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Hospital admissions in migrant and native groups in the Netherlands

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The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the policies or position of Statistics Netherlands

Introduction

New data have become available on migrant health in the Netherlands by linking records of the Hospital Discharge Register (HDR) of Prismaant with the Population Register (PR) by Statistics Netherlands. With the information in the Population Register, data on the ethnic origin of patients could be added to the information on hospital admissions from the HDR.

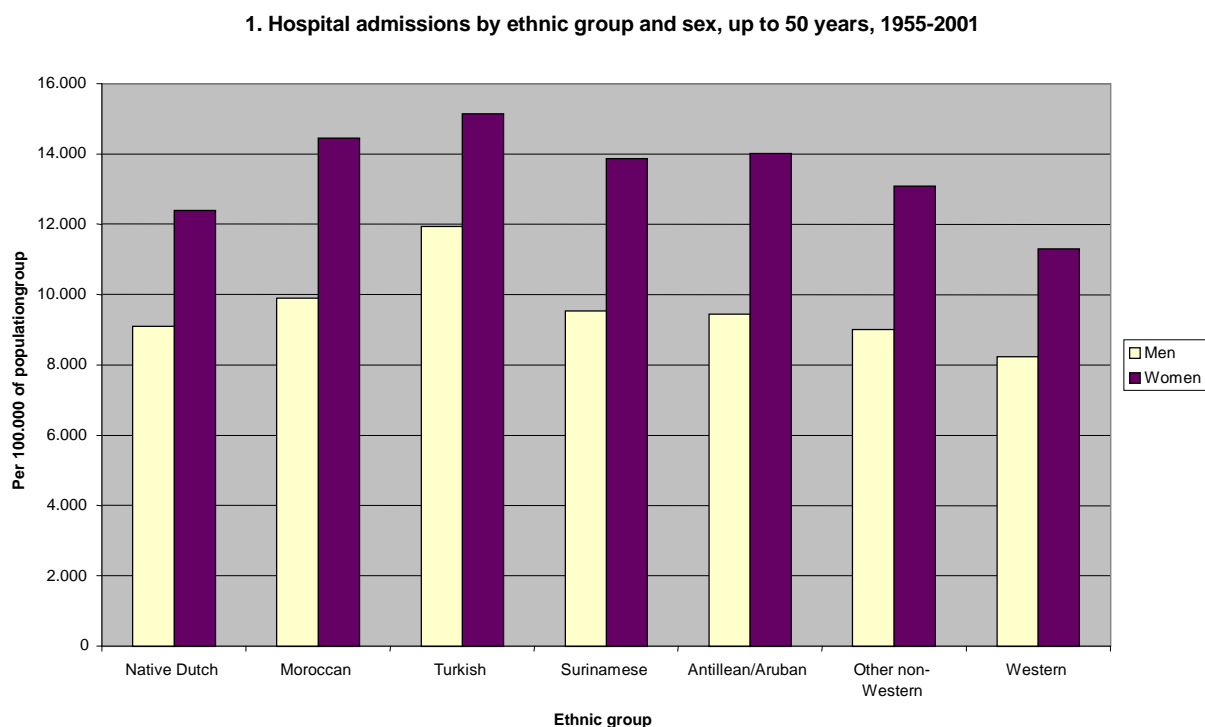
Methods

The HDR 1995-2001 was linked to the PR 1995-2001 on the basis of the date of birth, sex and postal code of patients. This resulted in 87.6% unique linkages, 8.7% multiple linkages and 3.6% non-linked records. In order to make these uniquely linked records representative for the total population of HDR-records a weighting procedure was applied. This procedure took into account the different linkage probabilities of population groups by country of birth, year of birth, age and sex.

Data on country of origin from the PR were added to the uniquely linked HDR-records. Ethnic origin was derived from these data. Natives were defined as persons whose parents were born in the Netherlands, irrespective of their own country of birth. All other persons were considered to have a foreign background (here also called migrants) of whom the origin is determined by the country of birth of the person; or, in case the latter is the Netherlands, by the country of birth of the mother; or, in case the latter is also the Netherlands, by the country of birth of the father. Hospital admission data of different ethnic groups were compared by means of direct standardisation by age and sex and the population studied was limited to 0-50 years. The latter was done because most migrant population numbers in the older age groups are as yet too small in the Netherlands to reliably describe their admission rates.

Results

Figure 1 gives the distribution of all hospital admissions of men and women up to age 50, for the 7 main ethnic groups by sex and per 100.000 persons of the corresponding population.

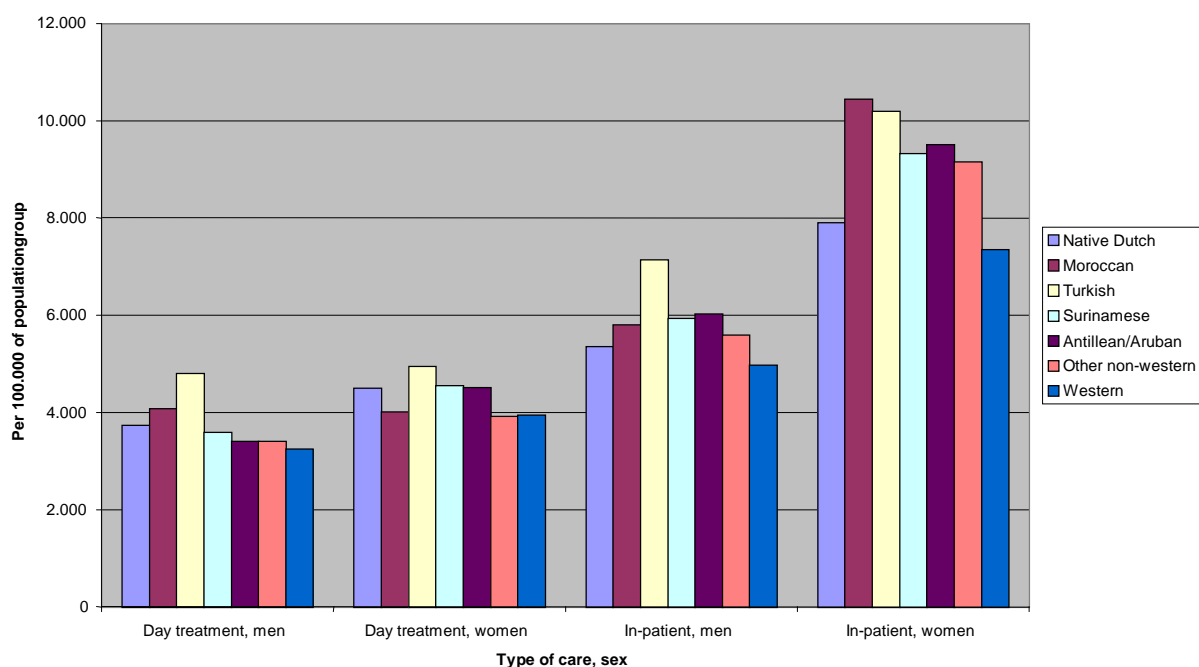


Turkish men have the highest average number of admissions among men. This is followed by men of Moroccan, Surinamese, Antillean/Aruban, native, other non-western and western origin. Among women the highest number of admissions is also found among the Turks. This is followed by women of Moroccan, Antillean/Aruban, Surinamese, other non-western, native and western origin. Apart from admissions of Surinamese and Antillean/Aruban people, of which the calculated 95% confidence margins slightly overlap, all differences are statistically significant.

Type of care

Hospital admissions can be subdivided in day treatments and in-patient admissions. Day treatments relate to planned hospital care of some hours for research and or treatment on the same day. Clinical or in-patient admissions are all other hospital admissions, usually longer than one day. Figure 2 gives the distribution of hospital admissions for the 7 different ethnic groups, by type of care and sex.

2. Hospital admissions by ethnic group, type of care and sex, up to 50 years, 1995-2001



The number of in-patient admissions is higher among women than men. Turkish people have most hospital admissions, except that Moroccan women have most in-patient admissions. People of western origin have the lowest number of admissions all-over.

Diagnosis

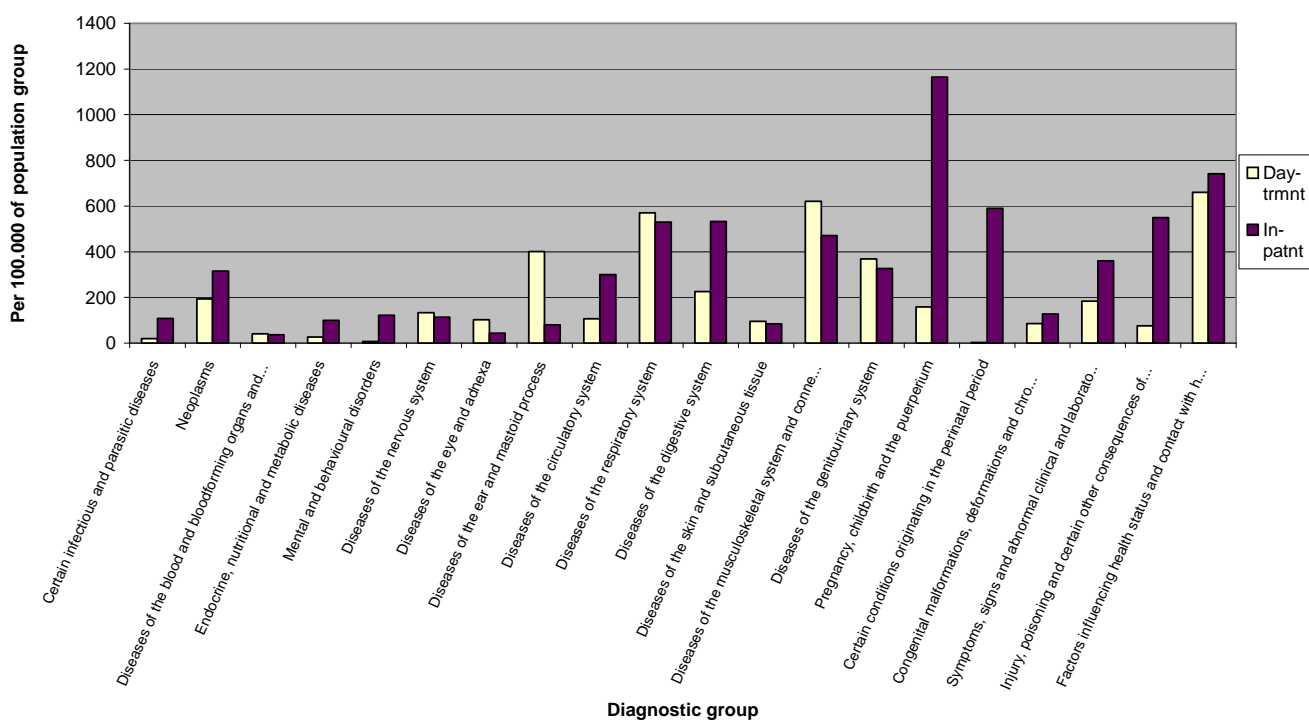
The hospital admission data can be broken down by diagnosis. This is done according to the recommended Hospital Data Project classification, based on the International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 9th revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9, CM). Table 1 shows the 20 main groups with their corresponding ICD-codes.

Table 1
HDP diagnostic main groups with corresponding ICD-9 codes

Diagnostic group	ICD-9 codes
1 Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	001-033, 034.1-099.2, 099.5-134.9, 136.0, 136.2-139.8, 279.5-279.140-239
2 Neoplasms	140-239
3 Diseases of the blood and bloodforming organs and disorders involving immune	135, 279.0-279.3, 279.8-279.9, 280-289
4 Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	240-278
5 Mental and behavioural disorders	290-319
6 Diseases of the nervous system	320-359, 435
7 Diseases of the eye and adnexa	360-379
8 Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	380-389
9 Diseases of the circulatory system	390-434, 436-445, 447-459
10 Diseases of the respiratory system	034.0, 460-519
11 Diseases of the digestive system	520-579
12 Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	680-709
13 Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	099.3, 136.1, 279.4, 446, 710-739
14 Diseases of the genitourinary system	099.4, 580-598, 599.0-599.6, 599.8-599.9, 600-629, 788.0
15 Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	630-676
16 Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	760-779
17 Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	740-759
18 Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	599.7, 780-787, 788.1-788.9, 789-799
19 Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	800-999
20 Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	V01-V82

Figure 3 shows differences in admission rates for the 20 HDP diagnostic main groups by type of care. This gives an overview of the relative contribution of a certain diagnostic group to all admissions. Some groups, like *diseases of the blood and bloodforming organs* contribute little to the total of admissions, while others, like *pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium*, have a high contribution. Figure 3 also gives the distribution of day treatments and in-patient admissions per diagnostic group. It shows e.g. that for *diseases of the ear* mainly day treatments occur, while for *pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium* as well as for *certain conditions originating in the perinatal period* there are mainly in-patient admissions.

3. Admission rates by diagnostic group and type of care, up to 50 years, 1995-2001



In order to find out whether or not hospital admissions differ for the seven ethnic groups by diagnosis, admission rates with corresponding 95% confidence margins (1,96 x standard error) were calculated for all 20 main groups and underlying 130 subgroups. The results per diagnostic main group, type of care and sex are given in the tables 2a, 2b, 2c and 2d (see Annex). Results per diagnostic subgroup are available on request. The most important findings per ethnic group are summarized here.

The **native Dutch** population has the most admissions for *diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue*. With respect to day treatments this mainly relates to *internal derangement of knee*. The in-patient admissions mainly concern *intervertebral disc disorders*. Natives also have the most admissions for *diseases of the nervous system*, particularly due to *multiple sclerosis*. Additionally they have the most day treatments for *diseases of the ear (otitis media)* and among men also for *congenital malformations of the sex organs*.

Moroccan women are admitted mostly in connection with *pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium*. Furthermore women have most in-patient admissions for *diseases of the digestive system* (especially *gallstone disease*). Moroccan and Turkish men have the most day treatments for *circumcisions* (partly registered in the HDR in the group *diseases of the genitourinary system*, partly in *factors influencing health status and contact with health services*). They have also most admissions for *endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases*, mainly because of *diabetes*.

Turks have the most admissions for *diseases of the respiratory system*. These admissions relate to *chronic diseases of tonsils and adenoids* and *other diseases of upper respiratory tract*. Furthermore Turks have more in-patient admissions because of *diseases of the digestive system* (among men mainly *hernia inguinalis* and *diseases of the appendix* and among women *gallstone disease*). Together with Surinamese people they also have the most admissions for *diseases of the circulatory system*. Turkish and Moroccan men have most day treatments for *circumcisions*. Furthermore Turkish men and women have the most admissions for *symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings*. Finally Turks relatively often are admitted as in-patients because of *diseases of the ear and mastoid process* and *congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities*.

Surinamese people have the most admissions for *certain conditions originating in the perinatal period*. Together with Turks, they also have the most admissions for *diseases of the circulatory system* and most day treatments because of *diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue*. Surinamese women, together with Antillean/Aruban women, have the most admissions for *diseases of the genitourinary system* and most in-patient admissions for *neoplasms* (especially *leiomyoma of uterus*) and *obesity*. Surinamese women also have more in-patient admissions for *sickle cell anaemia*.

Antillean/Aruban and Surinamese women have the most hospital admissions for *diseases of the genitourinary system, neoplasms* and *obesity*. Antillean/Aruban men are most often admitted as in-patients because of *sickle cell anaemia* and for *injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes*. Besides this they have also more day treatments for *diseases of the eye and adnexa* and for *infectious and parasitic diseases* (mainly *HIV*) than men of other ethnic groups.

In the group **other non-western migrants** the high number of in-patient admissions for *infectious and parasitic diseases* is striking (mainly *tuberculosis* and *malaria*, and for women also because of *HIV*). They also have relatively many day treatments for *thalassaemia*. In

addition to this, women of non-western origin have comparatively many admissions due to *pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium*.

Of all ethnic groups **western migrants** have fewest hospital admissions and in this regard, they seem a relatively healthy group. Subdivided by diagnostic group no highlights are found. For the greater part they resemble the native population, except they don't have a peak for diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue.

Discussion

By means of record linkage of the Hospital Discharge Register to the Population Register important additional information could be obtained on health of migrant population groups. This study shows that people of Turkish origin are admitted to hospital most frequently, and differentiated by diagnosis there are also clear differences in admission rates between the distinguished ethnic groups.

A major advantage of this type of study, when compared to special surveys among migrants, is that it is based on existing register data. This is cost-effective (no new data collection required) and it enables analyses on large numbers (in this case nearly all hospital admissions of the entire registered population up to 50 years). In addition, the use of national medical registers provides objective health characteristics, and the variable used to characterize ethnic origin (country of birth) is systematically recorded in the population register. There are also limitations in using country of birth (of the person or its parents) to define ethnic origin. It can e.g. well be used for migrants from countries with a population that is ethnically rather homogeneous (like Moroccans, Turks), but in migrant groups that are of heterogeneous ethnic origin (like Surinamese people) existing ethnic health differences may become indiscernible in the total group. On the other hand, even in these groups this study did produce some expected ethnic differences, like the higher admission rates for sickle cell anaemia among Surinamese and Antillean/Aruban people (negroid race) and for thalassaemia among other non-western migrants (South-East Asians). Other results of this study are also comparable with those found elsewhere, like the higher prevalence of diabetes among migrant groups (especially Moroccans) and of cardiovascular diseases among Surinamese and Turkish people. This supports the utility of this type of linked data to describe differences in health status and use of health care services among migrant and native population groups.

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Annex

Table 2a, 2b, 2c and 2d

Table 2a

Standardised number of in-patient admissions of men up to 50, by ethnic group per 100.000 persons of corresponding population group (95% confidence margin in italic)

HDP-code	Diagnostic group	Native Dutch	Moroccan	Turkish	Surinamese	Antillean/Aruban	other non-Western	Western	Total
0100	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	111 <i>1</i>	162 <i>13</i>	164 <i>10</i>	163 <i>10</i>	172 <i>18</i>	265 <i>10</i>	120 <i>5</i>	121 <i>1</i>
0200	Neoplasms	204 <i>2</i>	144 <i>19</i>	203 <i>14</i>	162 <i>11</i>	196 <i>22</i>	179 <i>10</i>	187 <i>6</i>	200 <i>2</i>
0300	Diseases of the blood and bloodforming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	30 <i>1</i>	44 <i>7</i>	77 <i>7</i>	81 <i>7</i>	171 <i>18</i>	56 <i>5</i>	31 <i>2</i>	35 <i>1</i>
0400	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	70 <i>1</i>	150 <i>15</i>	113 <i>9</i>	113 <i>9</i>	104 <i>14</i>	99 <i>7</i>	65 <i>3</i>	74 <i>1</i>
0500	Mental and behavioural disorders	97 <i>1</i>	102 <i>12</i>	121 <i>9</i>	124 <i>9</i>	112 <i>15</i>	107 <i>7</i>	112 <i>4</i>	101 <i>1</i>
0600	Diseases of the nervous system	107 <i>1</i>	100 <i>12</i>	95 <i>8</i>	87 <i>7</i>	91 <i>12</i>	76 <i>6</i>	91 <i>4</i>	104 <i>1</i>
0700	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	46 <i>1</i>	55 <i>10</i>	50 <i>6</i>	70 <i>7</i>	66 <i>12</i>	57 <i>5</i>	46 <i>3</i>	47 <i>1</i>
0800	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	87 <i>1</i>	86 <i>11</i>	137 <i>10</i>	63 <i>6</i>	44 <i>8</i>	97 <i>6</i>	67 <i>3</i>	85 <i>1</i>
0900	Diseases of the circulatory system	340 <i>2</i>	268 <i>27</i>	558 <i>25</i>	501 <i>19</i>	310 <i>27</i>	296 <i>13</i>	324 <i>6</i>	342 <i>2</i>
1000	Diseases of the respiratory system	519 <i>3</i>	807 <i>30</i>	1032 <i>25</i>	592 <i>18</i>	656 <i>33</i>	676 <i>16</i>	495 <i>9</i>	545 <i>3</i>
1100	Diseases of the digestive system	544 <i>3</i>	639 <i>33</i>	779 <i>24</i>	577 <i>19</i>	580 <i>33</i>	581 <i>16</i>	489 <i>9</i>	548 <i>3</i>
1200	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	86 <i>1</i>	108 <i>11</i>	179 <i>11</i>	116 <i>8</i>	108 <i>14</i>	105 <i>7</i>	86 <i>4</i>	91 <i>1</i>
1300	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	504 <i>3</i>	337 <i>25</i>	447 <i>19</i>	355 <i>15</i>	410 <i>28</i>	294 <i>11</i>	393 <i>7</i>	481 <i>2</i>
1400	Diseases of the genitourinary system	149 <i>2</i>	197 <i>20</i>	268 <i>15</i>	196 <i>11</i>	199 <i>19</i>	177 <i>9</i>	139 <i>5</i>	154 <i>1</i>
1500	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>
1600	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	633 <i>3</i>	589 <i>13</i>	575 <i>12</i>	692 <i>16</i>	624 <i>24</i>	645 <i>10</i>	589 <i>9</i>	628 <i>2</i>
1700	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	146 <i>2</i>	130 <i>8</i>	156 <i>8</i>	122 <i>8</i>	108 <i>12</i>	126 <i>6</i>	122 <i>5</i>	143 <i>1</i>
1800	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	338 <i>2</i>	394 <i>24</i>	581 <i>21</i>	448 <i>17</i>	425 <i>28</i>	388 <i>13</i>	326 <i>7</i>	349 <i>2</i>
1900	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	653 <i>3</i>	755 <i>30</i>	746 <i>22</i>	706 <i>21</i>	890 <i>39</i>	614 <i>16</i>	621 <i>10</i>	658 <i>3</i>
2000	Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	696 <i>3</i>	740 <i>21</i>	850 <i>19</i>	770 <i>19</i>	764 <i>31</i>	753 <i>14</i>	674 <i>10</i>	707 <i>3</i>
Total	All causes	5358 <i>8</i>	5806 <i>81</i>	7133 <i>64</i>	5937 <i>52</i>	6030 <i>92</i>	5590 <i>42</i>	4978 <i>25</i>	5411 <i>7</i>

Table 2b

Standardised number of in-patient admissions of women up to 50, by ethnic group per 100.000 persons of corresponding population group (95% confidence margin in italic)

HDP-code	Diagnostic group	Native Dutch	Moroccan	Turkish	Surinamese	Antillean/Aruban	other non-Western	Western	Total
0100	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	87 <i>1</i>	135 <i>12</i>	139 <i>9</i>	120 <i>8</i>	123 <i>14</i>	197 <i>9</i>	90 <i>4</i>	95 <i>1</i>
0200	Neoplasms	432 <i>3</i>	316 <i>29</i>	387 <i>21</i>	558 <i>19</i>	632 <i>38</i>	458 <i>17</i>	424 <i>8</i>	435 <i>2</i>
0300	Diseases of the blood and bloodforming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	32 <i>1</i>	74 <i>14</i>	96 <i>9</i>	155 <i>9</i>	96 <i>13</i>	91 <i>7</i>	33 <i>2</i>	39 <i>1</i>
0400	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	120 <i>1</i>	188 <i>20</i>	200 <i>14</i>	212 <i>11</i>	213 <i>20</i>	125 <i>8</i>	114 <i>4</i>	125 <i>1</i>
0500	Mental and behavioural disorders	147 <i>2</i>	136 <i>17</i>	164 <i>12</i>	107 <i>8</i>	118 <i>15</i>	103 <i>7</i>	149 <i>5</i>	146 <i>1</i>
0600	Diseases of the nervous system	130 <i>1</i>	85 <i>10</i>	109 <i>9</i>	93 <i>7</i>	115 <i>14</i>	82 <i>6</i>	102 <i>4</i>	124 <i>1</i>
0700	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	41 <i>1</i>	54 <i>10</i>	70 <i>8</i>	69 <i>7</i>	54 <i>11</i>	46 <i>5</i>	36 <i>2</i>	42 <i>1</i>
0800	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	76 <i>1</i>	86 <i>11</i>	137 <i>10</i>	59 <i>6</i>	30 <i>7</i>	84 <i>6</i>	57 <i>3</i>	75 <i>1</i>
0900	Diseases of the circulatory system	257 <i>2</i>	217 <i>26</i>	319 <i>18</i>	334 <i>14</i>	254 <i>23</i>	200 <i>11</i>	225 <i>5</i>	255 <i>2</i>
1000	Diseases of the respiratory system	504 <i>3</i>	704 <i>29</i>	847 <i>24</i>	513 <i>17</i>	567 <i>30</i>	505 <i>15</i>	477 <i>9</i>	514 <i>3</i>
1100	Diseases of the digestive system	517 <i>3</i>	800 <i>43</i>	724 <i>25</i>	539 <i>17</i>	576 <i>32</i>	488 <i>16</i>	464 <i>8</i>	519 <i>3</i>
1200	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	77 <i>1</i>	87 <i>15</i>	103 <i>9</i>	118 <i>8</i>	115 <i>14</i>	79 <i>6</i>	81 <i>3</i>	80 <i>1</i>
1300	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	485 <i>3</i>	267 <i>28</i>	398 <i>19</i>	374 <i>15</i>	365 <i>26</i>	239 <i>12</i>	384 <i>7</i>	461 <i>2</i>
1400	Diseases of the genitourinary system	503 <i>3</i>	424 <i>31</i>	628 <i>24</i>	688 <i>20</i>	727 <i>37</i>	506 <i>16</i>	464 <i>8</i>	506 <i>3</i>
1500	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	2266 <i>6</i>	4465 <i>74</i>	3184 <i>42</i>	2774 <i>36</i>	2975 <i>67</i>	3606 <i>38</i>	2101 <i>16</i>	2372 <i>5</i>
1600	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	555 <i>3</i>	510 <i>12</i>	487 <i>12</i>	616 <i>15</i>	577 <i>24</i>	568 <i>10</i>	523 <i>9</i>	551 <i>2</i>
1700	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	113 <i>1</i>	101 <i>8</i>	121 <i>8</i>	99 <i>7</i>	87 <i>11</i>	104 <i>6</i>	98 <i>4</i>	111 <i>1</i>
1800	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	362 <i>2</i>	479 <i>27</i>	609 <i>22</i>	482 <i>17</i>	479 <i>29</i>	401 <i>14</i>	347 <i>7</i>	372 <i>2</i>
1900	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	433 <i>3</i>	393 <i>25</i>	525 <i>19</i>	476 <i>16</i>	495 <i>29</i>	419 <i>14</i>	437 <i>8</i>	438 <i>2</i>
2000	Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	762 <i>3</i>	919 <i>28</i>	945 <i>21</i>	933 <i>21</i>	912 <i>35</i>	857 <i>16</i>	733 <i>11</i>	777 <i>3</i>
Total	All causes	7898 <i>10</i>	10438 <i>118</i>	10189 <i>78</i>	9319 <i>64</i>	9508 <i>116</i>	9159 <i>59</i>	7339 <i>30</i>	8036 <i>9</i>

Table 2c

Standardised number of day treatments of men up to 50, by ethnic group per 100.000 persons of corresponding population group (95% confidence margin in italic)

HDP-code	Diagnostic group	Native Dutch	Moroccan	Turkish	Surinamese	Antillean/Aruban	other non-Western	Western	Total
0100	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	19 <i>1</i>	19 <i>6</i>	19 <i>4</i>	19 <i>3</i>	61 <i>12</i>	33 <i>4</i>	25 <i>2</i>	20 <i>1</i>
0200	Neoplasms	139 <i>2</i>	108 <i>15</i>	150 <i>11</i>	97 <i>8</i>	129 <i>17</i>	98 <i>7</i>	127 <i>5</i>	135 <i>1</i>
0300	Diseases of the blood and bloodforming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	40 <i>1</i>	46 <i>5</i>	70 <i>6</i>	80 <i>7</i>	71 <i>11</i>	101 <i>6</i>	54 <i>3</i>	46 <i>1</i>
0400	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	21 <i>1</i>	17 <i>5</i>	17 <i>3</i>	25 <i>4</i>	13 <i>5</i>	13 <i>2</i>	22 <i>2</i>	21 <i>1</i>
0500	Mental and behavioural disorders	7 <i>0</i>	8 <i>2</i>	11 <i>2</i>	11 <i>2</i>	8 <i>3</i>	8 <i>2</i>	7 <i>1</i>	7 <i>0</i>
0600	Diseases of the nervous system	85 <i>1</i>	45 <i>10</i>	56 <i>7</i>	41 <i>5</i>	46 <i>10</i>	38 <i>4</i>	63 <i>3</i>	80 <i>1</i>
0700	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	87 <i>1</i>	107 <i>13</i>	127 <i>10</i>	121 <i>9</i>	153 <i>18</i>	104 <i>7</i>	75 <i>4</i>	89 <i>1</i>
0800	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	489 <i>3</i>	197 <i>10</i>	293 <i>11</i>	293 <i>12</i>	252 <i>17</i>	236 <i>8</i>	352 <i>8</i>	446 <i>2</i>
0900	Diseases of the circulatory system	88 <i>1</i>	66 <i>12</i>	124 <i>11</i>	102 <i>8</i>	92 <i>14</i>	82 <i>6</i>	85 <i>3</i>	88 <i>1</i>
1000	Diseases of the respiratory system	621 <i>3</i>	572 <i>16</i>	801 <i>18</i>	538 <i>16</i>	482 <i>24</i>	554 <i>13</i>	517 <i>10</i>	612 <i>3</i>
1100	Diseases of the digestive system	249 <i>2</i>	285 <i>19</i>	308 <i>14</i>	250 <i>12</i>	272 <i>21</i>	232 <i>10</i>	224 <i>6</i>	248 <i>2</i>
1200	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	91 <i>1</i>	82 <i>11</i>	134 <i>11</i>	224 <i>12</i>	165 <i>19</i>	109 <i>6</i>	90 <i>4</i>	95 <i>1</i>
1300	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	718 <i>3</i>	429 <i>28</i>	530 <i>21</i>	481 <i>17</i>	524 <i>32</i>	342 <i>12</i>	544 <i>9</i>	676 <i>3</i>
1400	Diseases of the genitourinary system	237 <i>2</i>	484 <i>16</i>	474 <i>15</i>	305 <i>13</i>	286 <i>20</i>	346 <i>10</i>	257 <i>7</i>	262 <i>2</i>
1500	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>	0 <i>0</i>
1600	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	4 <i>0</i>	4 <i>1</i>	4 <i>1</i>	4 <i>1</i>	5 <i>3</i>	5 <i>1</i>	4 <i>1</i>	4 <i>0</i>
1700	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	116 <i>1</i>	92 <i>6</i>	93 <i>6</i>	81 <i>6</i>	73 <i>10</i>	78 <i>5</i>	88 <i>4</i>	110 <i>1</i>
1800	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	160 <i>2</i>	164 <i>15</i>	293 <i>14</i>	207 <i>11</i>	159 <i>17</i>	173 <i>8</i>	158 <i>5</i>	164 <i>1</i>
1900	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	91 <i>1</i>	103 <i>11</i>	114 <i>8</i>	100 <i>8</i>	99 <i>13</i>	83 <i>6</i>	88 <i>4</i>	92 <i>1</i>
2000	Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	472 <i>3</i>	1255 <i>30</i>	1188 <i>24</i>	615 <i>19</i>	517 <i>30</i>	779 <i>16</i>	476 <i>9</i>	544 <i>3</i>
Total	All causes	3733 <i>7</i>	4081 <i>60</i>	4805 <i>51</i>	3592 <i>44</i>	3405 <i>74</i>	3413 <i>34</i>	3254 <i>22</i>	3738 <i>6</i>

Table 2d

Standardised number of day treatments of women up to 50, by ethnic group per 100.000 persons of corresponding population group (95% confidence margin in italic)

HDP-code	Diagnostic group	Native Dutch	Moroccan	Turkish	Surinamese	Antillean/Aruban	other non-Western	Western	Total
0100	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	21 <i>1</i>	37 <i>12</i>	29 <i>4</i>	20 <i>3</i>	18 <i>5</i>	25 <i>3</i>	25 <i>2</i>	21 <i>1</i>
0200	Neoplasms	255 <i>2</i>	177 <i>19</i>	214 <i>14</i>	274 <i>13</i>	235 <i>22</i>	227 <i>12</i>	252 <i>6</i>	253 <i>2</i>
0300	Diseases of the blood and bloodforming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	33 <i>1</i>	53 <i>8</i>	81 <i>7</i>	64 <i>6</i>	43 <i>9</i>	96 <i>7</i>	26 <i>2</i>	37 <i>1</i>
0400	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	32 <i>1</i>	39 <i>12</i>	30 <i>5</i>	45 <i>5</i>	36 <i>8</i>	29 <i>4</i>	31 <i>2</i>	32 <i>1</i>
0500	Mental and behavioural disorders	6 <i>0</i>	7 <i>2</i>	6 <i>2</i>	5 <i>2</i>	4 <i>2</i>	5 <i>2</i>	4 <i>1</i>	6 <i>0</i>
0600	Diseases of the nervous system	201 <i>2</i>	98 <i>14</i>	159 <i>12</i>	97 <i>8</i>	174 <i>18</i>	70 <i>6</i>	151 <i>4</i>	188 <i>2</i>
0700	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	119 <i>1</i>	110 <i>13</i>	127 <i>10</i>	120 <i>8</i>	119 <i>15</i>	99 <i>7</i>	96 <i>4</i>	117 <i>1</i>
0800	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	391 <i>2</i>	154 <i>10</i>	227 <i>10</i>	221 <i>10</i>	174 <i>15</i>	170 <i>7</i>	272 <i>7</i>	354 <i>2</i>
0900	Diseases of the circulatory system	130 <i>1</i>	101 <i>17</i>	126 <i>11</i>	116 <i>8</i>	110 <i>15</i>	81 <i>7</i>	109 <i>4</i>	126 <i>1</i>
1000	Diseases of the respiratory system	542 <i>3</i>	483 <i>17</i>	650 <i>17</i>	446 <i>15</i>	418 <i>23</i>	452 <i>12</i>	447 <i>9</i>	530 <i>3</i>
1100	Diseases of the digestive system	202 <i>2</i>	223 <i>18</i>	274 <i>14</i>	237 <i>11</i>	247 <i>20</i>	191 <i>9</i>	189 <i>5</i>	203 <i>2</i>
1200	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	96 <i>1</i>	59 <i>7</i>	90 <i>8</i>	140 <i>9</i>	77 <i>11</i>	78 <i>6</i>	95 <i>4</i>	96 <i>1</i>
1300	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	602 <i>3</i>	244 <i>24</i>	437 <i>21</i>	370 <i>15</i>	481 <i>31</i>	248 <i>12</i>	450 <i>8</i>	562 <i>3</i>
1400	Diseases of the genitourinary system	471 <i>3</i>	470 <i>33</i>	564 <i>22</i>	604 <i>18</i>	637 <i>35</i>	557 <i>17</i>	466 <i>8</i>	479 <i>2</i>
1500	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	293 <i>2</i>	613 <i>31</i>	512 <i>18</i>	553 <i>17</i>	536 <i>29</i>	620 <i>16</i>	310 <i>6</i>	323 <i>2</i>
1600	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	2 <i>0</i>	2 <i>1</i>	2 <i>1</i>	2 <i>1</i>	2 <i>2</i>	2 <i>1</i>	2 <i>1</i>	2 <i>0</i>
1700	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	63 <i>1</i>	43 <i>5</i>	58 <i>5</i>	56 <i>6</i>	49 <i>9</i>	48 <i>4</i>	56 <i>3</i>	61 <i>1</i>
1800	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	202 <i>2</i>	222 <i>20</i>	293 <i>15</i>	262 <i>12</i>	274 <i>23</i>	199 <i>10</i>	191 <i>5</i>	205 <i>2</i>
1900	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	58 <i>1</i>	50 <i>9</i>	57 <i>6</i>	62 <i>6</i>	59 <i>10</i>	57 <i>5</i>	53 <i>3</i>	58 <i>1</i>
2000	Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	778 <i>3</i>	821 <i>40</i>	1011 <i>29</i>	855 <i>22</i>	817 <i>39</i>	666 <i>18</i>	728 <i>10</i>	780 <i>3</i>
Total	All causes	4495 <i>8</i>	4006 <i>81</i>	4944 <i>59</i>	4549 <i>48</i>	4510 <i>87</i>	3919 <i>42</i>	3953 <i>23</i>	4432 <i>7</i>