



Deputy Marie Sherlock
Dáil Éireann
Leinster House
Dublin 2

14th October, 2025

PQ 51566/25 To ask the Minister for Health the number of knife violence presentations to each hospital for each of the years from 2019 to date in 2025. - Marie Sherlock

Dear Deputy Sherlock,

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 with the requested information. Please see the data notes on the file and outlined below.

Data Notes:

- In-patient and day case 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 (2015-2019 used 8th edition, 2020-2023 used 10th edition, from 2024 the 12th edition is used).
- 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.



I have been advised by HIPE colleagues, that following a review of data as you originally requested it - *presentations to each hospital*; the number of discharges per year is relatively small and reporting by hospital would result in a lot of suppression of small counts, with the majority of hospitals being suppressed. Presenting the data by health region and including the national total, instead of by hospital was considered a more appropriate format of displaying the presentations.

I trust this is of assistance to you.

Yours sincerely,

Nessa Lynch
General Manager
Access and Integration

[Faint, illegible text]

Filename: H250216_PQ_51566_25_HIPE_Information.xlsx
Source: HIPE, Healthcare Pricing Office
Data Used: HIPE_2019_ASOF_0420_V17_CLOSE, HIPE_2020_ASOF_0421_V17_CLOSE, HIPE_2021_ASOF_0522_V18_CLOSE, HIPE_2022_ASOF_0323_V16_CLOSE, HIPE_2023_ASOF_0324_V13_CLOSE, HIPE_2024_ASOF_0325_V15_CLOSE
Date:October 2025

The information provided by the Healthcare Pricing Office will not be used for any other purpose other than stated and will not be given to or used by any third parties.
The storage and distribution of this information is the sole responsibility of the recipient and should be carried out in accordance with HSE data protection guidelines.
If information contained within this file are used in other reports then as a minimum requirement the source information must also be quoted.
This file information should not be removed when storing, distributing, or displaying the information contained within this file.

Notes:
In-patient and day case 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 (2015-2019 used 8th edition, 2020-2023 used 10th edition, from 2024 the 12th edition is used).
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:
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.
Any Diagnosis is composed of the principal diagnosis and additional diagnoses reported. HIPE collects a principal diagnosis and up to 29 additional diagnoses per discharge.
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.
Total Discharges include day cases and in-patients.

Table 1: Total discharges with an external cause code of ICD-10-AM Code: X99.0 Assault by knife reported to HIPE for acute hospitals, by health region, 2019-2024

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
HSE Dublin & Midlands	49	41	40	49	46	44
HSE Dublin & North East	52	54	53	55	84	54
HSE Dublin & South East	15	17	16	19	13	22
HSE Mid West	12	9	9	13	20	9
HSE South West	31	21	27	35	33	26
HSE West & North West	19	15	18	19	17	15
Total	178	157	163	190	213	170