

CHAPTER 5

PROCEDURES

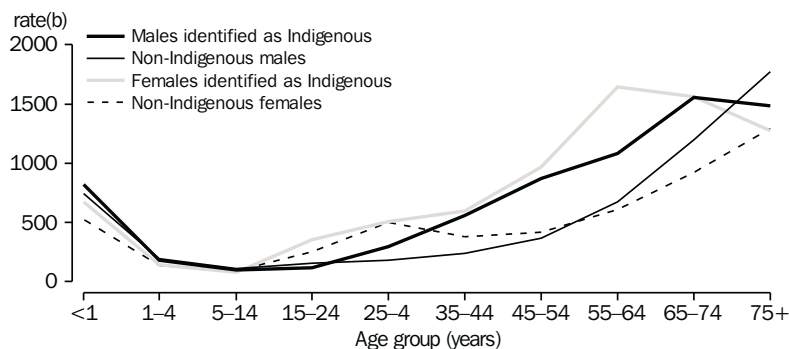
PROCEDURES

This chapter in the publication presents further analysis of procedures reported for Indigenous and non-Indigenous patients in 1999–2000. Selected summary and overview information on procedures is provided in chapter 3. As noted previously, there are several ways to present data on procedures. The majority of data presented in this chapter are actual counts of procedures and population rates (for example table 5.1 and table 5.2). These will differ from the presentation of *separations* with one or more procedures recorded (see for example graph 3.11, table 5.3). The chapter outlines age-specific rates for procedures, procedures recorded by principal diagnoses, and procedures performed on a same day basis, and then presents further analysis of the most common procedures recorded for patients identified as Indigenous.

Age-specific rates for procedures

Indigenous males and females aged 25–74 years had higher age-specific procedure rates than were recorded for the non-Indigenous population, with Indigenous rates for some age groups 2 to 3 times the non-Indigenous rates (graph 5.1). The procedure rates for the non-Indigenous population for both males and females were greater than the corresponding rates for the Indigenous population in the 75+ age group. Excluding haemodialysis procedures, rates for the Indigenous males and females overall were the same as for non-Indigenous males and females, respectively, and across most age groups they were also similar (graph 5.2).

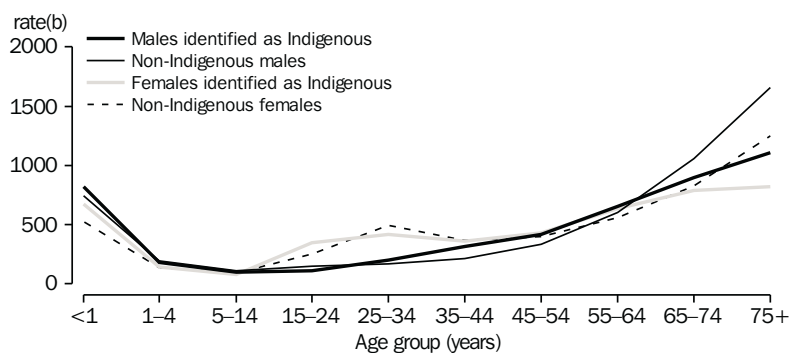
5.1 PROCEDURES, ALL TYPES(a)



(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000.

(b) Per 1,000 population.

5.2 PROCEDURES, ALL TYPES EXCLUDING HAEMODIALYSIS(a)

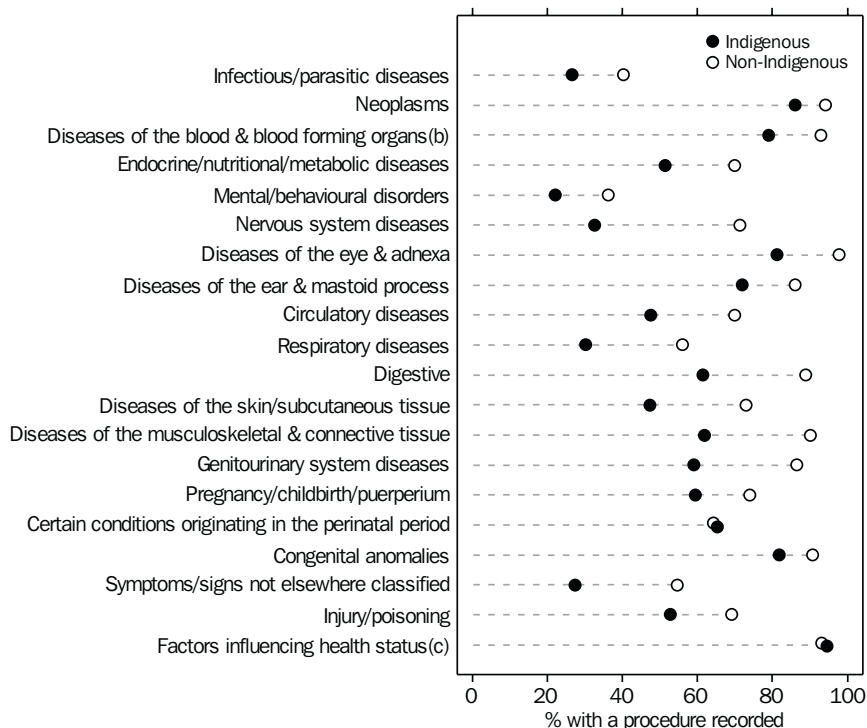


(a) Data are for the financial year 1999-2000.
 (b) Per 1,000 population.

Procedures recorded by principal diagnoses

For almost all principal diagnoses chapters, patients identified as Indigenous were less likely than non-Indigenous patients to have one or more procedures recorded (graph 5.3). Principal diagnoses of 'certain conditions originating in the perinatal period' and 'factors influencing health status and contact with health services' were the only exceptions to this. As noted in the introduction to this publication chapter, graph 5.3 presents separations with one or more procedure recorded, and cannot be directly compared with counts of procedures and population rates presented elsewhere.

5.3 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS WITH A PROCEDURE RECORDED, BY PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS(a)



(a) Data are for the financial year 1999-2000.
 (b) Includes diseases of the immune mechanism.
 (c) Includes hospitalisation for care involving dialysis, chemotherapy, radiotherapy and other reasons for contact that are not a disease or injury classified elsewhere.

TYPES OF PROCEDURES

In 1999–2000, nearly half of all procedures recorded for patients identified as Indigenous were either ‘operations on the urinary system’ — 95% of which were haemodialysis procedures, or ‘allied health interventions’ (table 5.4 and graph 5.5). For males identified as Indigenous, the next most commonly reported procedures were ‘miscellaneous procedures’ and ‘operations on the musculoskeletal system’, whereas for Indigenous females, the next most common procedures were ‘obstetrical procedures’ and ‘miscellaneous procedures’. ‘Miscellaneous procedures’ (ICD-10-AM chapter 19) covers a wide range of procedures which include cognitive actions such as evaluation, education, or counselling; or therapeutic or diagnostic interventions that do not require incision to the skin, or entry to a body part or cavity. These procedures also include drug and alcohol interventions, psychiatric consultations, ophthalmology and immunisation and injections (NCCH 1998).

For non-Indigenous patients, the most common types of procedures were ‘allied health interventions’, ‘operations on the digestive system’, ‘operations on the urinary system’ and ‘miscellaneous procedures’, together accounting for almost half of all non-Indigenous procedures.

5.4 PROCEDURES RECORDED FOR PATIENTS IDENTIFIED AS INDIGENOUS, BY ICD-10-AM CHAPTER(a)

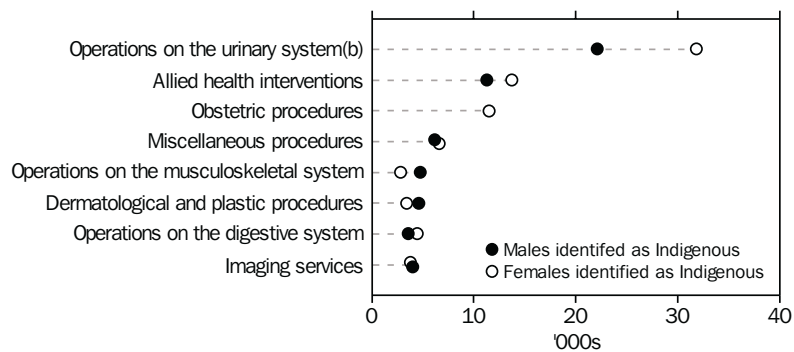
	Procedures reported for patients identified as Indigenous		Proportion of procedures reported for patients identified as Indigenous		Directly age-standardised rate(b)		Rate ratio(c)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	no.	no.	%	%				
Operations on the nervous system	921	947	1.3	1.0	5	5	0.6	0.6
Operations on the endocrine system	30	96	—	0.1	—	1	0.9	0.9
Operations on the eye and adnexa	745	826	1.1	0.9	9	9	1.0	1.0
Operations on the ear and mastoid process	905	877	1.3	0.9	3	3	0.8	1.1
Operations on the nose, mouth, pharynx	792	778	1.2	0.8	4	4	0.4	0.5
Dental services	2 011	1 977	2.9	2.1	7	7	0.8	0.6
Operations on the respiratory system	1 773	1 255	2.6	1.3	13	8	1.6	1.8
Operations on the cardiovascular system	3 427	2 819	5.0	2.9	32	22	1.1	1.4
Operations on the blood & blood forming organs	165	215	0.2	0.2	1	2	0.7	0.8
Operations on the digestive system	3 572	4 432	5.2	4.6	32	32	0.6	0.6
Operations on the urinary system								
Haemodialysis	20 935	30 404	30.6	31.8	199	270	6.5	14.3
Other	1 172	1 441	1.7	1.5	13	11	0.9	1.1
Total	22 107	31 845	32.3	33.3	212	281	4.7	9.7
Operations on the male genital organs	829	—	1.2	—	5	—	0.6	—
Gynaecological procedures	—	7 001	—	7.3	—	38	—	0.7
Obstetric procedures	—	11 448	—	12.0	—	50	—	1.0
Operations on the musculoskeletal system	4 700	2 820	6.9	2.9	26	17	0.8	0.8
Dermatological and plastic procedures	4 616	3 417	6.7	3.6	28	19	1.1	1.0
Operations on the breast	11	368	—	0.4	—	3	0.2	0.5
Chemotherapeutic and radiation oncology procedures	525	524	0.8	0.5	5	4	0.3	0.3
Miscellaneous procedures	6 139	6 589	9.0	6.9	36	37	1.0	1.2
Imaging services	3 987	3 747	5.8	3.9	32	27	1.2	1.4
Allied health interventions	11 265	13 729	16.4	14.3	97	100	1.4	1.4
Total (excluding dialysis)	47 585	65 306	69.4	68.2	347	399	1.0	1.0
Total (including dialysis)	68 520	95 710	100.0	100.0	546	668	1.4	1.6

(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000 for public and private hospitals. No data were available for a number of small private and private free-standing day hospital facilities.

(b) Per 1,000 population. Directly age-standardised using the total Australian population as at 30 June 1991.

(c) Rate ratio is equal to the rate of procedures for persons identified as Indigenous divided by the rate of procedures for non-Indigenous persons.

5.5 MOST COMMON TYPES OF PROCEDURES(a)



(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000.

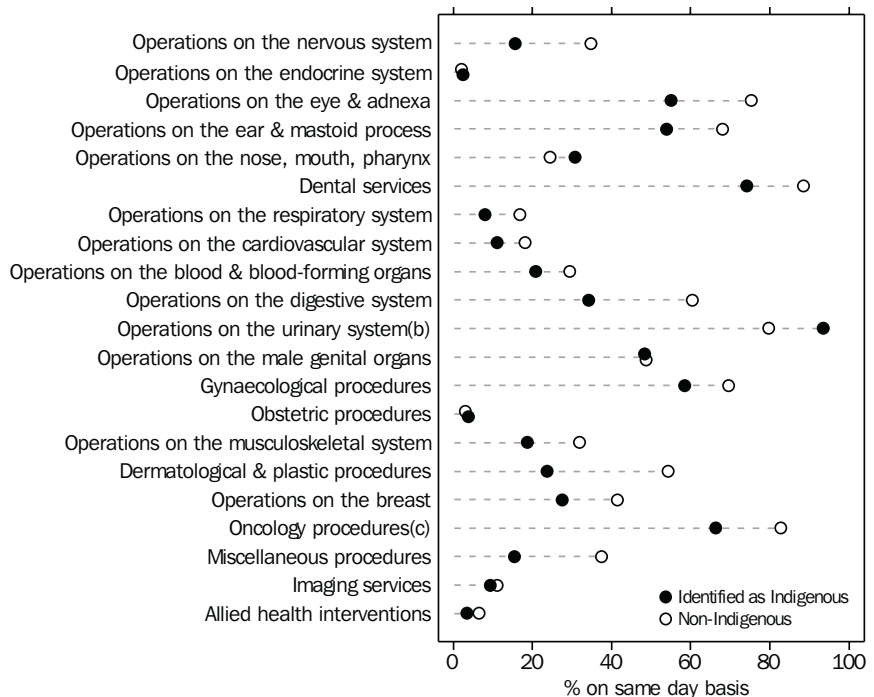
(b) Includes haemodialysis.

Procedures performed on a same day basis

While Indigenous patients were less likely than non-Indigenous patients to have a same day separation (admitted and discharged on the same day), a higher proportion (44%) of all procedures recorded for patients identified as Indigenous were performed on patients with same day separations, compared with 40% of procedures for non-Indigenous patients. Almost all of the haemodialysis procedures for Indigenous and non-Indigenous patients were reported for same day separations — 97% and 98% respectively. Haemodialysis procedures accounted for 69% of all procedures for Indigenous patients separating on a same day basis, compared to 15% for non-Indigenous patients.

Within each ICD-10-AM chapter, there are a range of procedures that may or may not be reported as a same day procedure. For most types of procedures other than haemodialysis, patients identified as Indigenous were less likely to separate on a same day basis (graph 5.6).

5.6 TYPE OF PROCEDURE BY PROPORTION PERFORMED ON A SAME DAY BASIS(a)

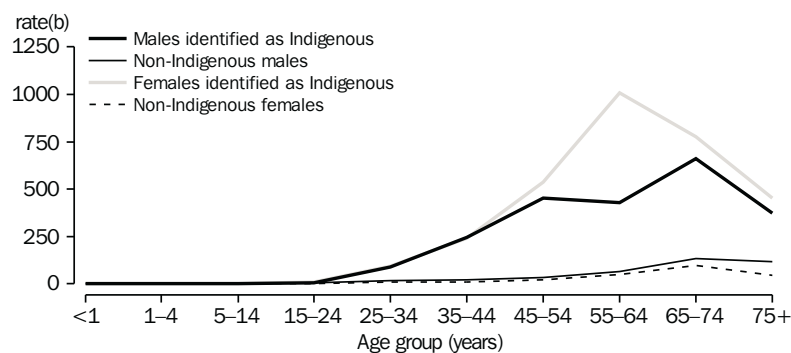


(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000.
 (b) Includes haemodialysis.
 (c) Includes chemotherapeutic and radiation oncology procedures.

Operations on the urinary system

The ICD-10-AM chapter ‘operations on the urinary system’, which includes haemodialysis, accounted for 33% of all procedures recorded for patients identified as Indigenous (table 5.4). For age groups 25–34 years and over for males, and 15–24 years and over for females, haemodialysis procedure rates for patients identified as Indigenous were higher than for the non-Indigenous population (graph 5.7).

5.7 HAEMODIALYSIS PROCEDURES(a)



(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000.

(b) Per 1,000 population.

‘Operations on the kidneys’ (which includes haemodialysis) accounted for 97% of ‘operations on the urinary system’ for Indigenous patients, with males identified as Indigenous six times more likely than non-Indigenous males to undergo such an operation and females identified as Indigenous fourteen times more likely (table 5.8). Non-Indigenous patients were, however, more likely than Indigenous patients to undergo other operations on the urinary system, including operations on the bladder, ureter and urethra.

5.8 AGE-STANDARDISED RATES FOR OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM(a)

	<i>Indigenous males</i>				<i>Indigenous females</i>			
	<i>Procedures</i>		rate(b)	rate ratio(c)	<i>Procedures</i>		rate(b)	rate ratio(c)
	no.	%			no.	%		
Operations on the kidney(d)	21 301	31.1	202	6.3	31 003	32.4	275	13.7
Operations on the ureter	176	0.3	2	0.6	203	0.2	2	0.9
Operations on the bladder	539	0.8	7	0.8	606	0.6	5	0.7
Operations on the urethra/other urinary system sites	91	0.1	1	0.8	33	—	—	0.6
Total	22 107	32.3	212	4.7	31 845	33.3	281	9.7

(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000.

(b) Per 1,000 population. Directly age-standardised using the total Australian population as at 30 June 1991.

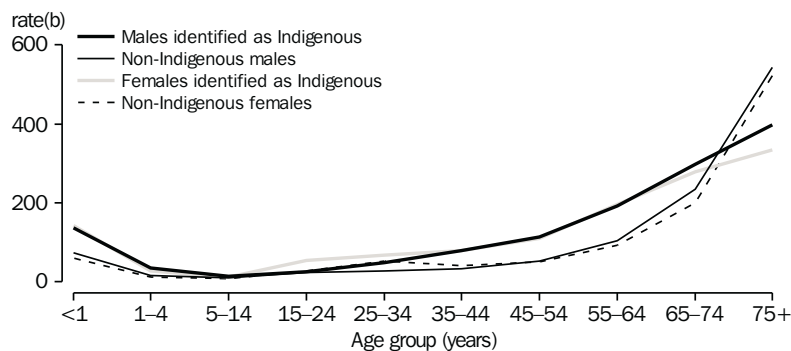
(c) Rate ratio is equal to the rate of procedures for persons identified as Indigenous divided by the rate of procedures for non-Indigenous persons.

(d) Includes haemodialysis.

Allied health interventions

The ICD-10-AM chapter ‘allied health interventions’ includes social work, physiotherapy and speech pathology interventions. In 1999–2000, 16% of procedures reported for males identified as Indigenous and 14% of procedures for Indigenous females were recorded as an allied health intervention (table 5.4). Males and females identified as Indigenous were more likely than the non-Indigenous population to have an allied health intervention across all age groups, except 75 years and over (graph 5.9).

5.9 ALLIED HEALTH INTERVENTIONS(a)



(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000.

(b) Per 1,000 population.

Obstetric procedures

Of all procedures recorded for females identified as Indigenous, 12% were obstetric in nature (table 5.4). Indigenous females were as likely overall to have an obstetric procedure as non-Indigenous females, but more likely to have delivery and antepartum procedures and less likely to have procedures associated with labour, assisted delivery and the postpartum (table 5.10).

5.10 AGE-STANDARDISED RATES FOR OBSTETRIC PROCEDURES(a)

	<i>Indigenous females</i>			
	<i>Procedures</i>		<i>rate(b)</i>	<i>rate ratio(c)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>		
Antepartum procedures	69	0.1	—	1.1
Procedures associated with labour	4 231	4.4	18	0.9
Delivery procedures	3 648	3.8	16	1.2
Procedures assisting delivery	1 567	1.6	7	0.9
Postpartum procedures	1 933	2.0	8	0.9
Total	11 448	12.0	50	1.0

(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000.

(b) Per 1,000 population. Directly age-standardised using the total Australian population as at 30 June 1991.

(c) Rate ratio is equal to the rate of procedures for persons identified as Indigenous divided by the rate of procedures for non-Indigenous persons.

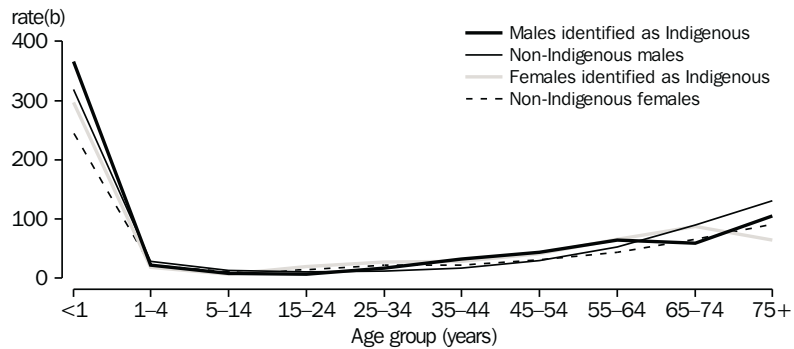
Miscellaneous procedures

This ICD-10-AM chapter included a range of non-operative procedures and investigations. For procedures for Indigenous patients recorded to this ICD-10-AM chapter, about half were for 'other miscellaneous procedures', recorded at rates slightly lower than for the non-Indigenous patients. 'Other miscellaneous procedures' included postnatal care such as injection of antibiotics, vaccinations for hepatitis B, and parenteral fluid therapy for infants. The chapter also included 'drug and alcohol interventions', containing all procedures relating to drug and alcohol rehabilitation and detoxification (NCCH 1998).

Miscellaneous procedures
continued

In 1999–2000, 9% of procedures for males identified as Indigenous and 7% of procedures for females identified as Indigenous were reported as ‘miscellaneous procedures’ (table 5.4). The age-specific rates for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous patients were similar across all age groups, with high rates for miscellaneous procedures for infants under the age of one (graph 5.11)

5.11 MISCELLANEOUS PROCEDURES(a)



(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000.

(b) Per 1,000 population.

Males identified as Indigenous were almost three times as likely as non-Indigenous males to have a drug and alcohol intervention recorded and females identified as Indigenous were almost twice as likely as non-Indigenous females. Males identified as Indigenous were also almost 3 times more likely to have immunisation and injections, and Indigenous females were more likely to have respiratory or haematology procedures recorded (table 5.12).

5.12 AGE-STANDARDISED RATES FOR MISCELLANEOUS PROCEDURES(a)

Procedures	<i>Indigenous males</i>				<i>Indigenous females</i>			
	<i>Procedures</i>		<i>rate</i>		<i>Procedures</i>		<i>rate</i>	
	no.	%	rate(b)	ratio(c)	no.	%	rate(b)	ratio(c)
Drug and alcohol interventions	426	0.6	3	2.8	190	0.2	1	1.8
Respiratory	827	1.2	4	1.2	667	0.7	3	1.7
Haematology	1 147	1.7	11	1.1	1 690	1.8	12	1.6
Gastroenterology	409	0.6	1	1.2	349	0.4	1	1.0
Immunisation/injections	238	0.3	1	2.7	337	0.4	1	0.9
Other miscellaneous procedures	3 092	4.5	17	0.9	3 356	3.5	19	0.9
Total	6 139	9.0	36	1.0	6 589	6.9	37	1.2

(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000.

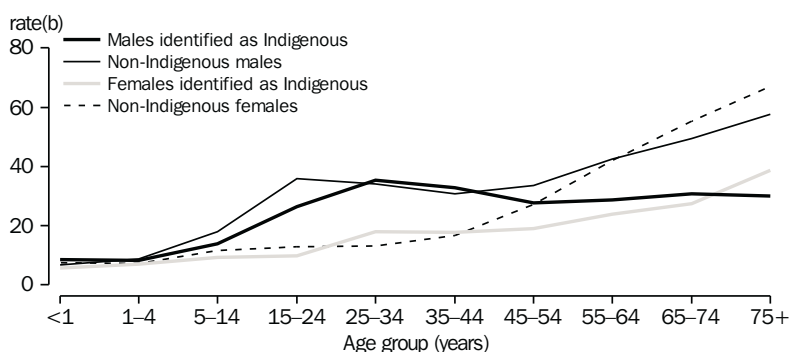
(b) Per 1,000 population. Directly age-standardised using the total Australian population as at 30 June 1991.

(c) Rate ratio is equal to the rate of procedures for persons identified as Indigenous divided by the rate of procedures for non-Indigenous persons.

Operations on the musculoskeletal system

'Operations on the musculoskeletal system' accounted for 7% of procedures for males identified as Indigenous, and 3% of procedures for Indigenous females (table 5.4). For age groups 1–4 through to 45–54, males were more likely than females to undergo an operation on the musculoskeletal system, regardless of Indigenous status. For age groups 35–44 years and over, persons identified as Indigenous were less likely than non-Indigenous people to undergo an operation on the musculoskeletal system (graph 5.13).

5.13 OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM(a)



(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000.

(b) Per 1,000 population.

Overall, persons identified as Indigenous were less likely than non-Indigenous persons to undergo an operation on the musculoskeletal system. However, males identified as Indigenous were twice as likely to undergo an operation on the head as non-Indigenous males, and females identified as Indigenous three times as likely as the non-Indigenous female population (table 5.14). Over half of the records of operations on the head for Indigenous patients also had an external cause reported of assault by bodily force.

5.14 AGE-STANDARDISED RATES FOR OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM(a)

	<i>Indigenous males</i>				<i>Indigenous females</i>			
	<i>Procedures</i>				<i>Procedures</i>			
	no.	%	rate(b)	rate ratio(c)	no.	%	rate(b)	rate ratio(c)
Operations on the head	398	0.6	2	2.0	198	0.2	1	2.8
Operations on the forearm	537	0.8	2	0.9	415	0.4	2	1.1
Operations on the hand/wrist	801	1.2	4	1.0	362	0.4	2	0.9
Operations on the knee joint/leg	737	1.1	5	0.5	429	0.4	3	0.5
Operations on the ankle/foot	419	0.6	3	1.1	308	0.3	2	0.7
Operations on other musculoskeletal sites(d)	1 245	1.8	7	0.9	754	0.8	5	0.9
Remainder of operations on the musculoskeletal system	563	0.8	3	0.6	354	0.4	3	0.6
Total	4 700	6.9	26	0.6	2 820	2.9	17	0.6

(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000.

(b) Per 1,000 population. Directly age-standardised using the total Australian population as at 30 June 1991.

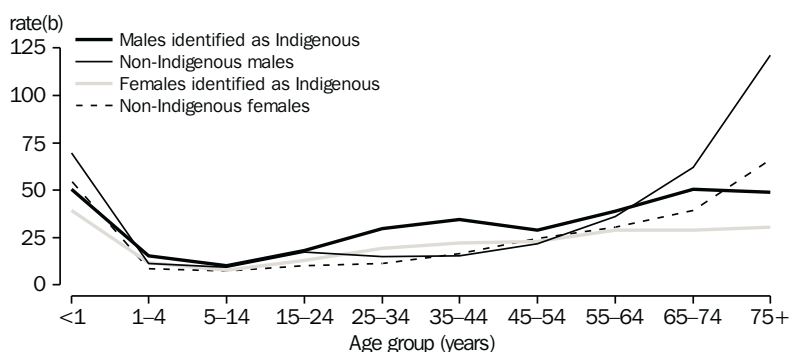
(c) Rate ratio is equal to the rate of procedures for persons identified as Indigenous divided by the rate of procedures for non-Indigenous persons.

(d) Not elsewhere classified.

Dermatological and plastic procedures

'Dermatological and plastic procedures' accounted for 7% of procedures recorded for males identified as Indigenous and for 4% of procedures recorded for Indigenous females (table 5.4). Indigenous males had higher rates for 'dermatological and plastic procedures' than Indigenous females in all age groups. Procedure rates for the Indigenous males and females were higher than non-Indigenous rates for the age groups from 25–44 years, at similar rates for age groups 35–64, but lower for age groups 65–74 years and over (graph 5.15).

5.15 DERMATOLOGICAL AND PLASTIC PROCEDURES(a)



(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000.

(b) Per 1,000 population.

Males and females identified as Indigenous were as likely as non-Indigenous people to undergo dermatological and plastic procedures (table 5.4). Almost all dermatological and plastic procedures for Indigenous patients were skin and subcutaneous tissue procedures, which were performed at higher rates than for the non-Indigenous population (table 5.16). This subcategory included repair and dressing of wounds, burns etc.; removal of foreign bodies, or growths from the skin; and skin grafts.

5.16 AGE-STANDARDISED RATES FOR DERMATOLOGICAL AND PLASTIC PROCEDURES(a)

	<i>Indigenous males</i>				<i>Indigenous females</i>			
	<i>Procedures</i>			<i>rate ratio(c)</i>	<i>Procedures</i>			<i>rate ratio(c)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>rate(b)</i>		<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>rate(b)</i>	
Operations on the skin/subcutaneous tissue	4 509	6.6	27	1.2	3 294	3.4	19	1.2
Other dermatological and plastic procedures	107	0.2	1	0.4	123	0.1	1	0.2
Total	4 616	6.7	28	1.1	3 417	3.6	19	1.0

(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000.

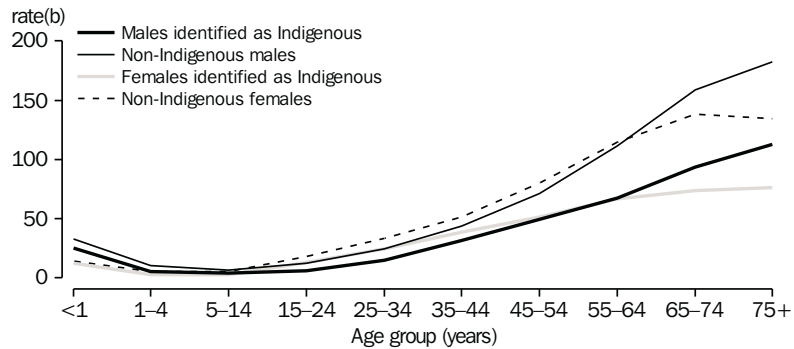
(b) Per 1,000 population. Directly age-standardised using the total Australian population as at 30 June 1991.

(c) Rate ratio is equal to the rate of procedures for persons identified as Indigenous divided by the rate of procedures for non-Indigenous persons.

Operations on the digestive system

'Operations on the digestive system' accounted for 5% of all procedures for patients identified as Indigenous (table 5.4). Across all age groups males and females identified as Indigenous had lower rates of 'operations on the digestive system' than males and females in the non-Indigenous population. Both Indigenous and non-Indigenous females were less likely than males to have an operation on the digestive system in younger age groups (under 15) and older age groups (65–74 years and older) (graph 5.17).

5.17 OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM(a)



(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000.
 (b) Per 1,000 population.

After adjusting for age differences, males and females identified as Indigenous were much less likely overall to have an operation on the digestive system than the non-Indigenous population (table 5.4). Indigenous patients, however, were as likely to have a procedure recorded for operations on the gallbladder and biliary tract (table 5.18).

5.18 AGE-STANDARDISED RATES FOR OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM(a)

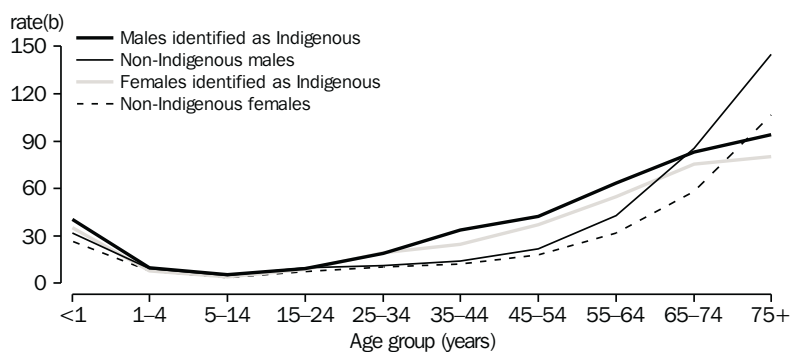
	<i>Indigenous males</i>				<i>Indigenous females</i>			
	<i>Procedures</i>		<i>rate</i>	<i>ratio(c)</i>	<i>Procedures</i>		<i>rate</i>	<i>ratio(c)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>			<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>		
Operations on the large intestine	566	0.8	6	0.4	724	0.8	6	0.4
Operations on the appendix	238	0.3	1	0.7	295	0.3	1	0.9
Operations on the gallbladder/biliary tract	265	0.4	3	1.0	905	0.9	6	0.9
Operations on the abdomen/peritoneum/omentum	750	1.1	5	0.7	826	0.9	5	1.1
Other operations on the digestive system	1 753	2.6	16	0.7	1 682	1.8	13	0.6
Total	3 572	5.2	32	0.6	4 432	4.6	32	0.6

(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000.
 (b) Per 1,000 population. Directly age-standardised using the total Australian population as at 30 June 1991.
 (c) Rate ratio is equal to the rate of procedures for persons identified as Indigenous divided by the rate of procedures for non-Indigenous persons.

Imaging services

In 1999–2000, ‘imaging services’ accounted for 6% of procedures for males identified as Indigenous and 4% of procedures for females identified as Indigenous (table 5.4). The age-specific rates for males and females followed similar patterns for the Indigenous and non-Indigenous groups. Indigenous male and female rates were higher than the non-Indigenous rates for age groups to 64 years (graph 5.19).

5.19 IMAGING SERVICES(a)



(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000.
(b) Per 1,000 population.

Overall, both males and females identified as Indigenous were more likely than non-Indigenous persons to receive an imaging service (table 5.4). Indigenous patients were about twice as likely to undergo radiography as non-Indigenous patients (table 5.20).

5.20 AGE-STANDARDISED RATES FOR IMAGING SERVICES(a)

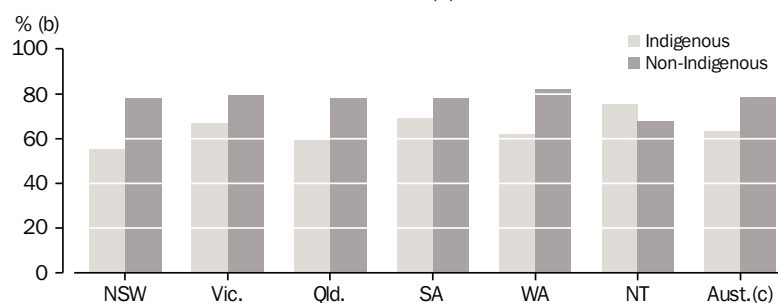
	<i>Indigenous males</i>				<i>Indigenous females</i>			
	<i>Procedures</i>			<i>rate ratio(c)</i>	<i>Procedures</i>			<i>rate ratio(c)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>rate(b)</i>		<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>rate(b)</i>	
Ultrasound scan	359	0.5	3	1.0	465	0.5	3	1.4
Computerised tomography (CT) scan	2 424	3.5	19	1.4	2 022	2.1	15	1.5
Radiography	346	0.5	2	1.6	368	0.4	2	2.2
Nuclear medicine imaging	340	0.5	3	1.0	377	0.4	3	1.1
Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)	219	0.3	1	1.0	197	0.2	1	0.9
Other imaging services	299	0.4	3	1.0	318	0.3	3	1.6
Total	3 987	5.8	32	1.2	3 747	3.9	27	1.4

(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000.
(b) Per 1,000 population. Directly age-standardised using the total Australian population as at 30 June 1991.
(c) Rate ratio is equal to the rate of procedures for persons identified as Indigenous divided by the rate of procedures for non-Indigenous persons.

PROCEDURES BY STATE AND TERRITORY

Based on place of hospitalisation, patients identified as Indigenous were less likely than non-Indigenous patients to have one or more procedures recorded in all States of Australia. In the Northern Territory patients identified as Indigenous were more likely than non-Indigenous patients to have one or more procedures recorded (graph 5.21).

5.21 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS WITH A PROCEDURE RECORDED, BY STATE AND TERRITORY OF HOSPITALISATION(a)



(a) Data are for the financial year 1999-2000.

(b) With one or more procedures recorded.

(c) Includes Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory.

By taking age and population size into account, the outlook presented is different. Indigenous Australians resident in all States and Territories except Victoria and Tasmania were more likely than non-Indigenous Australians to undergo a procedure. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons in South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory were approximately two to four times more likely than non-Indigenous persons in these jurisdictions to undergo at least one procedure, based on place of usual residence (table 5.22).

Caution should be used in interpreting this pattern as it is possible that at least part of the variation between jurisdictions is a result of differences in Indigenous identification, and variations in methods of assessing and recording Indigenous status. As noted in Chapter 2, for some jurisdictions data from some public and private hospitals are excluded. For example, the restriction of Northern Territory data to only public hospitals is likely to understate the non-Indigenous hospitalisation rates.

5.22 PROCEDURES(a) BY STATE AND TERRITORY OF USUAL RESIDENCE

State and Territory	Procedures reported for patients identified as Indigenous		Procedures reported for non-Indigenous patients(b)		rate ratio(e)	Proportion of procedures for patients identified as Indigenous	Proportion of the population identified as Indigenous(f)
	no.	rate(c)(d)	no.	rate(c)(d)		%	%
MALES							
New South Wales	12 971	433	1 208 684	374	1.2	1.1	1.8
Victoria	2 285	300	935 157	393	0.8	0.2	0.5
Queensland	17 389	513	688 786	402	1.3	2.5	3.2
South Australia	5 402	680	288 385	370	1.8	1.8	1.6
Western Australia	14 472	702	351 814	401	1.8	4.0	3.1
Tasmania	419	104	85 850	364	0.3	0.5	3.5
Northern Territory(g)	14 761	906	16 848	302	3.0	46.7	26.9
Australian Capital Territory	587	757	42 195	318	2.4	1.4	1.1
Australia(h)	68 520	546	3 634 948	386	1.4	1.9	2.2
FEMALES							
New South Wales	17 833	454	1 417 892	407	1.1	1.2	1.8
Victoria	3 903	450	1 111 873	427	1.1	0.3	0.5
Queensland	24 967	654	795 618	446	1.5	3.0	3.3
South Australia	7 510	926	346 298	429	2.2	2.1	1.6
Western Australia	20 907	932	432 942	468	2.0	4.6	3.3
Tasmania	976	169	103 797	420	0.4	0.9	3.4
Northern Territory(g)	19 064	1007	14 710	265	3.8	56.4	30.0
Australian Capital Territory	393	1275	50 963	339	3.8	0.8	1.1
Australia(h)	95 710	668	4 287 166	426	1.6	2.2	2.2

(a) Based on place of usual residence. Data are for financial year 1999–2000 for public and private hospitals.

(b) Includes patients identified as non-Indigenous and those for whom Indigenous status was not reported.

(c) Per 1,000 population. Directly age-standardised using the total Australian population as at 30 June 1991.

(d) The true rate of hospitalisation of Indigenous people in States and Territories will be underestimated to the extent that Indigenous people are under-identified in the hospital records of those jurisdictions (refer Chapter 2, Methods and data quality).

(e) Rate ratio is equal to the rate of procedures for persons identified as Indigenous divided by the rate of procedures for non-Indigenous persons.

(f) As estimated for 31 December 1999.

(g) Public hospitals only.

(h) Includes those usually resident in other Australian territories or overseas, and those for whom place of usual residence was not stated.

‘Operations on the urinary system’ (including haemodialysis) was the most common type of procedure recorded for males and females identified as Indigenous, resident in all States and Territories except Victoria (table 5.23 and table 5.24). The next most common type of procedure was ‘allied health interventions’.

5.23 PROCEDURES MOST COMMONLY REPORTED FOR MALES IDENTIFIED AS INDIGENOUS(a)(b)(c)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Northern Territory(d)	Australia(e)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Operations on the urinary system(f)	25	16	27	35	30	48	32
Allied health interventions	18	18	15	16	18	14	16
Miscellaneous procedures	10	9	10	9	10	7	9
Operations on the musculoskeletal system	7	10	7	6	7	6	7
Dermatological and plastic procedures	5	6	9	7	7	6	7
Other types of procedures(g)	35	39	31	27	28	19	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000, based on place of hospitalisation. Data for Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory are not presented due to relatively small numbers. 'Procedures most commonly reported' are based on ICD-10-AM chapters. See Appendix A for a full listing.

(b) It is likely that the quality of identification of hospital patients varies by State and Territory, although the level of under-identification is unknown for most hospitals.

(c) No data were available for a number of small private and private free-standing day hospital facilities.

(d) Public hospitals only.

(e) Includes Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory.

(f) Includes haemodialysis.

(g) Includes all other ICD-10-AM chapters combined.

5.24 PROCEDURES MOST COMMONLY REPORTED FOR FEMALES IDENTIFIED AS INDIGENOUS(a)(b)(c)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Northern Territory(d)	Australia(e)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Operations on the urinary system(f)	22	27	32	30	32	49	33
Allied health interventions	17	15	13	16	15	12	14
Obstetrical procedures	12	10	14	9	15	7	12
Gynaecological procedures	11	11	6	9	6	5	7
Miscellaneous procedures	8	5	7	8	7	6	7
Other types of procedures(g)	31	31	27	27	25	21	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Data are for the financial year 1999–2000, based on place of hospitalisation. Data for Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory are not presented due to relatively small numbers. 'Procedures most commonly reported' are based on ICD-10-AM chapters. See Appendix A for a full listing.

(b) It is likely that the quality of identification of hospital patients varies by State and Territory, although the level of under-identification is unknown for most hospitals.

(c) No data were available for a number of small private and private free-standing day hospital facilities.

(d) Public hospitals only.

(e) Includes Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory.

(f) Includes haemodialysis.

(g) Includes all other ICD-10-AM chapters combined.