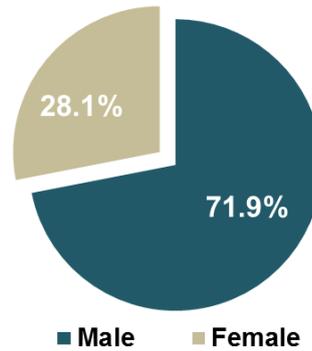
However for admissions with a primary diagnosis of poisoning by illicit drugs, there were a higher proportion of female admissions than male admissions – 54.2% compared to 45.8%.

Figure 3: Admission episodes split by gender for Bradford District, 2018/19

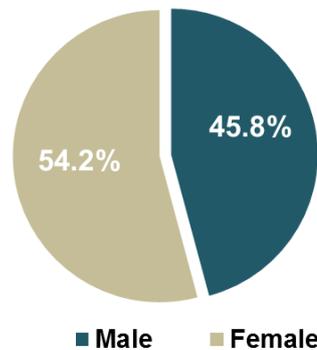
Admission episodes with a primary diagnosis of drug related mental & behavioural disorders



Admission episodes with a primary or secondary diagnosis of drug related mental & behavioural disorders



Admission episodes with a primary diagnosis of poisoning by illicit drugs



### Deaths from drug misuse

The Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) includes deaths from drug misuse as an indicator. Deaths from drug misuse are classified as:

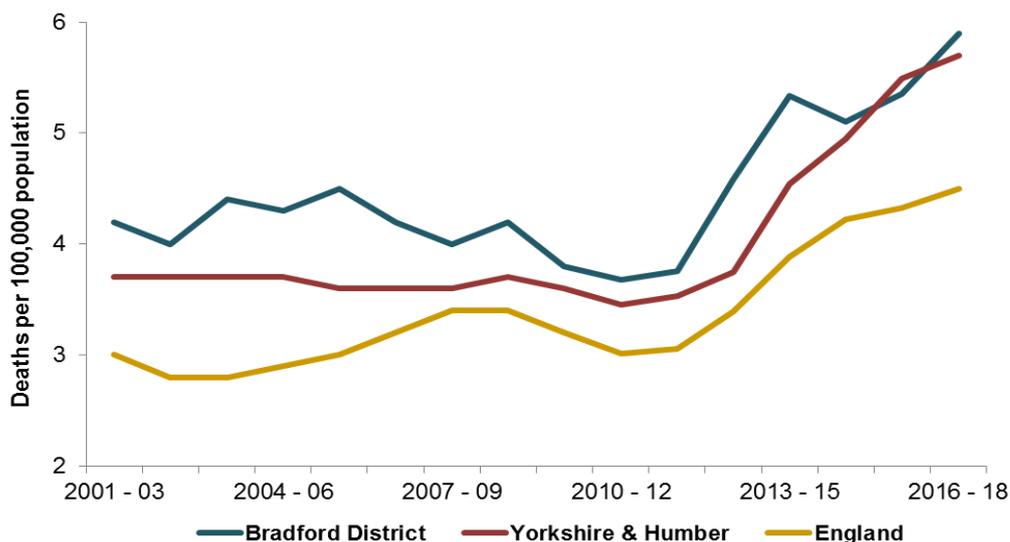
- Deaths where the underlying cause of death has been coded to mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substances (excluding alcohol, tobacco and volatile solvents)

AND

- Deaths where a drug controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 was mentioned on the death record

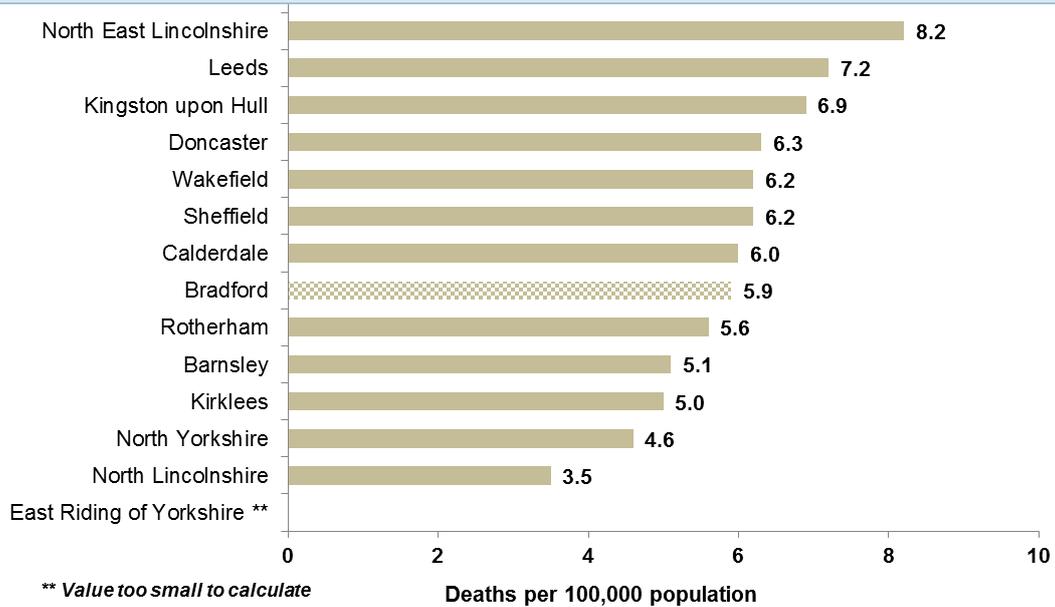
In 2016-18 the number of deaths from drug misuse increased to 90 in Bradford District, equating to a rate of 5.9 deaths per 100,000 population; the highest figure recorded for the district since 2001-03. Bradford District's rate is also above both the regional average (5.7 deaths per 100,000 population) and national average (4.5 deaths per 100,000 population). The gap between Bradford District and England has widened from 1.2 deaths per 100,000 population in 2001-03 to 1.4 deaths per 100,000 population in 2016-18.

Figure 4: Death rate from drug misuse for Bradford District, Yorkshire & Humber and England, 2001-03 to 2016-18



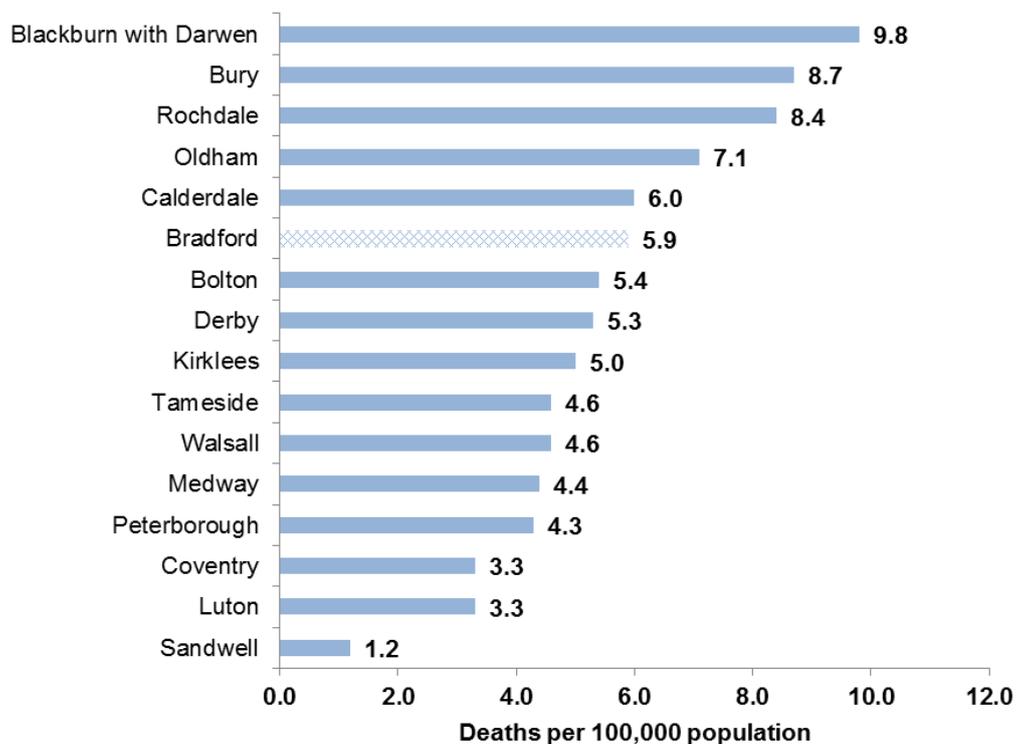
In comparison to local authorities within Yorkshire & Humber, Bradford District has the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest death rate from drug misuse for 2016-18. The local authority with the highest death rate from drug misuse within the region is York – 9.5 deaths per 100,000 population. The lowest death rate from drug misuse within the region was within East Riding of Yorkshire.

Figure 5: Death rate from drug misuse for local authorities within Yorkshire & Humber, 2016-18



When compared against its statistically similar neighbours, Bradford District has the 6<sup>th</sup> highest death rate from drug misuse in 2016-18. The highest rate was within Blackburn with Darwen (9.8 deaths per 100,000 population) and the lowest rate was within Sandwell (1.2 deaths per 100,000 population).

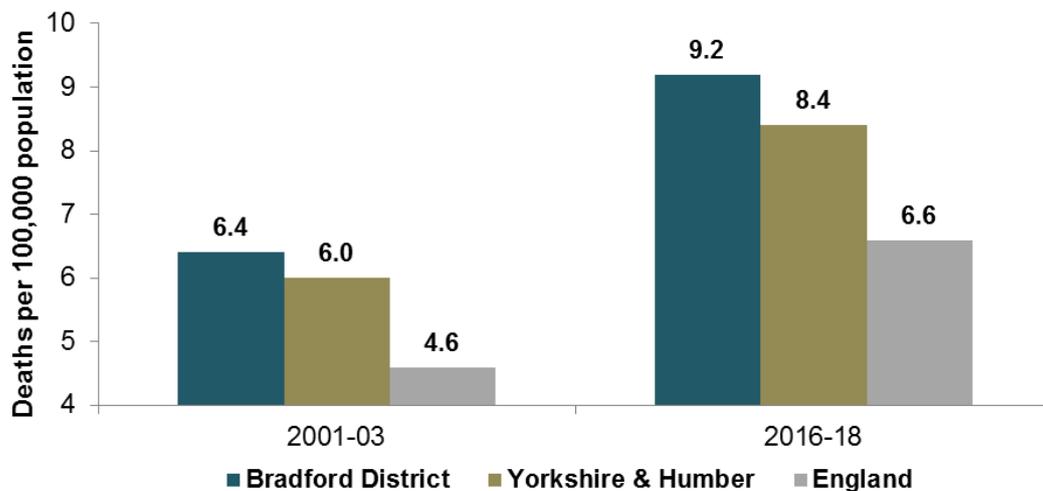
Figure 6: Death rate from drug misuse for similar local authorities, 2016-18



Male deaths from drug misuse in Bradford District have increased in 2016-18 to 9.2 deaths per 100,000 population – the highest rate on record for the district. There were a total of 69 male deaths from drug misuse equating to 76.7% of total deaths from drug misuse in the district.

The male death rate from drug misuse in Bradford District is higher than both the regional and national average – 8.4 deaths per 100,000 population and 6.6 deaths per 100,000 population. The gap between Bradford District and England has widened to 2.6 deaths per 100,000 population.

Figure 7: Male death rate from drug misuse for Bradford District, Yorkshire & Humber and England, 2001-03 and 2016-18



Contrary to the males, the number of female deaths from drug misuse has slightly decreased from 22 to 21 deaths in 2016-18. This equates to a rate of 2.7 deaths per 100,000 population and account for 23.3% of total deaths due to drug misuse in the district.

In 2016-18, the female death rate from drug misuse for Bradford District was lower than the regional average (3.1 deaths per 100,000 population) but slightly higher than the national average (2.5 deaths per 100,000 population). Despite this, since 2001-03 the gap between the district and England has narrowed from 0.8 to 0.2 deaths per 100,000 population.

Figure 8: Female death rate from drug misuse for Bradford District, Yorkshire & Humber and England, 2001-03 and 2016-18

