

Chronic disease and infection: potentially preventable hospitalisations

Indicator	Lowest SA3 rate per 100,000	Highest SA3 rate per 100,000	State rate per 100,000	National rate per 100,000
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, all ages	56	728	250	260
Heart failure, all ages	91	373	183	201
Diabetes complications, all ages	66	404	147	184
Kidney and urinary tract infections, all ages	142	540	241	281
Cellulitis, all ages	96	572	231	256

Early planned caesarean section without medical or obstetric indication

Indicator	As a percentage of all planned caesarean sections in the state at specified gestational age†
Planned caesarean section without medical or obstetric indication. Less than 39 weeks' gestation	51.8
Planned caesarean section without medical or obstetric indication. Less than 38 weeks' gestation	30.4
Planned caesarean section without medical or obstetric indication. Less than 37 weeks' gestation	17.0

† There are limitations with one of the data elements for this indicator. Main reason for caesarean section is used as a proxy for main reason for early caesarean section. See 'Important notes on the data used in this report' in the commentary.

Ear, nose & throat surgery for children and young people

Indicator	Lowest SA3 rate per 100,000	Highest SA3 rate per 100,000	State rate per 100,000	National rate per 100,000
Tonsillectomy hospitalisations, 17 years and under	360	1,602	760	750
Myringotomy hospitalisations, 17 years and under	198	1,019	586	600

Polypharmacy, medication management reviews and proton pump inhibitor dispensing for older people

Indicator	Lowest SA3 rate per 100,000	Highest SA3 rate per 100,000	State rate per 100,000	National rate per 100,000
Polypharmacy, 75 years and over Number of people who had five or more PBS medicines dispensed in the year; (each medicine must have been dispensed 4 or more times in the year)	30,025	52,407	41,446	40,226
Medication management reviews, 75 years and over Number of people who had at least one medication management review	1,636	8,614	5,233	5,392
Proton pump inhibitor medicines dispensing, 75 years and over	321,014	559,602	424,793	418,360

Gastrointestinal investigations

Indicator	Lowest SA3 rate per 100,000	Highest SA3 rate per 100,000	State rate per 100,000	National rate per 100,000
Gastroscopy MBS services, 18–54 years	448	2,348	1,287	1,247
Repeat colonoscopy MBS services, all ages	182	1,174	517	522
Repeat gastroscopy MBS services, all ages	127	908	321	314

Lumbar spinal surgery hospitalisations

Indicator	Lowest SA3 rate per 100,000	Highest SA3 rate per 100,000	State rate per 100,000	National rate per 100,000
Lumbar spinal fusion, 18 years and over	9	50	26	24
Lumbar spinal decompression excluding fusion, 18 years and over	41	163	78	74

Notes:

Asterisks (*) indicate rates that are considered more volatile than other published rates and should be interpreted with caution.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations – COPD per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18

State/Territory	Rate	Lowest SA3 rate	Highest SA3 rate	Hospitalisations
New South Wales	250	56	728	24,509
Victoria	223	82	386	17,041
Queensland	323	130	693	18,869
Western Australia	225	86	1,386*	6,499
South Australia	268	92	696	6,384
Tasmania	270	94	498	2,065
Australian Capital Territory	218	184	261	916
Northern Territory	693	231*	2,587*	1,299
Australia	260	56	2,587*	77,754

Variation in New South Wales

In New South Wales, the lowest potentially preventable hospitalisation rate – COPD was in **Pennant Hills - Epping** (56 hospitalisations per 100,000 people of all ages) and the highest rate was in **Bourke - Cobar - Coonamble** (728 hospitalisations per 100,000 people of all ages).

Lowest rate areas. Of the 10 lowest SA3 rates nationally, **six** areas were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Hospitalisations
Pennant Hills - Epping	56	35
North Sydney - Mosman	85	112
Ku-ring-gai	105	217
Eastern Suburbs - North	105	178
Canada Bay	109	123
Dural - Wisemans Ferry	109	41

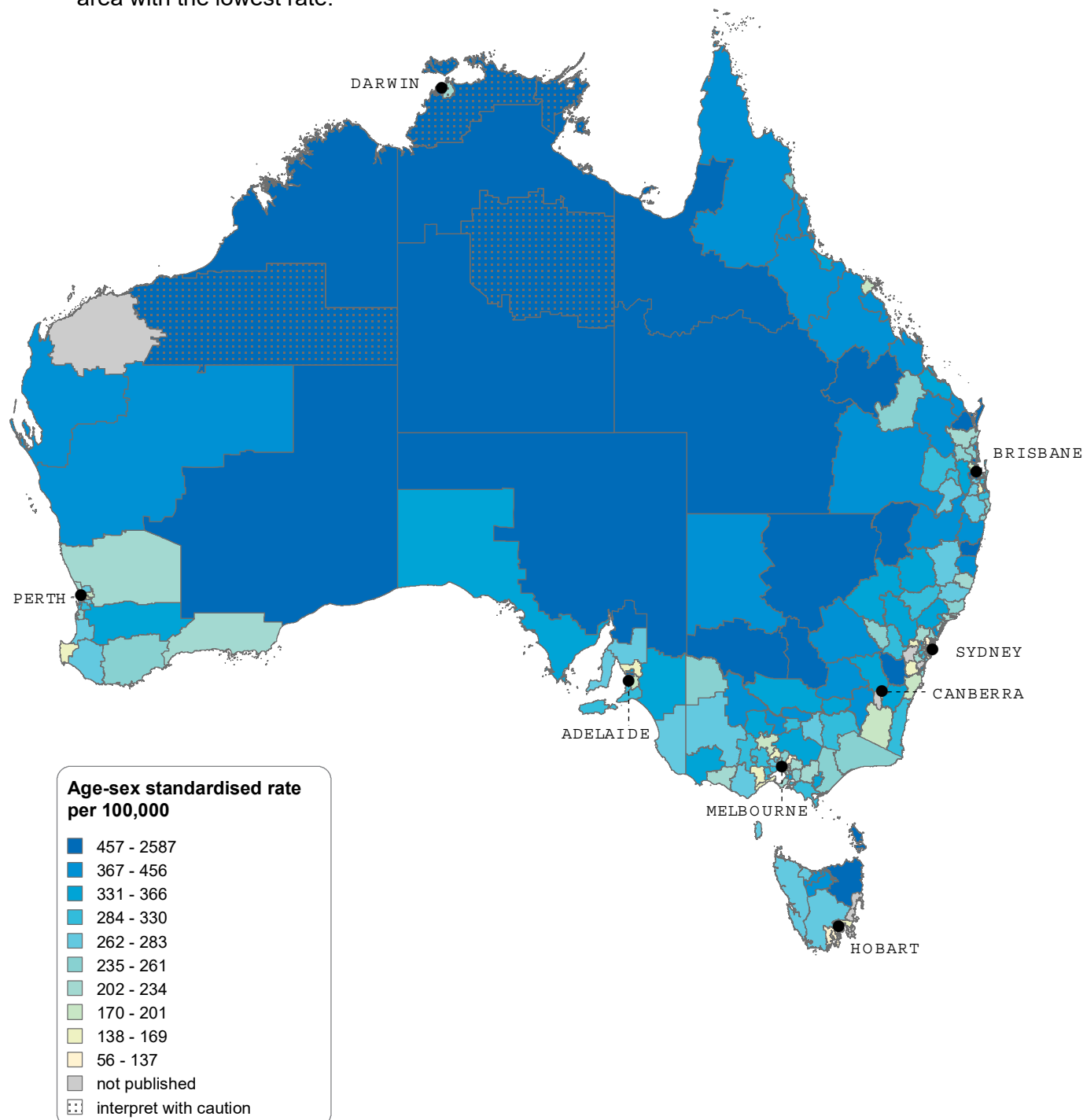
Highest rate areas. Of the 10 highest SA3 rates nationally, **one** area was in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Hospitalisations
Bourke - Cobar - Coonamble	728	224

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations – COPD per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18

Nationally, the rate was **18.1 times as high** in the area with the highest rate compared to the area with the lowest rate.



Notes: Dotted areas indicate rates that are considered more volatile than other published rates and should be interpreted with caution. These rates are excluded from the calculation of the difference between the highest and lowest SA3 rates in Australia.

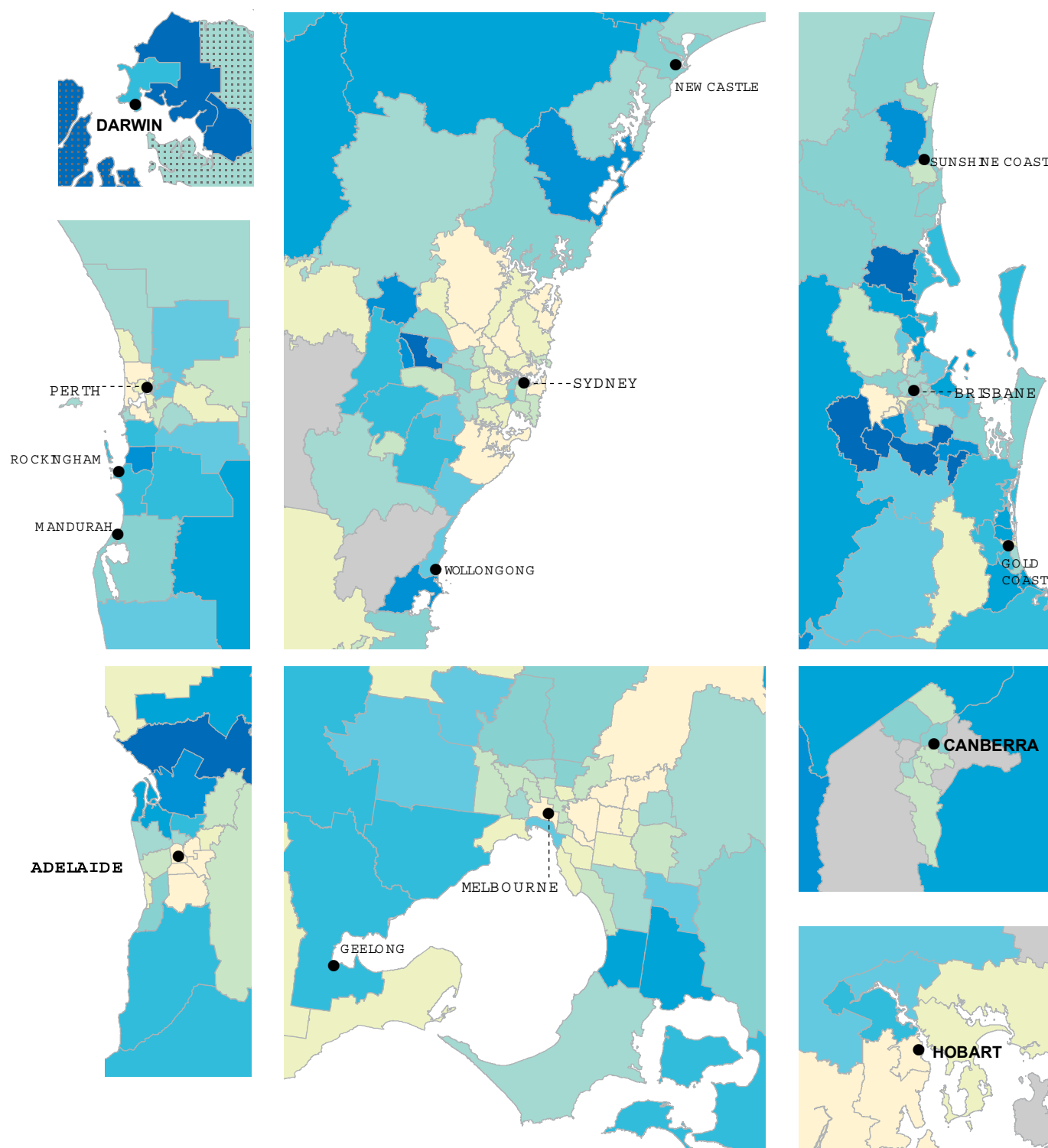
Population estimates as at 31 December 2017 are calculated as the average of the 30 June populations in 2017 and 2018.

For further detail about the methods used, please refer to the Technical Supplement.

Sources: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database and ABS Estimated Resident Populations 30 June of 2017 and 2018.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations – COPD per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18



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Heart failure

Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations – heart failure per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18

State/Territory	Rate	Lowest SA3 rate	Highest SA3 rate	Hospitalisations
New South Wales	183	91	373	19,112
Victoria	208	92	429	16,763
Queensland	218	100	531	12,782
Western Australia	213	123	457	6,212
South Australia	188	103	348	4,856
Tasmania	172	115	303	1,344
Australian Capital Territory	174	123	199	726
Northern Territory	324	221	1,006*	574
Australia	201	91	1,006*	62,554

Variation in New South Wales

In New South Wales, the lowest potentially preventable hospitalisation rate – heart failure was in **North Sydney - Mosman** (91 hospitalisations per 100,000 people of all ages) and the highest rate was in **Mount Druitt** (373 hospitalisations per 100,000 people of all ages).

Lowest rate areas. Of the 10 lowest SA3 rates nationally, **five** areas were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Hospitalisations
North Sydney - Mosman	91	130
Southern Highlands	92	85
Pennant Hills - Epping	98	72
Pittwater	106	114
Warringah	107	268

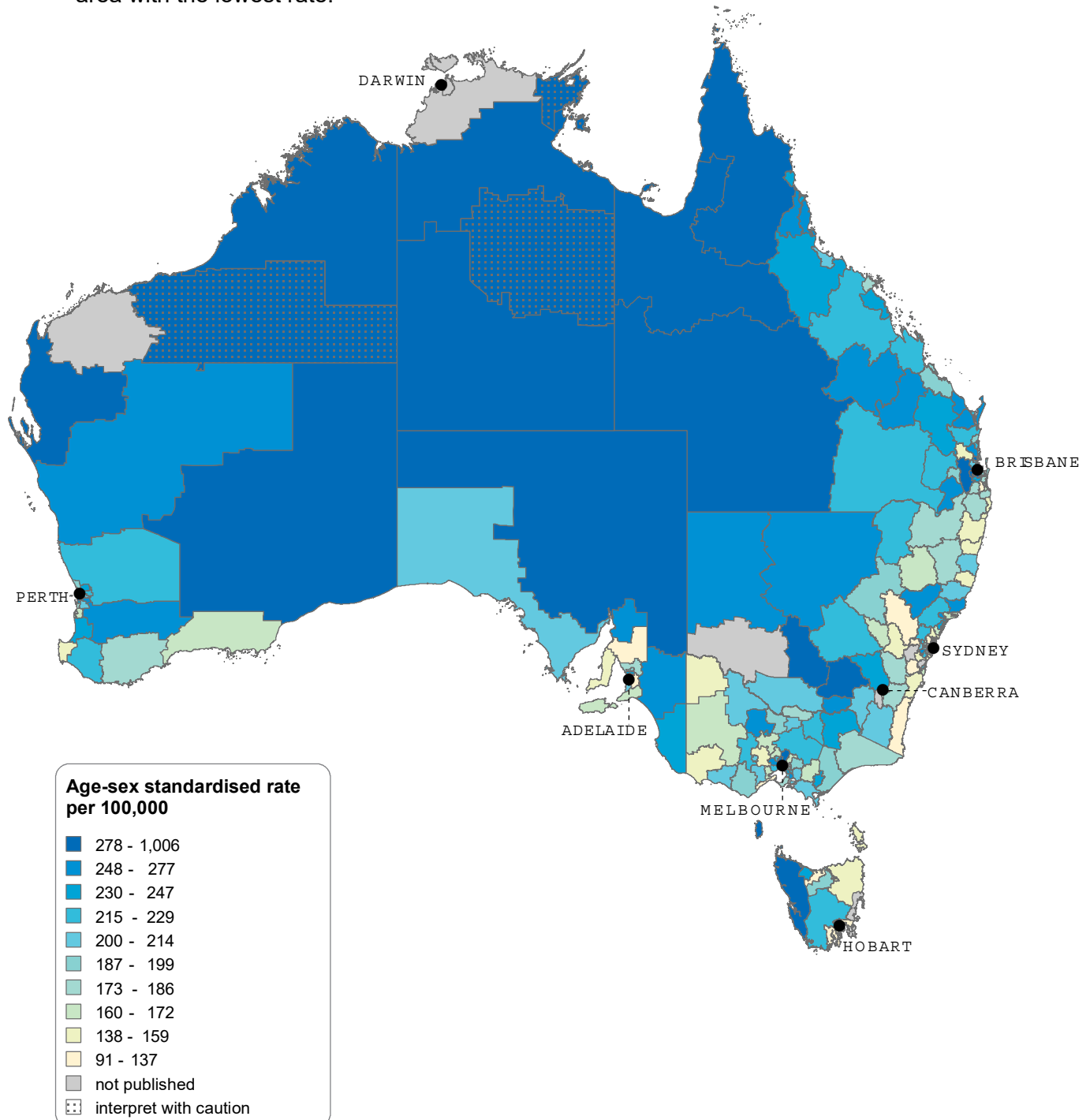
Highest rate areas. Of the 10 highest SA3 rates nationally, **one** area was in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Hospitalisations
Mount Druitt	373	330

Heart failure

Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations – heart failure per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18

Nationally, the rate was **5.8 times as high** in the area with the highest rate compared to the area with the lowest rate.



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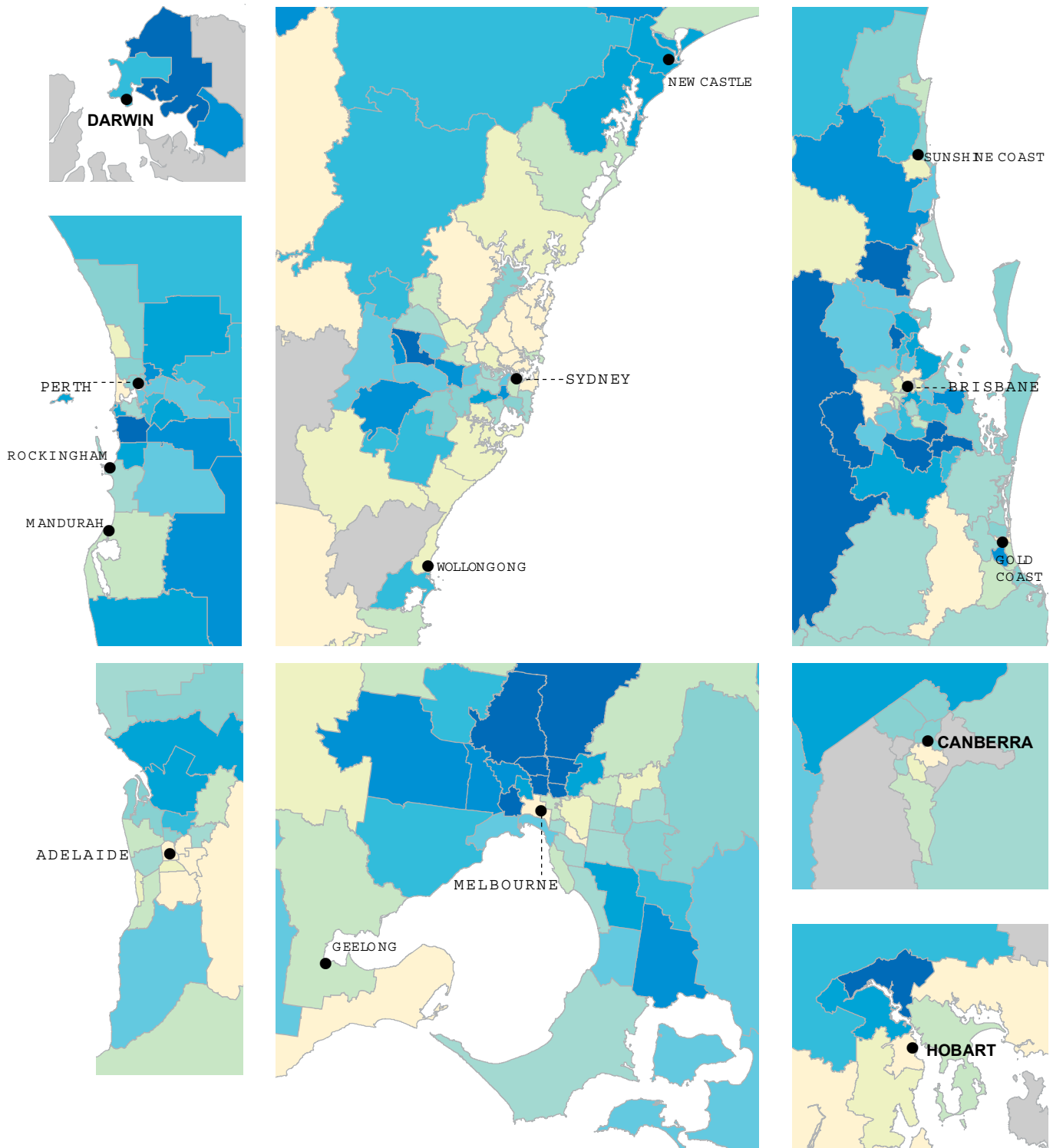
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Sources: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database and ABS Estimated Resident Populations 30 June of 2017 and 2018.

Heart failure

Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations – heart failure per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18



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Diabetes complications

Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations – diabetes complications per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18

State/Territory	Rate	Lowest SA3 rate	Highest SA3 rate	Hospitalisations
New South Wales	147	66	404	13,134
Victoria	200	70	782	14,004
Queensland	217	105	524	11,696
Western Australia	175	79	556	4,803
South Australia	190	64	384	3,850
Tasmania	201	95	537	1,270
Australian Capital Territory	159	68	209	649
Northern Territory	277	103	1,617*	617
Australia	184	64	1,617*	50,273

Variation in New South Wales

In New South Wales, the lowest potentially preventable hospitalisation rate – diabetes complications was in **Pennant Hills - Epping** (66 hospitalisations per 100,000 people of all ages) and the highest rate was in **Bourke - Cobar - Coonamble** (404 hospitalisations per 100,000 people of all ages).

Lowest rate areas. Of the 10 lowest SA3 rates nationally, **seven** areas were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Hospitalisations
Pennant Hills - Epping	66	38
Ryde - Hunters Hill	70	114
Ku-ring-gai	73	112
Eastern Suburbs - North	75	119
Manly	77	39
Pittwater	78	62
North Sydney - Mosman	79	95

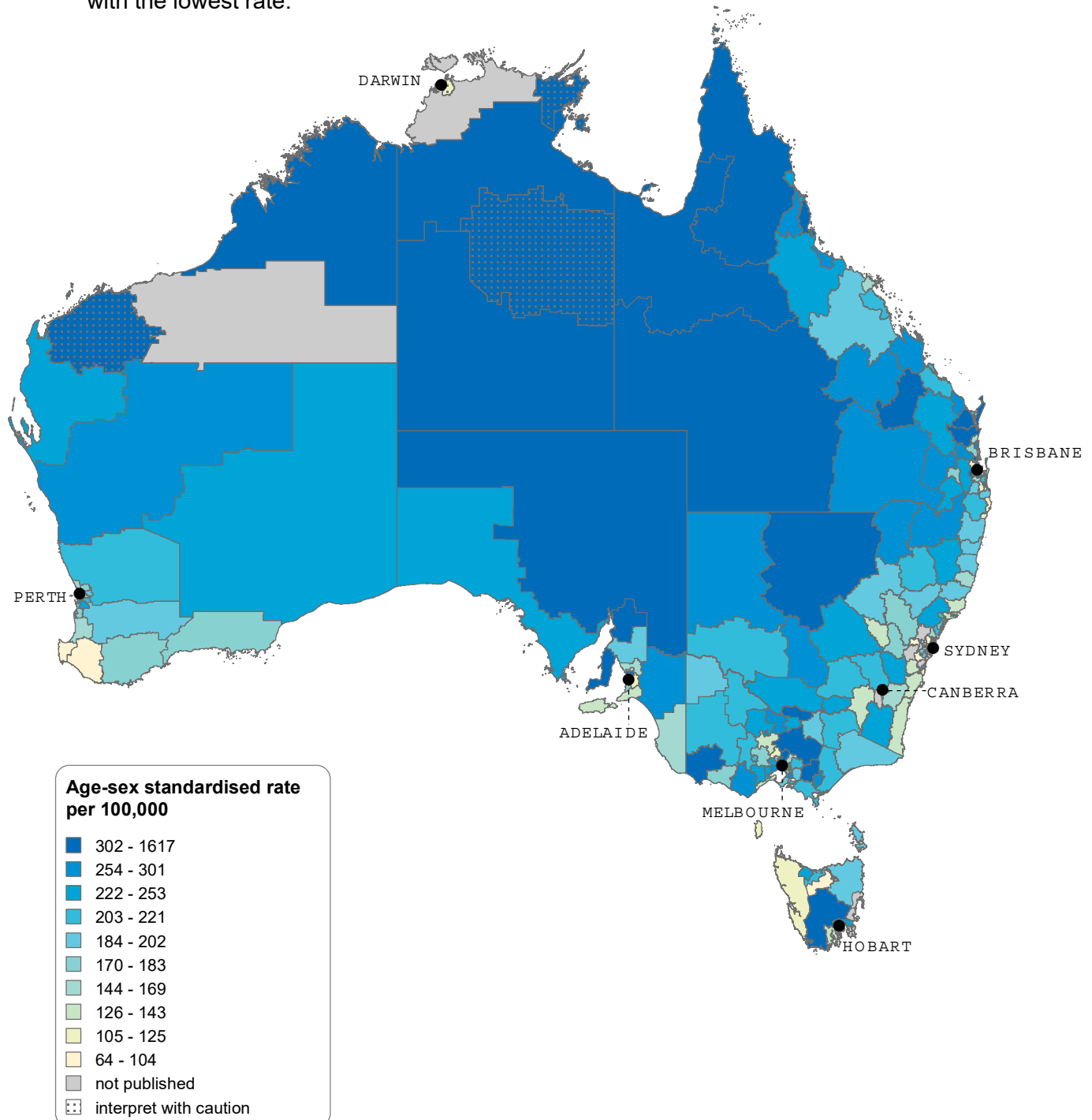
Highest rate areas. Of the 10 highest SA3 rates nationally, **none** were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Hospitalisations

Diabetes complications

Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations – diabetes complications per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18

Nationally, the rate was **12.2 times as high** in the area with the highest rate compared to the area with the lowest rate.



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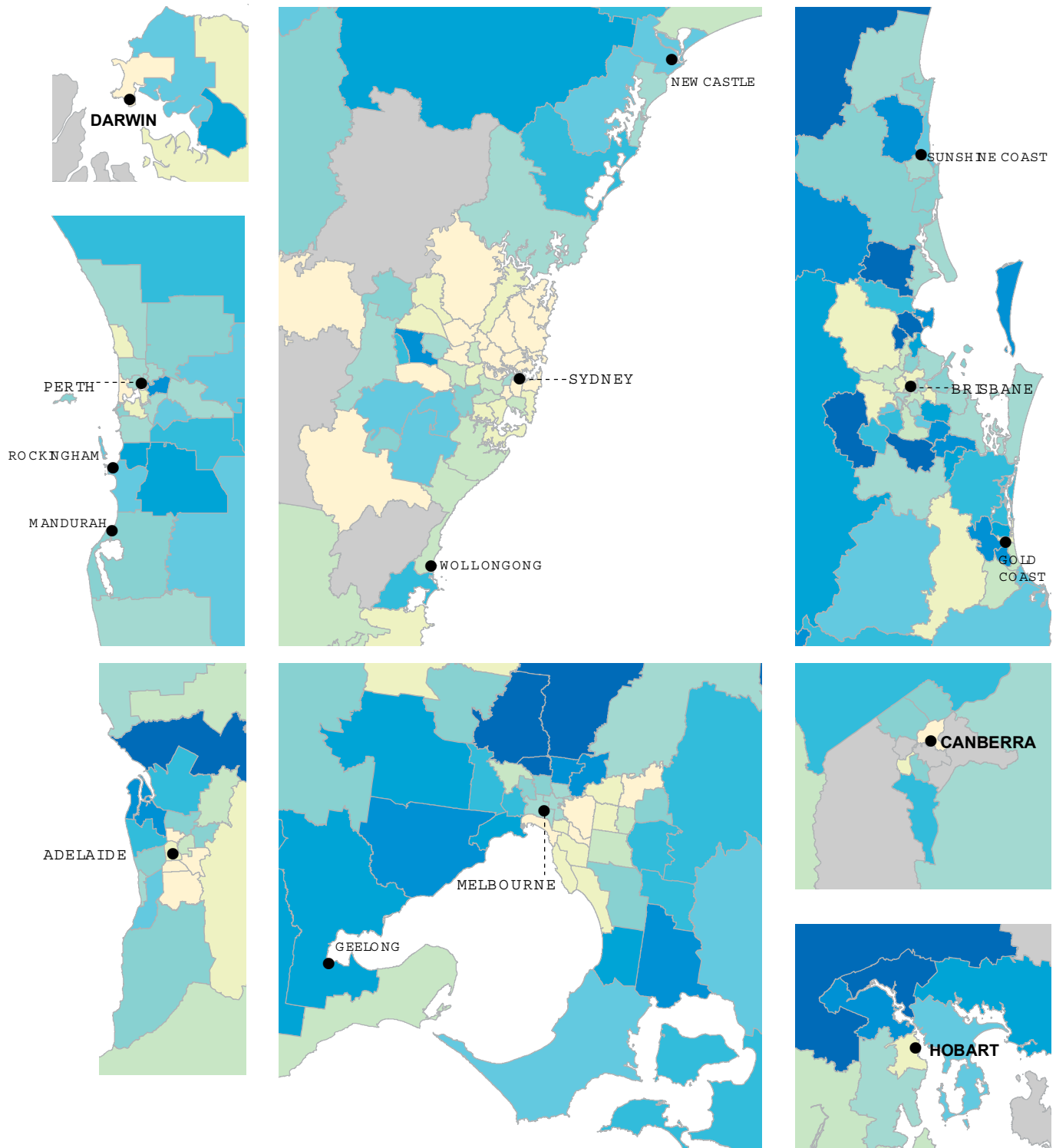
Population estimates as at 31 December 2017 are calculated as the average of the 30 June populations in 2017 and 2018.

For further detail about the methods used, please refer to the Technical Supplement.

Sources: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database and ABS Estimated Resident Populations 30 June of 2017 and 2018.

Diabetes complications

Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations – diabetes complications per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18



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Kidney and urinary tract infections

Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations – kidney and urinary tract infections per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18

State/Territory	Rate	Lowest SA3 rate	Highest SA3 rate	Hospitalisations
New South Wales	241	142	540	21,738
Victoria	244	158	371	17,215
Queensland	386	191	606	20,603
Western Australia	291	158	893	7,867
South Australia	256	141	444	5,417
Tasmania	212	152	290	1,300
Australian Capital Territory	248	185	302	1,034
Northern Territory	559	522*	2,191*	1,108
Australia	281	141	2,191*	76,854

Variation in New South Wales

In New South Wales, the lowest potentially preventable hospitalisation rate – kidney and urinary tract infections was in **Pennant Hills - Epping** (142 hospitalisations per 100,000 people of all ages) and the highest rate was in **Tumut - Tumbarumba** (540 hospitalisations per 100,000 people of all ages).

Lowest rate areas. Of the 10 lowest SA3 rates nationally, **two** areas were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Hospitalisations
Pennant Hills - Epping	142	86
Port Stephens	161	165

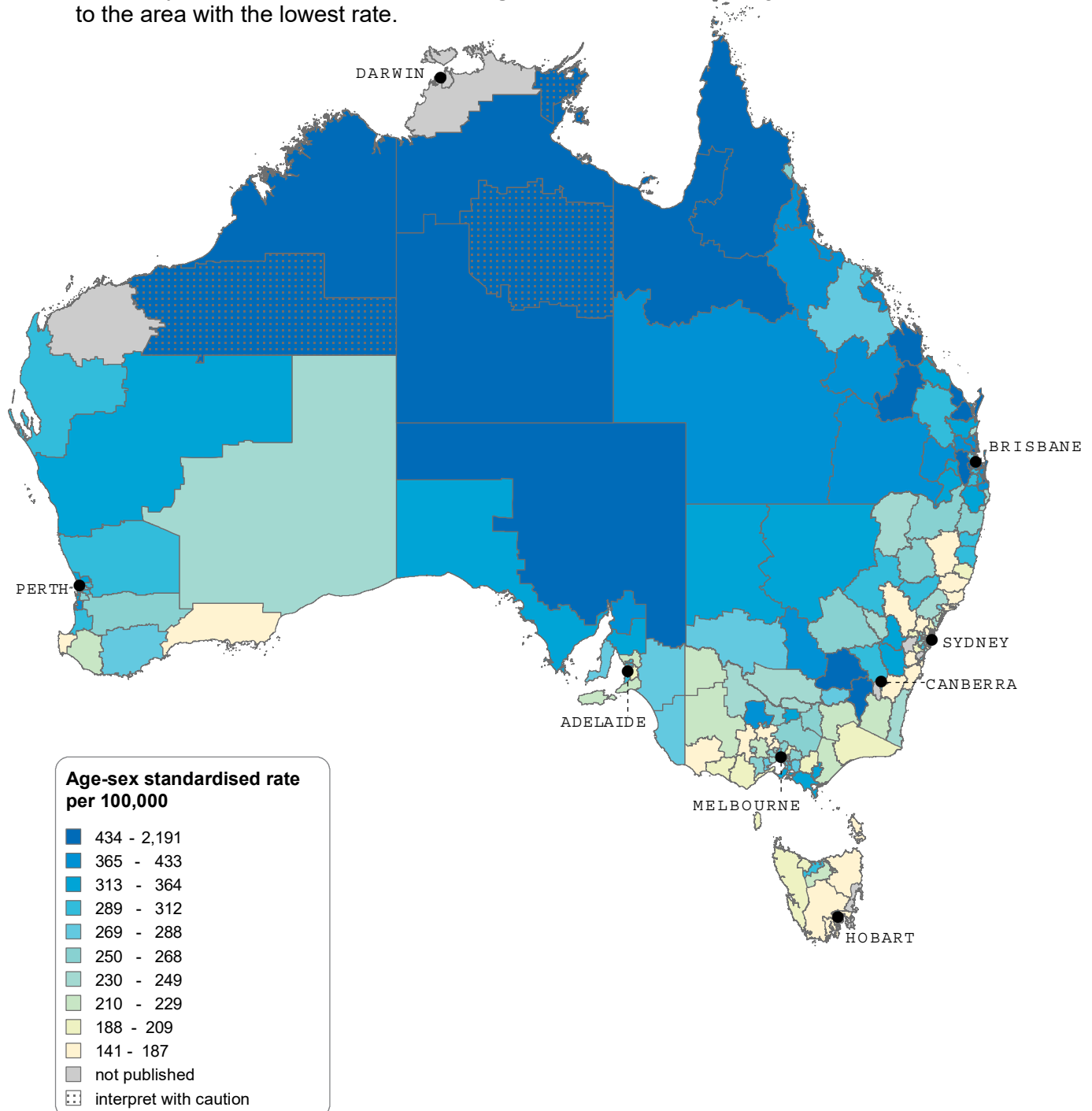
Highest rate areas. Of the 10 highest SA3 rates nationally, **none** were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Hospitalisations

Kidney and urinary tract infections

Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations – kidney and urinary tract infections per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18

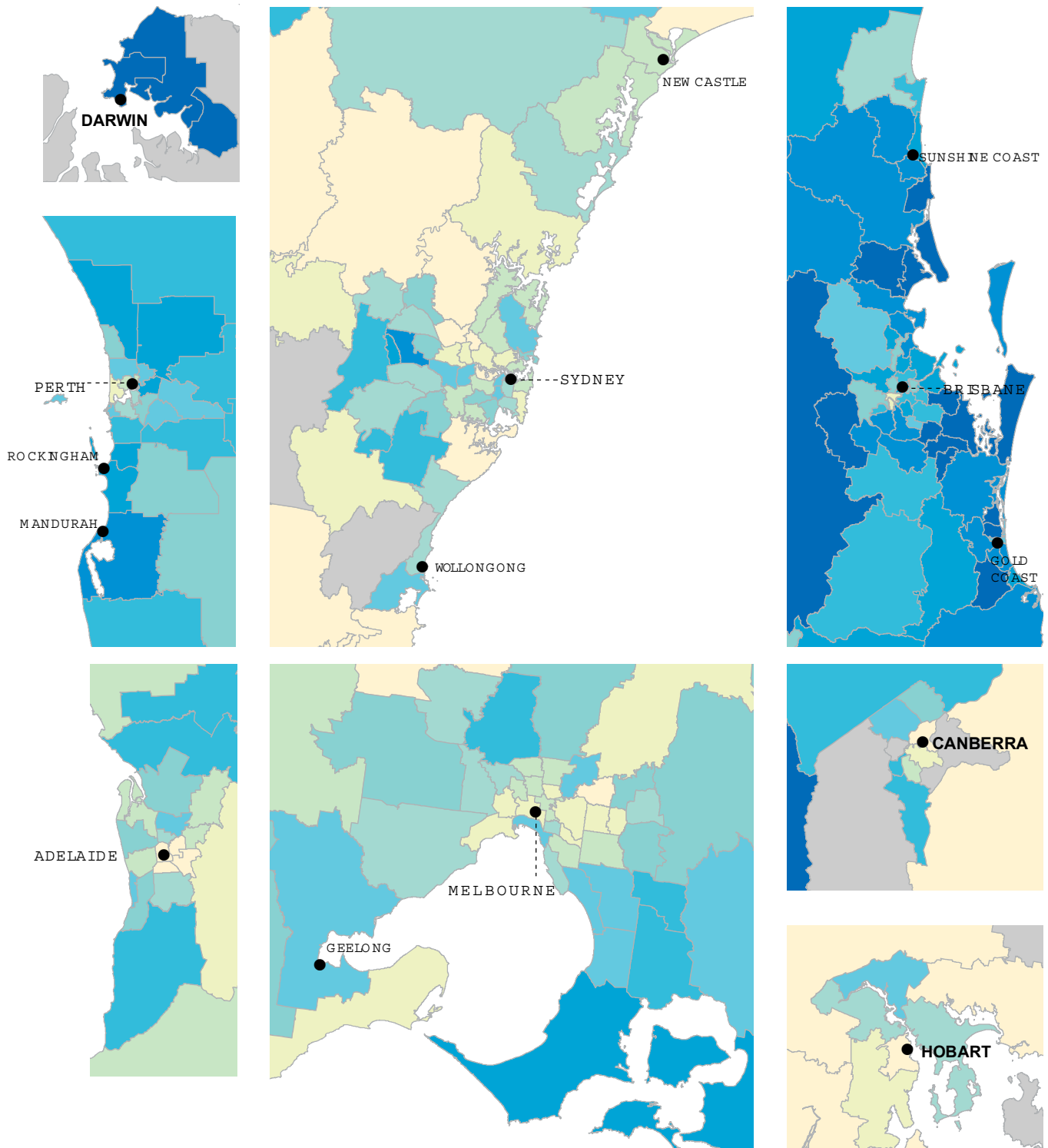
Nationally, the rate was **6.3 times as high** in the area with the highest rate compared to the area with the lowest rate.



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Kidney and urinary tract infections

Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations – kidney and urinary tract infections per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18



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Cellulitis

Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations – cellulitis per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18

State/Territory	Rate	Lowest SA3 rate	Highest SA3 rate	Hospitalisations
New South Wales	231	96	572	20,407
Victoria	205	105	353	14,148
Queensland	368	134	1,393	19,307
Western Australia	231	111	1,339	6,221
South Australia	205	90	477	4,204
Tasmania	215	118	569	1,328
Australian Capital Territory	185	143	233	770
Northern Territory	679	294*	2,261*	1,570
Australia	256	90	2,261*	68,663

Variation in New South Wales

In New South Wales, the lowest potentially preventable hospitalisation rate – cellulitis was in **Southern Highlands** (96 hospitalisations per 100,000 people of all ages) and the highest rate was in **Bourke - Cobar - Coonamble** (572 hospitalisations per 100,000 people of all ages).

Lowest rate areas. Of the 10 lowest SA3 rates nationally, **four** areas were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Hospitalisations
Southern Highlands	96	77
Cronulla - Miranda - Caringbah	110	168
Sutherland - Menai - Heathcote	113	148
Fairfield	129	260

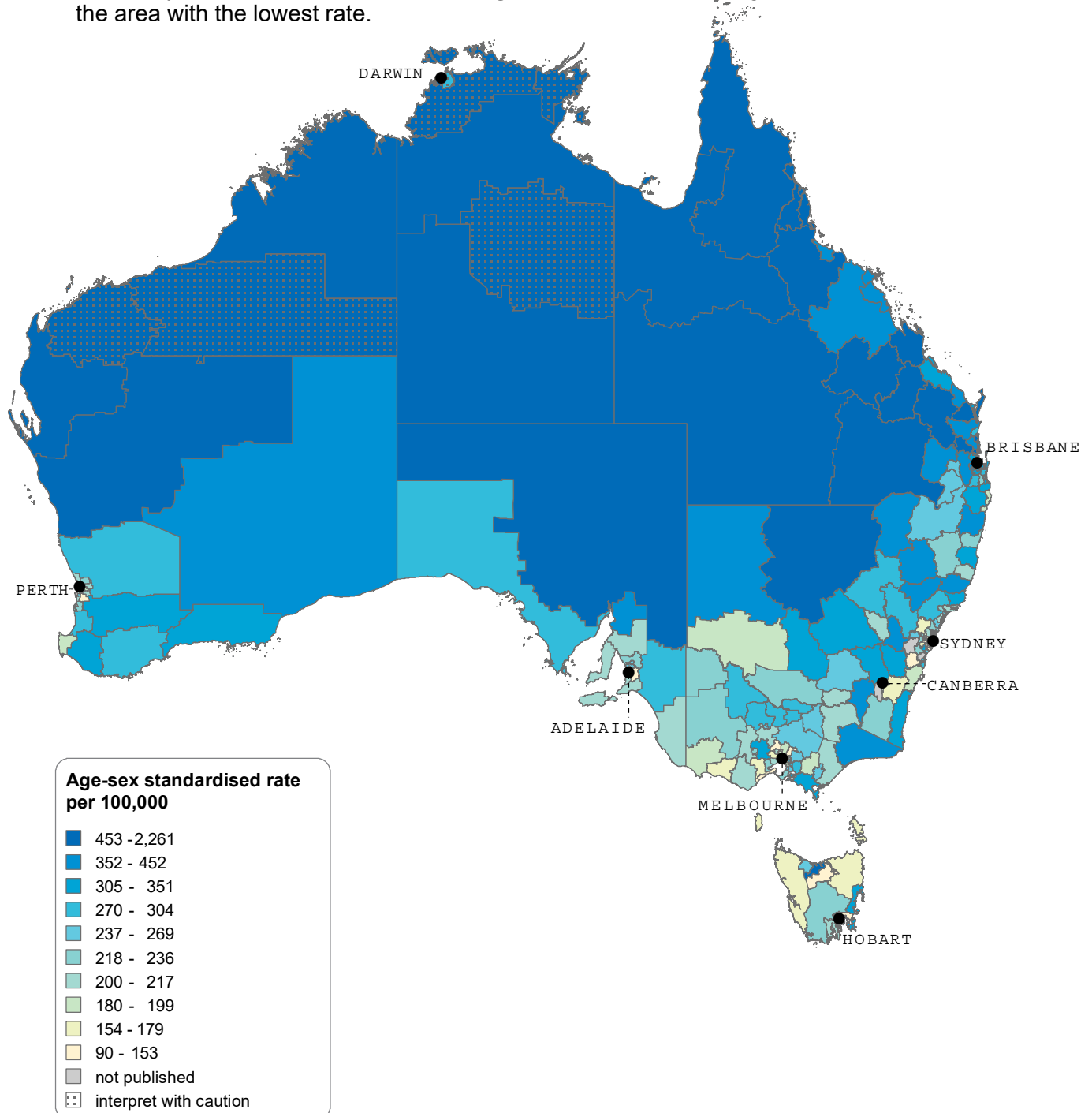
Highest rate areas. Of the 10 highest SA3 rates nationally, **none** were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Hospitalisations

Cellulitis

Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations – cellulitis per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18

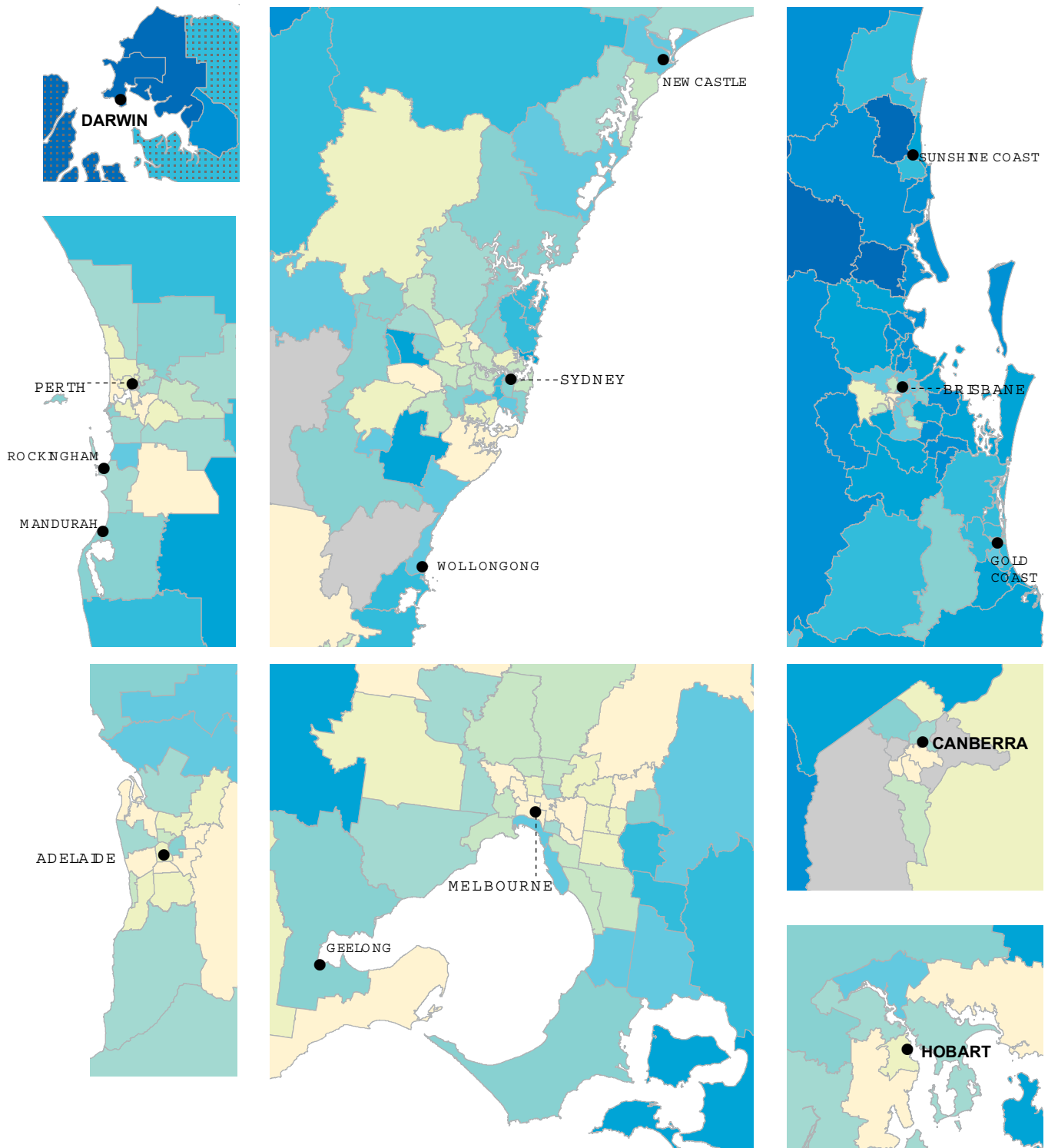
Nationally, the rate was **15.5 times as high** in the area with the highest rate compared to the area with the lowest rate.



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Sources: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database and ABS Estimated Resident Populations 30 June of 2017 and 2018.

Cellulitis

Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations – cellulitis per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18



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Tonsillectomy hospitalisations

Number of hospitalisations for tonsillectomy per 100,000 people aged 17 years and under, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18

State/Territory	Rate	Lowest SA3 rate	Highest SA3 rate	Hospitalisations
New South Wales	760	360	1,602	13,666
Victoria	721	305	1,836	10,296
Queensland	757	334	1,141	8,892
Western Australia	807	357	1,236	4,971
South Australia	789	432	1,300	2,932
Tasmania	562	385	1,078	631
Australian Capital Territory	850	552	1,046	838
Northern Territory	387	390	683	251
Australia	750	305	1,836	42,509

Variation in New South Wales

In New South Wales, the lowest hospitalisation rate for tonsillectomy was in **Auburn** (360 hospitalisations per 100,000 people aged 17 years and under) and the highest rate was in **Bathurst** (1,602 hospitalisations per 100,000 people aged 17 years and under).

Lowest rate areas. Of the 10 lowest SA3 rates nationally, **one** area was in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Hospitalisations
Auburn	360	74

Highest rate areas. Of the 10 highest SA3 rates nationally, **five** areas were in New South Wales.

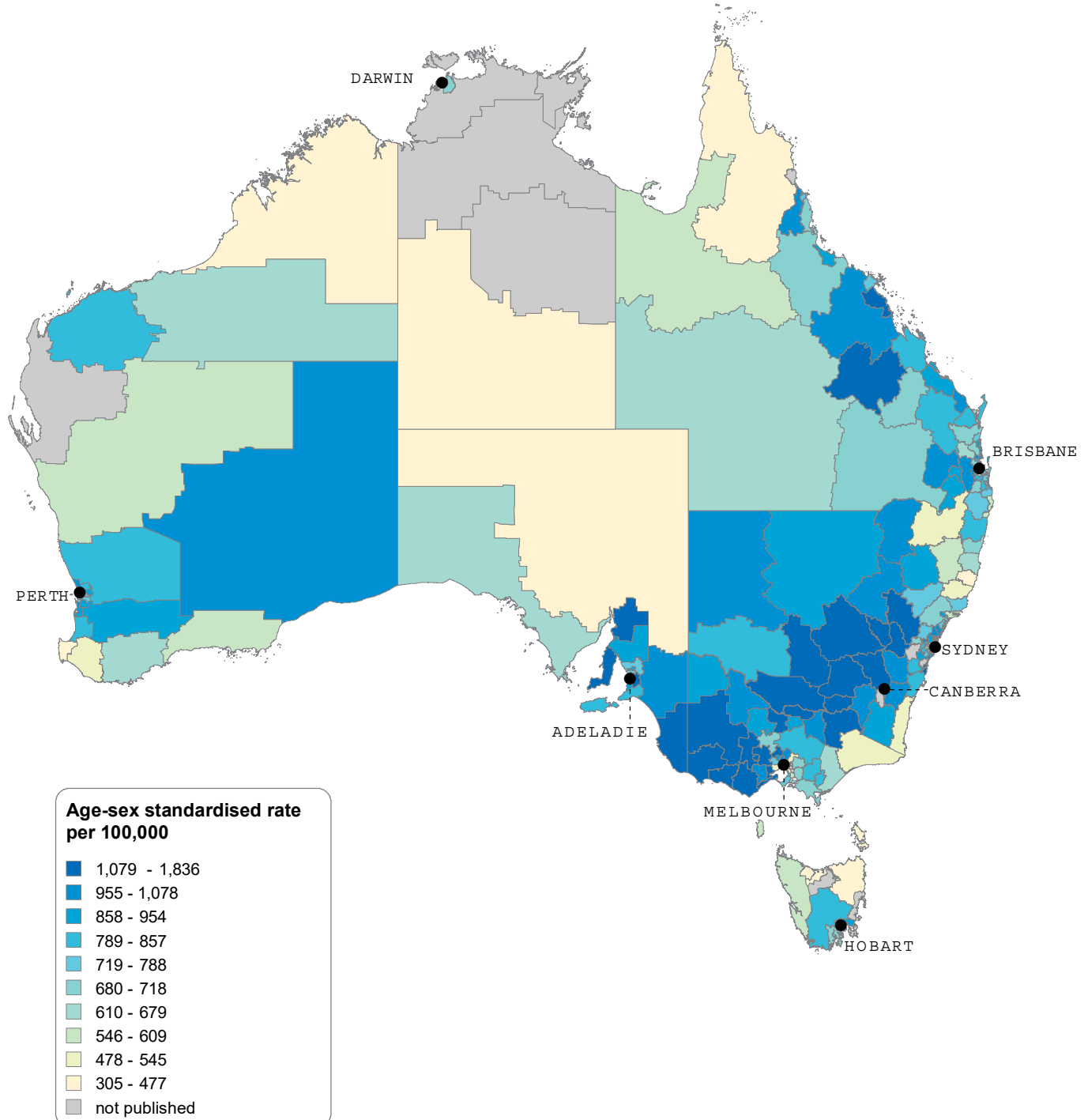
SA3 area	Rate	Hospitalisations
Bathurst	1,602	183
Young - Yass	1,597	145
Wagga Wagga	1,532	359

Griffith - Murrumbidgee (West)	1,463	186
Upper Murray exc. Albury	1,408	128

Tonsillectomy hospitalisations

Number of hospitalisations for tonsillectomy per 100,000 people aged 17 years and under, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18

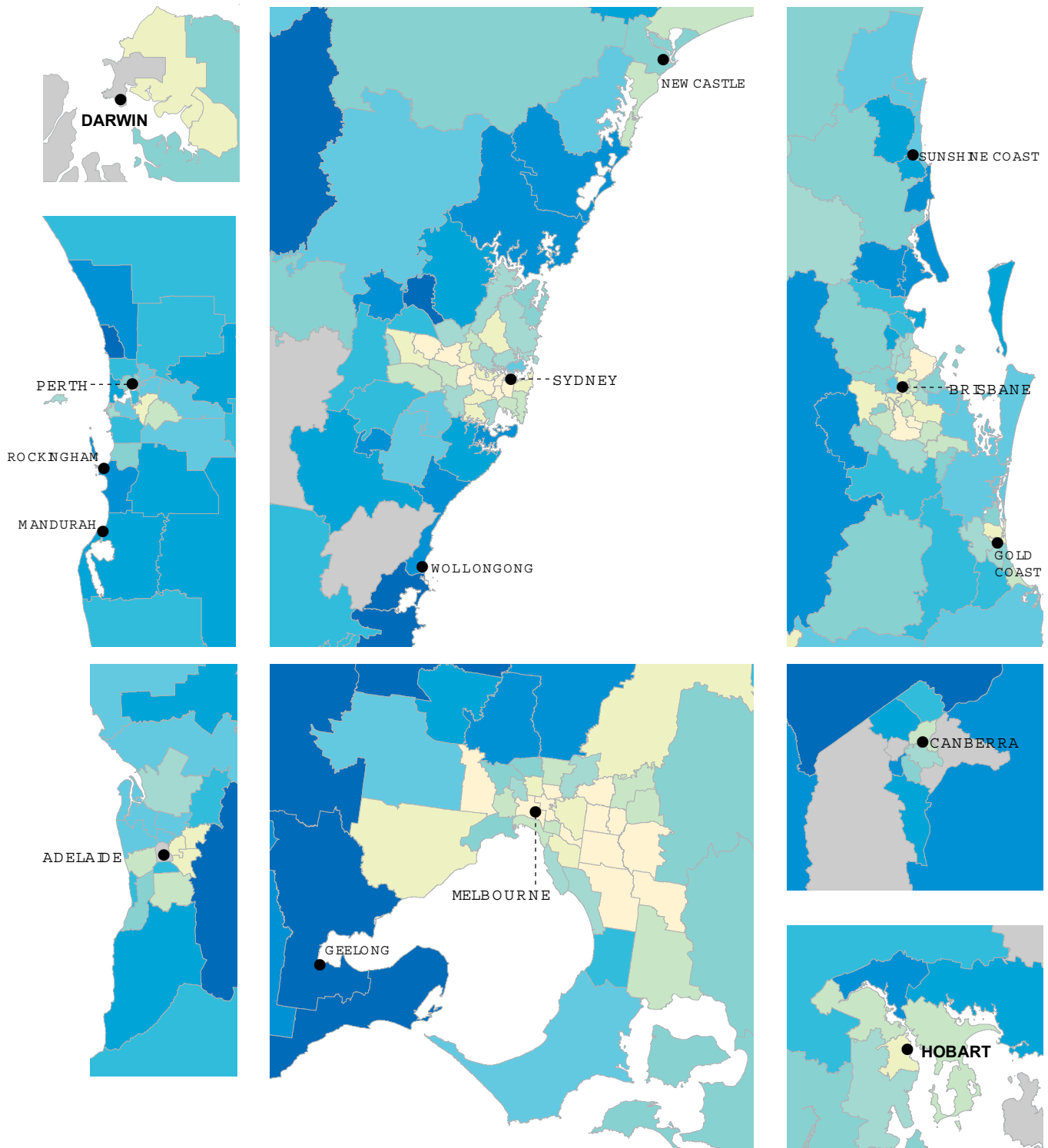
Nationally, the rate was **6.0 times as high** in the area with the highest rate compared to the area with the lowest rate.



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Tonsillectomy hospitalisations

Number of hospitalisations for tonsillectomy per 100,000 people aged 17 years and under, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18



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Myringotomy hospitalisations

Number of hospitalisations for myringotomy per 100,000 people aged 17 years and under, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18

State/Territory	Rate	Lowest SA3 rate	Highest SA3 rate	Hospitalisations
New South Wales	586	198	1,019	10,799
Victoria	585	214	1,260	8,638
Queensland	518	258	698	6,135
Western Australia	650	308	1,011	4,113
South Australia	895	569	1,607	3,364
Tasmania	564	344	804	633
Australian Capital Territory	727	652	836	746
Northern Territory	458	249	667	310
Australia	600	198	1,607	34,755

Variation in New South Wales

In New South Wales, the lowest hospitalisation rate for myringotomy was in **Auburn** (198 hospitalisations per 100,000 people aged 17 years and under) and the highest rate was in **Gosford** (1,019 hospitalisations per 100,000 people aged 17 years and under).

Lowest rate areas. Of the 10 lowest SA3 rates nationally, **three** areas were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Hospitalisations
Auburn	198	44
Fairfield	228	100
Blacktown	295	113

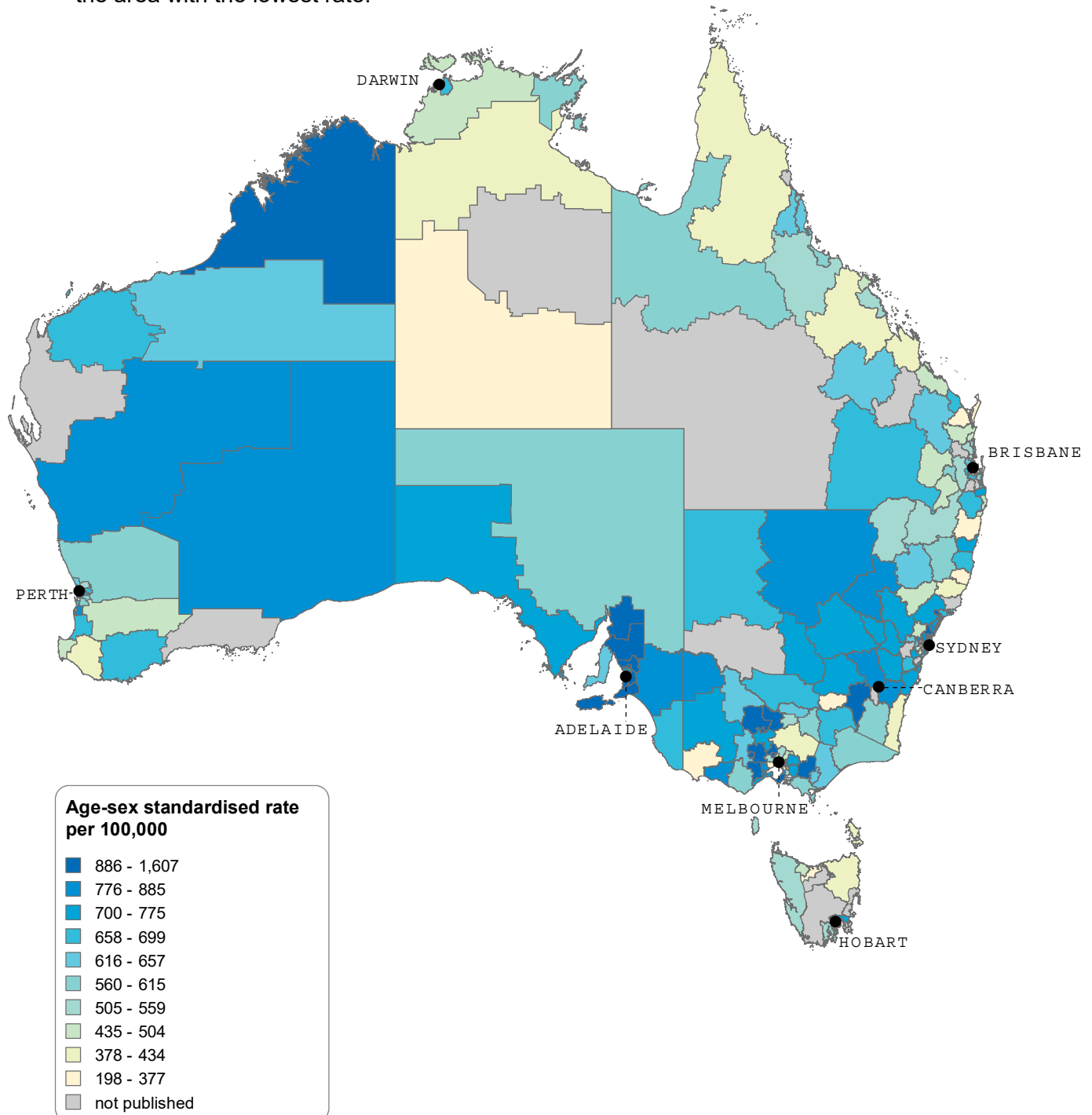
Highest rate areas. Of the 10 highest SA3 rates nationally, **none** were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Hospitalisations

Myringotomy hospitalisations

Number of hospitalisations for myringotomy per 100,000 people aged 17 years and under, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18

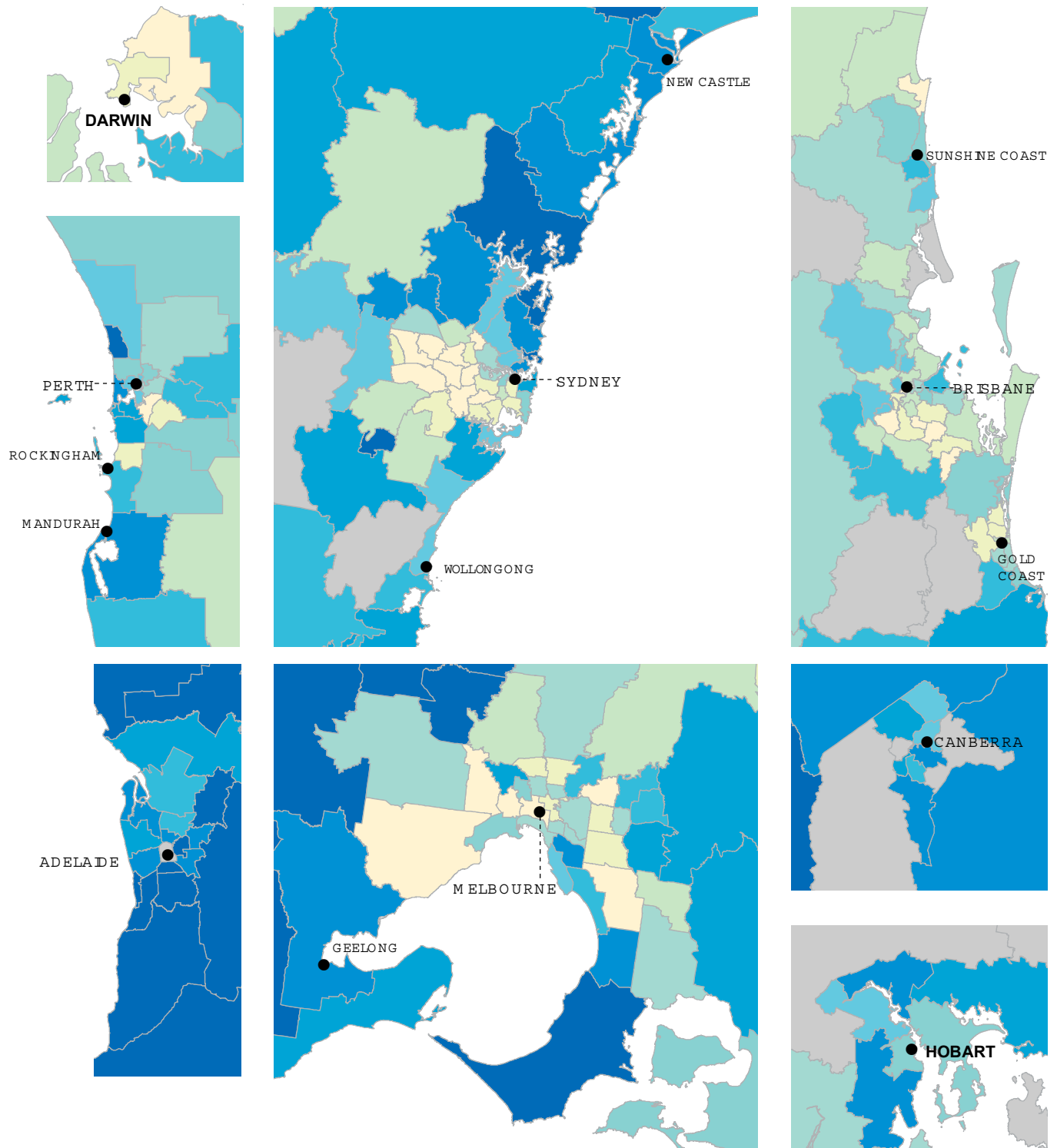
Nationally, the rate was **8.1 times as high** in the area with the highest rate compared to the area with the lowest rate.



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Sources: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database and ABS Estimated Resident Populations 30 June of 2017 and 2018.

Myringotomy hospitalisations

Number of hospitalisations for myringotomy per 100,000 people aged 17 years and under, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2017–18



Notes: Population estimates as at 31 December 2017 are calculated as the average of the 30 June populations in 2017 and 2018. For further detail about the methods used, please refer to the Technical Supplement.
Sources: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database and ABS Estimated Resident Populations 30 June of 2017 and 2018.

Polypharmacy

Number of people dispensed 5 or more medicines per 100,000 people aged 75 years and over, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2018–19

State/Territory	Rate	Lowest SA3 rate	Highest SA3 rate	People
New South Wales	41,446	30,025	52,407	238,296
Victoria	39,786	26,280	47,550	177,272
Queensland	40,540	25,992	72,059	129,940
Western Australia	37,814	11,206	46,474	60,162
South Australia	40,104	29,715	47,492	58,214
Tasmania	38,993	29,030	58,329	16,934
Australian Capital Territory	37,189	28,588	43,364	8,245
Northern Territory	25,058	9,458*	35,675	1,379
Australia	40,226	9,458*	72,059	690,516

Variation in New South Wales

In New South Wales, the lowest rate of people dispensed 5 or more medicines was in **North Sydney - Mosman** (30,025 people per 100,000 people aged 75 years and over) and the highest rate was in **Wollondilly** (52,407 people per 100,000 people aged 75 years and over).

Lowest rate areas. Of the 10 lowest SA3 rates nationally, **none** were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	People

Highest rate areas. Of the 10 highest SA3 rates nationally, **four** areas were in New South Wales.

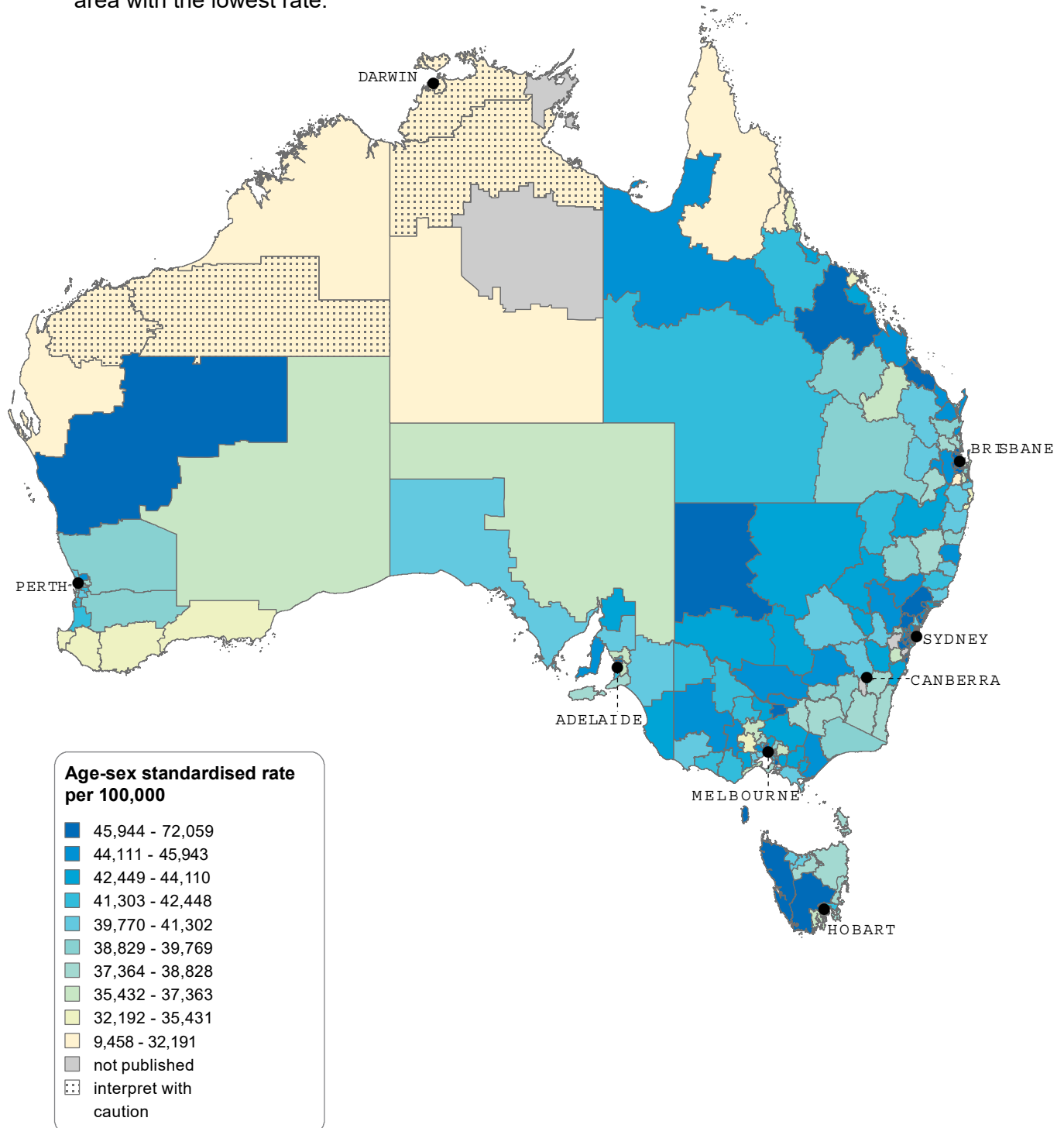
SA3 area	Rate	People
Wollondilly	52,407	1,241
Maitland	51,774	2,426
Bringelly - Green Valley	50,991	2,113

Hawkesbury	49,712	570
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Polypharmacy

Number of people dispensed 5 or more medicines per 100,000 people aged 75 years and over, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2018–19

Nationally, the rate was **6.4 times as high** in the area with the highest rate compared to the area with the lowest rate.



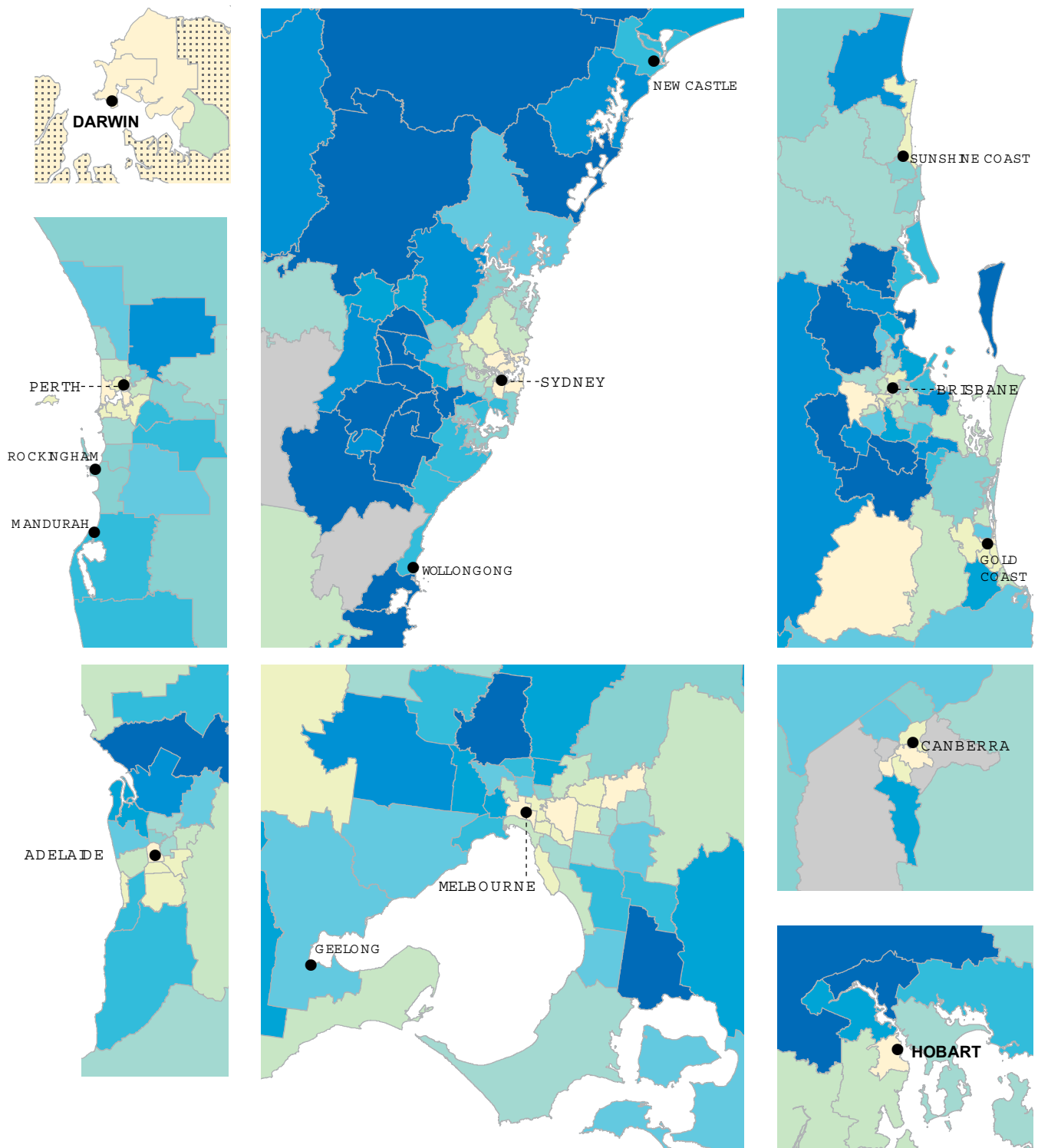
Notes: Dotted areas indicate rates that are considered more volatile than other published rates and should be interpreted with caution. These rates are excluded from the calculation of the difference between the highest and lowest SA3 rates in Australia.

For further detail about the methods used, please refer to the Technical Supplement.

Sources: AIHW analysis of Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme data and ABS Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2018.

Polypharmacy

Number of people dispensed 5 or more medicines per 100,000 people aged 75 years and over, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2018–19



Notes: Dotted areas indicate rates that are considered more volatile than other published rates and should be interpreted with caution. For further detail about the methods used, please refer to the Technical Supplement.
Sources: AIHW analysis of Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme data and ABS Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2018.

Medication management reviews

Number of people who had at least one medication management review per 100,000 people aged 75 years and over, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2018–19

State/Territory	Rate	Lowest SA3 rate	Highest SA3 rate	People
New South Wales	5,233	1,636	8,614	31,667
Victoria	5,937	3,567	9,561	27,725
Queensland	5,481	2,400	12,816	18,006
Western Australia	4,119	1,618	6,778	6,728
South Australia	5,315	3,065	7,497	8,180
Tasmania	7,037	5,684	19,006	3,132
Australian Capital Territory	4,524	2,783	9,952	1,030
Northern Territory	1,224	n.p.	n.p.	60
Australia	5,392	1,618	19,006	96,533

Variation in New South Wales

In New South Wales, the lowest rate of people who had at least one medication management review was in **Snowy Mountains** (1,636 people per 100,000 people aged 75 years and over) and the highest rate was in **Blacktown - North** (8,614 people per 100,000 people aged 75 years and over).

Lowest rate areas. Of the 10 lowest SA3 rates nationally, **two** areas were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	People
Snowy Mountains	1,636	28
Tumut - Tumbarumba	2,843	41

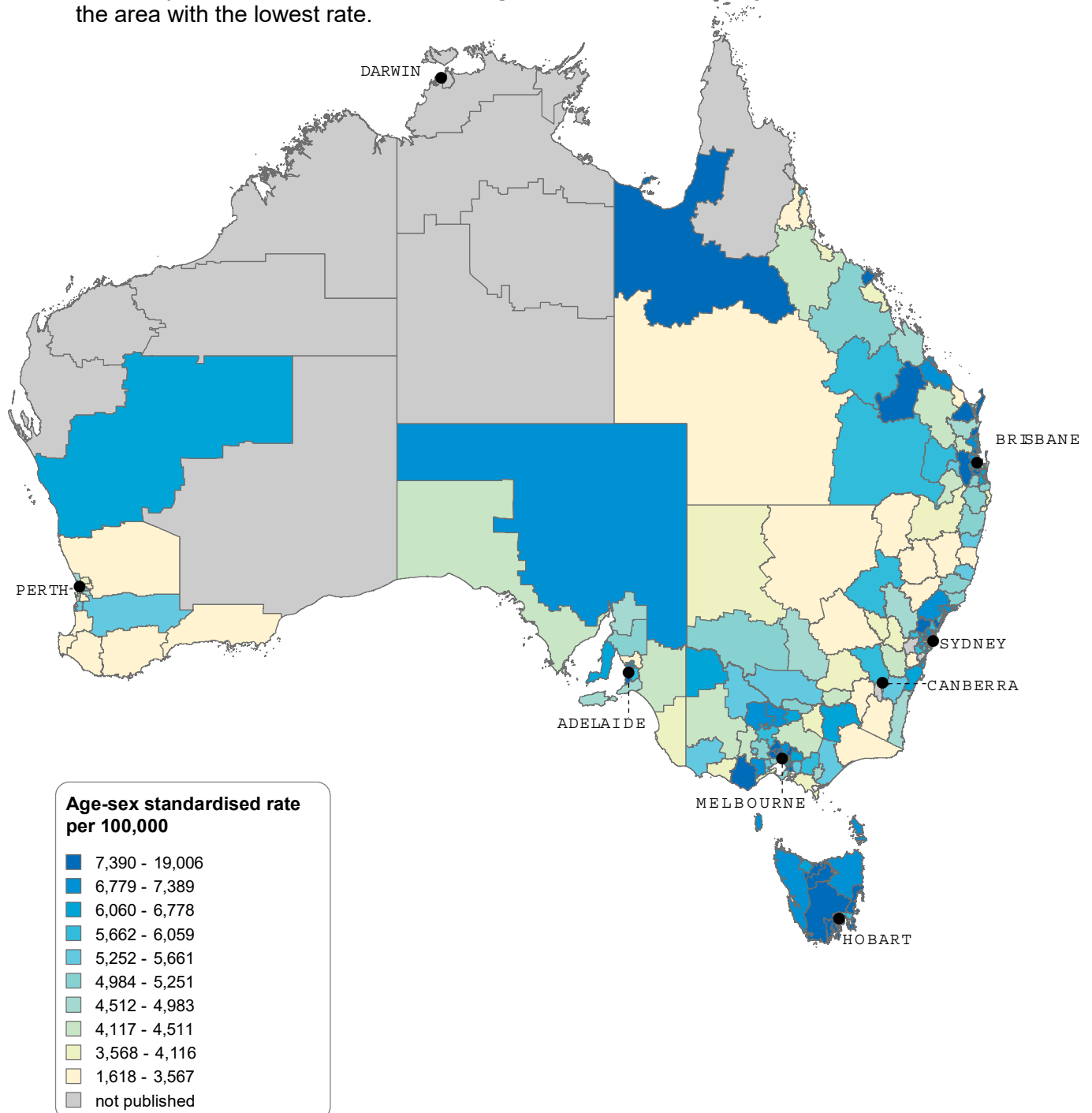
Highest rate areas. Of the 10 highest SA3 rates nationally, **none** were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	People

Medication management reviews

Number of people who had at least one medication management review per 100,000 people aged 75 years and over, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2018–19

Nationally, the rate was **11.7 times as high** in the area with the highest rate compared to the area with the lowest rate.

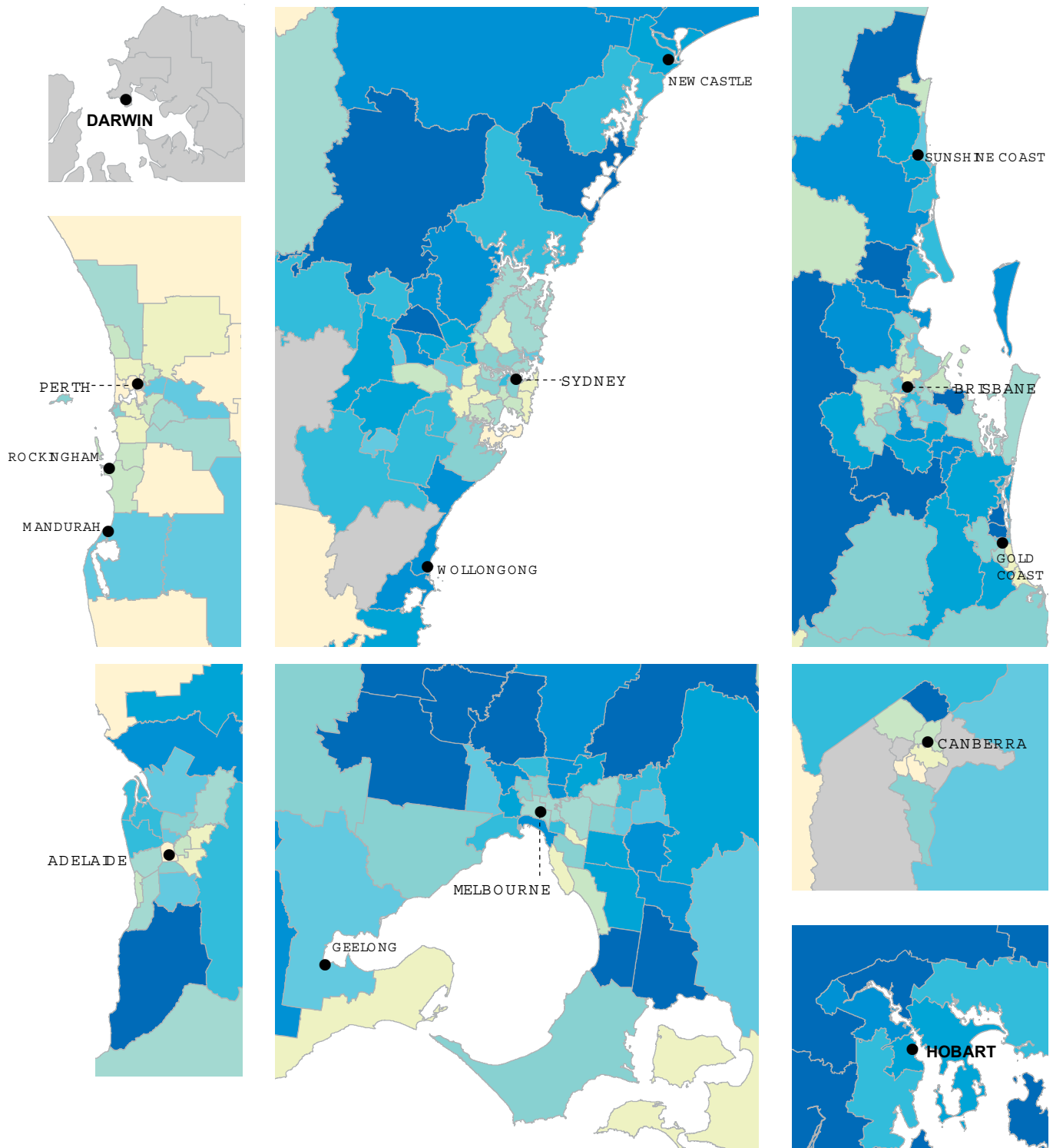


Notes: For further detail about the methods used, please refer to the Technical Supplement.

Sources: AIHW analysis of Medicare Benefits Schedule data and ABS Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2018.

Medication management reviews

Number of people who had at least one medication management review per 100,000 people aged 75 years and over, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2018–19



Notes: For further detail about the methods used, please refer to the Technical Supplement.

Sources: AIHW analysis of Medicare Benefits Schedule data and ABS Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2018.

Proton pump inhibitor medicines dispensing

Number of PBS prescriptions dispensed for proton pump inhibitor medicines per 100,000 people aged 75 years and over, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2018–19

State/Territory	Rate	Lowest SA3 rate	Highest SA3 rate	Prescriptions
New South Wales	424,793	321,014	559,602	2,417,560
Victoria	420,340	284,627	519,105	1,856,172
Queensland	415,710	289,469	777,098	1,321,085
Western Australia	394,763	131,393	464,260	622,289
South Australia	415,103	338,869	475,170	596,202
Tasmania	462,138	365,462	726,246	199,766
Australian Capital Territory	394,152	314,176	465,765	86,503
Northern Territory	257,216	106,100*	348,205	13,875
Australia	418,360	106,100*	777,098	7,114,281

Variation in New South Wales

In New South Wales, the lowest dispensing rate for proton pump inhibitor medicines was in **Manly** (321,014 prescriptions per 100,000 people aged 75 years and over) and the highest rate was in **Maitland** (559,602 prescriptions per 100,000 people aged 75 years and over).

Lowest rate areas. Of the 10 lowest SA3 rates nationally, **none** were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Prescriptions

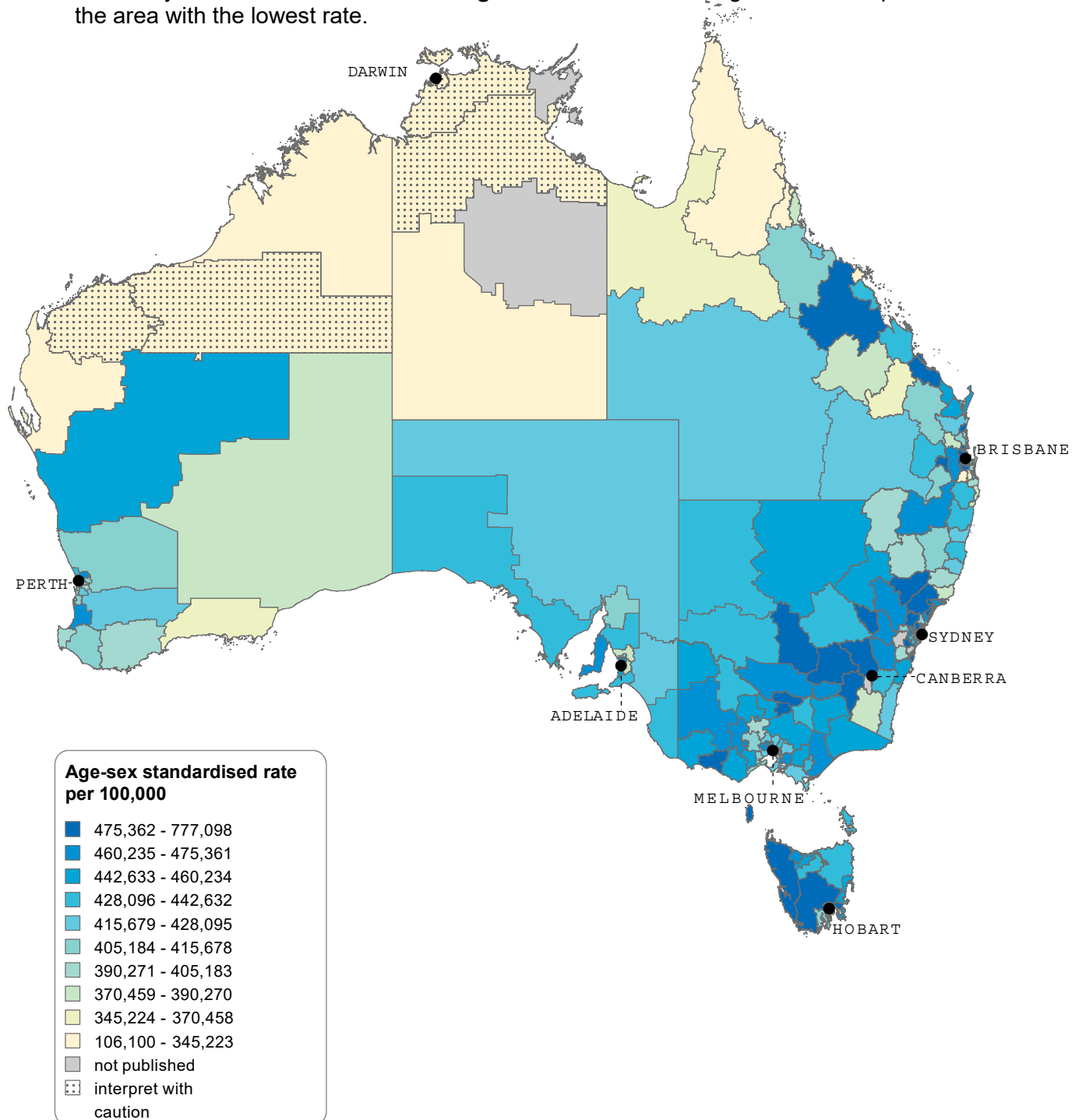
Highest rate areas. Of the 10 highest SA3 rates nationally, **three** areas were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Prescriptions
Maitland	559,602	25,965
Wagga Wagga	526,558	40,659
Griffith - Murrumbidgee (West)	523,781	21,194

Proton pump inhibitor medicines dispensing

Number of PBS prescriptions dispensed for proton pump inhibitor medicines per 100,000 people aged 75 years and over, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2018–19

Nationally, the rate was **5.9 times as high** in the area with the highest rate compared to the area with the lowest rate.

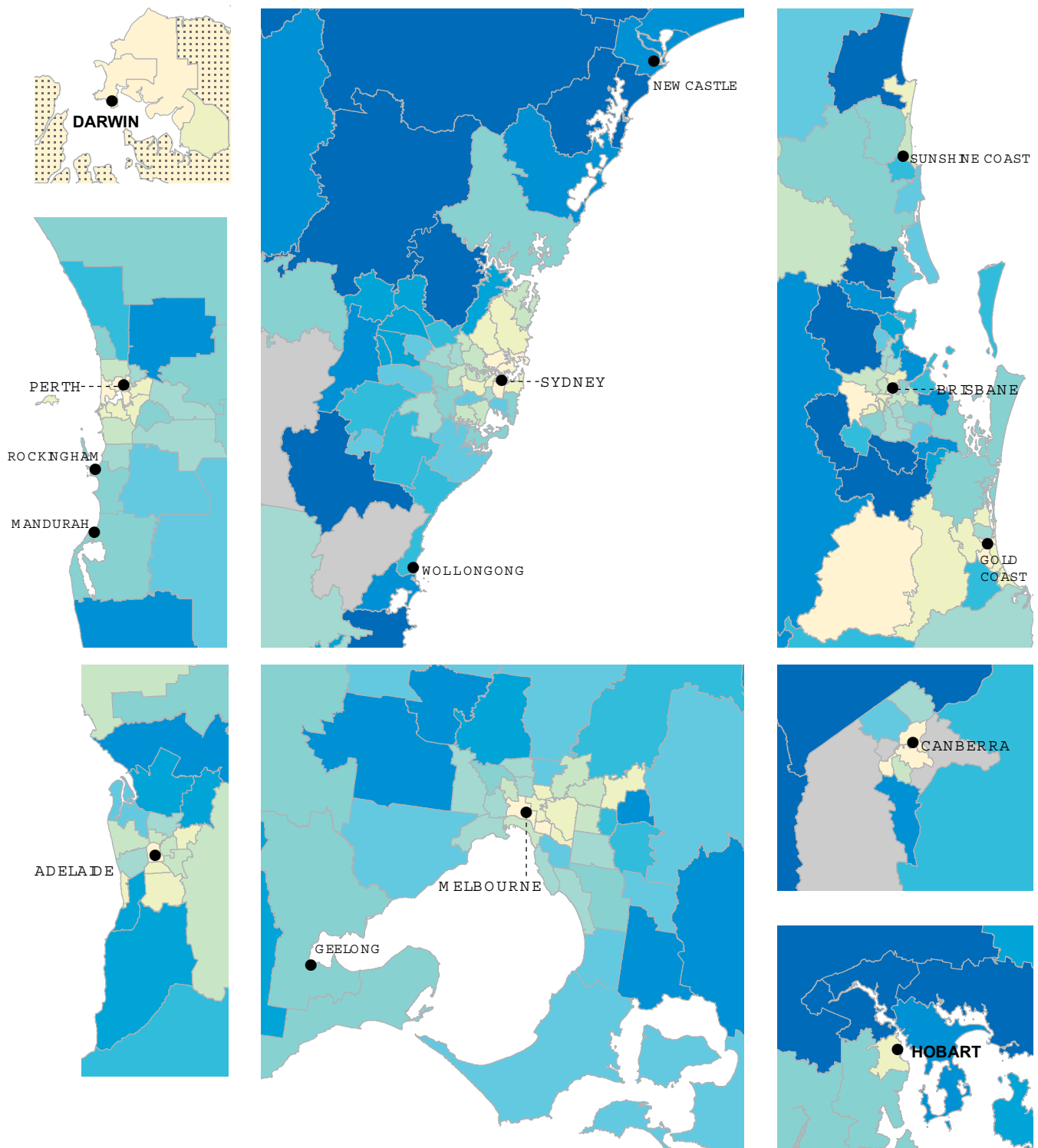


Notes: Dotted areas indicate rates that are considered more volatile than other published rates and should be interpreted with caution. These rates are excluded from the calculation of the difference between the highest and lowest SA3 rates in Australia. For further detail about the methods used, please refer to the Technical Supplement.

Sources: AIHW analysis of Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme data and ABS Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2018.

Proton pump inhibitor medicines dispensing

Number of PBS prescriptions dispensed for proton pump inhibitor medicines per 100,000 people aged 75 years and over, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2018–19



Notes: Dotted areas indicate rates that are considered more volatile than other published rates and should be interpreted with caution.

For further detail about the methods used, please refer to the Technical Supplement.

Sources: AIHW analysis of Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme data and ABS Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2018.

Gastroscopy MBS services

Number of MBS-subsidised services for gastroscopy per 100,000 people aged 18–54 years, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2018–19

State/Territory	Rate	Lowest SA3 rate	Highest SA3 rate	Services
New South Wales	1,287	448	2,348	50,349
Victoria	1,312	240	1,950	42,576
Queensland	1,282	434	1,967	31,703
Western Australia	1,078	268	1,781	14,143
South Australia	1,270	649	1,605	10,549
Tasmania	902	393	1,423	2,198
Australian Capital Territory	987	794	1,297	2,167
Northern Territory	481	218	779	641
Australia	1,247	218	2,348	154,338

Variation in New South Wales

In New South Wales, the lowest service rate for gastroscopy was in **Clarence Valley** (448 services per 100,000 people aged 18–54 years) and the highest rate was in **Eastern Suburbs - North** (2,348 services per 100,000 people aged 18–54 years).

Lowest rate areas. Of the 10 lowest SA3 rates nationally, **none** were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Services

Highest rate areas. Of the 10 highest SA3 rates nationally, **five** areas were in New South Wales.

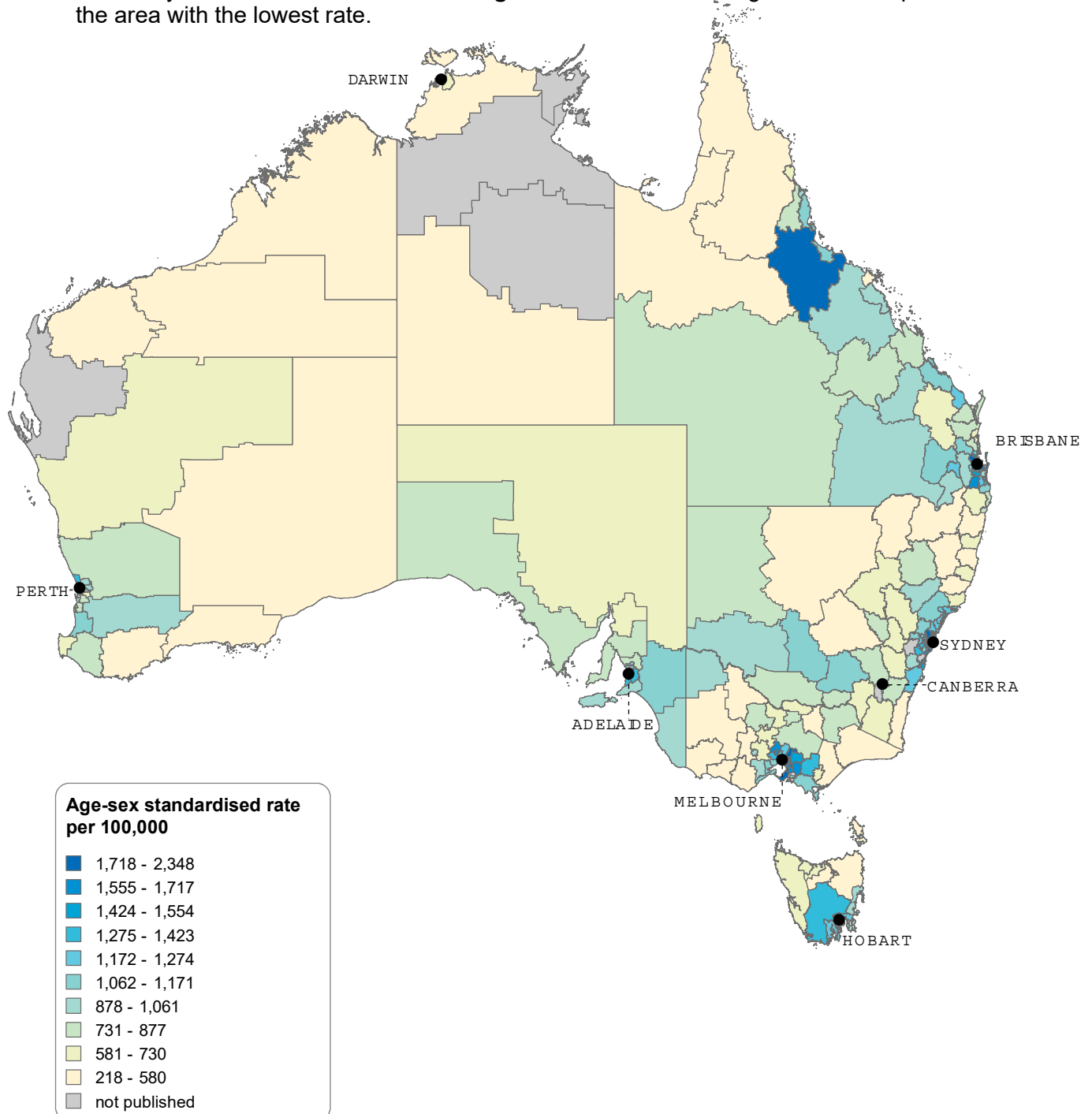
SA3 area	Rate	Services
Eastern Suburbs - North	2,348	1,722
Baulkham Hills	1,973	1,503
Dural - Wisemans Ferry	1,962	255

Pennant Hills - Epping	1,905	501
Sutherland - Menai - Heathcote	1,904	1,046

Gastroscopy MBS services

Number of MBS-subsidised services for gastroscopy per 100,000 people aged 18–54 years, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2018–19

Nationally, the rate was **10.8 times as high** in the area with the highest rate compared to the area with the lowest rate.

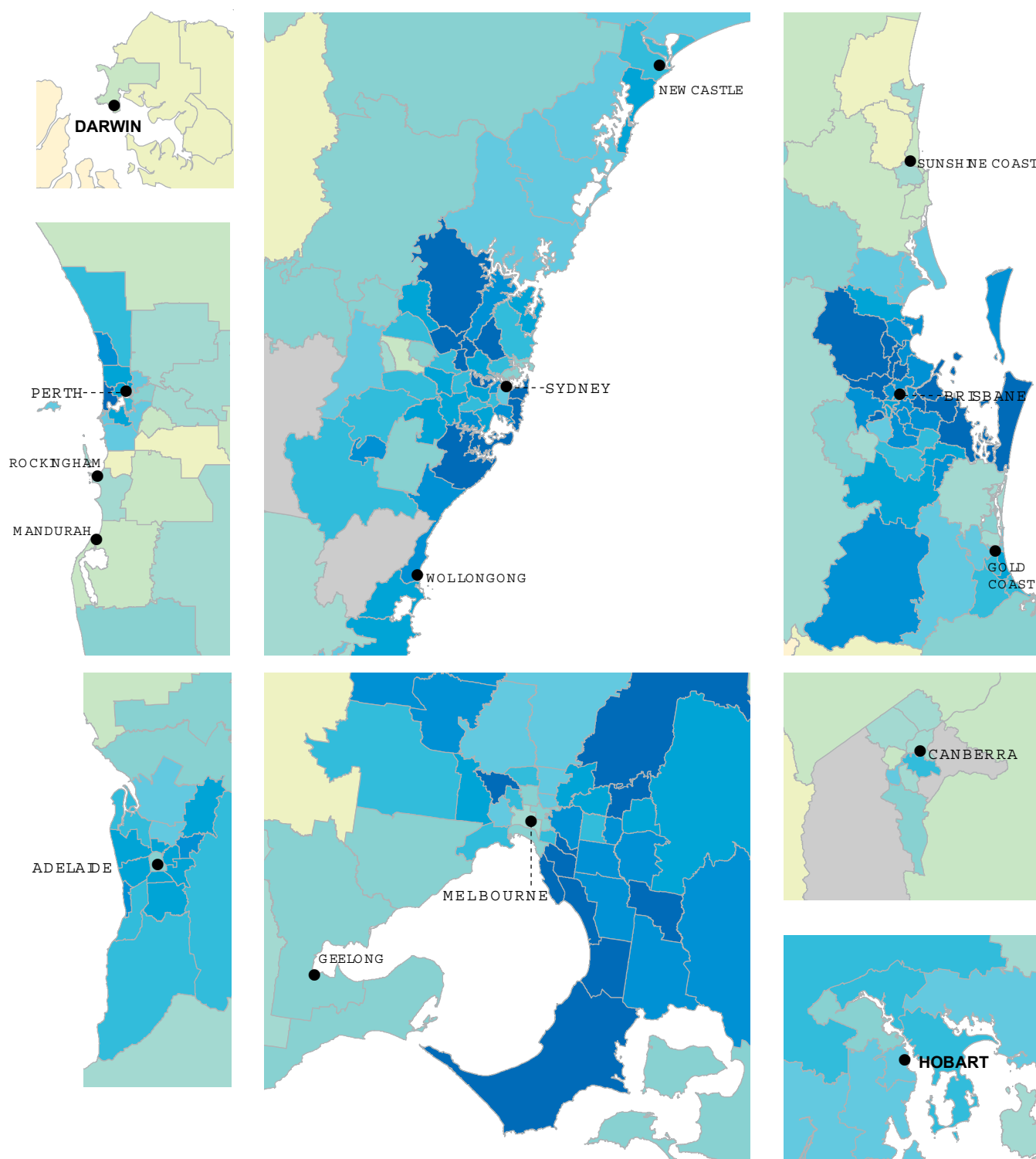


Notes: For further detail about the methods used, please refer to the Technical Supplement.

Sources: AIHW analysis of Medicare Benefits Schedule data and ABS Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2018.

Gastroscopy MBS services

Number of MBS-subsidised services for gastroscopy per 100,000 people aged 18–54 years, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2018–19



Notes: For further detail about the methods used, please refer to the Technical Supplement.

Sources: AIHW analysis of Medicare Benefits Schedule data and ABS Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2018.

Repeat colonoscopy MBS services

Number of MBS-subsidised services for repeat colonoscopy per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2018–19

State/Territory	Rate	Lowest SA3 rate	Highest SA3 rate	Services
New South Wales	517	182	1,174	47,257
Victoria	562	176	892	40,377
Queensland	596	191	1,236	33,629
Western Australia	352	93	575	9,977
South Australia	513	229	647	11,002
Tasmania	472	229	742	3,331
Australian Capital Territory	443	304	1,825*	1,884
Northern Territory	191	62	373	391
Australia	522	62	1,825*	147,875

Variation in New South Wales

In New South Wales, the lowest service rate for repeat colonoscopy was in **Bourke - Cobar - Coonamble** (182 services per 100,000 people of all ages) and the highest rate was in **Eastern Suburbs - North** (1,174 services per 100,000 people of all ages).

Lowest rate areas. Of the 10 lowest SA3 rates nationally, **one** area was in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Services
Bourke - Cobar - Coonamble	182	56

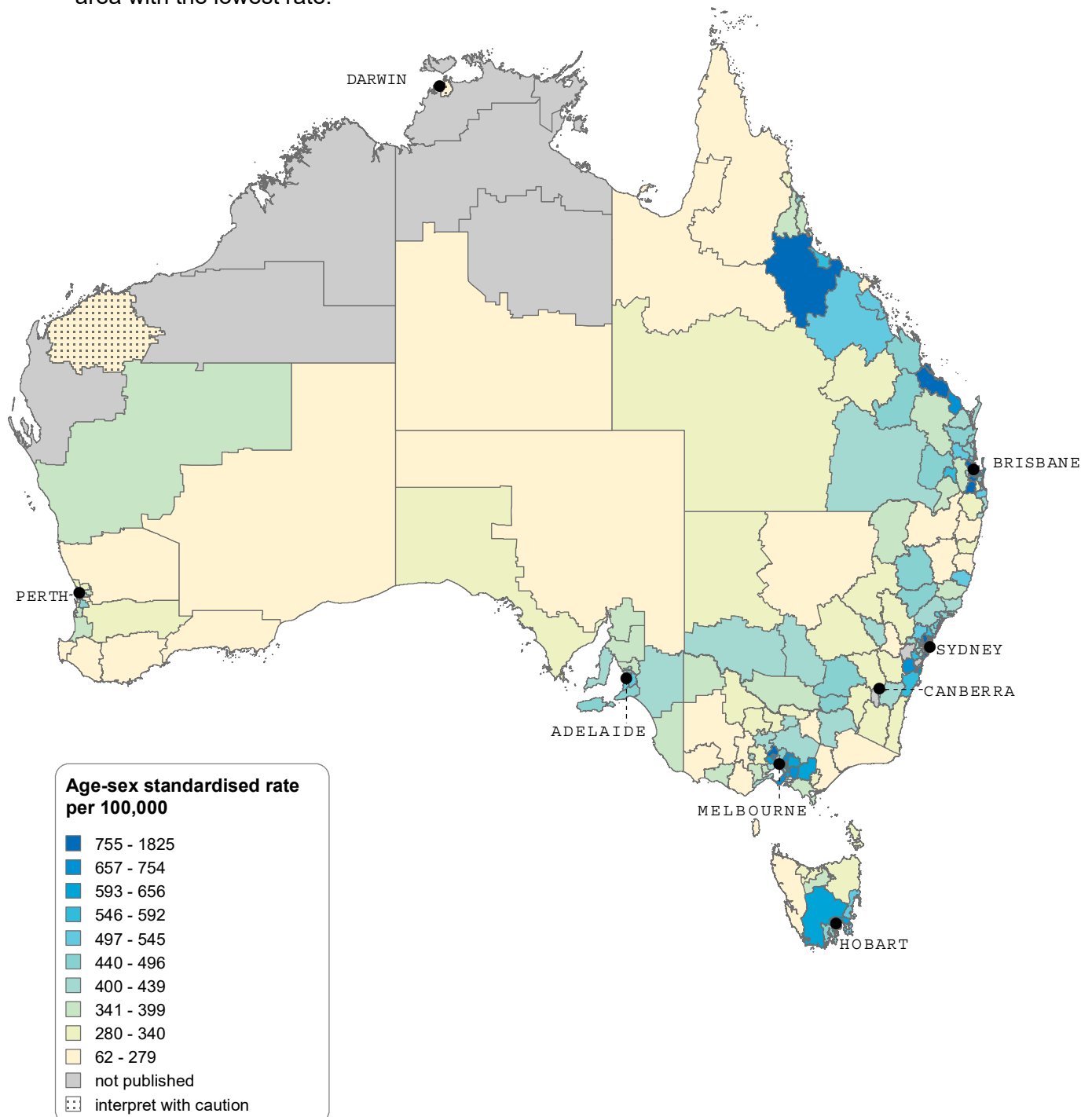
Highest rate areas. Of the 10 highest SA3 rates nationally, **one** area was in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Services
Eastern Suburbs - North	1,174	1,756

Repeat colonoscopy MBS services

Number of MBS-subsidised services for repeat colonoscopy per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2018–19

Nationally, the rate was **19.9 times as high** in the area with the highest rate compared to the area with the lowest rate.



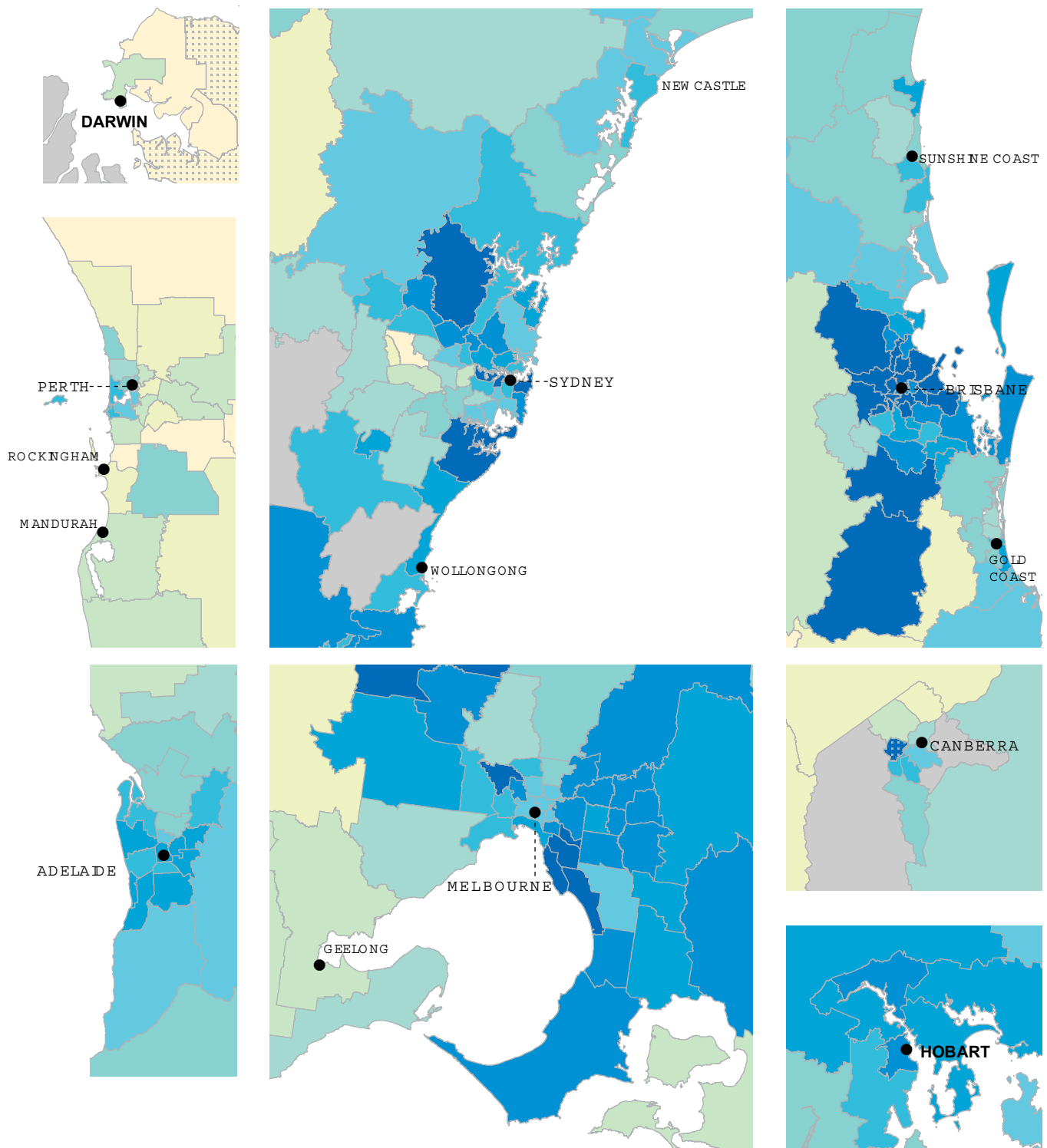
Notes: Dotted areas indicate rates that are considered more volatile than other published rates and should be interpreted with caution. These rates are excluded from the calculation of the difference between the highest and lowest SA3 rates in Australia.

For further detail about the methods used, please refer to the Technical Supplement.

Sources: AIHW analysis of Medicare Benefits Schedule data and ABS Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2018.

Repeat colonoscopy MBS services

Number of MBS-subsidised services for repeat colonoscopy per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2018–19



Notes: Dotted areas indicate rates that are considered more volatile than other published rates and should be interpreted with caution.

For further detail about the methods used, please refer to the Technical Supplement.

Sources: AIHW analysis of Medicare Benefits Schedule data and ABS Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2018.

Repeat gastroscopy MBS services

Number of MBS-subsidised services for repeat gastroscopy per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2018–19

State/Territory	Rate	Lowest SA3 rate	Highest SA3 rate	Services
New South Wales	321	127	908	29,036
Victoria	340	61	545	24,096
Queensland	353	124	650	19,829
Western Australia	241	70	367	6,778
South Australia	264	109	345	5,554
Tasmania	221	97	356	1,497
Australian Capital Territory	216	163	298	901
Northern Territory	114	121*	209	231
Australia	314	61	908	87,933

Variation in New South Wales

In New South Wales, the lowest service rate for repeat gastroscopy was in **Kempsey - Nambucca** (127 services per 100,000 people of all ages) and the highest rate was in **Eastern Suburbs - North** (908 services per 100,000 people of all ages).

Lowest rate areas. Of the 10 lowest SA3 rates nationally, **none** were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Services

Highest rate areas. Of the 10 highest SA3 rates nationally, **seven** areas were in New South Wales.

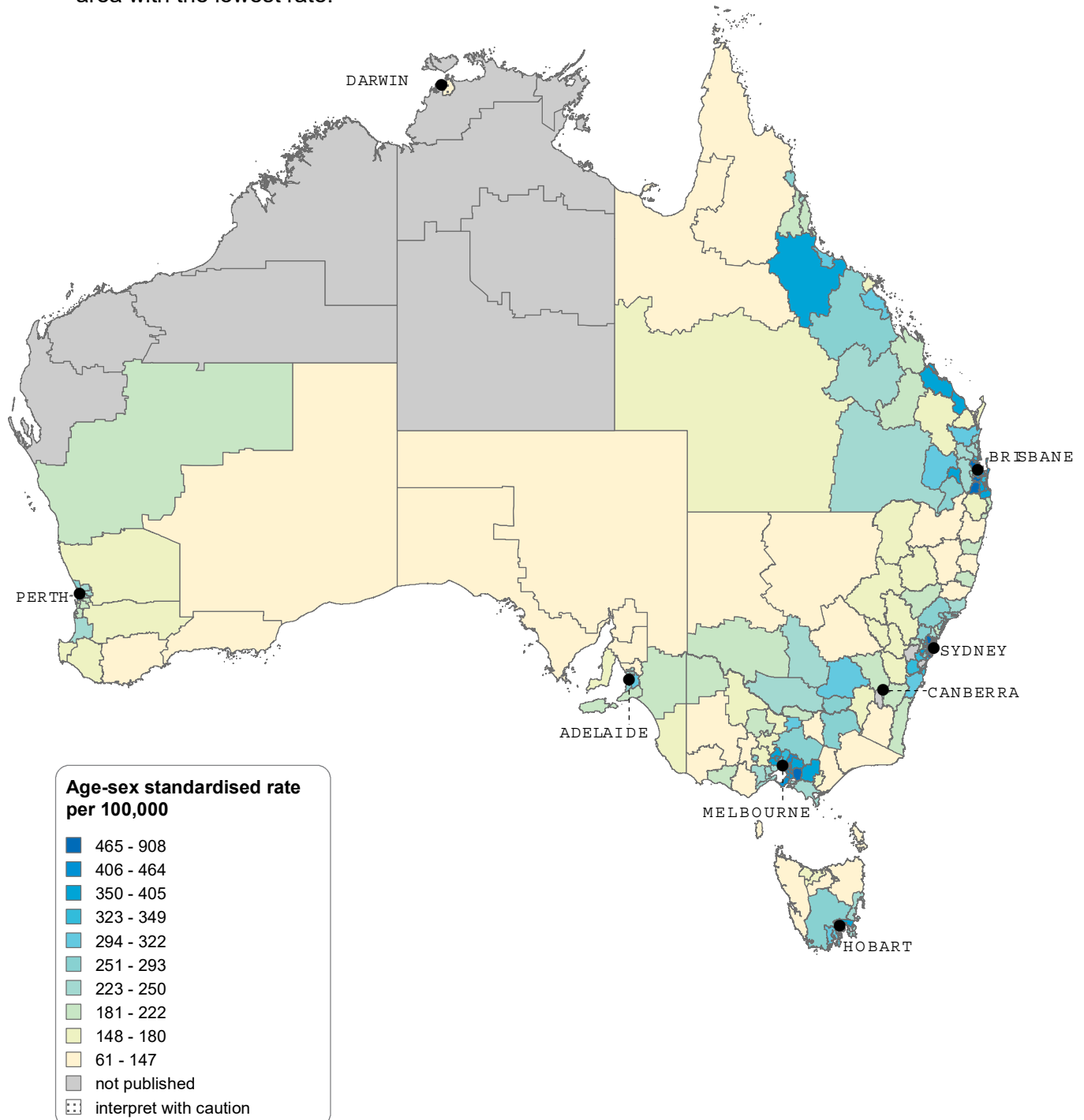
SA3 area	Rate	Services
Eastern Suburbs - North	908	1,349
Dural - Wisemans Ferry	641	219
Pennant Hills - Epping	640	367

Eastern Suburbs - South	593	883
Canada Bay	580	582
Hornsby	563	520
Baulkham Hills	545	934

Repeat gastroscopy MBS services

Number of MBS-subsidised services for repeat gastroscopy per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2018–19

Nationally, the rate was **14.9 times as high** in the area with the highest rate compared to the area with the lowest rate.



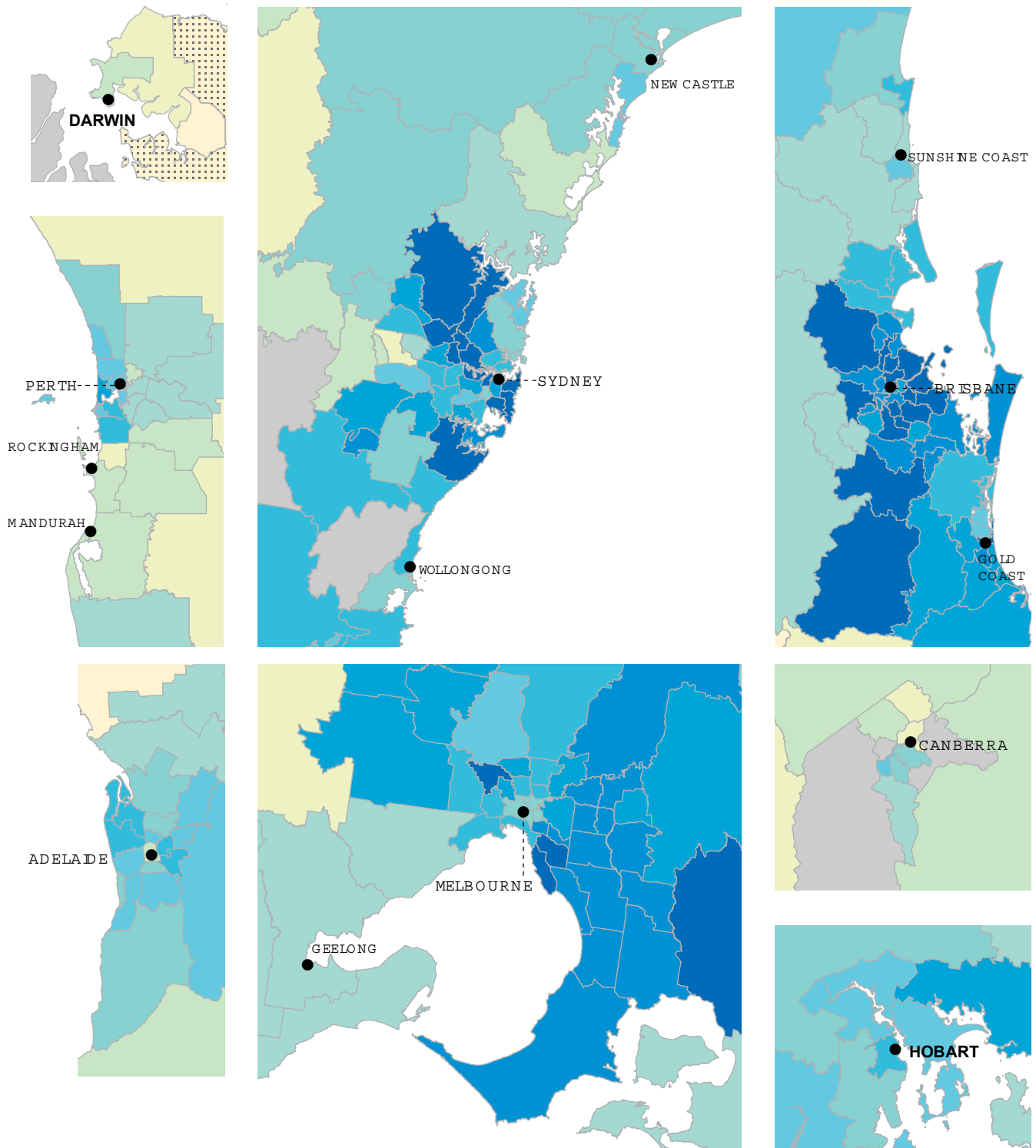
Notes: Dotted areas indicate rates that are considered more volatile than other published rates and should be interpreted with caution. These rates are excluded from the calculation of the difference between the highest and lowest SA3 rates in Australia.

For further detail about the methods used, please refer to the Technical Supplement.

Sources: AIHW analysis of Medicare Benefits Schedule data and ABS Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2018.

Repeat gastroscopy MBS services

Number of MBS-subsidised services for repeat gastroscopy per 100,000 people of all ages, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2018–19



Notes: Dotted areas indicate rates that are considered more volatile than other published rates and should be interpreted with caution.

For further detail about the methods used, please refer to the Technical Supplement.

Sources: AIHW analysis of Medicare Benefits Schedule data and ABS Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2018.

Lumbar spinal fusion hospitalisations

Number of hospitalisations for lumbar spinal fusion (with or without lumbar spinal decompression) per 100,000 people aged 18 years and over, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2015–16 to 2017–18

State/Territory	Rate	Lowest SA3 rate	Highest SA3 rate	Hospitalisations
New South Wales	26	9	50	5,121
Victoria	22	11	37	3,320
Queensland	25	11	73	3,008
Western Australia	27	12	54	1,662
South Australia	13	7	21	615
Tasmania	50	30	87	699
Australian Capital Territory	14	12	15	123
Northern Territory	11	14	14	50
Australia	24	7	87	14,608

Variation in New South Wales

In New South Wales, the lowest hospitalisation rate for lumbar spinal fusion was in **Marrickville - Sydenham - Petersham** (9 hospitalisations per 100,000 people aged 18 years and over) and the highest rate was in **Taree - Gloucester** (50 hospitalisations per 100,000 people aged 18 years and over).

Lowest rate areas. Of the 10 lowest SA3 rates nationally, **nine** areas were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Hospitalisations
Marrickville - Sydenham - Petersham	9	11
Strathfield - Burwood - Ashfield	10	35
Canterbury	10	33
Leichhardt	10	15
Auburn	11	19
Sydney Inner City	14	57
Fairfield	15	73

Lower Hunter	16	38
South Coast	16	38

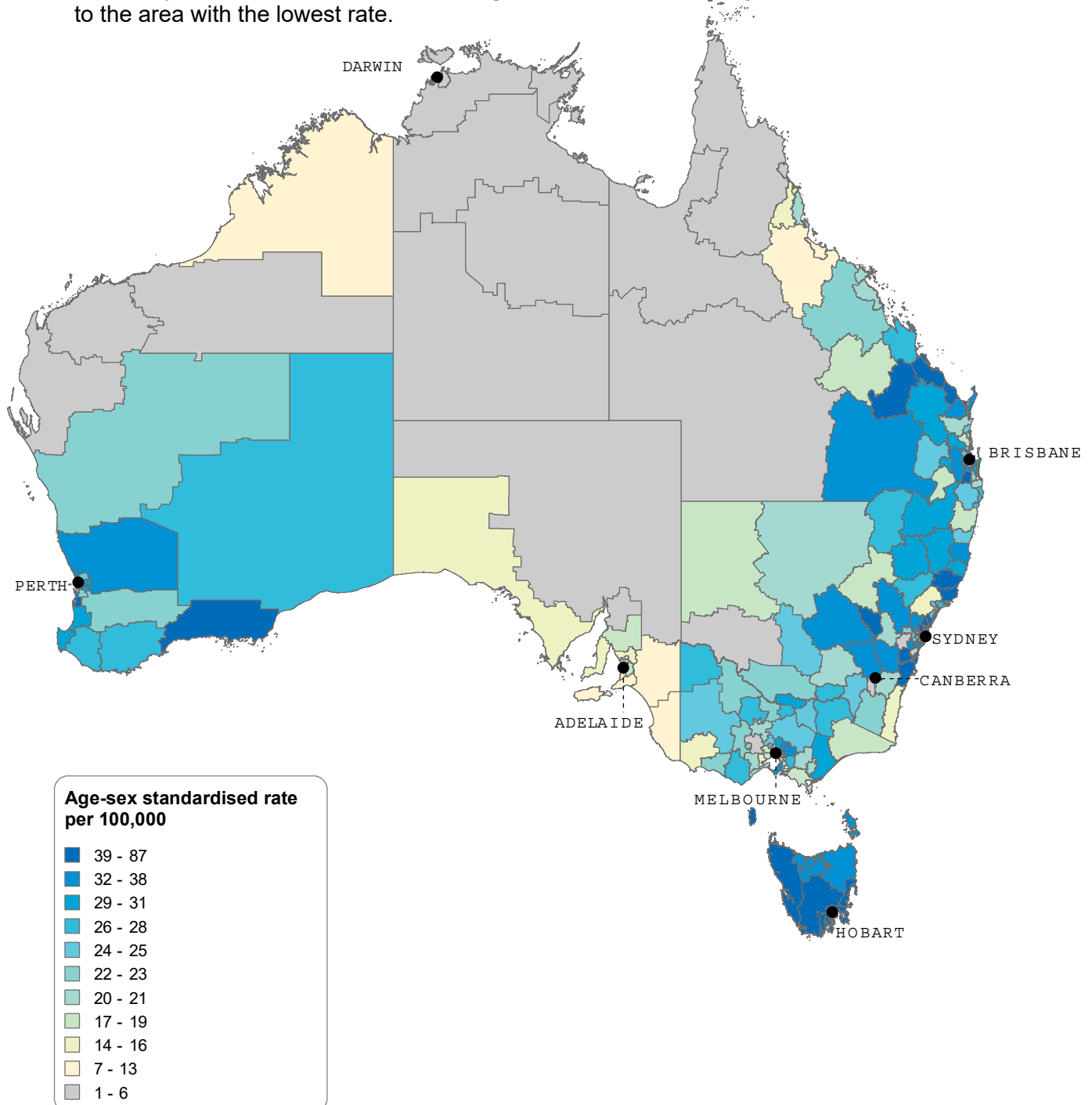
Highest rate areas. Of the 10 highest SA3 rates nationally, **none** were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Hospitalisations

Lumbar spinal fusion hospitalisations

Number of hospitalisations for lumbar spinal fusion (with or without lumbar spinal decompression) per 100,000 people aged 18 years and over, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2015–16 to 2017–18

Nationally, the rate was **12.4 times as high** in the area with the highest rate compared to the area with the lowest rate.



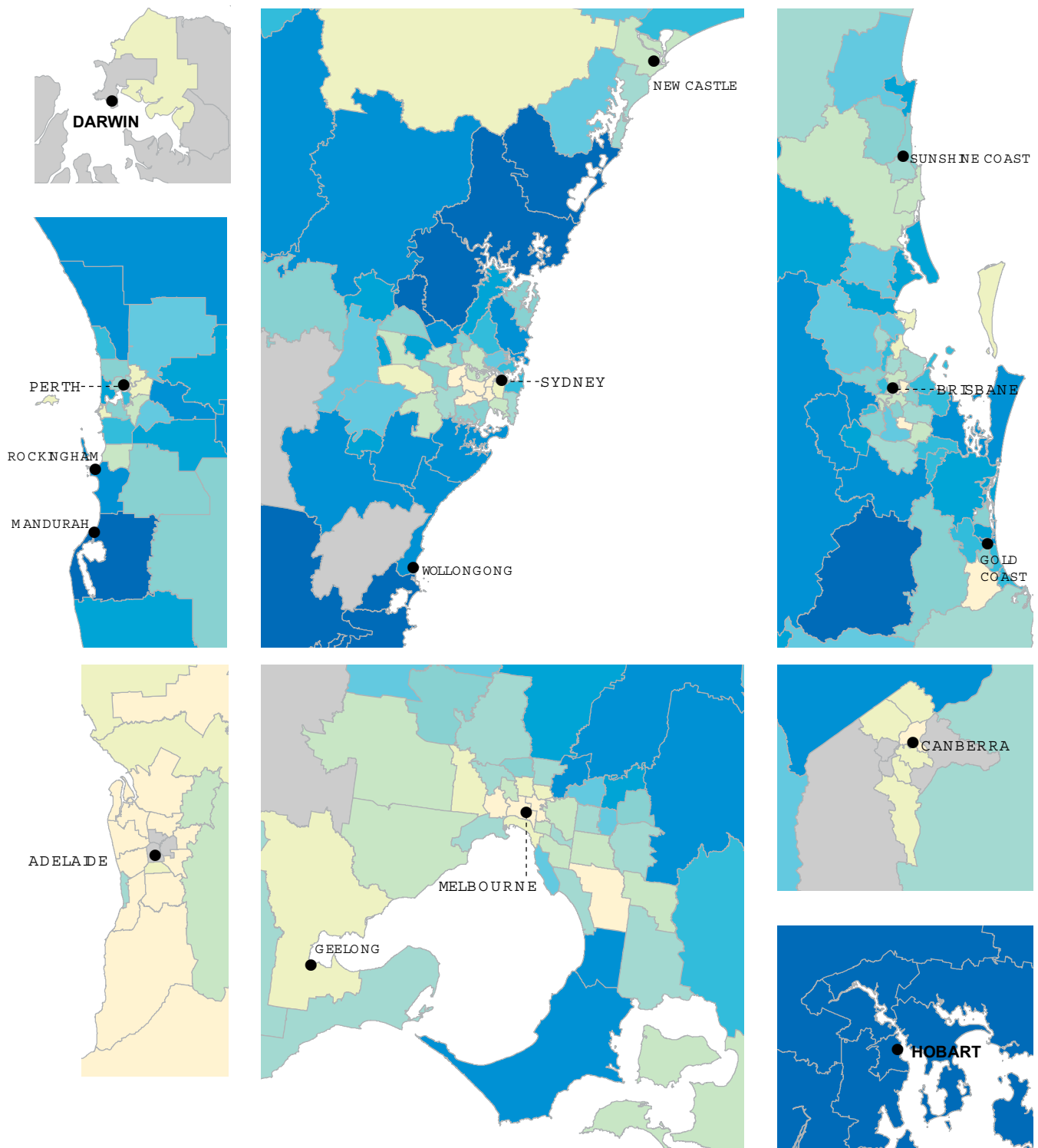
Notes: Denominator populations are the sum of the population estimates as at 31 December of 2015 to 2017. Population estimates as at 31 December are calculated as the average of the 30 June populations before and after the relevant December.

For further detail about the methods used, please refer to the Technical Supplement.

Sources: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database and ABS Estimated Resident Populations 30 June of 2015 to 2018.

Lumbar spinal fusion hospitalisations

Number of hospitalisations for lumbar spinal fusion (with or without lumbar spinal decompression) per 100,000 people aged 18 years and over, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2015–16 to 2017–18



Notes: Denominator populations are the sum of the population estimates as at 31 December of 2015 to 2017. Population estimates as at 31 December are calculated as the average of the 30 June populations before and after the relevant December. For further detail about the methods used, please refer to the Technical Supplement. Sources: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database and ABS Estimated Resident Populations 30 June of 2015 to 2018.

Lumbar spinal decompression hospitalisations

Number of hospitalisations for lumbar spinal decompression (excluding lumbar spinal fusion) per 100,000 people aged 18 years and over, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2015–16 to 2017–18

State/Territory	Rate	Lowest SA3 rate	Highest SA3 rate	Hospitalisations
New South Wales	78	41	163	14,783
Victoria	63	37	98	9,490
Queensland	71	28	118	8,144
Western Australia	91	42	117	5,462
South Australia	69	45	92	3,059
Tasmania	126	70	209	1,657
Australian Capital Territory	34	27	54	307
Northern Territory	44	29	60	229
Australia	74	27	209	43,185

Variation in New South Wales

In New South Wales, the lowest hospitalisation rate for lumbar spinal decompression was in **Auburn** (41 hospitalisations per 100,000 people aged 18 years and over) and the highest rate was in **Camden** (163 hospitalisations per 100,000 people aged 18 years and over).

Lowest rate areas. Of the 10 lowest SA3 rates nationally, **one** area was in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Hospitalisations
Auburn	41	72

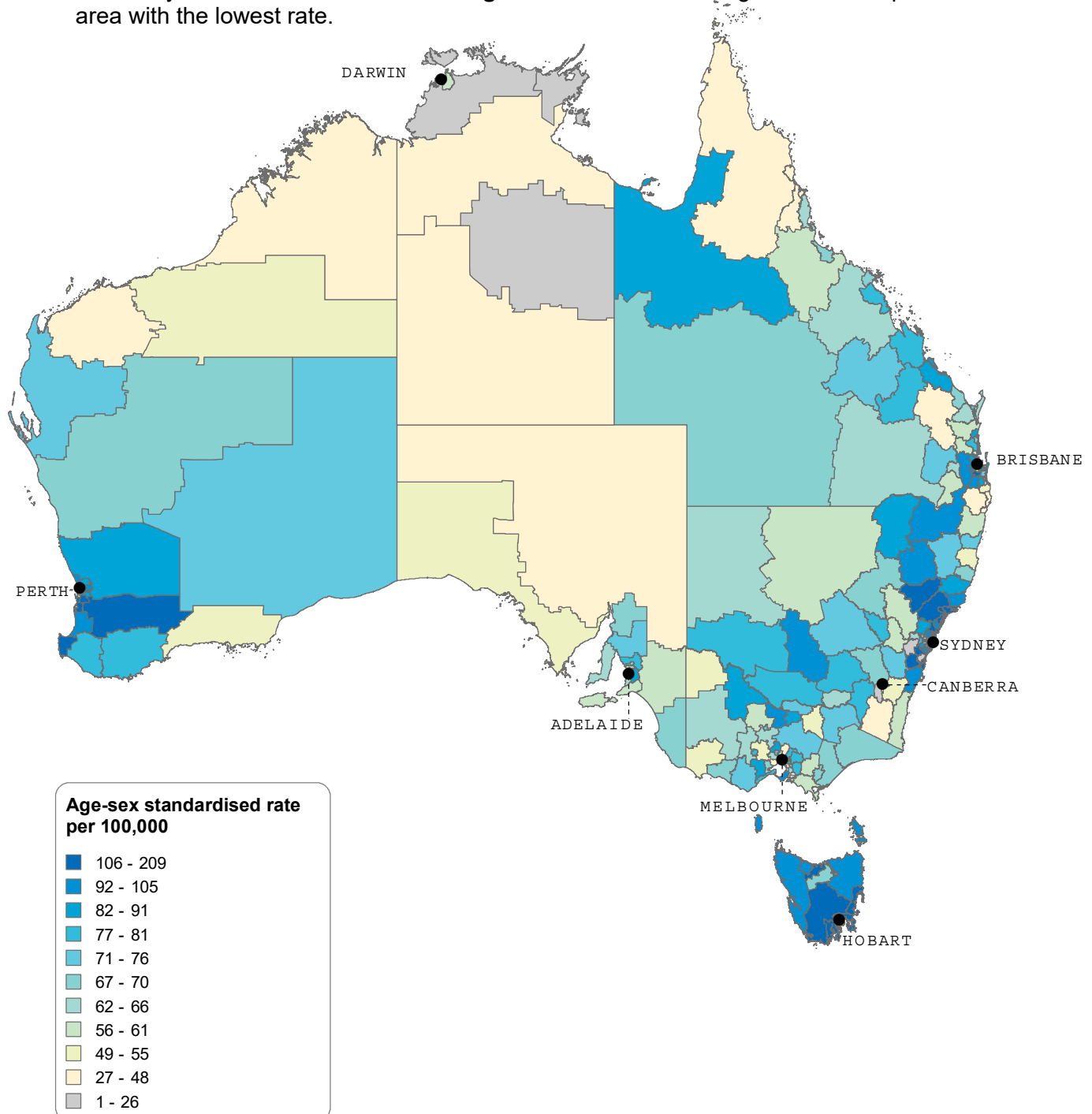
Highest rate areas. Of the 10 highest SA3 rates nationally, **three** areas were in New South Wales.

SA3 area	Rate	Hospitalisations
Camden	163	220
Upper Hunter	140	102
Wollondilly	139	136

Lumbar spinal decompression hospitalisations

Number of hospitalisations for lumbar spinal decompression (excluding lumbar spinal fusion) per 100,000 people aged 18 years and over, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2015–16 to 2017–18

Nationally, the rate was **7.7 times as high** in the area with the highest rate compared to the area with the lowest rate.



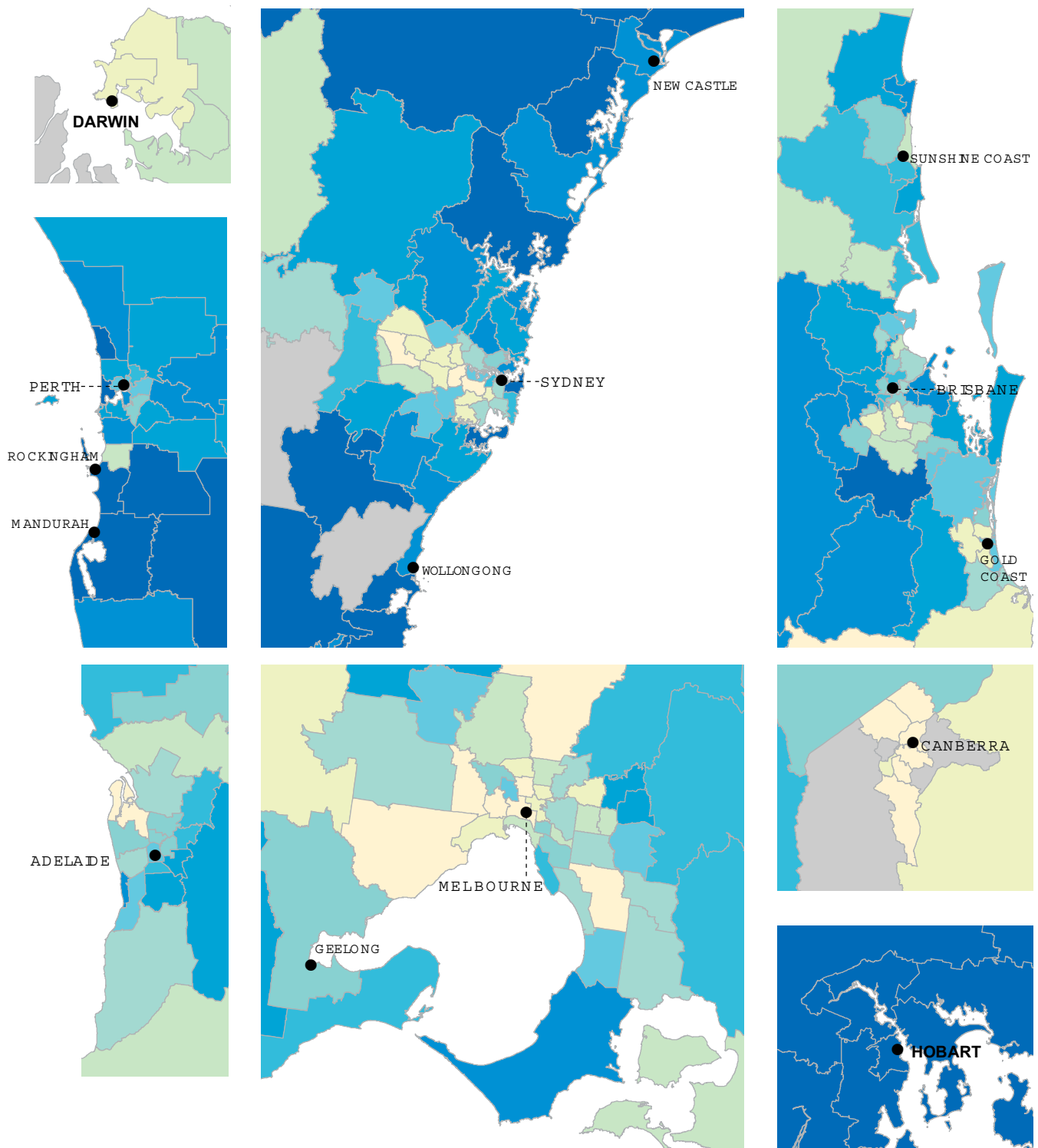
Notes: Denominator populations are the sum of the population estimates as at 31 December of 2015 to 2017. Population estimates as at 31 December are calculated as the average of the 30 June populations before and after the relevant December.

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Sources: AIHW analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database and ABS Estimated Resident Populations 30 June of 2015 to 2018.

Lumbar spinal decompression hospitalisations

Number of hospitalisations for lumbar spinal decompression (excluding lumbar spinal fusion) per 100,000 people aged 18 years and over, age and sex standardised, by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) of patient residence, 2015–16 to 2017–18



Notes: Denominator populations are the sum of the population estimates as at 31 December of 2015 to 2017. Population estimates as at 31 December are calculated as the average of the 30 June populations before and after the relevant December.

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