

A stylized illustration of several people's faces, rendered in a simple, sketchy style, arranged in a circle. The background is a warm, orange-brown color with a pattern of overlapping circles and lines, suggesting a network or community. The faces are white with simple black outlines for eyes, noses, and mouths.

Hospital Mental Health Services

in Canada, 2004–2005

H o s p i t a l M e n t a l H e a l t h D a t a b a s e



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for Health Information

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Hospital Mental Health Services in Canada, 2004–2005

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Executive Summary

Hospital Mental Health Services in Canada 2004–2005 draws on data from CIHI's Hospital Mental Health Database (HMHDB) and Hospital Morbidity Database (HMDB) for fiscal year 2004–2005 to examine inpatient hospital service use among individuals diagnosed with a mental illness.

The goal of the *Hospital Mental Health Services in Canada* series of annual reports is to provide key indicators of hospital services for individuals diagnosed with mental illness, including separation volumes, rates and lengths of stay. These indicators of hospital service usage are presented by age, gender and diagnosis, and are provided at the pan-Canadian, provincial/territorial and regional levels.

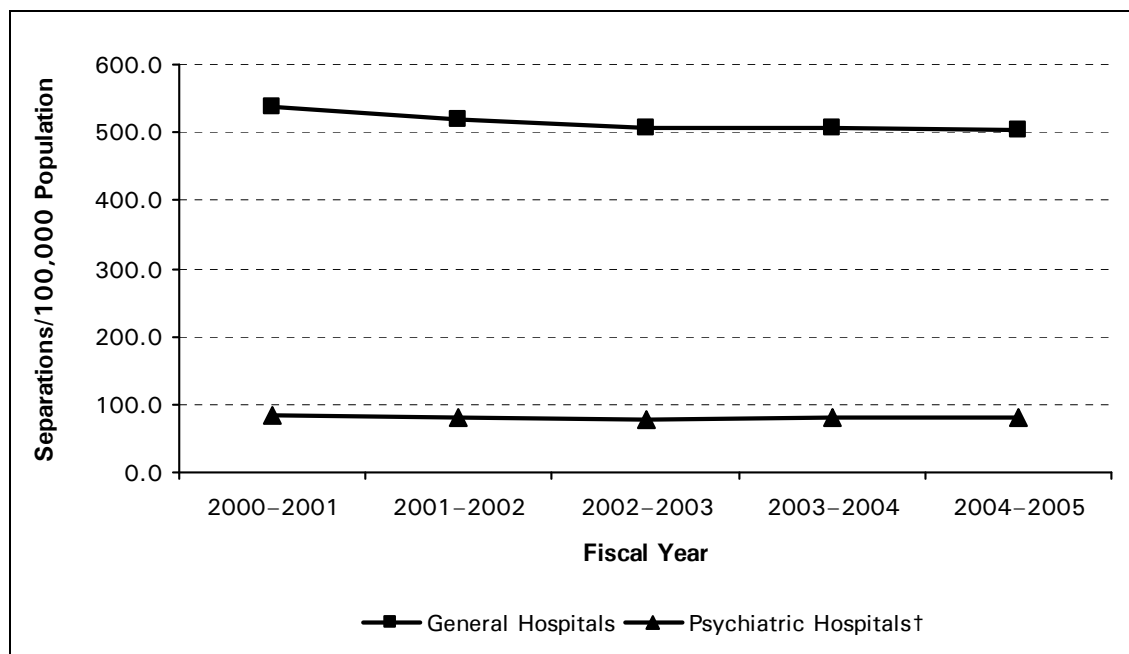
The information provided in this report will be of relevance for individuals interested in the policy, clinical, and service management elements of the health and mental health fields, as well as for individuals generally interested in mental health services in Canada.

Broadly speaking, hospital separation rates and lengths of stay appeared relatively stable in comparison with rates reported in the last two iterations of this annual report (Figure i). In 2004–2005, mental illnesses were the most responsible diagnosis in 147,642 completed hospital stays in Canada. This represented an overall crude rate of 603.1 separations per 100,000 population. The crude rates for general and for psychiatric hospitals were 523.9 and 81.1 per 100,000 population, respectively. These values and those on length of stay do not include data for Quebec's psychiatric facilities, due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

Although psychiatric hospitals accounted for only 13.4% of all mental illness separations, they accounted for 53.2% of the total patient days, reflecting the longer stays among patients in these specialized facilities. The number of separations and days for psychiatric hospitals represent an underestimation since Quebec data were not available for those institutions. To give a sense of the magnitude of underestimation, in 2003–2004 Quebec's psychiatric hospitals had approximately 5,969 separations that stayed over 1.4 million days. This represented 3.1% and 21.6% of total separations and days stayed, respectively, for 2003–2004. All things being equal then, the largest impact of the exclusion of Quebec's psychiatric facilities would be a decline in the number and average of days stayed. The latter is likely reflected in the drop observed between 2003–2004 and 2004–2005, including Quebec data (see Figure ii).

The overall average length of stay for all separations related to mental illness, excluding Quebec psychiatric hospitals, was 27.5 days in 2004–2005. The average length of stay for psychiatric hospitals, excluding Quebec data, was 108.9 days compared to 16.6 days for general hospitals, including Quebec data (Figure ii).

Figure i. Age-Standardized Hospital Separation Rate* for Mental Illness by Type of Hospital, 2000–2001 to 2004–2005



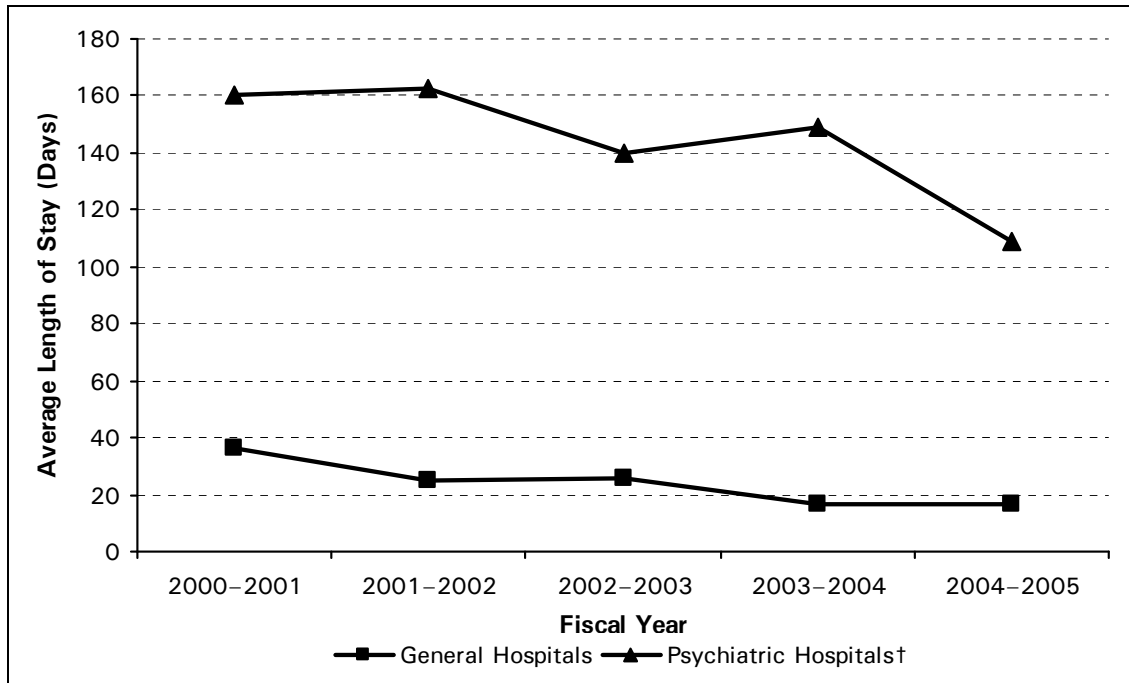
Notes:

* Age-standardized rates are based on the number of separations per 100,000 population. Population counts are based on Statistics Canada’s population estimates for 2004. Standard Population - Statistics Canada’s Population Estimates for 1991.

† Data from Quebec’s psychiatric facilities for 2004–2005 were not included due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure ii. Average Length of Stay for Mental Illness by Type of Hospital, 2000–2001 to 2004–2005



Note:

† Data from Quebec’s psychiatric facilities for 2004–2005 were not included due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Organization of This Report

This report is comprised of figures and tables, containing 2004–2005 updates to the standard hospital mental health service indicators from the Hospital Mental Health Database (HMHDB). Like preceding reports, this one provides pan-Canadian, provincial/territorial, and regional data on some basic indicators of hospital services for individuals diagnosed with mental illness. More information, including interactive tables, is also available through the *Quick Stats* application that is found at www.cihi.ca/mentalhealth.

The first section presents a pan-Canadian perspective on hospital separations for mental illness, including number of separations, separation rates and lengths of stay, and key descriptors of the population that received hospital services for mental illness. Characteristics of separations by hospital type (general or psychiatric) are also provided.

The second section provides a provincial/territorial breakdown of the hospitalization data. Also included in this section of the report are 2004–2005 regional level data for regions with a population greater than 75,000 for a number of indicators.

Appendix A contains the list of diagnosis categories used throughout this report. Appendix B contains a glossary of some of the key terms used.

Methodological Notes

Inclusion Criteria

The report focuses on hospital separations (discharges or deaths) that occurred during fiscal year 2004–2005 with mental illness as a most responsible diagnosis. Data from fiscal years prior to 2004–2005 are included in the report for comparative and trending purposes.

The data used for the analyses are primarily from the Hospital Morbidity Database (HMDB) via the HMHDB. The HMDB contains hospital inpatient separation data for a variety of diagnoses, including mental illness, as well as demographic data for acute care facilities across Canada. Some of the psychiatric hospital data used for the report are also from the HMDB, in that a number of the psychiatric hospitals report data directly to CIHI's Discharge Abstract Database, which is a data source for the HMDB and, ultimately, the HMHDB.

Data for some additional psychiatric hospitals in the HMHDB come from the provincial ministries of health and also directly from the hospitals. Psychiatric hospital data include inpatients whose residence was outside the province of hospitalization.

For both psychiatric and general hospital types, no limit was placed on length of stay relating to each separation. The data also included separations with a diagnosis of Alzheimer's in the "Organic Disorders" category. These separations were indicated by a separation diagnosis of G30 in the ICD-10-CA classification system (or 294.1 in the ICD-9 classification system).

Exclusion Criteria

The exclusions noted here are based on data excluded from the HMHDB for 2004–2005, and do not refer solely to data that were excluded from the contents of the report. The report is focused only on those cases of hospitalization for a mental illness that included a separation, meaning it does not include information on those individuals who were admitted to hospital but not separated within the 2004–2005 fiscal year.

Notably excluded in the 2004–2005 data are those from Quebec psychiatric hospitals due to a data quality issue identified by that province's ministry of health and noted throughout the report. Therefore, any indicators that draw on data from Quebec psychiatric hospitals are excluded from the figures and tables. Although general hospital data from Quebec are included, the indicators are presented in the figures and charts only when they refer to general hospitals alone, and not when they are combined with psychiatric hospitals to form an indicator of total hospital use for Quebec.

Also excluded from the HMHDB and this report are those individuals treated for mental illness as outpatients, in community based facilities, in residential care facilities or group homes, in primary care facilities, in day and night centres, and those treated by private practitioners. The report also excludes individuals treated in institutions for those with intellectual disabilities and alcohol/drug treatment agencies.

General hospital data in the HMHDB exclude newborns, inpatients whose residence is outside the province of hospitalization, and those individuals who present at emergency departments with a mental illness, but are not admitted as inpatients.

Comparability

Care must be exercised when comparing multiple years of HMHDB data because of regular and ongoing changes in the HMHDB frame as well as the implementation of ICD-10-CA in recent years. Frame changes result from events such as hospital closures, restructuring of the way mental health services are delivered, hospital mergers, and difficulties in timely and accurate reporting, among other obstacles. Caution should also be exercised when attempting to compare across jurisdictions. Hospital and level of care definitions as well as systemic, and demographic differences, among others, can affect the interpretation of comparisons across jurisdictions.

Mental Health Services Indicators, 2004–2005

The *Hospital Mental Health Services in Canada* annual reports contain data and information relating to inpatient stays, or separations, for people with at least one diagnosis of mental illness. As stated in previous iterations of this report, hospitalization accounts for only a fraction of the group of services that are used by individuals living with mental illness. Other sectors, most notably community based and primary care, are also involved in maintaining and promoting mental health.

Hospitalization remains an important component of the continuum of mental health care services. It is particularly important to those individuals for whom the conditions of a mental illness become very severe, as well as those who have nowhere else to turn for

care. Often, hospitalization can aid in stabilizing the individual's condition, attending to his or her personal safety, resuming pharmacological treatments, and reconnecting the individual with social supports and services outside the hospital.

Data relating to hospital mental health services across Canada are intended to offer a perspective on hospital service usage by individuals diagnosed with mental illness, and on the scope of these services for different age groups, diagnosis groups and hospital types. These data were aggregated across regions and provinces, and thus necessarily omit details and inherent variations due to differences in policies, service delivery models, demographics and other characteristics that exist across jurisdictions.

The data and indicators presented in tables 1 to 8 and figures 1 to 3 in the first section include:

- Pan-Canadian information on separation rates, lengths of stay, characteristics of the population, diagnosis categories, demographic categories, type of hospital providing services, and co-occurring disorders

Data are also provided by province/territory and by region for a number of key inpatient mental health services indicators. A main challenge of presenting an overview of provincial/territorial/regional data is to provide a high-level insight into the characteristics of mental health services in a particular province/territory/region, without inviting unwarranted comparative inferences. Differences among jurisdictions may arise from numerous structural, political, economic and other factors, interacting with each other in complex and largely unknown ways. They should thus be interpreted with caution. Presenting the data by the smaller geographical/political units, however, promotes jurisdiction specific examination and opportunities for further enhancements in the provision and management of mental health services across the continuum.

The data and indicators presented in tables 9 to 11 and figures 4 to 6 in the second section include:

- Jurisdictional break-downs and standardized rates for some of the indicators presented in the first section

Additional information on future analytical and other activities at CIHI relating to the spectrum of mental health services is available at www.cihi.ca or by emailing mentalhealth@cihi.ca.

Section I—Pan-Canadian Information

Table 1. Separations, Percentage of Separations, Median Length of Stay, Average Length of Stay, One Percent Trimmed Mean Length of Stay, Total Length of Stay by Diagnosis Category, 2004–2005 (General and Psychiatric Hospitals[†])

Diagnosis Category	Separations	Percentage of Separations	Median LOS (Days)	Average LOS (Days)	1% Trimmed Mean LOS (Days)	Total LOS (Days)
Organic Disorders	14,482	9.8	19	53.1	39.7	769,423
Substance Related Disorders	24,023	16.3	4	11.4	8.3	274,098
Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	31,091	21.1	13	50.5	30.6	1,569,655
Mood Disorders	49,815	33.7	9	18.7	15.9	932,103
Anxiety Disorders	7,181	4.9	4	12.0	10.0	86,500
Personality Disorders	4,145	2.8	3	10.5	7.9	43,343
Other Disorders	16,905	11.4	4	22.9	12.0	386,913
Total	147,642	100.0	8	27.5	18.1	4,062,035

Note:

[†] Total for general and psychiatric hospitals does not include Quebec data.

LOS: Length of Stay.

Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 2. Characteristics of Inpatient Populations by Hospital Type, 2004–2005

	Mental Illness MRDx			Non-Mental Illness MRDx
	General Hospitals	Psychiatric Hospitals [†]	Total [‡]	General Hospitals
Percentage of Separations	5.9	–	–	94.1
Percentage of Length of Stay	12.9	–	–	87.1
Male (%)	48.2	57.0	49.3	41.9
Mean Age (Years)	44.7	42.5	43.6	52.3
Age Group (%)				
0–14	3.2	1.0	3.1	7.9
15–24	15.8	15.5	16.5	7.2
25–44	35.9	42.4	37.5	23.2
45–64	26.1	28.7	25.9	22.8
65 or Older	18.9	12.5	17.0	38.9
Death in Hospital (%)	0.8	1.1	0.8	4.1
With at Least One Co-occurring Psychiatric Condition (%)	52.0	61.3	50.6	9.0
Length of Stay (%)				
1 Day	14.2	6.2	14.1	23.2
2 to 7 Days	35.5	17.0	34.4	53.9
8 to 30 Days	36.7	36.2	36.1	19.3
31 to 365 Days	13.6	36.5	14.9	3.6
More than 365 Days	0.1	4.1	0.6	0.0
Average LOS (Days)	16.6	108.9	27.5	7.1
Median LOS (Days)	8	26	8	3
Admitted via the ED (%)	77.9	–	–	55.4
Rural/Urban (%)				
Rural	17.2	–	–	20.0
Urban	55.8	–	–	54.4
Unknown	27.0	–	–	25.7

Notes:

[†] Data from Quebec's psychiatric facilities for 2004–2005 were not included due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

[‡] Total for general and psychiatric hospitals does not include Quebec data.

MRDx: Most Responsible Diagnosis.

LOS: Length of Stay.

ED: Emergency Department.

Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Hospital Morbidity Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 3. Percentage of Separations by Diagnosis Category and Hospital Type, 2004–2005[†]

Diagnosis Category	General Hospitals (%)	Psychiatric Hospitals (%)
Organic Disorders	92.1	7.9
Substance Related Disorders	84.0	16.0
Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	81.2	18.8
Mood Disorders	89.3	10.7
Anxiety Disorders	89.1	10.9
Personality Disorders	88.0	12.0
Other Disorders	85.7	14.3
Total	86.6	13.4

Note:

† Data from Quebec's general and psychiatric facilities were not included.

Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 4. Percentage of Separations by Diagnosis Category and Age Group, 2004–2005 (General and Psychiatric Hospitals[†])

Diagnosis Category/Age (Years)	0–14 (N = 4,557)	15–24 (N = 24,335)	25–44 (N = 55,403)	45–64 (N = 38,234)	65 or Older (N = 25,092)
	%	%	%	%	%
Organic Disorders	0.7	0.6	0.9	2.9	50.6
Substance Related Disorders	5.5	15.4	19.1	19.5	7.9
Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	3.9	22.8	26.3	22.8	8.2
Mood Disorders	24.0	31.8	34.6	40.7	25.0
Anxiety Disorders	8.5	5.6	4.4	4.6	4.9
Personality Disorders	1.0	4.2	4.0	2.0	0.3
Other Disorders	56.4	19.7	10.7	7.5	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note:

† Combined figures for general and psychiatric hospitals do not include Quebec data.

Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 5. Average Length of Stay and Median Length of Stay by Diagnosis Category and Age Group, 2004–2005 (General and Psychiatric Hospitals[†])

Diagnosis Category/Age (Years)	0–14		15–24		25–44		45–64		65 or Older	
	Average (Days)	Median (Days)	Average (Days)	Median (Days)	Average (Days)	Median (Days)	Average (Days)	Median (Days)	Average (Days)	Median (Days)
Organic Disorders	9.3	3	65.0	12	135.1	9	86.5	13	46.9	20
Substance Related Disorders	2.7	1	8.0	3	10.4	3	11.4	4	24.0	7
Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	19.5	8	43.2	12	49.0	12	55.9	15	60.1	19
Mood Disorders	11.4	6	15.1	7	15.8	8	19.6	11	31.2	17
Anxiety Disorders	13.1	6	10.4	3	10.9	4	11.8	4	16.0	5
Personality Disorders	11.3	3	9.6	3	10.2	3	9.9	4	31.5	11
Other Disorders	20.5	6	15.9	4	24.9	4	25.4	4	50.4	7
Total	16.5	6	20.3	6	25.2	7	28.1	9	40.8	16

Note:

† Combined figures for general and psychiatric hospitals do not include Quebec data.

Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 6. Comparisons of Mental Illness Separations With and Without Co-Occurring Substance Related Disorders, 2004–2005 (General Hospitals)

	Without Co-Occurring Substance Related [†] Disorders	With Co-Occurring Substance Related Disorders
Age Group (%)		
0–14 Years	3.9	1.0
15–24 Years	14.5	21.9
25–44 Years	32.9	46.9
45–64 Years	25.7	23.9
65 Years or Older	23.0	6.2
Average Age (Years)	46.6	37.8
Gender (%)		
Female	57.9	37.4
Male	42.1	62.6
Length of Stay (%)		
1 Day	11.3	11.5
2 to 7 Days	30.6	34.1
8 to 30 Days	38.7	38.8
31 to 365 Days	18.7	15.1
More than 365 Days	0.6	0.5
Average Length of Stay (Days)	30.6	23.1
Median Length of Stay (Days)	10.0	9.0
Primary Diagnosis Category (%)		
Organic Disorders	13.9	4.4
Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorder	24.4	27.8
Mood Disorders	37.0	40.4
Anxiety Disorders	5.7	4.4
Personality Disorders	3.8	6.7
Other Disorders	15.2	16.3
Total	82.1	17.9

Note:

† The term “co-occurring substance related disorders” refers to the existence of a drug or alcohol related disorder as a secondary diagnosis.

Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 7. One Percent Trimmed Mean Length of Stay, Average Length of Stay, Median Length of Stay, Percentage of Separations, Admission Through Emergency Department (ED) by Diagnosis Category, 2004–2005 (General Hospitals)

Diagnosis Category	Admission through ED (Yes/No)	1% Trimmed Mean Length of Stay (Days)	Average Length of Stay (Days)	Median Length of Stay (Days)	Percentage of Separations
Organic Disorders	No	38.5	46.5	21	19.6
	Yes	29.4	31.7	18	80.4
Substance Related Disorders	No	8.5	11.3	6	14.9
	Yes	5.7	6.4	3	85.1
Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	No	20.6	22.2	13	22.1
	Yes	19.9	21.7	12	77.9
Mood Disorders	No	16.6	17.4	11	26.8
	Yes	14.5	15.4	9	73.2
Anxiety Disorders	No	12.1	13.1	6	24.9
	Yes	7.0	7.6	3	75.1
Personality Disorders	No	9.3	10.5	4	14.0
	Yes	7.9	9.2	4	86.0
Other Disorders	No	15.3	16.3	7	21.8
	Yes	8.4	9.6	4	78.2
All Mental Illnesses	No	17.7	20.0	10	22.1
	Yes	14.2	15.6	7	77.9
Non-Mental Illnesses	No	5.1	5.9	3	44.6
	Yes	7.4	8.1	4	55.4

Note:

ED: Emergency Department.

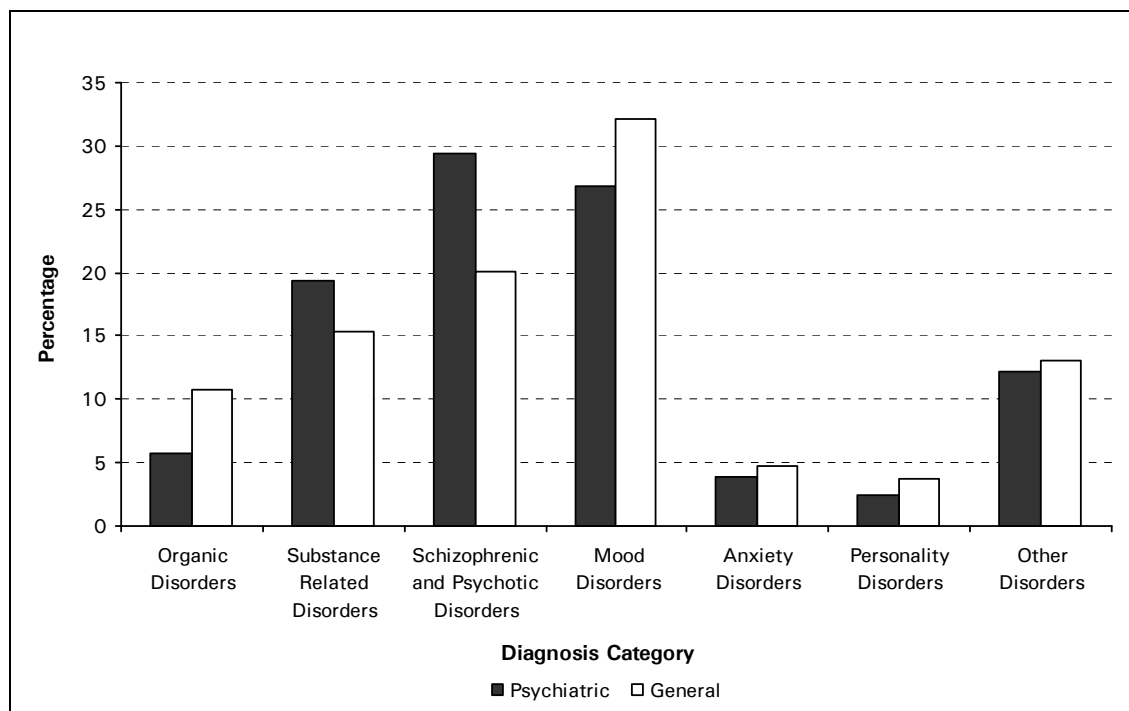
Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 8. Percentage of Separations by Diagnosis Category and Number of Secondary Mental Illness Diagnoses, 2004–2005 (General Hospitals)

Primary Diagnosis Category	Number of Secondary Mental Illness Diagnoses	Percentage of Separations	Percentage of Total Mental Illness Separations
Organic Disorders	0	76.0	8.2
	1	18.7	2.0
	2	4.0	0.4
	3	0.9	0.1
	4	0.2	0.0
	5+	0.1	0.0
Substance Related Disorders	0	61.2	9.4
	1	27.4	4.2
	2	8.8	1.4
	3	2.0	0.3
	4	0.5	0.1
	5+	0.1	0.0
Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	0	61.9	12.4
	1	25.1	5.0
	2	9.0	1.8
	3	2.9	0.6
	4	0.9	0.2
	5+	0.4	0.1
Mood Disorders	0	52.3	16.9
	1	30.0	9.7
	2	12.4	4.0
	3	3.8	1.2
	4	1.1	0.4
	5+	0.4	0.1
Anxiety Disorders	0	50.8	2.4
	1	30.8	1.5
	2	13.0	0.6
	3	4.0	0.2
	4	1.2	0.1
	5+	0.4	0.0
Personality Disorders	0	45.6	1.0
	1	36.1	0.8
	2	13.5	0.3
	3	3.5	0.1
	4	1.1	0.0
	5+	0.2	0.0
Other Disorders	0	52.3	7.7
	1	31.1	4.6
	2	11.7	1.7
	3	3.5	0.5
	4	1.0	0.1
	5+	0.3	0.0

Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 1. Percentage of Mental Illness Separations by Diagnosis Category and Hospital Type,[†] 2004–2005

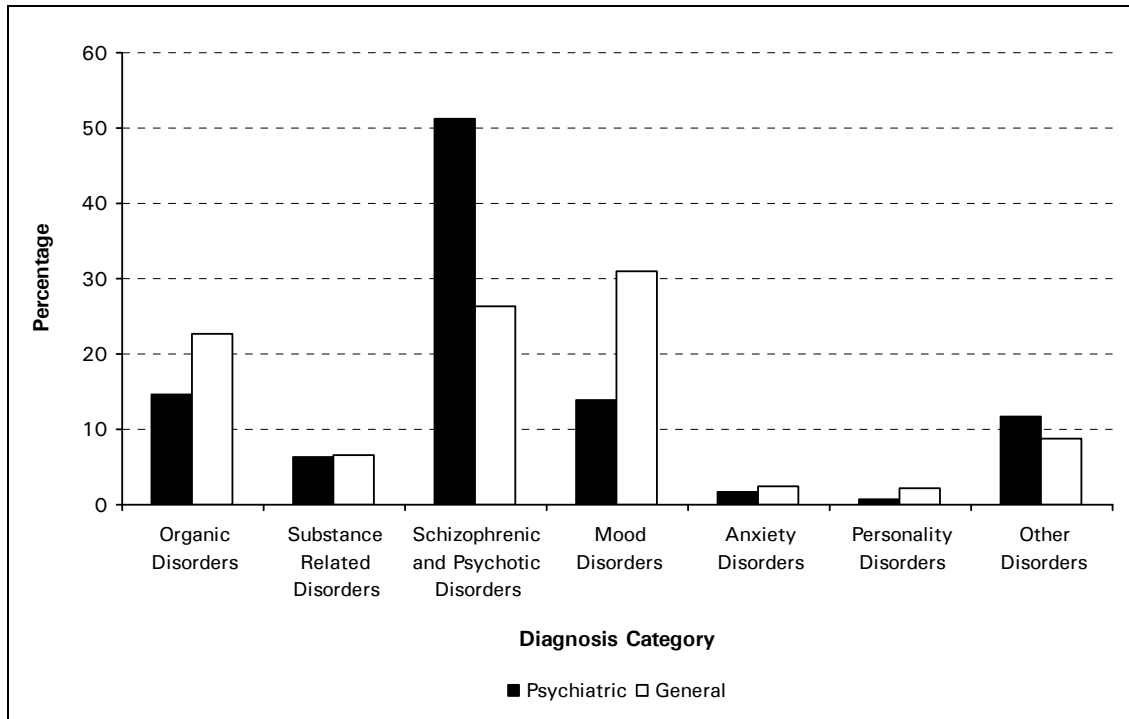


Note:

[†] Data from Quebec’s psychiatric facilities for 2004–2005 were not included due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 2. Percentage of Length of Stay by Diagnosis Category and Hospital Type,[†] 2004–2005

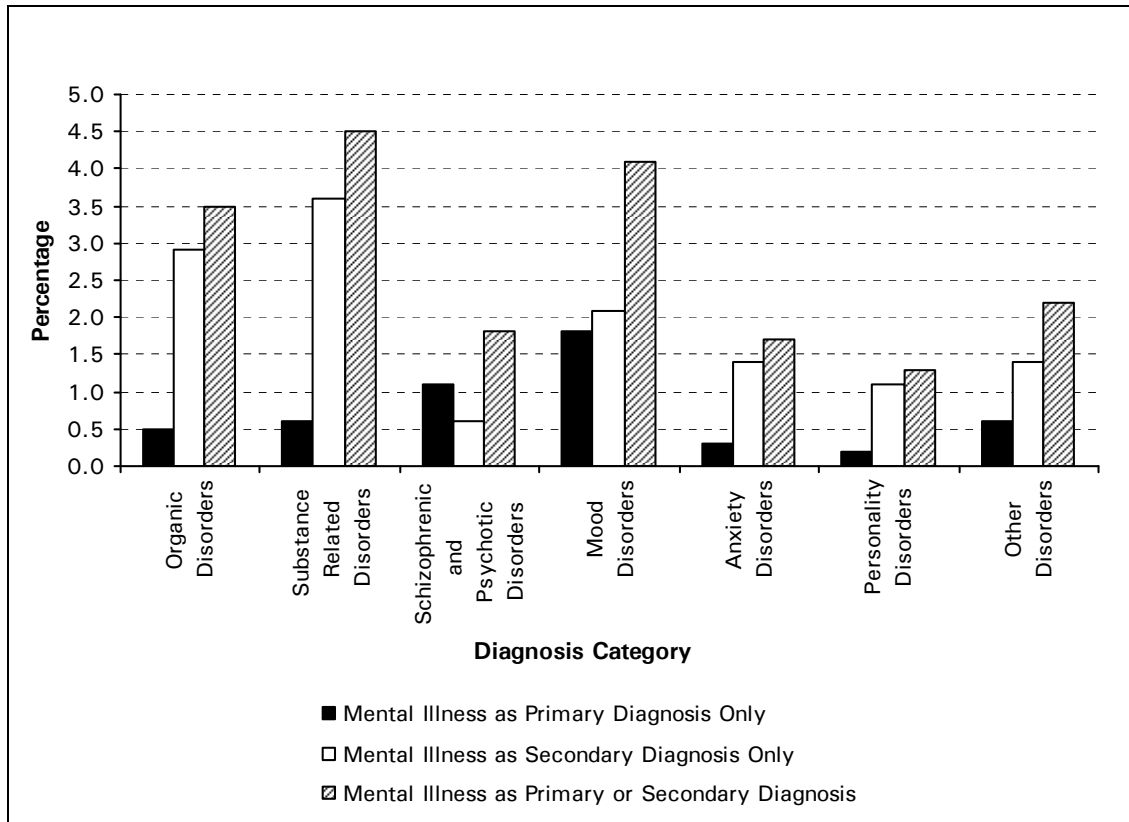


Note:

[†] Data from Quebec’s psychiatric facilities for 2004–2005 were not included due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 3. Percentage of General Hospital Separations Involving Primary or Secondary Diagnosis of Mental Illness, 2004–2005



Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Section II—Provincial/Territorial and Regional Information

**Table 9. Separation Frequencies and Rates by Hospital Type and Province/Territory,†
2004–2005**

	Psychiatric Hospitals*			General Hospitals			General and Psychiatric Hospitals†		
	Number of Separations	Crude Rate [§] /100,000	Age Standardized Rate ^{§§} /100,000	Number of Separations	Crude Rate /100,000	Age Standardized Rate /100,000	Number of Separations	Crude Rate /100,000	Age Standardized Rate /100,000
N.L.	1,298	251.1	241.2	2,081	402.6	384.5	3,379	653.7	625.7
P.E.I.	252	182.9	184.9	1,534	1,113.7	1,083.1	1,786	1,296.6	1,268.1
N.S.	558	59.5	58.6	3,988	425.1	401.7	4,546	484.6	460.3
N.B.	227	30.2	31.6	5,388	717.0	651.9	5,615	747.2	683.6
Que.	NA	NA	NA	40,061	529.9	497.8	NA	NA	NA
Ont.	13,275	106.7	104.1	56,018	450.3	437.9	69,293	557.0	542.0
Man.	573	48.8	48.6	7,447	634.8	605.5	8,020	683.6	654.1
Sask.	217	21.8	25.2	6,679	670.5	661.9	6,896	692.2	687.0
Alta.	2,868	89.3	88.4	18,074	562.6	553.5	20,942	651.8	641.9
B.C.	589	14.0	13.2	25,722	611.0	588.9	26,311	625.0	602.0
Y.T.				218	699.5	703.7	218	699.5	703.7
N.W.T.				510	1,188.1	1,243.6	510	1,188.1	1,243.6
Nun.				126	425.3	448.0	126	425.3	448.0
Canada	19,857	81.1		167,846	523.9		147,642	603.1	

Notes:

† Data are based on the jurisdiction of facility.

* Data from Quebec's psychiatric facilities for 2004–2005 were not included due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

‡ Combined figures for general and psychiatric hospitals do not include Quebec data.

§ Based on Statistics Canada's Canadian Population Estimates, excluding Quebec, for 2004–2005.

§§ 1991 Canadian Population Estimates were used as standard population.

NA: Not Available.

Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 10. Total Patient Days, Average Length of Stay, and Median Length of Stay Related to Mental Illness Separations by Hospital Type and Province/Territory,† 2004–2005

	Psychiatric Hospitals*			General Hospitals			General and Psychiatric Hospitals‡		
	Total LOS (Days)	Average LOS (Days)	Median LOS (Days)	Total LOS (Days)	Average LOS (Days)	Median LOS (Days)	Total LOS (Days)	Average LOS (Days)	Median LOS (Days)
N.L.	79,915	61.6	12	41,626	20.0	8	121,541	36.0	9
P.E.I.	4,559	18.1	10	13,296	8.7	5	17,855	10.0	6
N.S.	51,057	91.5	7	71,363	17.9	6	122,420	26.9	7
N.B.	62,529	275.5	28	136,372	25.3	9	198,901	35.4	10
Que.	NA	NA	NA	882,410	22.0	11	NA	NA	NA
Ont.	1,150,418	86.7	27	676,012	12.1	7	1,826,430	26.4	8
Man.	98,571	172.0	23	182,872	24.6	9	281,443	35.1	10
Sask.	110,944	511.3	22	79,953	12.0	7	190,897	27.7	7
Alta.	241,355	84.2	27	302,607	16.7	8	543,962	26.0	10
B.C.	363,060	616.4	84	386,804	15.0	6	749,864	28.5	7
Y.T.				1,483	6.8	3	1,483	6.8	3
N.W.T.				6,931	13.6	2	6,931	13.6	2
Nun.				308	2.4	2	308	2.4	2
Canada	2,162,408	108.9	26	2,782,037	16.6	8	4,062,035	27.5	8

Notes:

† Data are based on the jurisdiction of facility.

* Data from Quebec’s psychiatric facilities for 2004–2005 were not included due to a data quality issue identified by the province.

‡ Combined figures for general and psychiatric hospitals do not include Quebec data.

LOS: Length of Stay.

NA: Not Available.

Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Table 11. Regional Hospital Mental Health Service Indicators (General Hospitals), 2004–2005

Region Code	Health Region †	Region Population (2004)	Number of Separations	Length of Stay (Days)	Separation Rate* /100,000 Population	Standardized Separation Rate† /100,000 Population	Average Length of Stays (Days)	One-Year Readmission Rate‡ (MRDx of MI) (/100 Person)
Newfoundland and Labrador		517,027	2,045	40,973	395.5	377.4	20.0	36.1
1011	Eastern Health Authority	297,548	632	11,609	212.4	199.8	18.4	30.7
1012	Central Health Authority	99,642	546	15,626	548.0	499.9	28.6	38.8
1013	Western Health Authority	81,092	582	12,145	717.7	698.0	20.9	43.0
Prince Edward Island		137,864	1,494	13,022	1,083.7	1,053.5	8.7	43.1
Nova Scotia		936,960	3,839	68,453	409.7	386.1	17.8	36.6
1201	Zone 1	124,223	639	9,388	514.4	493.3	14.7	36.3
1202	Zone 2	82,597	227	2,866	274.8	236.2	12.6	31.6
1203	Zone 3	106,615	397	6,187	372.4	340.7	15.6	31.9
1204	Zone 4	94,299	634	8,900	672.3	654.9	14.0	38.4
1205	Zone 5	130,098	1,087	18,024	835.5	851.5	16.6	44.7
1206	Zone 6	399,128	855	23,088	214.2	205.1	27.0	29.7
New Brunswick		751,384	5,223	131,302	695.1	630.7	25.1	39.8
1301	Region 1	193,182	1,337	25,198	692.1	649.1	18.8	38.4
1302	Region 2	176,248	871	65,693	494.2	405.8	75.4	31.7
1303	Region 3	170,232	897	12,638	526.9	493.5	14.1	41.6
1306	Region 6	82,192	559	8,457	680.1	625.9	15.1	42.1
Quebec		7,542,760	40,139	883,224	532.2	499.8	22.0	36.4
2401	Région du Bas-Saint-Laurent	202,122	1,526	27,741	755.0	687.1	18.2	36.7
2402	Région du Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	277,045	2,343	46,244	845.7	811.3	19.7	39.6
2403	Région de Québec	663,162	3,392	78,649	511.5	453.9	23.2	36.7
2404	Région de la Mauricie et du Centre-du-Québec	484,533	2,967	63,363	612.3	596.8	21.4	36.6
2405	Région de l'Estrie	297,958	1,709	43,623	573.6	548.4	25.5	37.1
2406	Région de Montréal-Centre	1,877,196	6,994	196,811	372.6	323.7	28.1	34.0
2407	Région de l'Outaouais	338,538	1,627	37,932	480.6	467.9	23.3	32.4
2408	Région de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	145,343	1,234	29,275	849.0	848.1	23.7	38.2
2409	Région de la Côte-Nord	96,497	797	15,031	825.9	814.4	18.9	36.8

Table 11. Regional Hospital Mental Health Service Indicators (General Hospitals), 2004–2005 (cont'd)

Region Code	Health Region [†]	Region Population (2004)	Number of Separations	Length of Stay (Days)	Separation Rate* /100,000 Population	Standardized Separation Rate [‡] /100,000 Population	Average Length of Stays (Days)	One-Year Readmission Rate [§] (MRDx of MI) (/100 Person)
2411	Région de la Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	96,943	937	12,204	966.5	924.1	13.0	40.1
2412	Région de la Chaudière-Appalaches	393,419	2,668	44,490	678.2	646.8	16.7	38.1
2413	Région de Laval	364,806	1,766	43,288	484.1	457.5	24.5	35.6
2414	Région de Lanaudière	413,670	2,221	45,664	536.9	540.3	20.6	34.2
2415	Région des Laurentides	499,949	2,598	51,060	519.7	518.1	19.7	40.4
2416	Région de la Montérégie	1,352,350	6,936	143,551	512.9	502.0	20.7	36.6
Ontario (LHIN)		12,392,721	53,821	653,388	434.3	421.4	12.1	34.0
3501	Erie St. Clair	645,241	3,894	46,571	603.5	586.2	12.0	32.3
3502	South West	924,087	4,987	55,186	539.7	524.0	11.1	37.0
3503	Waterloo Wellington	685,439	2,573	27,884	375.4	369.5	10.8	32.6
3504	Hamilton Niagara Haldimand Brant	1,352,500	6,173	74,618	456.4	446.0	12.1	30.5
3505	Central West	720,295	2,353	27,011	326.7	325.6	11.5	33.3
3506	Mississauga Halton	1,040,819	2,975	38,592	285.8	282.7	13.0	33.1
3507	Toronto Central	1,146,798	4,739	74,185	413.2	387.2	15.7	36.0
3508	Central	1,542,942	4,340	57,164	281.3	273.9	13.2	33.0
3509	Central East	1,449,688	5,974	68,968	412.1	401.5	11.5	35.9
3510	South East	481,065	2,027	25,779	421.4	418.1	12.7	32.4
3511	Champlain	1,176,581	5,044	72,935	428.7	413.2	14.5	32.1
3512	North Simcoe Muskoka	416,898	2,215	18,683	531.3	520.8	8.4	32.7
3513	North East	567,921	4,709	47,136	829.2	828.3	10.0	38.6
3514	North West	242,447	1,818	18,676	749.9	776.7	10.3	35.9
Manitoba		1,170,268	7,214	176,804	616.4	586.4	24.5	34.8
4610	Winnipeg Regional Health Authority	660,072	3,862	118,422	585.1	549.6	30.7	35.3
4630	Interlake Regional Health Authority	79,376	321	4,682	404.4	364.7	14.6	31.2
4640	Central Regional Health Authority	101,158	505	10,518	499.2	464.1	20.8	32.7

Table 11. Regional Hospital Mental Health Service Indicators (General Hospitals), 2004–2005 (cont'd)

Region Code	Health Region [†]	Region Population (2004)	Number of Separations	Length of Stay (Days)	Separation Rate* /100,000 Population	Standardized Separation Rate [‡] /100,000 Population	Average Length of Stays (Days)	One-Year Readmission Rate [§] (MRDx of MI) (/100 Person)
Saskatchewan		995,391	6,562	79,209	659.2	649.5	12.1	39.3
4704	Regina Qu'Appelle Regional Health Authority	241,650	1,430	20,799	591.8	572.2	14.5	39.4
4706	Saskatoon Regional Health Authority	284,291	1,356	18,518	477.0	467.9	13.7	38.4
4709	Prince Albert Parkland Regional Health Authority	75,146	622	6,880	827.7	833.8	11.1	40.2
Alberta		3,201,895	17,392	289,823	543.2	534.0	16.7	37.6
4820	Chinook Regional Health Authority	153,386	1,230	22,216	801.9	780.3	18.1	42.2
4821	Palliser Health Region	99,103	1,005	13,054	1,014.1	998.8	13.0	44.2
4822	Calgary Health Region	1,163,451	5,663	105,110	486.7	480.6	18.6	34.4
4823	David Thompson Regional Health Authority	288,236	1,697	25,584	588.8	575.7	15.1	36.1
4824	East Central Health	112,075	888	11,331	792.3	731.3	12.8	44.6
4825	Capital Health	1,007,767	3,988	82,337	395.7	386.4	20.6	35.3
4826	Aspen Regional Health Authority	175,552	1,393	12,990	793.5	813.0	9.3	37.6
4827	Peace Country Health	131,421	1,133	13,464	862.1	906.3	11.9	46.9
British Columbia		4,196,383	24,548	375,008	585.0	561.2	15.3	39.7
5911	East Kootenay	81,397	574	6,604	705.2	662.8	11.5	38.5
5912	Kootenay Boundary	79,718	639	6,028	801.6	816.4	9.4	45.6
5913	Okanagan	323,396	2,448	22,033	757.0	752.3	9.0	40.7
5914	Thompson Caribou	219,483	1,357	14,385	618.3	610.2	10.6	41.1
5921	Fraser East	260,161	1,619	16,798	622.3	632.4	10.4	43.0
5922	Fraser North	554,439	2,653	42,664	478.5	464.6	16.1	36.6
5923	Fraser South	626,227	2,530	41,029	404.0	405.2	16.2	37.5
5931	Richmond	172,714	587	9,650	339.9	314.7	16.4	35.3
5932	Vancouver	593,174	3,913	64,863	659.7	599.7	16.6	37.4
5933	North Shore/Coast Garibaldi	271,082	1,285	16,291	474.0	453.6	12.7	39.9

Table 11. Regional Hospital Mental Health Service Indicators (General Hospitals), 2004–2005 (cont'd)

Region Code	Health Region [†]	Region Population (2004)	Number of Separations	Length of Stay (Days)	Separation Rate* /100,000 Population	Standardized Separation Rate [‡] /100,000 Population	Average Length of Stays (Days)	One-Year Readmission Rate [§] (MRDx of MI) (/100 Person)
5941	South Vancouver Island	346,523	2,446	71,836	705.9	659.3	29.4	41.0
5942	Central Vancouver Island	247,461	1,518	20,602	613.4	617.1	13.6	42.3
5943	North Vancouver Island	116,596	622	9,871	533.5	517.5	15.9	40.7
5951	Northwest	84,030	768	6,766	914.0	923.7	8.8	44.4
5952	Northern Interior	153,760	1,069	20,400	695.2	687.5	19.1	38.1
Yukon		31,209	221	1,710	708.1	698.0	7.7	39.0
Northwest Territories		42,810	474	6,944	1,107.2	1,160.1	14.6	43.3
Nunavut		29,644	214	1,111	721.9	740.8	5.2	29.3
Canada		31,946,316	163,186	2,720,971	510.8	490.0	16.7	36.4

Notes:

[†] Health regions are based on location of patients' residence.

* Separation rates are based on Statistics Canada's Canadian Population Estimates for 2004–2005.

[‡] Age-standardized separation rates used 1991 Canadian Population Estimates as a standard population.

[§] One-Year readmission rate is based on acute care hospital data from the Hospital Morbidity Database for 2003–2004 and 2004–2005

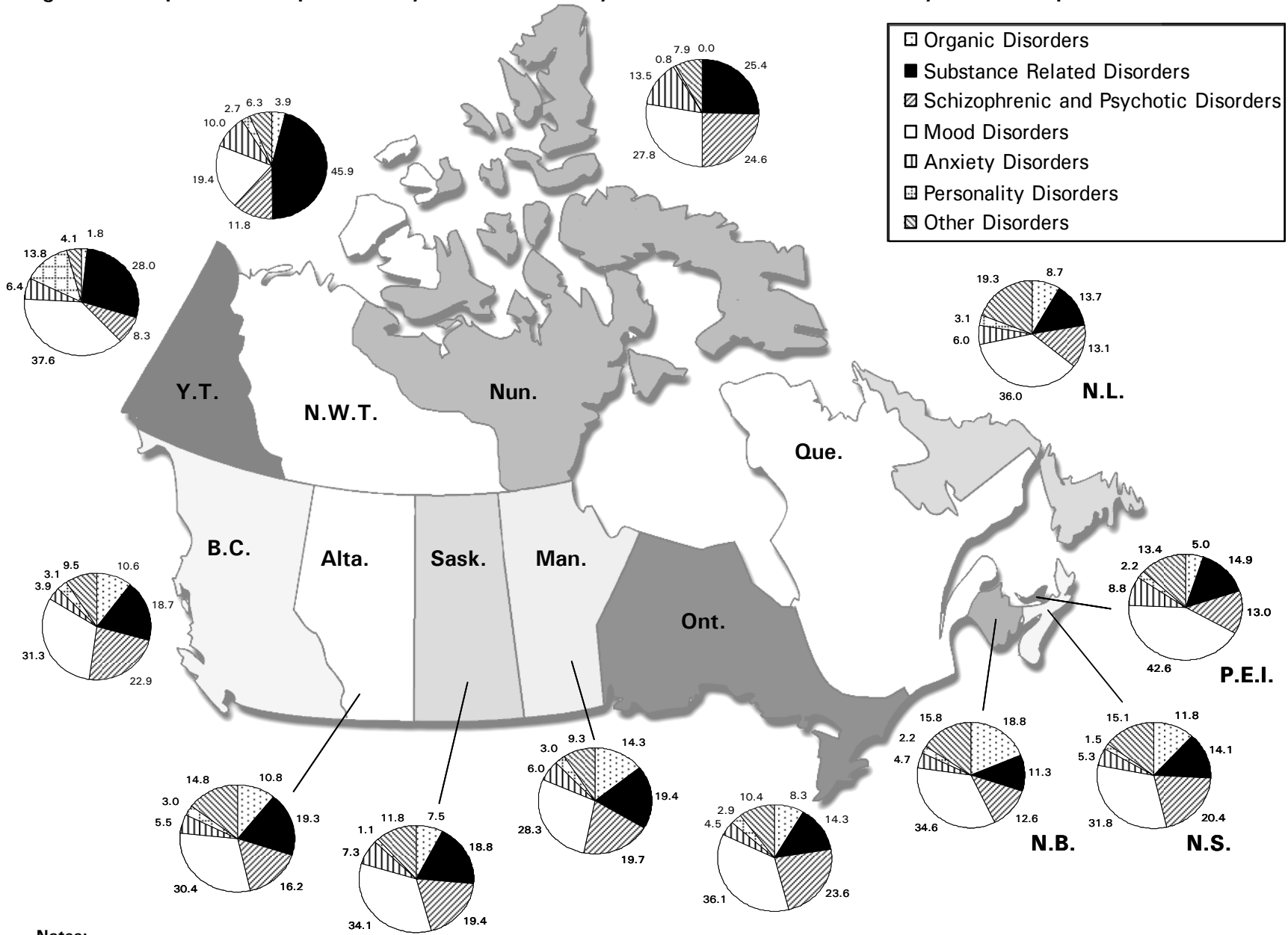
MRDx: Most Responsible Diagnosis.

MI: Mental Illness.

LHIN: Local Health Integration Network.

Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 4. Proportion of Separations by Province/Territory,[†] 2004–2005 (General and Psychiatric Hospitals^{*})



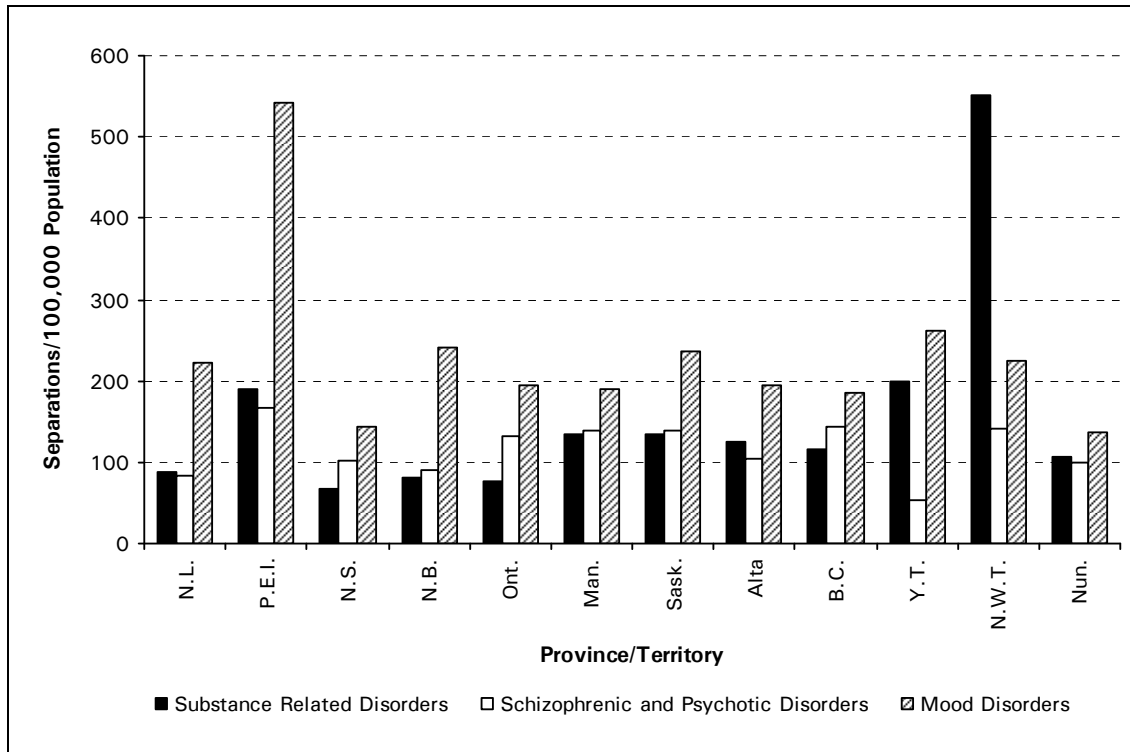
Notes:

[†] Data are based on the jurisdiction of facility.

^{*} Combined figures for general and psychiatric hospitals do not include Quebec data.

Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 5. Age-Standardized Separation Rates[†] per 100,000 Population by Selected Diagnosis Categories and Province/Territory* (General and Psychiatric Hospitals[‡]), 2004–2005



Notes:

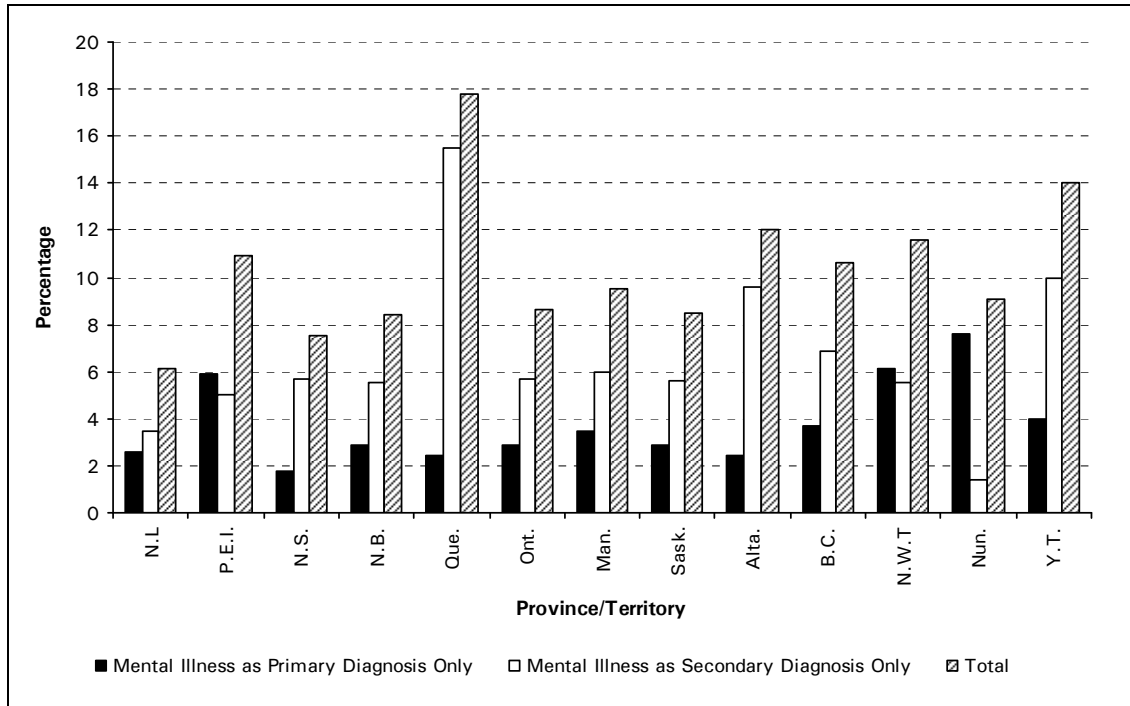
† Age-standardized separation rates used 1991 Canadian Population Estimates as a standard population.

* Data are based on the jurisdiction of facility.

‡ Combined figures for general and psychiatric hospitals do not include Quebec data.

Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Figure 6. Proportion of General Hospital Separations with a Primary and Secondary Psychiatric Diagnosis by Province/Territory,† 2004–2005



Notes:

† Data are based on the jurisdiction of facility.

Source: Hospital Mental Health Database 2004–2005, Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Appendix A—Mental Illness Diagnosis Categories and Sub-Categories

Diagnosis Category	Sub-Category	ICD-9 Code	ICD-10-CA Code
Organic Disorders	Senile and pre-senile psychotic conditions	290.0–290.9	F00–F09, G30
	Transient organic psychotic conditions	293.0, 293.1, 293.8, 293.9	
	Other organic psychotic conditions	294.0, 294.1, 294.8, 294.9	
Substance Related Disorders	Alcoholic psychoses	291.0–291.9	F10–F19, F55
	Drug psychoses	292.0–292.9	
	Alcohol dependence	303.0–303.9	
	Drug dependence	304.0–304.9	
	Nondependent abuse of drugs	305.0–305.9	
Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders	Schizophrenia	295.0–295.9	F20–F29
	Psychotic	298.8–298.9	
	Paranoia	297.1–297.3	
Mood Disorders	Bipolar	296.0–296.1, 296.4–296.8	F30, F31, F34.0
	Depression	296.2, 296.3, 300.4, 311	F32, F33, F34.1, F38.1
	Other	296.9	F34.8, F34.9, 38.0, F38.8, F39
Anxiety Disorders	Anxiety	300.0, 300.2, 300.3, 309.8	F40, F41, F42, F93.0–F93.2
	Acute stress	308.3	F43.0, 43.1, 43.8, 43.9
Personality Disorders	Personality disorders	301.0–301.9	F60, F61, F62, F69
Other Disorders	Adjustment disorders	309.0–309.4, 309.8–309.9	F43.2, F99
	Physiological malfunction arising from mental factors	306.0–306.9	F45, F59,
	Sexual disorders	302.0–302.9	F52, F64, F65, F66
	Delusional disorders	297.0–297.3, 297.8–297.9	
	Disturbance of conduct NOS	312.0–312.4, 312.8–312.9	F63, F91, F63, F91, F92, F95
	Non-organic psychoses	298.0–298.4	
	All other psychiatric disorders	299.0, 299.1, 299.8, 299.9, 300.1, 300.5, 300.6, 300.7, 300.8, 300.9, 307.0, 307.1, 307.2, 307.3–307.7, 307.9, 308.0–308.2, 308.9, 310, 313.0–313.3, 313.8, 313.9, 314.0–314.2, 314.8, 314.9, 315.0–315.5, 315.9, 316, 317, 318.0–318.2, 319	F44, F48, F50, F51, F53, F54, F68, F70–F73, F84, F98, F79, F78, F80–F82, F83, F88, F89, F90, F93.3–F93.9, F94

Sources: International Classification of Diseases Volume 9. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems Tenth Revision, Canada [ICD-10-CA] 2003.

Appendix B—Glossary

One-Year Readmission

Based on patients who had more than one episode of hospitalization with the second episode of hospitalization occurring within one year of the discharge date of the first episode of hospitalization.

One Percent Trimmed Mean

A measure of central tendency that removes the highest and lowest 0.5% of values in a sample, and then computes the mean of that sample. The 1% trimmed mean is used to reduce the effect of extreme values or outliers in a mean.

Age-Standardized Separation Rate by Province, Territory or Health Region

Rate of departures from hospital through discharge or death, adjusted for prevailing differences in age structures between populations of provinces, territories or health regions. The age-standardized rate allows for the comparison of separations statistics as if all populations had the same age distribution.

Anxiety Disorder

A condition of excessive anxiety, fear or worry, causing either avoidance of situations that might precipitate the anxiety or development of compulsive rituals that lessen the anxiety. Examples of anxiety disorders include: Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Panic Disorder, and Social Phobia.

Average Length of Stay

The average length of stay is the mean number of days stayed in hospital at separation, and is calculated as the total number of inpatient days divided by the associated number of separations (departures from hospital through discharge or death). Separations captured in the HMHDB vary in their lengths of stay from a single day to several decades. The resulting Average Length of Stay may therefore be relatively high due to the separation of one or more patients with exceptionally long lengths of stay. As an additional reference of central tendency, the median length of stay is also provided.

Concurrent Disorder

The co-occurrence of a substance related disorder and any other psychiatric disorder. Used interchangeably with Dual Diagnosis.

Co-Occurring

Two diseases that exist simultaneously in the same person.

Days Stayed

Length of hospitalization from date of admission to date of separation. See Average Length of Stay.

General Hospital

A publicly-funded hospital that provides for the diagnosis and treatment of inpatients and clients with a wide range of diseases or injuries. The services of a general hospital are not restricted to a specific age group or sex. Within the HMHDB frame, facility types such as non-teaching general hospitals with or without long-term care units, pediatric hospitals, teaching general hospitals, and specialty institutions (i.e. cancer, cardiology, maternity, extended and chronic care, rehabilitation hospitals, neurological institutes, orthopedic hospitals, etc) are included. Contact CIHI for more information about the facilities included in the HMHDB frame.

Hospital Separation

A hospital separation is the departure of an inpatient from hospital, either due to a discharge or death. Hospital separation records are completed by hospitals for each patient who is discharged or who dies in hospital. Hospital separation records provide data on the relative frequency of a disease and the trends in morbidity from it.

Crude Hospital Separation Rate per 100,000 Population

The hospital separation rate is a measure of hospital utilization. It is the total number of hospital separations for a particular subgroup (i.e. hospitalized for mental illness) that occur in an area over a specific time period divided by the population of the area during a time frame, multiplied by a factor of 100,000.

International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision (ICD-9)

A set of internationally accepted codes for classification of medical diagnoses and conditions; medical records staff use these codes when transcribing from physician written medical charts to the hospital database that is submitted to CIHI.

International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD-10-CA)

ICD-10-CA classifies diseases, injuries and causes of death, as well as external causes of injury and poisoning. The classification has 23 chapters with alpha-numeric categories and subcategories. Unlike ICD-9, ICD-10-CA applies beyond acute hospital care. ICD-10-CA also includes conditions and situations that are not diseases but represent risk factors to health, such as occupational and environmental factors, lifestyle and psycho-social circumstances.

Jurisdictions

Refers to provinces, territories, or health regions.

Median Length of Stay

The median length of stay in hospital is the middle value in the distribution of all the individual lengths of stay. In the HMHDB, some separations have lengths of stay of years and, in some cases, decades. The median length of stay provides a measure of central tendency that is not affected by extreme values, unlike the average length of stay. See Average Length of Stay.

Mood Disorder

People with mood disorders experience either depression or mania or both. Those with depression may feel worthless, sad and empty to the point that these feelings impair functioning. Those with mania, are overly energetic and may do things that are out of character, these symptoms are severe and may interfere with day to day life. Examples of mood disorders include: major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder and dysthymic disorder.

Organic Disorder

People with organic disorders have a detectable physiological or structural change in an organ, usually the brain, causing impaired cognitive function. Examples of organic disorders include: Alzheimer's Disease.

Personality Disorder

People with personality disorders have personality traits that are used inappropriately and become maladaptive. Some deviations may be quite mild and interfere very little with their life, others may cause great disturbance. Typical personality disorders include: Borderline Personality disorder, Narcissistic Personality disorder and Dependent Personality disorder.

Primary Separation Diagnosis

The diagnosis deemed to be most responsible for an individuals' hospital stay at the time of discharge from hospital or death.

Percentage of Length of Stay

The degree to which a group (hospital type, age, jurisdiction) makes up the total number of hospital days stayed. Used interchangeably with percentage of hospital days stayed.

Psychiatric Hospital

In Canada, there is no standard definition of a psychiatric hospital. For the purposes of this report and CIHI data collection, psychiatric hospitals are medical hospitals that provide psychiatric services on an inpatient and/or outpatient basis, and that have been identified by the provinces as those that should participate in the CIHI Hospital Mental Health Survey.

Readmission

Readmission was identified if patients had more than one episode of hospitalization during the 2003–2004 and 2004–2005 fiscal years.

Schizophrenic and Psychotic Disorders

Schizophrenic and psychotic disorders are characterized by disturbances of thought, and the experience of delusions and hallucinations that might lead to atypical behaviour. These signs and symptoms are severe enough to cause mark dysfunction in their daily life.

Secondary Disorder

Any psychiatric diagnosis that falls between the 2nd and 25th.

Separation Rate

See Crude Hospital Separation Rate per 100,000 population.

Substance Related Disorder

People with substance related disorder either abuse or are dependent on psychoactive substances. A substance can be anything that is ingested in order to produce a high, alter one's senses, or otherwise affect functioning. Examples of substances are: Alcohol, Marijuana, Cocaine and Heroine.

Total Patient Days

The sum of hospital days stayed.