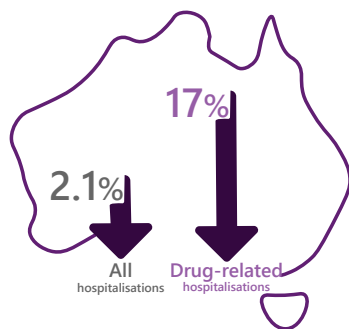


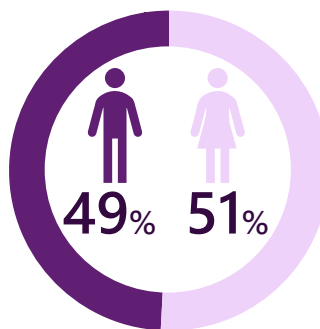
Drug-Related Hospitalisations, Australia, 2021-22



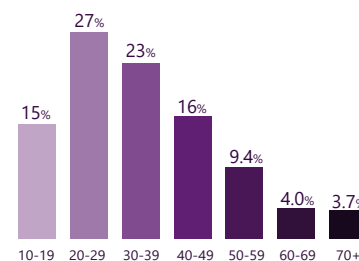
There were 52,413 drug-related hospitalisations (excluding alcohol and tobacco) in Australia in 2021-22.



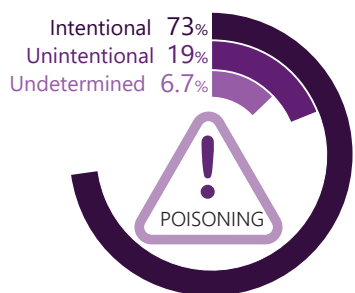
The rate of drug-related hospitalisations dropped by 17% from 2020-21, exceeding the overall 2.1% decrease in all hospitalisations in Australia.



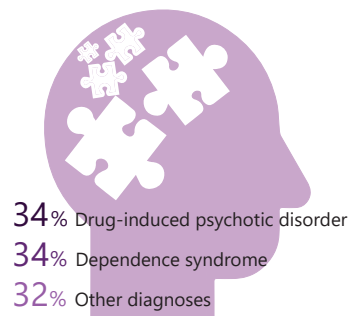
There was a near equal split in the number of hospitalisations involving males and females.



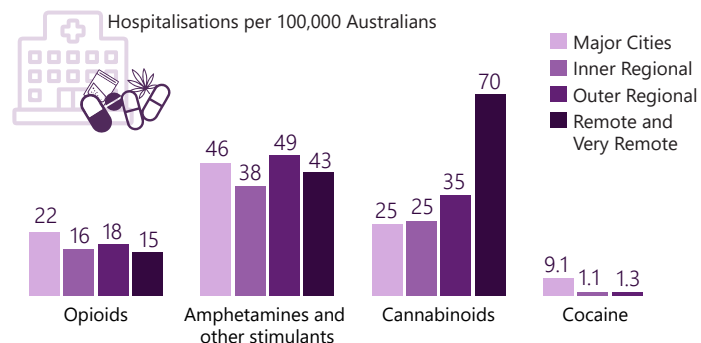
The highest percentage of drug-related hospitalisations occurred amongst Australians aged 20-29 and 30-39 years.



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



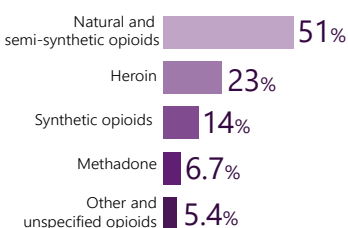
Drug-induced psychotic disorder and dependence syndrome were the leading diagnoses of mental and behavioural disorders due to substance use.



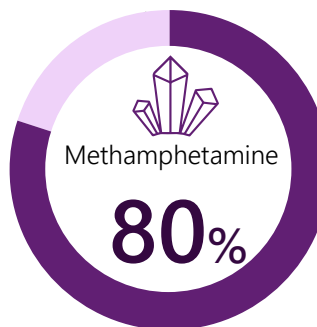
The highest rates of opioid- and cocaine-related hospitalisations were in major city areas. Amphetamine-type stimulant-related hospitalisations were highest in outer regional areas, and cannabinoid-related hospitalisations in remote and very remote areas.

- 22% Amphetamine-type stimulants
- 15% Antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs
- 14% Non-opioid analgesics
- 13% Cannabinoids
- 11% Opioids

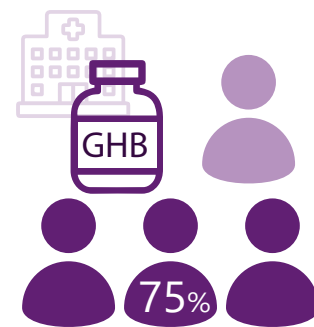
The five drug classes most commonly identified as the principal diagnosis in drug-related hospitalisations.



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

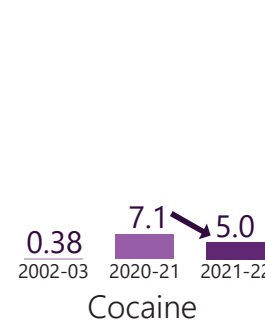
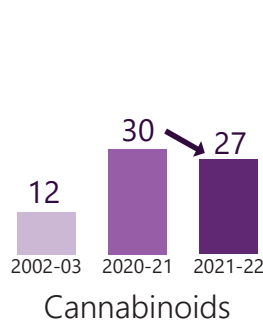
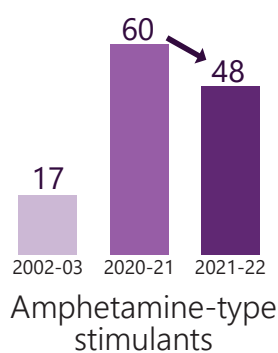
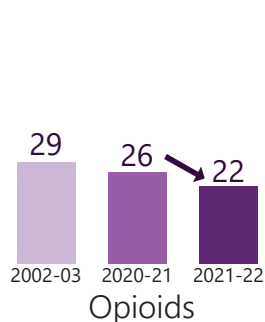
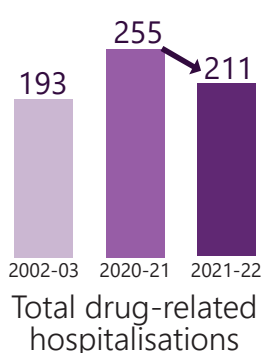


Methamphetamine-related hospitalisation comprised 80% of all hospitalisations related to amphetamine-type stimulants.



Three in four GHB-related hospitalisations occurred among individuals aged 20-39 years.

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



While the total drug-related hospitalisations typically rose from 2009-10 to 2015-16, hospitalisations related to some drug types continued to rise until 2020-21. The overall rate of drug-related hospitalisations declined from 2020-21 to 2021-22, which was evident across nearly all drug types.