



### 3 - Alcohol related and attributable hospital patients

'Alcohol related conditions' refers to conditions directly caused by alcohol (such as alcoholic liver disease). Alcohol also contributes to many other conditions (for example mouth cancer), and a proportion of admissions for those conditions is included in 'alcohol attributable admissions'. An average of 860 people per 100,000 population per year were hospitalised with alcohol related or alcohol attributable conditions during 2004-06 in Scotland.

**Table 3: Alcohol related and attributable hospital admission rates<sup>1</sup> (2004-2006)**

|                             | Number of areas | Worst area | Best area | 90% of areas are between these values <sup>2</sup> |       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|--|-------|
| Scottish NHS Boards         | 14              | 1,450      | 622       |  |       |
| Scottish CHPs               | 40              | 1,505      | 521       | 574  | 1,434 |
| Scottish intermediate zones | 1,235           | 3,109      | 127       | 387  | 1,747 |

<sup>1</sup> European age-sex-standardised rate: no of people admitted per 100,000 population per year.

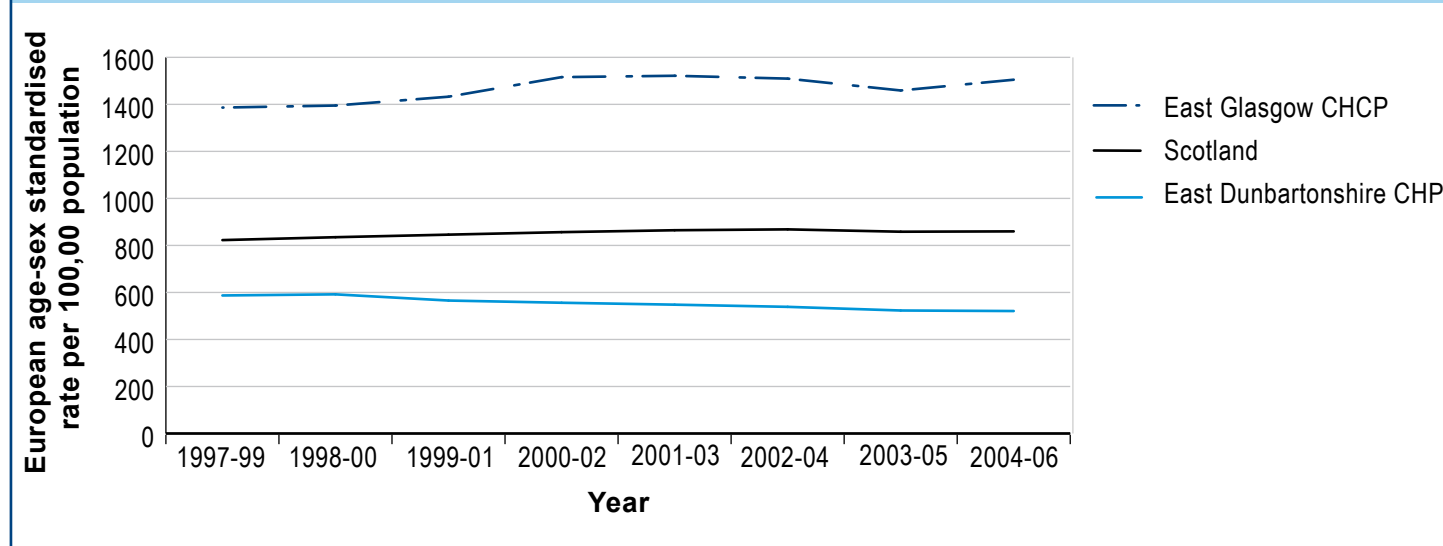
<sup>2</sup> Based on 5th and 95th percentiles. Values are not provided for NHS boards because of the small number of boards.

Note: The smaller the geography, the wider the range of estimates you would expect.

At intermediate zone, the rate ranges from 127 to 3,109 patients per 100,000 population (Table 3). The best rates (significantly lower than Scotland) are seen in specific areas of Dumfries & Galloway, East Dunbartonshire and Edinburgh CHPs. The worst rates (significantly higher than Scotland) are seen in specific areas of East Glasgow, South East Highland and South East Glasgow CHPs. The worst and best areas at intermediate zone level can be seen in Map 3.

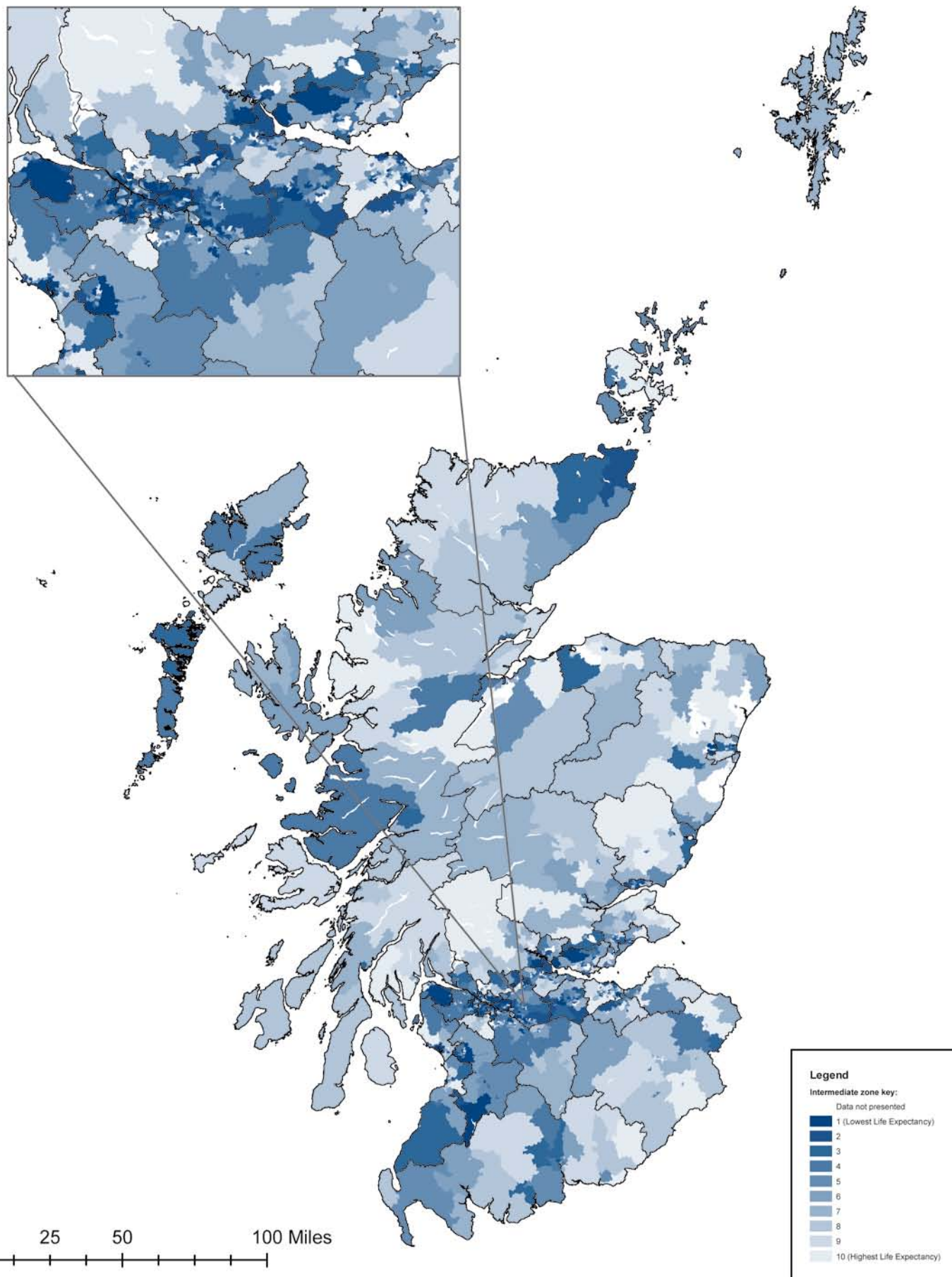
Alcohol related and attributable hospital patient rates have increased over time for Scotland as a whole, although rates are declining in some areas of Scotland (Figure 3).

**Figure 3: Trends in alcohol related and attributable hospital patient rates (Scotland, lowest CHP, highest CHP)**





# Map 2 - Life expectancy: females



0 25 50 100 Miles

The boundaries shown represent the 40 CHPs within Scotland; their names can be found on the CHP boundary map on page ii. Life expectancy for a sex and intermediate zone is not presented when the 5-year total population for that sex is less than 5,000 people and/or there are fewer than 40 deaths for that sex over the 5-year period.

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