

Figure 13 Mean daily transfers between critical care units in England, Wales and Northern Ireland combined, by reason for transfer and month

The average daily number of patients transferred between critical care units in different hospitals in England, Wales and Northern Ireland combined, increased substantially during pandemic waves. This mostly reflected increases in the number of patients being transferred for comparable care (for example, for capacity reasons).

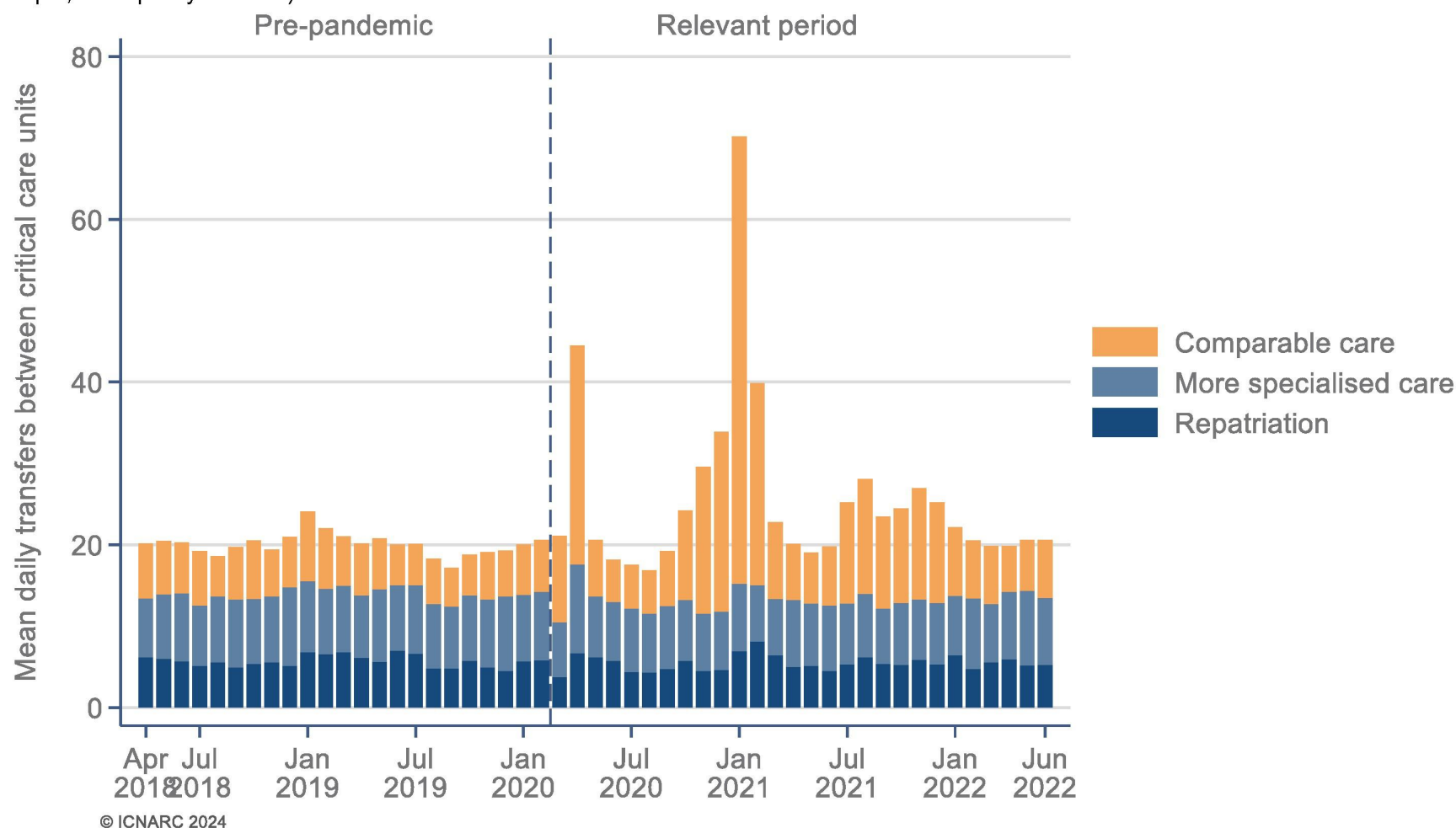
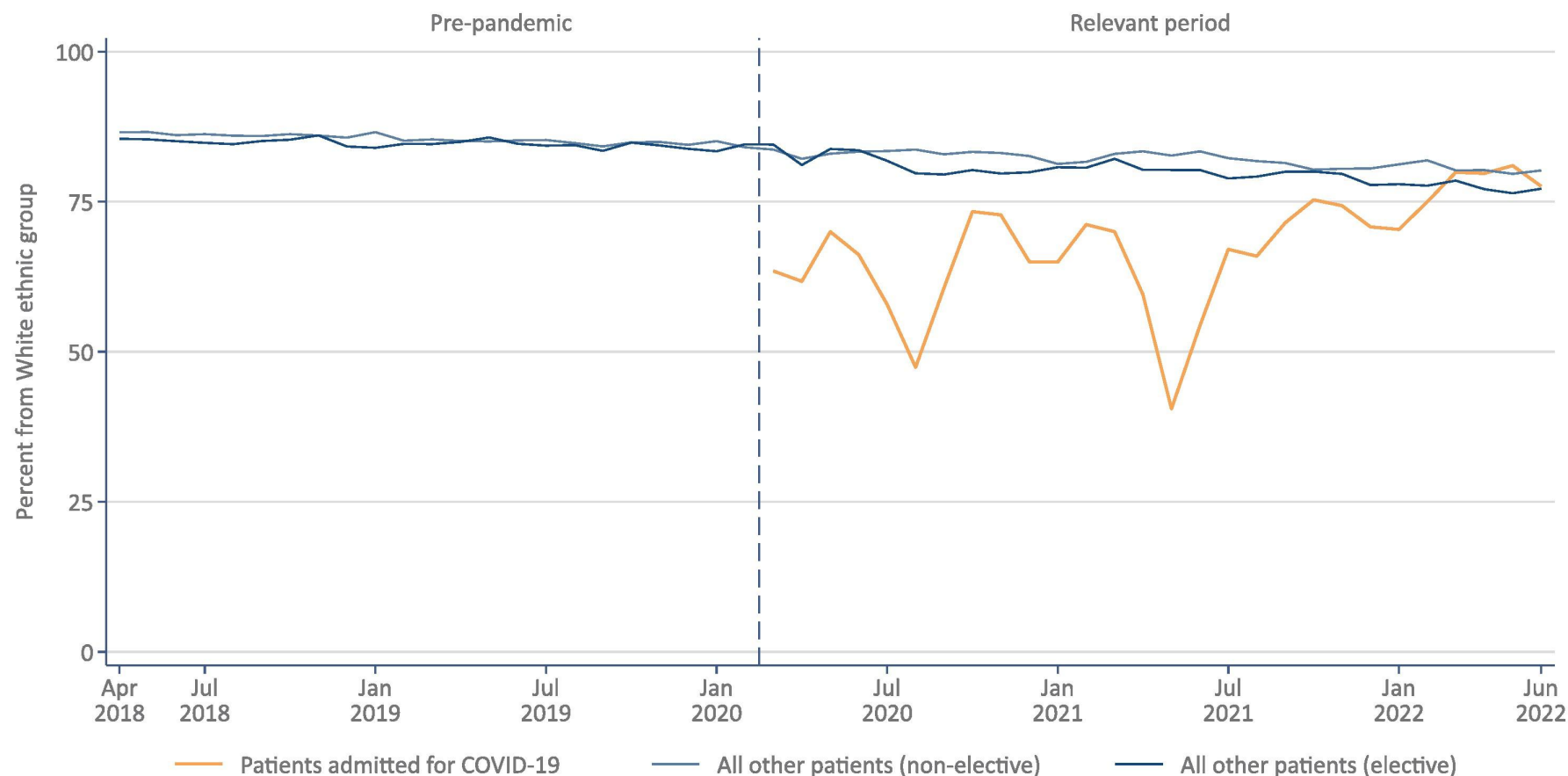


Figure 29 Percentage of patients from White ethnic groups in England, Wales and Northern Ireland combined, by reason for admission and month

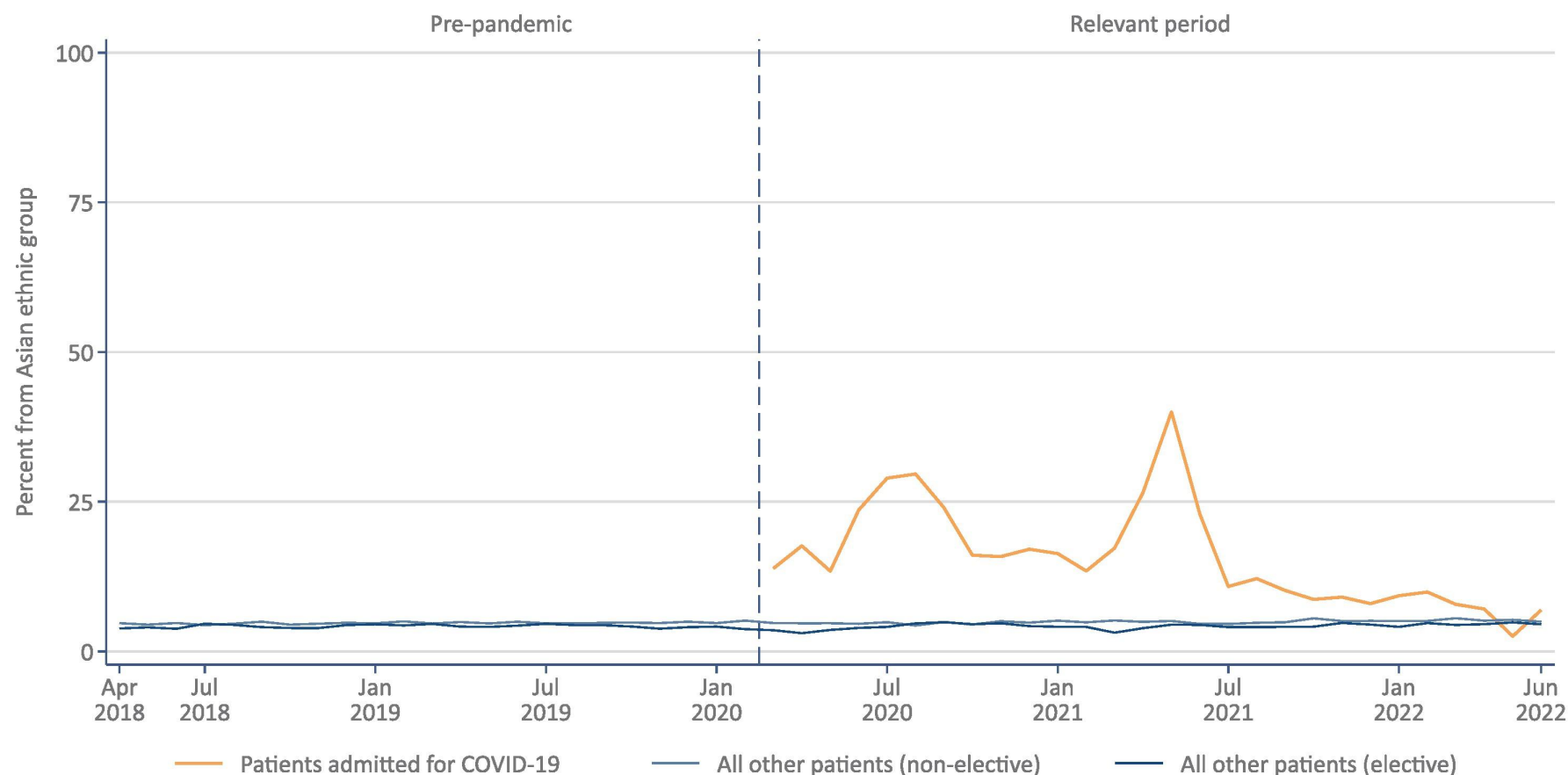
In England, Wales and Northern Ireland combined, the percentage of patients from White ethnic groups was lower for patients admitted for COVID-19 than for patients admitted for other reasons, until the Omicron variant became dominant in December 2021.



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Figure 33 Percentage of patients from Asian ethnic groups in England, Wales and Northern Ireland combined, by reason for admission and month

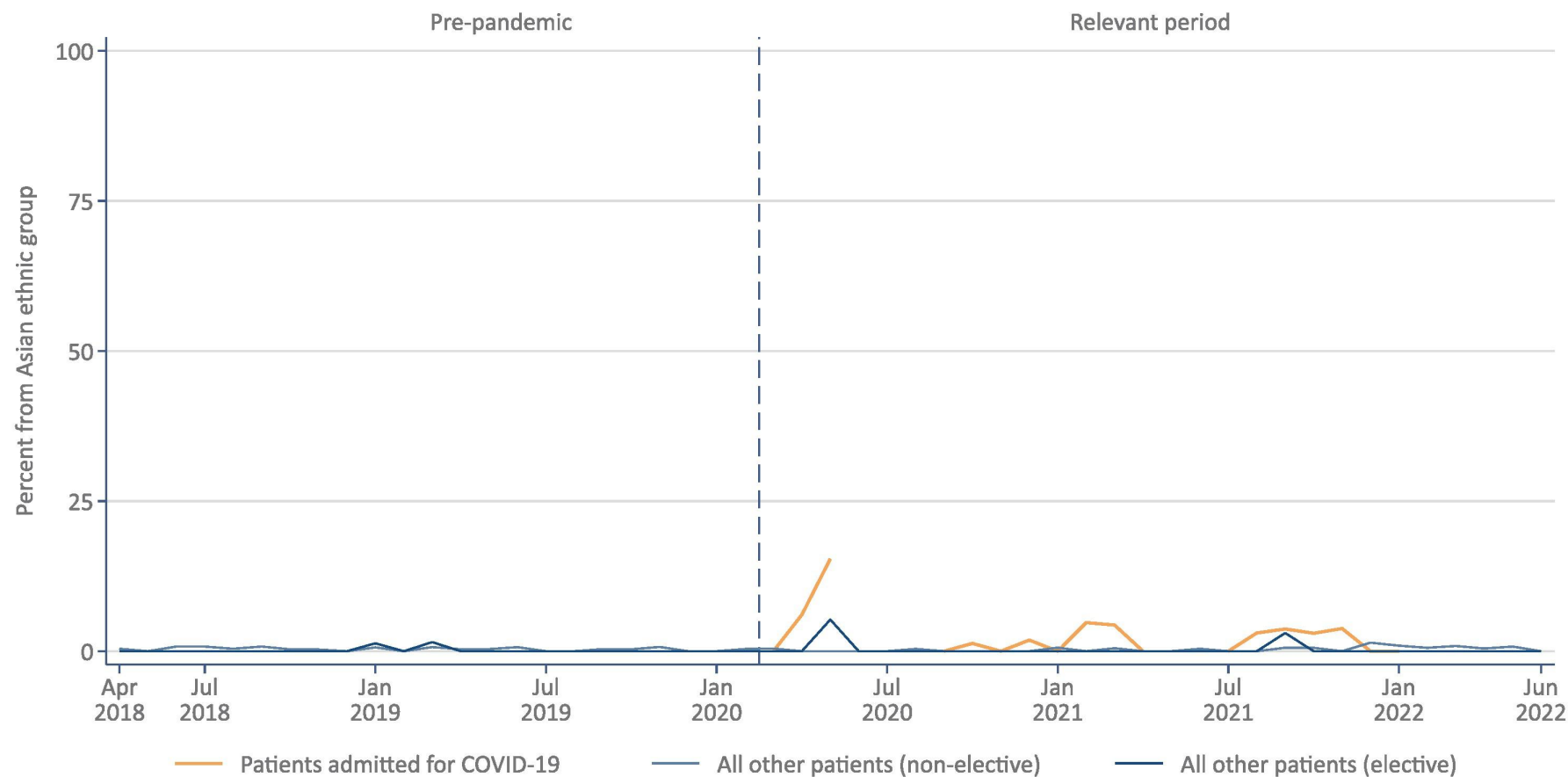
In England, Wales and Northern Ireland combined, the percentage of patients from Asian ethnic groups was higher for patients admitted for COVID-19 than for patients admitted for other reasons but this difference diminished in late 2021 and disappeared altogether as the Omicron variant became dominant in December 2021.



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Figure 36 *Percentage of patients from Asian ethnic groups in Northern Ireland, by reason for admission and month*

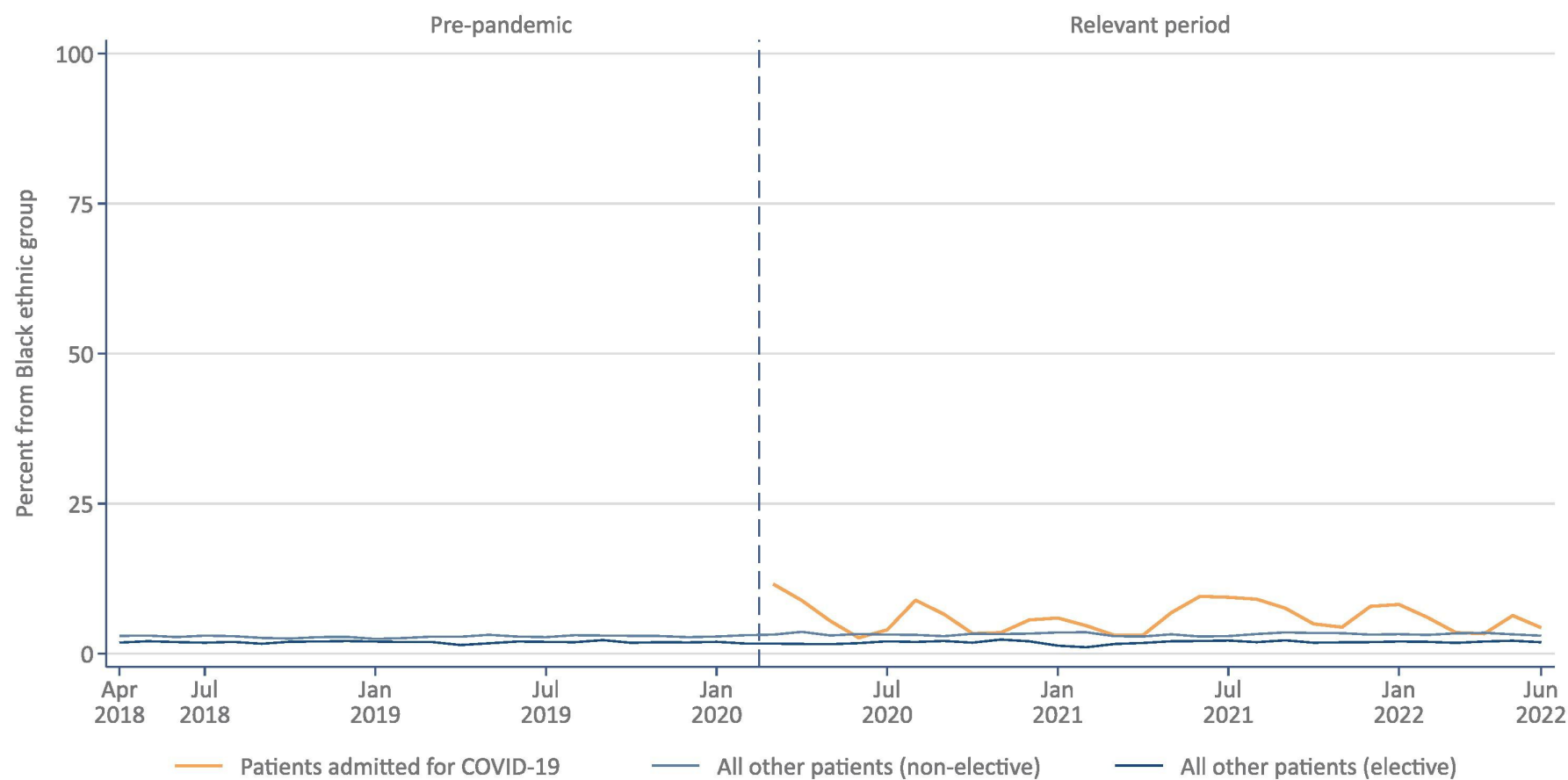
In Northern Ireland, the percentage of patients from Asian ethnic groups was higher for patients admitted for COVID-19 than for patients admitted for other reasons but the size of this demographic is small. Months with fewer than 10 admissions not shown.



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Figure 37 Percentage of patients from Black ethnic groups in England, Wales and Northern Ireland combined, by reason for admission and month

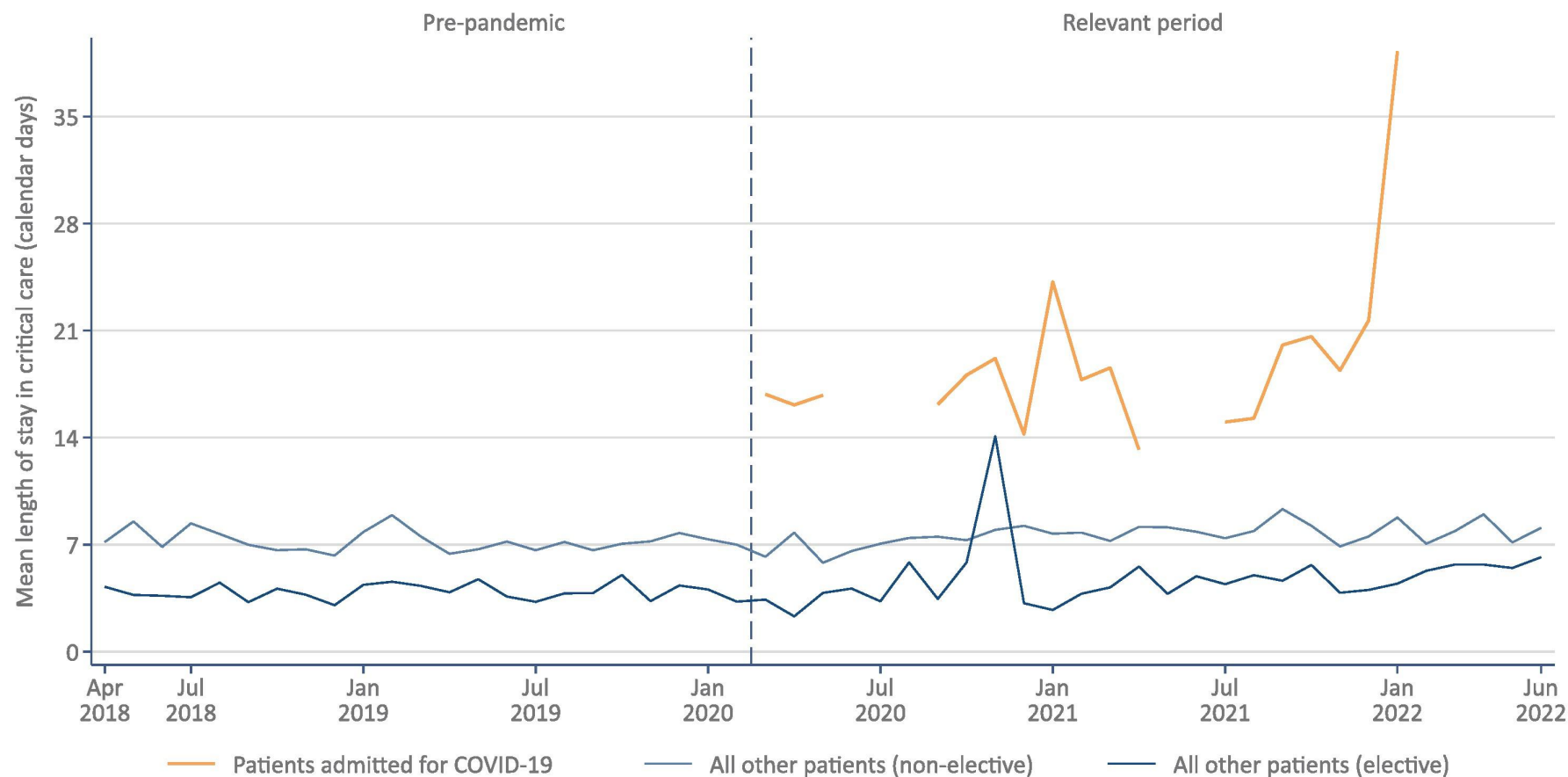
In England, Wales and Northern Ireland combined, the percentage of patients from Black ethnic groups was higher for patients admitted for COVID-19 than for patients admitted for other reasons.



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Figure 96 Mean length of stay in critical care (calendar days) in Northern Ireland, by reason for admission and month

In Northern Ireland, the average length of stay in critical care of patients admitted with COVID-19 was around 19 days (considerably longer than for non-elective patients admitted for other reasons). The apparent spike in January 2022 is influenced by a small number of patients with very long stays in critical care. Months with fewer than 10 admissions not shown.



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