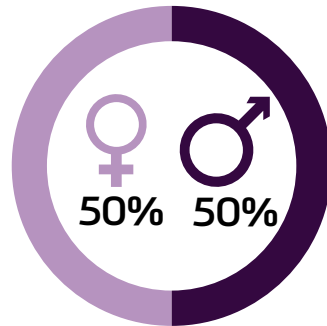


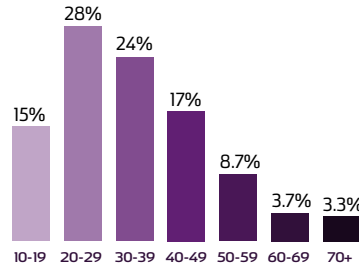
Drug-Related Hospitalisations, Australia, 2020-21



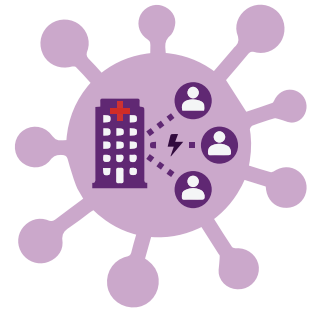
There were 62,486 drug-related hospitalisations (excluding alcohol and tobacco) in Australia in 2020-21.



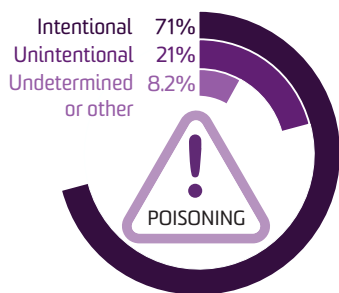
There was an equal split in the number of hospitalisations involving males and females.



The highest percentage of drug-related hospitalisations occurred amongst Australians aged 20-29 and 30-39 years.



The rate of drug-related hospitalisations was higher in Q3 and Q4 of 2020 as compared to Q1 2020 (prior to onset of COVID-19).



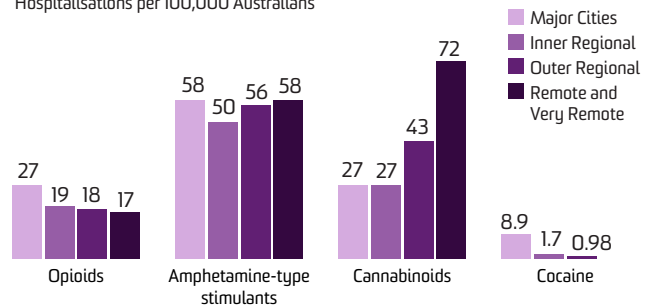
Intentional poisoning was the most common external cause of hospitalisations due to drug poisoning.

34% Drug-induced psychotic disorder
33% Dependence syndrome
33% Other diagnoses



Drug-induced psychotic disorder and dependence syndrome were the leading diagnoses of mental and behavioural disorders due to substance use.

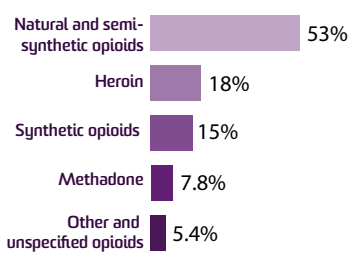
Hospitalisations per 100,000 Australians



The highest rates of opioid- and cocaine-related hospitalisations were in major city areas, amphetamine-type stimulants equally high in major city and remote and very remote areas, and cannabinoids in remote and very remote areas.

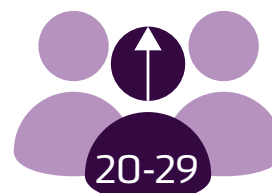
23% Amphetamine-type stimulants
16% Antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs
13% Non-opioid analgesics
12% Cannabinoids
11% Opioids

The five drug classes most commonly identified as the principal diagnosis in drug-related hospitalisations.



Natural and semi-synthetic opioids were the principal diagnosis in over half of opioid poisoning hospitalisations.

Cannabinoids
Opioids
Cocaine



There was an increase in rates of opioid-, cannabinoid- and cocaine-related hospitalisations among Australians aged 20 to 29 years.

Cannabinoids



In the last six years there was an increase in the rate of cannabinoid-related hospitalisations among young females aged 20-29 years.

Change in Rate of Hospitalisations (per 100,000 Australians)

