Deputy Cormac Devlin
Dáil Éireann
Leinster House
Dublin 2

22nd May 2025

PQ 22514/25 - To ask the Minister for Health the number people with Type 1 diabetes admitted for hospital in-patient treatment in 2023 and 2024, by hospital, in tabular form; the number of these using continuous glucose monitors; the number using insulin pumps; the number using multi-dose insulin injections; and if she will make a statement on the matter. -Cormac Devlin

 Dear Deputy Devlin,

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.

Please see the included Excel file provided by HIPE detailing the number of in-patient discharges with any diagnosis of E10 Type 1 Diabetes mellitus, reported to HIPE, 2023-2024. Please see the information on definitions included in the Excel file.

HIPE provided the following additional information:
Please note that because of the code sequencing of diabetes, it is very difficult to identify patients who are in hospital because of diabetes. As per the ACS (Australian Coding Standards), diabetes is a condition that does not need to meet the additional diagnosis criteria to code. The classification instructs the coder to always code diabetes (even if not treated during the current episode of care) when documented.

HIPE advised that it does not collect information on patients admitted who use continuous glucose monitors, insulin pumps and multi-dose insulin injections.

I trust this is of assistance to you.

Yours Sincerely,

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Brian O' Connor
General Manager – Human Resources
Access & Integration

Notes:

In-patient and 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 10th edition, from 2024 12th edition is used). This change in the coding classification needs to be considered when looking at the data across years.

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.

Definitions:

Any Diagnosis is composed of the principal diagnosis and additional diagnoses reported. From 2011 HIPE collects a principal diagnosis and up to 29 additional diagnoses per discharge.

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.

Additional Diagnoses refer to conditions or complaints either coexisting with the principal diagnosis or arising during the episode of admitted patient care, episode of residential care or attendance at a health care establishment, as represented by a code.

Source: National Casemix and Classification Centre (NCCC), 2013: The International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Australian Modification (8th Ed): Australian Coding Standards. NCCC, Australian Health Services Research Institute, University of Wollongong.

Table 1: Number of in-patient discharges with any diagnosis of E10 Type 1 Diabetes mellitus[a], reported to HIPE, 2023-2024

Hospital	2023	2024
Crumlin	126	109
Loughlinstown	17	16
Naas	136	162
Mater	307	304
St Vincents	234	267
Cappagh	10	9
Temple Street	125	123
St Lukes Rathgar	6	6
St James	201	233
Connolly	150	200
St Michaels Dun Laoghaire	17	44
Eye and Ear	55	39
NRH Dublin	7	12
Beaumont	275	292
Coombe	92	51
Rotunda	62	48
Holles Street	58	57
Tallaght (AMNCH)	234	320
St Josephs Raheny	0	–
Waterford	262	245
St Lukes Kilkenny	185	162
Wexford	133	156
Lourdes Ortho Kilkenny	–	–
South Tipperary	149	158
Bantry	48	53
Mercy	89	85
South Inf-Victoria	48	68
Mallow	14	19
CUH	495	558
Kerry	130	132
Maternity Limerick	26	27
Limerick	515	531
Croom	9	10
St Johns Limerick	25	31
Ennis	54	67
Nenagh	37	23
Roscommon	–	–
Portiuncula	87	101
UCHG	367	405
Mayo	190	184
Tullamore	171	165
Mullingar	154	193
Portlaoise	90	147
Letterkenny	186	195
Sligo	169	188
Drogheda	332	316
Cavan	141	143
Navan	59	59
Total	6283	6725

Notes:

~ denotes 5 or fewer discharges reported to HIPE

[a] As per the ACS (Australian coding standards) diabetes is a condition that does not need to meet the additional diagnosis criteria to code. The classification instructs the coder to always code diabetes (even if not treated during the current episode of care) when documented.