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2011: Legemiddelstatistikk 2011:2: Reseptregisteret 2006–2010 / The Norwegian Prescription Database 2006–2010

Forord

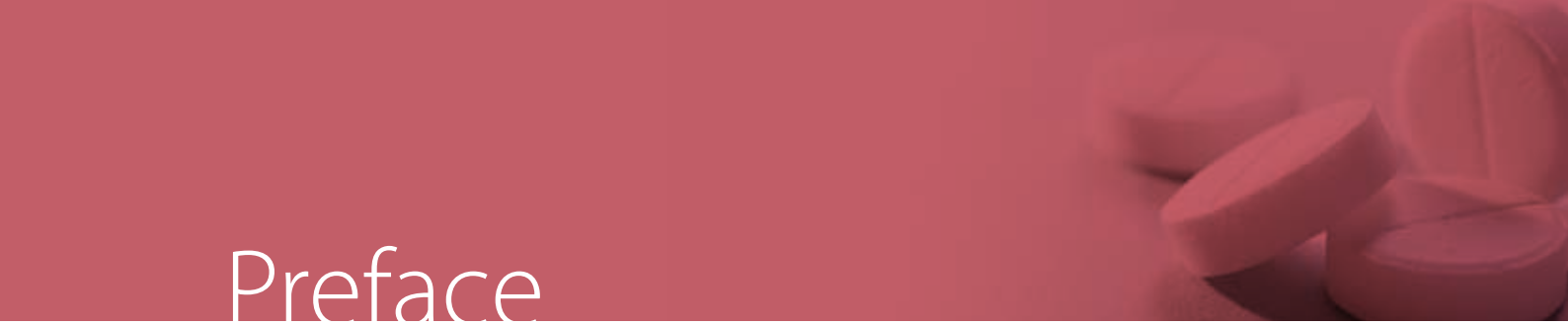
Bruken av legemidler i befolkningen er økende. En viktig målsetting for norsk legemiddelpolitikk er rasjonell legemiddelbruk. En forutsetning for arbeidet med å optimalisere legemiddelbruken i befolkningen er kunnskap om hvilke legemidler som brukes, hvem som bruker legemidlene og hvordan de brukes. For å få bedre kunnskap på dette området, vedtok Stortinget i desember 2002 å etablere et nasjonalt reseptbasert legemiddelregister (Reseptregisteret). Oppgaven med å etablere registeret ble gitt til Folkehelseinstituttet som fra 1. januar 2004 har mottatt månedlige opplysninger fra alle apotek om utlevering av legemidler til pasienter, leger og institusjoner.

Denne rapporten er femte utgave av den årlige statistikken fra Reseptregisteret. Årets utgave er et temanummer med fokus på eldres bruk av legemidler. Temakapitlet (del 1 i rapporten) inneholder en del nøkkeltall om legemiddelbruk hos eldre ≥ 65 år og fokuserer på noen utvalgte legemiddelgrupper og bruken av disse hos eldre. Generell informasjon om Reseptregisteret, legemiddelstatistikk, klassifikasjon av legemidler og målemetoder finnes i rapportens del 2. Del 3 inneholder noen nøkkeltall fra Reseptregisteret og et omfattende tabellverk med opplysninger om antall individer som har fått utlevert legemidler etter resept fra apotekene i Norge i siste femårsperiode (2007–2011). Opplysningene er fordelt på enkeltlegemidler og legemiddelgrupper. ATC (Anatomisk Terapeutisk Kjemisk) -klassifikasjon er benyttet i tabellene. For 2011 er informasjon om alders- og kjønnsfordeling og kostnader inkludert i tabellene. ATC-/DDD-versjon gjeldende fra januar 2012 er benyttet i rapporten, se også www.whocc.no

Reseptregisteret har også en nettside der man kan finne kompletterende informasjon. Nettstedet er: www.norpd.no (engelsk versjon) eller www.reseptregisteret.no (norsk versjon).
Det er også mulig å søke om utlevering av data fra Reseptregisteret til forskning eller til andre formål som er i henhold til formålet for Reseptregisteret. Mer informasjon om dette finnes i bokens del 3 og på nettsiden til Folkehelseinstituttet (www.fhi.no).

Avdeling for legemiddelepidemiologi
Folkehelseinstituttet
April 2012

Preface



The use of drugs in the population is increasing. An important goal of the health policies regarding pharmaceuticals in Norway is rational drug use. In order to improve drug use, knowledge about which drugs are used, how they are used and who uses them is vital. In December 2002, the Parliament decided to establish a national prescription database in Norway (NorPD). The task of building up the register was given to the Norwegian Institute of Public Health (NIPH). Since 1st January 2004, the institute has received monthly data on prescriptions from all Norwegian pharmacies.

This report is the fifth edition of the annual statistics from NorPD. This year's report is a theme issue focusing on drug use in the elderly population. Part 1 of the report presents some key figures on drug use in elderly ≥ 65 years and is focusing on selected drug groups and the use of these in the elderly population. General information about NorPD, drug statistics, classification of drug and measurement methods is included in part 2 of the report. Part 3 contains some key figures from NorPD and the main tables with information about the number of individuals who had prescriptions dispensed from pharmacies in Norway during the latest five years period (2007–2011). The information includes particular drug substances as well as drug groups. ATC (Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical) classification is used in the tables. For 2011, information about age, gender and costs are included in the tables. The ATC/DDD version of January 2012 has been used in the report, see also www.whocc.no

NorPD also has a website where you can find complementary information. The website is: www.norpd.no (English version) or www.reseptregisteret.no (Norwegian version). It is also possible to apply for data from NorPD for research or for other purposes which are according to the objectives of NorPD. More information about this can be found in part 3 of the report, and at the website of the Norwegian Institute of Public Health (www.fhi.no).

Department of Pharmacoepidemiology
Norwegian Institute of Public Health
April 2012

Innhold

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Del 1 Part 1

1. Legemidler og eldre

1.1 Legemiddelbruk hos eldre (≥ 65 år) – noen nøkkeltall

Denne rapporten har som spesialtema bruk av legemidler hos eldre. I temadelen har vi valgt å definere eldre som aldersgruppen ≥ 65 år. I de fleste vestlige land benyttes denne aldersgrensen som definisjon på eldre (1).

I tabellene i del 3 i denne boken, har vi imidlertid valgt å definere den eldste aldersgruppen som ≥ 70 år. Denne inndelingen har blitt benyttet i tilsvarende tabeller i alle tidligere utgaver av rapporten. For å kunne sammenligne med tidligere årganger og dermed følge utvikling i legemiddelbruk over tid i alle rapportene, har vi valgt å beholde denne inndelingen i del 3.

Omfattende legemiddelbehandling er vanlig hos eldre og legemiddelbruken i befolkningen øker med alderen. Legemidler til pasienter i sykehus eller

1. Drug use in the elderly

1.1 Drug use in the elderly (≥ 65 years) – some key figures

This report is a theme issue focusing on the use of drugs in the elderly. In the theme section, we have chosen ≥ 65 years as a definition of elderly. Most developed world countries have accepted the chronological age of 65 years as a definition of 'elderly' or older person (1).

In the tables in Part 3 of this book, however, we have chosen a definition of ≥ 70 years for the oldest age group. This definition has been used in similar tables in all previous editions of the report. To be able to compare with previous years and to follow the trends in drug use over time in all the reports, we have chosen to keep this definition in part 3.

Extensive medicinal treatment is common in the elderly and the use of drugs in the population increases with age. Drug consumption by individuals

Table 1.1.a: Total population in Norway in 2011 ≥ 65 years and percent living in institutions
Source: Statistics Norway

	Men		Women		Total	
Alder	Number of individuals	% living in institutions	Number of individuals	% living in institutions	Number of individuals	% living in institutions
65–69	112 862	0.6	115 283	0.5	228 145	0.6
70–74	78 248	1.4	87 060	1.4	165 308	1.4
75–79	59 022	3.0	73 721	3.5	132 743	3.3
80–84	45 690	6.3	66 514	8.0	112 204	7.3
85–89	26 983	11.4	51 304	16.2	78 287	14.5
≥90	10 986	21.1	31 673	30.4	42 659	28.0
≥65	333 791	3.5	425 555	6.5	759 346	5.2

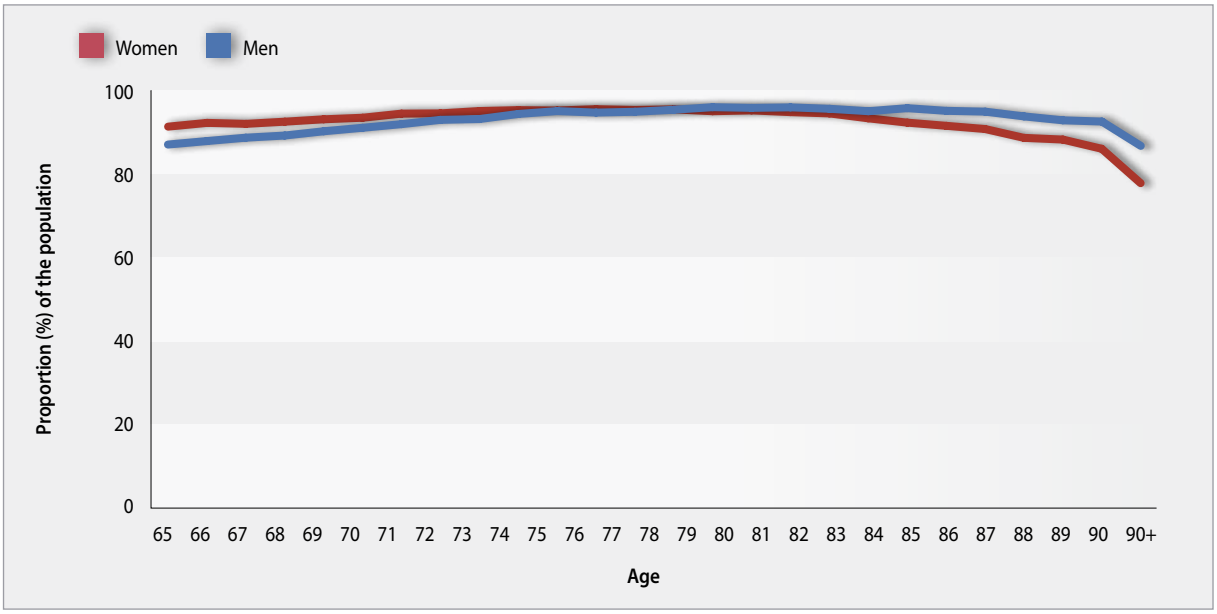

Figure 1.1.a: One year prevalence (%) of dispensed prescriptions in 2011 for men and women aged 65 years and older

sykehjem er ikke tilgjengelig på individnivå i Reseptregisteret. Dette vil gi for lave tall for antall legemiddelbrukere, spesielt i de eldste aldersgruppene. Tabell 1.1.a viser andelen av totalbefolkningen ≥ 65 år, fordelt på kvinner og menn og fem års aldergrupper som bor i institusjon (sykehjem) i 2010 basert på tall fra Statistisk sentralbyrå. Andelen er under 1 prosent i aldersgruppen 65–69 og øker til 28 % blant de over 90 år. Totalt sett er andelen i sykehjem vel 5 % for alle som er 65 år eller eldre. Basert på disse tallene, har vi for noen legemiddelgrupper i denne temadelen (sovemidler og antibiotika) beregnet prevalens av legemiddelbrukere for den del av befolkningen som ikke er i institusjon, se delkapittel 1.6 og 1.7. For de øvrige legemiddelgruppene som omtales, er det ikke foretatt slike beregninger.

Tall fra Reseptregisteret viser at i aldersgruppen 65 år eller eldre har 91 % fått minst ett legemiddel på resept i 2011. Dersom man justerer denne andelen i forhold til hjemmeboende eldre, øker andelen til 96 %. I totalbefolkningen fikk vel 69 % minst ett legemiddel på resept i 2011 (tabell 3.1.a). Figur 1.1.a viser at andelen går noe ned hos de aller eldste på grunn av at vi mangler forskrivning til eldre i institusjon. Ved justering i forhold til hjemmeboende ligger andelen mellom 95 og 100 % også i de eldste aldersgruppene.

Andelen legemiddelbrukere er størst i de eldste aldersgruppene, og de eldre bruker også flere legemidler og større kvantum av legemidlene målt i DDD. I 2011 utgjorde personer 65 år eller eldre en andel på

in hospitals and nursing homes is not included at the individual level in the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD). This will often provide artificially low figures for the number of drug users, particularly in the oldest age groups. Table 1.1.a shows the proportion of the total population ≥ 65 years by women and men and five year age groups who lived in institutions (nursing homes) in 2010 based on figures from Statistics Norway. The figure is less than one percent in the age group 65–69 and increases to 28% among those over 90 years. Overall, 5% of all those who were 65 years or older lived in a nursing home in 2010. Based on these data, we have in this theme section estimated prevalence of drug users for the population living outside institutions for a few drug groups (hypnotics and antibiotics), see chapter 1.6 and 1.7. For the other drug groups presented, such estimates are not calculated.

Figures from NorPD show that in the age group ≥ 65 years, 90% of the population had at least one drug dispensed on prescription in 2011. If we adjust according to the elderly living at home, the prevalence increases to 96%. In the general population, the prevalence of drug use was about 69% in 2011 (table 3.1.a). Figure 1.1.a shows that the proportion was lower among the elderly because prescriptions for patients in institutions are excluded. Calculations based on the elderly population living outside institutions give a prevalence between 95 and 100% in the oldest age groups.

The proportion of drug users is high in the oldest age groups, with a use of multiple drugs and a higher

Table 1.1.b: Number of individuals having a prescription dispensed in 2011 in the major ATC groups and the corresponding sales in total number of DDDs. Proportion (%) in the age group 65 years and older is given in brackets

ATC group		Total number of individuals (% 65 years or older)		Total million DDDs (% 65 years or older)	
A	Alimentary tract and metabolism	742 144	(40)	234	(47)
B	Blood and blood forming organs	597 870	(61)	215	(63)
C	Cardiovascular system	998 419	(52)	717	(61)
G	Genito urinary system and sex hormones	745 296	(20)	170	(19)
H	Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. sex hormones and insulins	402 895	(36)	68	(40)
J	Antiinfectives for systemic use	1 326 119	(20)	32	(31)
M	Musculo-skeletal system	927 190	(25)	81	(44)
N	Nervous system	1 279 567	(31)	342	(34)
R	Respiratory system	1 223 304	(20)	247	(31)
	Total	**3 430 812**	**(21)**	**2170**	**(47)**

21 % av alle legemiddelbrukerne og 47 % av totalt antall DDD som utleveres på resept (tabell 1.1.b). Størst andel eldre finner vi i ATC-gruppe B (legemidler til forebygging av blodpropp) og ATC-gruppe C (legemidler ved hjerte/kar sykdommer) der andelen eldre legemiddelbrukere er henholdsvis 61 % og 52 %, og de bruker 63 % og 61 % av totalt antall DDD.

Tabell 1.1.c viser de 25 mest brukte legemidlene på resept hos eldre. Acetylsalisylsyre (Albyl-E®) som benyttes forebyggende mot blodpropp, ligger på topp og brukes av 1 av 3 personer over 65 år. På annen og tredjeplass ligger henholdsvis simvastatin (Zocor®), et kolesterolsenkende middel som benyttes til å forebygge kardiovaskulær sykdom, og metoprolol (Seloken®, Selo-Zok®), en betablokker til behandling av høyt blodtrykk, hjertesvikt og andre hjertesykdommer. Det mest brukte sovemiddelet i Norge, zopiklon (Imovane®), ble brukt av 19 % av eldre. Hver bruker i gruppen eldre brukte i gjennomsnitt ca. 200 DDD (1 DDD = 7,5 mg) av zopiklon i løpet av et år, mens gjennomsnittet blant brukere under 65 år var 150 DDD. Zopiklon er godkjent til bruk ved forbigående kortvarige søvnvansker og som støtteterapi i begrenset tid ved behandling av kroniske søvnvansker. Blant de 25 mest brukte legemidlene finner vi foruten zopiklon, tre andre vanedannende medikamenter (kombinasjon av kodein/ paracetamol, diazepam og oxazepam). Se også kapittel 1.6 om bruk av sovemidler.

Figur 1.1.b viser prosentvis fordeling over antall legemidler (definert som ulike ATC 5. nivåer) som ble

quantity of each in terms of DDDs. In 2011, the ≥ 65 year age group constituted a share of 21% of all drug users and 47% of the total number of DDDs dispensed on prescription (table 1.1.b). The largest proportion of elderly is in ATC group B (anti-thrombotic medicines) and ATC group C (drugs for cardiovascular disease) where the proportion of drug users ≥ 65 years are 61% and 52%, respectively, and they use 63% and 61% of the total number of DDDs.

Table 1.1.c shows the 25 most used prescription drugs in the elderly. Acetylsalicylic acid (Albyl-E®), used to prevent thrombosis, is top of the list and is used by every third person over 65 years of age. Number two and three on the list are simvastatin (Zocor®), a cholesterol-lowering drug used to prevent cardiovascular disease, and metoprolol (Seloken®, Selo-Zok®), a beta blocker for the treatment of high blood pressure, heart failure and other cardiovascular diseases. The most common hypnotic, zopiclone (Imovane®), was used by 19% of the elderly. On average, each user in this age group was prescribed 200 DDDs (1 DDD = 7.5 mg) of zopiclone during a year, while the average among users under 65 years was 150 DDD. Zopiclone is approved for use in patients with short term sleeping problems, and as add-on therapy for shorter periods in patients with chronic sleeping problems. Among the 25 most commonly prescribed drugs, in addition to zopiclone we find three other addictive drugs (combination of codeine and paracetamol, diazepam and oxazepam). See also chapter 1.6 about the use of hypnotics.

Table 1.1.c: The 25 most commonly prescribed drugs (defined as ATC 5th level) dispensed to individuals aged ≥ 65 years in Norway in 2011. Number of individuals (n) and proportion of the population (%)

	ATC code	Active ingredient	Use	Total		Women		Men	
				n	(%)		(%)	n	(%)
1	B01AC06	acetylsalicylic acid	Antithrombotic	253 967	(32.3)	124 294	(28.4)	129 673	(37.2)
2	C10AA01	simvastatin	Cholesterol-lowering	203 722	(25.9)	104 812	(24.0)	98 910	(28.4)
3	C07AB02	metoprolol	Antihypertensive/cardiac diseases	170 733	(21.7)	87 357	(20.0)	83 376	(23.9)
4	N05CF01	zopiclone	Hypnotic	148 578	(18.9)	103 077	(23.6)	45 501	(13.1)
5	N02BE01	paracetamol	Analgesic	133 597	(17.0)	91 354	(20.9)	42 243	(12.1)
6	N02AA59	codeine and paracet-amol	Analgesic	105 465	(13.4)	64 422	(14.7)	41 043	(11.8)
7	M01AB05	diclofenac	NSAID/analgesic	79 728	(10.1)	45 987	(10.5)	33 741	(9.7)
8	C08CA01	amlodipine	Antihypertensive/cardiac diseases	78 264	(10.0)	40 524	(9.3)	37 740	(10.8)
9	H03AA01	levothyroxine sodium	Thyroxine supplement	76 068	(9.7)	61 130	(14.0)	14 938	(4.3)
10	B01AA03	warfarin	Antithrombotic	72 041	(9.2)	30 876	(7.1)	41 165	(11.8)
11	J01CE02	phenoxymethylpenicillin	Antibacterial	71 323	(9.1)	38 489	(8.8)	32 834	(9.4)
12	C03CA01	furosemide	Diuretic	70 396	(9.0)	43 320	(9.9)	27 076	(7.8)
13	C10AA05	atorvastatin	Cholesterol-lowering	68 582	(8.7)	35 004	(8.0)	33 578	(9.6)
14	H02AB06	prednisolone	Corticosteroid	67 561	(8.6)	39 861	(9.1)	27 700	(7.9)
15	J01CA08	pivmecillinam	Antibacterial	65 351	(8.3)	51 400	(11.8)	13 951	(4.0)
16	R05DA01	ethylmorphine	Cough suppressant	56 032	(7.1)	33 583	(7.7)	22 449	(6.4)
17	R05CB01	acetylcysteine	Mucolytic	55 724	(7.1)	31 500	(7.2)	24 224	(7.0)
18	A12AX	Calcium, combinations	calcium/vitamin D supplement	55 624	(7.1)	47 013	(10.8)	8 611	(2.5)
19	N05BA04	oxazepam	Anxiolytic	52 972	(6.7)	38 525	(8.8)	14 447	(4.1)
20	A10BA02	metformin	Diabetes	51 938	(6.6)	24 726	(5.7)	27 212	(7.8)
21	N05BA01	diazepam	Anxiolytic	50 669	(6.4)	35 818	(8.2)	14 851	(4.3)
22	A02BC02	pantoprazole	Reflux oesophagitis	49 691	(6.3)	28 222	(6.5)	21 469	(6.2)
23	N02AX02	tramadol	Analgesic	48 240	(6.1)	31 481	(7.2)	16 759	(4.8)
24	A02BC05	esomeprazole	Reflux oesophagitis	47 442	(6.0)	28 622	(6.5)	18 820	(5.4)
25	R06AE07	cetirizine	Antihistamine	45 370	(5.8)	30 668	(7.0)	14 702	(4.2)

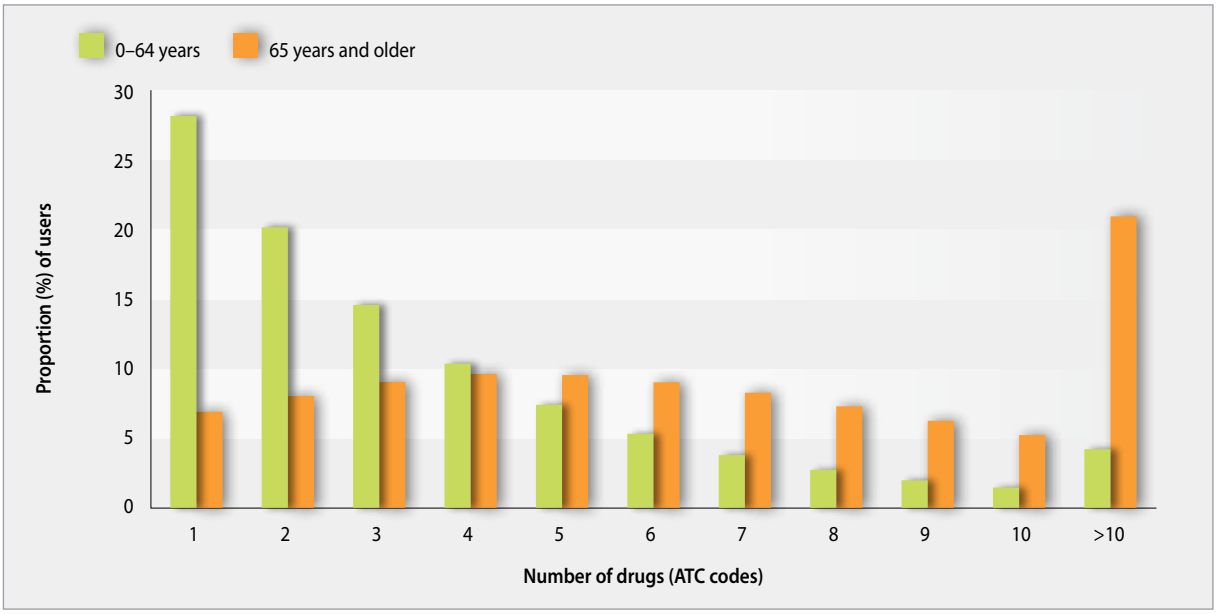

Figure 1.1.b. Proportion (%) of total drug users according to number of drugs dispensed (ATC codes) in 2011 in the age groups 0–64 and 65 years and older

utlevert i løpet av 2011 for legemiddelbrukere 65 år eller eldre i forhold til resten av befolkningen (0–64 år). 57 % av eldre legemiddelbrukere fikk utlevert mer enn fem legemidler, mens for de under 65 år var andelen under 20 %. I 2011 fikk 21 % av legemiddelbrukere ≥ 65 år mer enn 10 ulike legemidler på resept i løpet av et år. Denne andelen har økt fra 18 % i 2005. For de under 65 år var andelen som brukte over 10 legemidler 4,2 % i 2011. Evidensbaserte retningslinjer anbefaler ofte flere legemidler for behandling eller forebygging av sykdom. Dersom et individ i tillegg behandles for flere lidelser, vil vedkommende ofte bruke mange legemidler. Tallene fra Reseptregisteret viser at mange eldre må forholde seg til mange legemidler og det kan øke faren for feilbruk. Det er publisert noen studier omkring denne problematikken i senere tid (2,3) og dette er et viktig felt å forske videre på for å få økt kunnskap om hvordan legemiddelbehandling til eldre kan optimaliseres for å unngå overforbruk, underforbruk eller feilbruk.

Figure 1.1.b shows the percentage distribution of the total number of individuals by the number of drugs (defined as different ATC 5th levels) that were dispensed during 2011 to users 65 years or older, compared to the rest of the population (0–64 years). 57% of the elderly drug users used more than five drugs compared to below 20 % for those under 65 years,. In 2011, 21% of drug users ≥ 65 years were prescribed more than 10 different drugs. This percentage has increased from 18% in 2005. For those under 65 years, the proportion was 4.2% in 2011. Evidence-based guidelines often recommend several medicines to treat or prevent disease. Individuals treated for several illnesses will often use multiple drugs. The figures from NorPD show that many elderly people will need to handle many drugs, increasing the risk of misuse. Some recently published studies have focused on this issue (2.3). It is important to investigate further to gain more knowledge on how drug therapy for the elderly can be optimized to avoid overuse, underuse or misuse.

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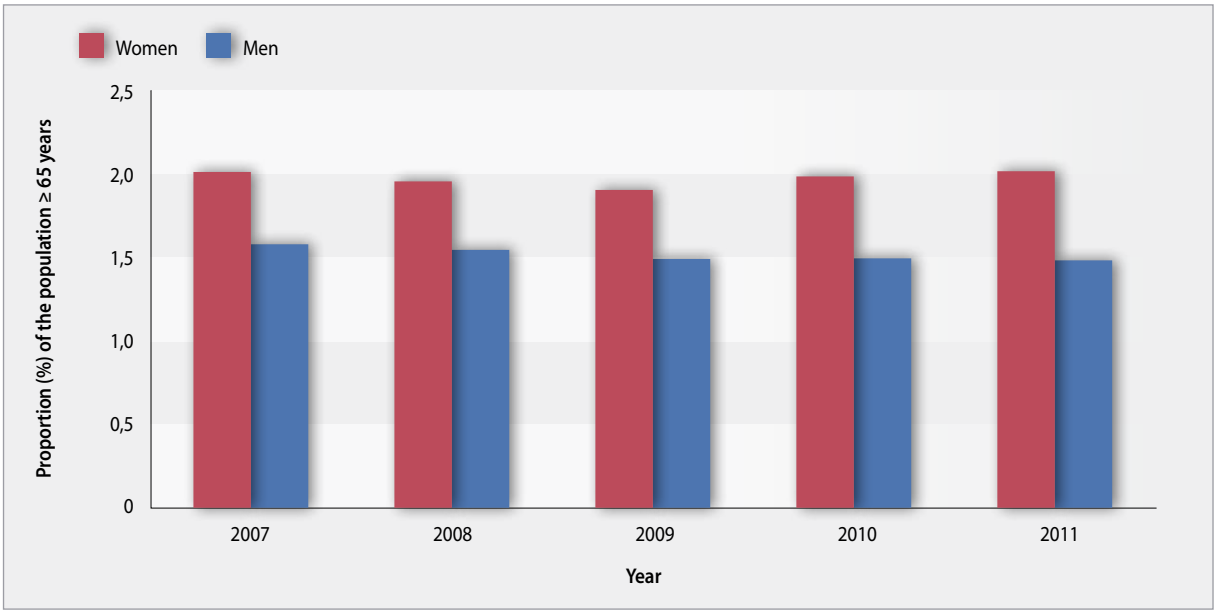

Figure 1.2.a: One-year prevalence (per 100) of anti-dementia drugs (N06D) prescriptions in men and women ≥ 65 years in Norway in the period 2007–2011

1.2 Bruk av legemidler mot aldersdemens (ATC-gruppe N06D)

Rundt 60 % av pasienter med demens har Alzheimers sykdom og dette er den vanligste formen for aldersdemens, mens vaskulær demens som resultat av kardiovaskulære sykdommer er den nest hyppigste med 20 % (1–3). De første legemidlene mot Alzheimers sykdom kom på markedet i Norge rundt år 2000 og i dag er det fire legemidler godkjent. Donepezil (Aricept®), rivastigmin (Exelon®) og galantamin (Reminyl®) har lignende virkemåte, mens det fjerde, memantin (Ebixa®), virker på en litt annen måte. Alle legemidlene har noe begrenset effekt og kan ikke stoppe utviklingen av sykdommen bare bedre noen av symptomene. Kliniske studier av aldersdemens legemidler har vist at effekten varierer og det betyr at noen pasienter kan ha god effekt, mens andre har liten eller ingen effekt. Det finnes fortsatt ingen kriterier som gjør det mulig å vite på forhånd hvilke pasienter som har effekt av demenslegemidler. I juli 2002 ble demensmidlene inkludert i refusjonsordningen. Memantin som kom på markedet i 2002 ble inkludert i refusjonsordningen først fra desember 2010. Legemiddelverket har satt som krav for refusjon av demenslegemidlene at "effekten av behandlingen skal kontrolleres og dokumenteres i journal minst hver 6. måned".

1.2 Use of anti-dementia drugs in the elderly population (ATC group N06D)

Around 60% of patients with dementia have Alzheimer's disease, the most common form of dementia. Vascular dementia due to cardiovascular disease is the second most common and accounts for 20% (1–3). The first drugs for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease were introduced in Norway around 2000. Four drugs are currently approved; donepezil (Aricept®), rivastigmine (Exelon®) and galantamine (Reminyl®) act in a similar way, whereas memantine (Ebixa®) has a different mechanism of action. All drugs have limited efficacy and cannot halt disease progression, only the worsening of symptoms. Results form randomized clinical trials with anti-dementia drugs have shown great variation in efficacy that implies that some patients have a positive effect, while others have little or no effect. However, it is not possible to know in advance of treatment which patients will gain the highest benefits. In July 2002, anti-dementia drugs were included in the reimbursement system. Memantine was marketed in Norway in 2002 and was included in the reimbursement system from December 2010. The requirement for reimbursement of anti-dementia drugs set by the Norwegian authorities is that "the effect of treatment should be monitored and documented in the patient's medical records at least every 6 months".

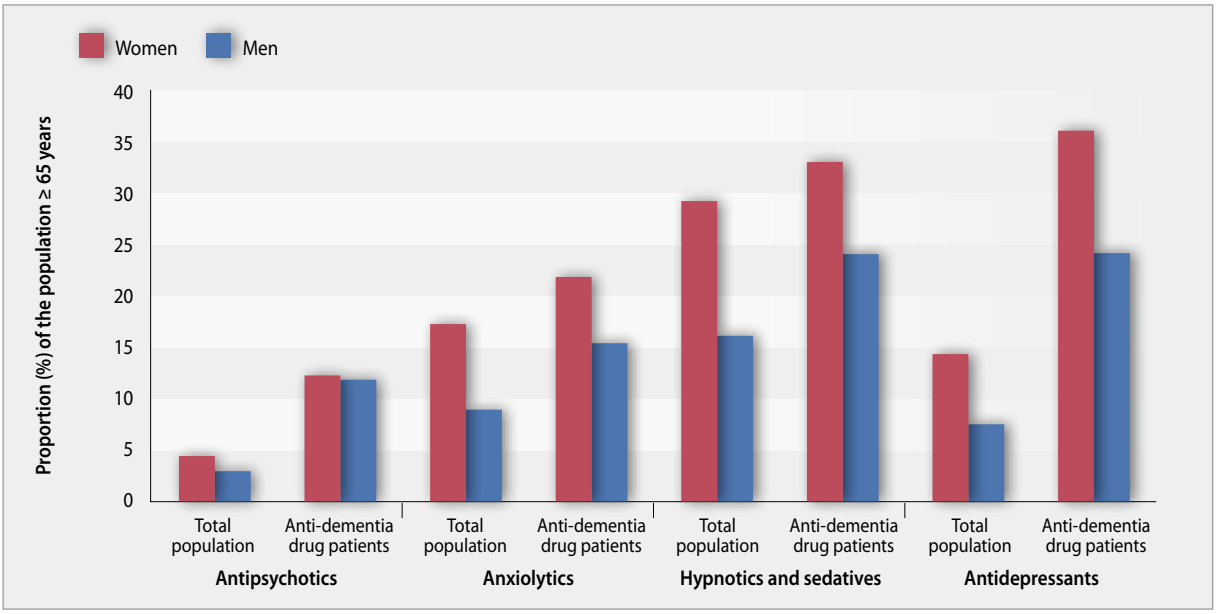

Figure 1.2.b: Prevalence of use (per 100) of antipsychotics (N05A), anxiolytics (N05B), hypnotics/sedatives (N05C) and antidepressants (N06A) in the elderly population who were dispensed anti-dementia drugs in 2011 compared to the total Norwegian population aged ≥65 years

Figur 1.2.a viser prosentvis andel (prevalens) eldre ≥65 år som fikk utlevert minst ett demensmiddel. Andelen har vært relativt stabil i perioden 2007–2011, rundt 2 % for kvinner og hos menn rundt 1,5 %. 63 % av alle som fikk demensmidler i 2011 var kvinner. Dette har blant annet sammenheng med at det er flere eldre kvinner enn menn i Norge. 95 % av alle som fikk demensmidler i 2011 var 65 år eller eldre. Det var totalt 14 000 hjemmeboende brukere av demensmidler i 2011 i aldersgruppen ≥65 år, hvorav antall nye utgjorde rundt 5000 personer. Nye brukere av demensmidler er definert ut fra at de ikke fikk utlevert disse legemidlene i 2010. Både antall nye brukere og totalt antall brukere har holdt seg relativt uforandret i perioden 2007–2011 og dette innebærer at det er like mange som avslutter behandlingen og som starter behandling i løpet av et år. Manglende effekt av behandling og bivirkninger kan være noen av årsakene, men i tillegg faller noen personer utenfor Reseptregisteret pga at de flytter til sykehjem, og noen dør i løpet av året.

Forskrivning av legemidler til individer i institusjon er ikke med i tallene som presenteres i denne rapporten. Basert på antall solgte doser (DDD) til sykehjem i 2011 er det beregnet at rundt 30 % av alt salg av demensmidler kan tilskrives sykehjemsbeboere. Tallene er beregnet ut fra totalomsetning av demensmidler basert på Folkehelseinstituttets Grossistbaserte legemiddelstatistikk (4).

Figure 1.2.a shows the percentage (prevalence) of elderly ≥ 65 years who had at least one anti-dementia drug dispensed. The proportion has remained relatively stable in the period 2007–2011, around 2% for women and around 1.5% for men. 63% of all patients using anti-dementia drugs in 2011 were women. The high proportion of women is probably partly influenced by the fact that there are more elderly women than men in Norway. 95% of all patients using anti-dementia drugs in 2011 were 65 years or older. There were a total of 14 000 home-dwelling users of anti-dementia drugs in 2011 aged ≥ 65 years, of whom around 5000 individuals were new users. New users of anti-dementia drugs were defined as those who had not been dispensed drugs in this class in the preceding year, i.e. 2010. The annual number of new users and the total number of users have remained relatively unchanged in the period 2007–2011, implying that there is a balance between the numbers who start and stop treatment during a year. Lack of efficacy and adverse events can be reasons for stopping treatment. In addition, patients who are admitted to nursing homes or those who die in the course of the year will not be registered in the NorPD.

Data on drug prescriptions to individuals in nursing home are not included in the figures presented in this report. Based on the sales in number of doses (DDD) in 2011, it is estimated that around 30% of total sales of anti-dementia drugs can be attributed to use in

Table1.2.a: Number of men and women (≥65 years) with at least one dementia drug dispensed in 2011, distributed according to the total number of drugs (ATC codes) dispensed during 2011.

Gender	1–5 drugs n (%)	6–10 drugs n (%)	11–15 drugs n (%)	>15 drugs n (%)	Total n (%)
Men	1 535 (30)	2 277 (44)	1 013 (20)	337 (7)	5 162 (100)
Women	2 310 (26)	3 807 (43)	1 916 (22)	779 (9)	8 812 (100)
Total	3 845 (28)	6 084 (44)	2 929 (21)	1 116 (8)	13 974 (100)

Antall brukere for de ulike demenslegemidlene er vist i tabell 3.13, s. 113. Økningen i antall brukere i 2011 er størst for memantin. Dette må ses i sammenheng med at legemidlet ble tatt inn i refusjonsordningen i desember 2010.

Tall fra Reseptregisteret viser at de som får demensmidler også bruker mange andre legemidler. Tabell 1.2.a viser fordeling av kvinner og menn ut fra antall legemidler som ble utlevert i løpet av 2011, hvorav minst ett var demenslegemiddel (N06D). Antall legemidler er definert som ulike ATC-koder (på virkestoff nivå). Noen av legemidlene kan være gitt som akutt behandling, for eksempel behandling av infeksjoner med antibiotika, mens andre legemidler er til kronisk behandling. Dette innebærer at ikke alle legemidlene nødvendigvis er forskrevet til samtidig bruk. Bytte av legemiddelbehandling i løpet av et år vil også medføre at antall legemidler til en pasient kan bli høyt. Totalt fikk rundt 30 % av alle som fikk demensmidler over 10 legemidler i 2011. Legemiddelrelaterte problemer kan øke ved bruk av mange legemidler samtidig.

Figur 1.2.b viser andelen som fikk utlevert minst ett antipsykotikum (N05A), middel mot angst (N05B), sovemiddel (N05C) og/eller antidepressivum (N06A) hos eldre brukere av demensmidler i 2011 i forhold til tilsvarende andeler i hele befolkningen av eldre. Andelene som bruker ovenfor nevnte midler var høyere i demenspopulasjonen. Dette gjelder særlig midler mot depresjon og antipsykotika. I demensgruppen fikk 36 % av kvinnene også midler mot depresjon mens

nursing homes. This figure is calculated from the total sales of anti-dementia drugs from the Norwegian Drug Wholesale Statistics (4).

Number of users for the various anti-dementia drugs are shown in table 3.13, p. 113. The highest increase in the number of users in 2011 is observed for memantine and this is probably due to the inclusion of memantine in the reimbursement scheme in December 2010.

Figures from the NorPD show that patients using anti-dementia drugs also use many other drugs. Table 1.2.a shows the distribution of women and men according to the number of drugs that were dispensed in 2011, where at least one was an anti-dementia drug (N06D). Number of drugs is based on counting of the different ATC codes (active ingredient level) dispensed. Some of the drugs dispensed can be used for acute short-term disease e.g. antibacterials for treatment of infections, while other drugs are intended for chronic diseases. This implies that not all drugs are necessarily prescribed for concurrent use. Changes in drug therapy will also influence the total number of drugs dispensed to a patient during a year. Overall, around 30% of all dementia patients will have more than 10 drugs dispensed during 2011. The use of many drugs will increase the risk of drug-related problems.

Figure 1.2.b shows the proportion who had at least one antipsychotic (N05A), anxiolytic (N05B), hypnotic and sedative (N05C) and/or antidepressant (N06A) among elderly users of anti-dementia drugs in 2011, compared to the total population aged 65 years or older. The use of

gjennomsnittet i befolkningen var 14 %. For menn var tilsvarende andeler 24 og 7 % (figur 1.2.b). Det er ikke uventet at bruken av psykofarmaka er høyere i demensgruppen da dette er en spesielt sårbar gruppe med mye angst, depresjon og uro. Diskusjon rundt bruk av dempende midler hos demente er viktig både for å oppnå optimal bruk og unngå overmedisinering.

the specified drug groups was higher in the dementia population compared to the total population. The differences were particularly visible for the use of antidepressants and antipsychotics. In the dementia group, 36% of women used antidepressants compared to 14 % in the total population. For men, the corresponding figures for antidepressants were 24 and 7% (figure 1.2.b). It is not unexpected that the use of psychotropic drugs is higher in the dementia group as this is a particularly vulnerable group of patients with more anxiety and depression. Focus on the optimal use of psychotropics in dementia patients is of importance in order to achieve optimal treatment and reduce unfavorable over-treatment.

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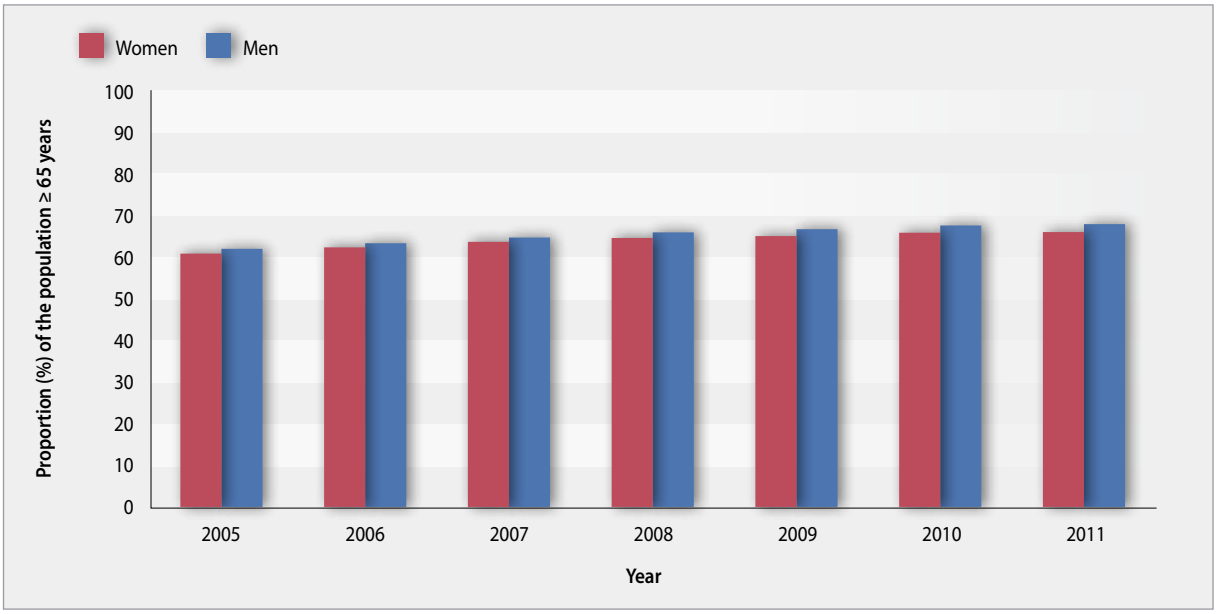

Figure 1.3.a: One-year prevalence (per 100) of cardiovascular prescriptions (ATC group C) in the Norwegian population aged 65 years or older 2005–2011

1.3 Bruk av legemidler ved hjerte- og karsykdommer hos eldre (ATC-gruppe C)

Hjerte- og karsykdommer øker med alderen og dette kapitlet fokuserer på bruk av legemidler blant eldre (65 år eller eldre). Legemidler klassifisert i ATC-gruppe C brukes til behandling av blant annet høyt blodtrykk, hjertesvikt, angina pectoris og høyt kolesterol. Bruk av hjerte og kar legemidler i den generelle populasjonen er omtalt tidligere (1,2).

Totalt fikk 520 591 eldre menn og kvinner ekspedert minst en resept på et medikament innenfor ATC-gruppe C i 2011. Dette tilsvarer en ett års prevalens på 65 % hos kvinner og 67 % hos menn. Dette er en økning i forhold til 2005 hvor prevalensen var 60 % hos kvinner og 61 % hos menn (figur 1.3.a). Andelene som bruker slike legemidler øker med alderen opp til ca. 90 år (figur 1.3.b). I aldersgruppen 75–89 år hadde over 70 % fått utlevert minst ett hjerte-karmiddel i 2011.

Bruk av legemidler ved behandling av høyt blodtrykk og andre hjerte- og karsykdommer
Legemidler innenfor gruppene diuretika (C03), betablokkere (C07), kalsiumkanalblokkere (C08) og ACE-hemmere/Angiotensin II-blokkere (C09) brukes til behandling av ulike sykdommer hvorav de mest vanlige er høyt blodtrykk, angina, ødemer og hjertesvikt.

1.3 Use of cardiovascular drugs in the elderly (ATC group C)

Cardiovascular disease increases with age and this chapter will focus on the use of medicines among the elderly (aged 65 years or older). Drugs classified in ATC group C are used to treat different diseases such as hypertension, heart failure, angina pectoris and high cholesterol. The use of cardiovascular drugs in the general population has been presented in previous reports (1, 2).

In 2011, a total of 520 591 elderly men and women had at least one prescription dispensed for a medicinal product in ATC group C. This corresponds to a one-year prevalence of 65% in women and 67% in men. This is an increase compared to 2005 where the prevalence was 60% in women and 61% in men (figure 1.3.a). The proportion using these drugs increases with age up to about 90 years (figure 1.3.b). In 2011, over 70% of the 75–89 year age group had at least one cardiovascular drug dispensed.

Use of medicines to treat hypertension and other cardio-vascular disease
Drugs in various groups such as diuretics (C03), beta blockers (C07), calcium channel blockers (C08) and ACE inhibitors / angiotensin II blockers (C09) are used to treat different diseases. such as high blood pressure, angina, oedema and heart failure.

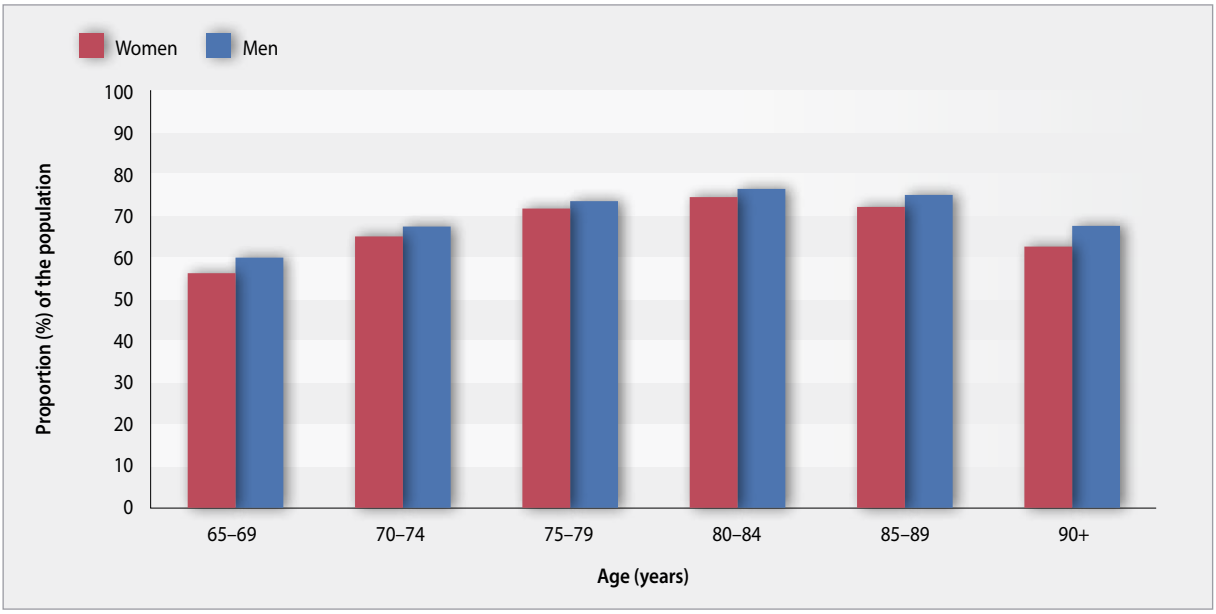

Figure 1.3.b: One-year prevalence (per 100) of cardiovascular prescriptions (ATC group C) in 2011 in the Norwegian population aged 65 years or older

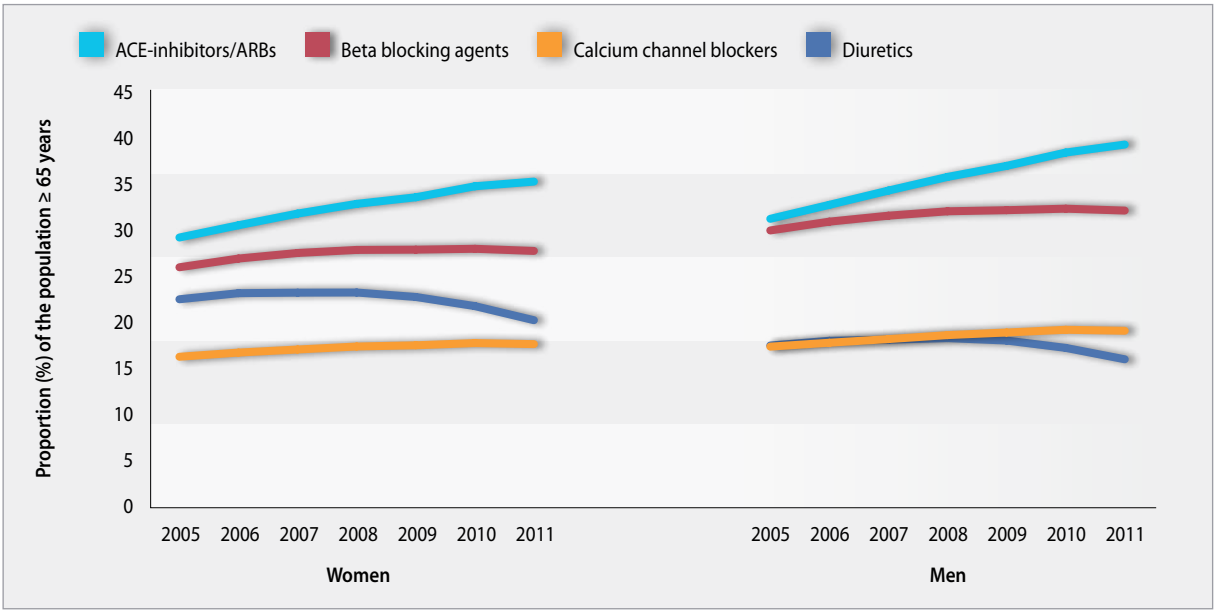

Figure 1.3.c: One-year prevalence (per 100) of prescriptions of diuretics (C03), beta blockers (C07), calcium channel blockers (C08) and ARBs/ACE inhibitors (C09) in the period 2005–2011 in the Norwegian population aged 65 years or older

I 2011 fikk over halvparten av den eldre befolkning ekspedert minst en resept på et legemiddel i ovenfor nevnte grupper (57 % kvinner og 60 % menn).

Figur 1.3.c viser prevalensen av bruk av de ulike gruppene i perioden 2005–2011 hos henholdsvis kvinner og menn. Størst økning i andel brukere sees innenfor legemidler som virker på renin-angiotensin systemet.

In 2011, over half of the elderly population had at least one prescription dispensed for a medicinal product in one of these groups (57% women and 60% men).

Figure 1.3.c shows the prevalence of use of the various groups in the period 2005–2011 in women and men. The greatest increase in the proportion of users is seen in drugs acting on the renin-angiotensin system (C09).

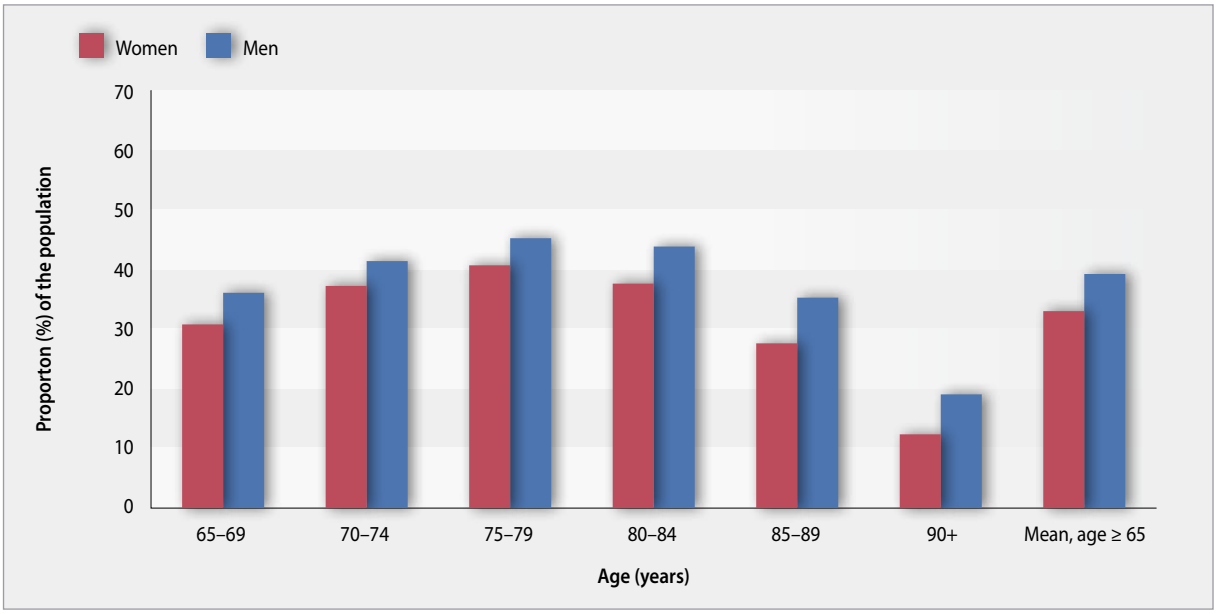

Figure 1.3.d: One-year prevalence (per 100) of prescriptions of statins in the Norwegian population aged 65 years or older in 2011

ATC-gruppe C09 inkluderer både ACE-hemmere og angiotensin II receptor blokkere (ARB), som usammensatte preparater og kombinasjonspreparater (med f eks hydroklortiazid som er et diuretikum). Andelen som bruker rene diuretika (C03) er høyere blant kvinner enn blant menn. Andelene har gått svakt ned hos begge kjønn fra 2008 til 2011. Den reduserte bruken av rene diuretika må ses i sammenheng med at andelen som bruker kombinasjonspreparater med ACE-hemmere/ARBs og et tiazid øker (data ikke vist). Andel som bruker betablokkere har holdt seg nokså stabil siden 2007, rundt 32 % blant menn og 28 % blant kvinner. Betablokkere er viktig i behandlingen av hjertesvikt men er ikke lenger førstevalg ved behandling av høyt blodtrykk (3,4).

Behandling av høyt blodtrykk hos nye brukere
I en nylig publisert artikkel basert på data fra Reseptregisteret har man vist at tiazider og ARB var de vanligste legemidlene som ble forskrevet ved oppstart av behandling hos pasienter med høyt blodtrykk (5). Dette er i tråd med de nye retningslinjene for behandling av ukomplisert hypertensjon. I samme studie ble det også vist at blodtrykksbehandlingen vedvarte over tid. Resultatene fra denne studien viser at 80 % av nye brukere av tiazider eller ARB fortsatt stod på blodtrykksbehandling etter ett år, mens rundt tre firedeler fortsatt fikk behandling etter fire år. Oppfølgingen over tid viser at det var liten forskjell mellom gruppen som fikk tiazider og de som fikk ARB ved oppstart, men flere av tiazidbrukerne skiftet til andre medikamenter i løpet av fire års perioden. Resultatene

The ATC group C09 includes ACE inhibitors and Angiotensin II Receptor Blockers (ARBs), both plain and in combination products (e.g. combined with a diuretic such as hydrochlorothiazide). More women than men use plain diuretics (C03). The proportions have declined slightly in both genders from 2008 to 2011. The reduced use of diuretics should be seen in relation to the increased use of combination products of thiazide with ACE-inhibitors or ARBs (data not shown). The proportion using beta blockers has remained fairly stable since 2007 with around 32% among men and 28% among women. Beta blockers are important in the treatment of heart failure but are no longer the drug of choice to treat essential hypertension (3,4).

Initiation of antihypertensive therapy
A recently published article based on data from the Norwegian Prescription Database showed that thiazides and ARBs were the most widely used first-line drugs in new patients with hypertension (5). This is in line with the new guidelines for the treatment of uncomplicated hypertension. The same study also showed that treatment of hypertension continued over time, with 80% of new users of thiazides or ARBs still using medicines after one year and around three-quarters still receiving treatment after four years. Over time there was little difference between the groups who initially received thiazides and ARBs, however more thiazide users switched to other antihypertensives during the four year follow up. The results show good persistence of treatment of hypertension among new users in Norway, higher than figures reported by other countries.

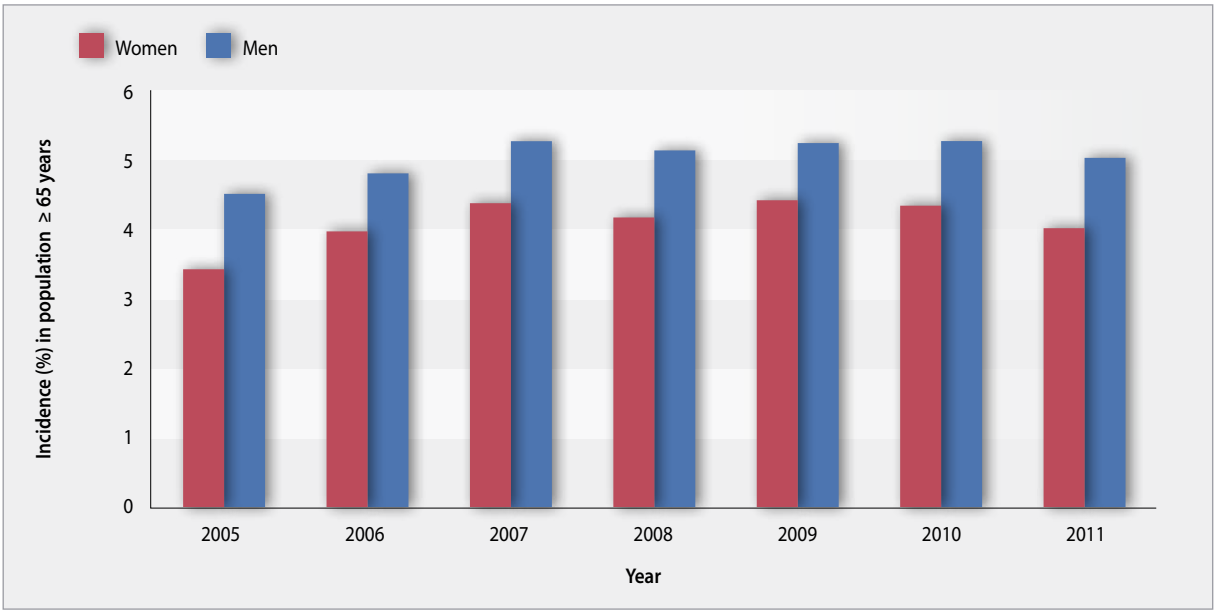

Figure 1.3.e: Yearly incidence rate of use of statins (%) in the Norwegian population aged 65 years or older

viser god etterlevelse av blodtrykksbehandling hos nye bruker i Norge, bedre enn det som er beskrevet i andre land.

Statiner
Norge har fortsatt et høyt forbruk av statiner i forhold til andre europeiske land (6,7).

I 2011 fikk 33 % av kvinner og 39 % av menn 65 år eller eldre ekspedert minst en resept på et statin (figur 1.3.d). Andelene som bruker statiner har økt jevnt over tid og andelene er høyere hos menn enn hos kvinner. Andel brukere øker med alder opp til 80 år. I alder 75–79 år var andelen henholdsvis 40 og 45 % hos kvinner og menn. I de høyeste aldersgruppene går andelene statinbruk markant ned. Dette kan indikere at det er mindre bruk av statiner som sekundærforebygging for å redusere antall nye hjerte- og kar tilfeller og redusere dødelighet hos de aller eldste. I tillegg er det heller ikke justert for at andelen eldre som bor i sykehjem er høyest i de eldste aldersgruppene. Tallene som presenteres i denne rapporten inkluderer ikke bruk i sykehjem.

Mens andelen statinbrukere i befolkningen har økt over tid har andelen nye (insidente) brukere (dvs. forholdet mellom antall nye brukere og antall i befolkningen som ikke fikk ett statin foregående år) vært nokså stabil (figur 1.3.e). Årlig har andelen insidente statinbrukere vært rundt 4–5 %. Siden den årlige prevalensen øker innebærer det at det er flere som starter med statinbehandling enn de som slutter.

Statins
Norway still has a high use of statins compared with other European countries (6,7).

Among the elderly population, 33% women and 39% men in Norway were dispensed at least one statin prescription in 2011 (figure 1.3.d). The proportion using statins has increased steadily over time and men use more than women. Usage increases with age up to 80 years. In the 75–79 year age group , the proportion was 40% in women and 45% in men. The prevalence of statin use declines in the oldest age groups, implying that there is less secondary prevention with statins for reducing new cardiovascular events and mortality. It should also be emphasised that there is no adjustment for the number of elderly living in nursing homes which is highest among the oldest age groups. Usage in nursing homes is not included in the figures presented in this report.

While the prevalence of statin use in the population has increased over time, the proportion of new users (i.e. the ratio between the number of new users and the number of people who did not receive a statin in the preceding year) has been fairly stable (figure 1.3.e). Annually, the proportion of new users of statins was around 4–5%. Since the annual prevalence is increasing, this means that the number of new users is higher than the numbers who cease statin use. This is as expected since statins are intended for long-term treatment. The

Dette har sammenheng med at statinbehandling er en kronisk behandling. 91 % av alle statinbrukere i 2010, hentet et statin også i 2011, mens for nye statinbrukere var tilsvarende andel 80 %. Det skal bemerkes at disse tallene ikke er justert for dødsfall og flytting til sykehjem i løpet av året.

Mange statinbrukere bruker også andre hjerte- og kar legemidler. Blant de eldre fikk 82 % ekspedert minst ett annet legemiddel innenfor ATC-gruppe C i 2011.

data show that 91% of all statin users in 2010 also had a statin dispensed in 2011, while for new statin users, the corresponding figure is 80%. It should be noted that these figures are not adjusted for deaths and change of residence to nursing homes during the year.

Many statin users are also dispensed other cardiovascular drugs. In the elderly 82% had at least one other drug in the ATC group C dispensed in 2011.

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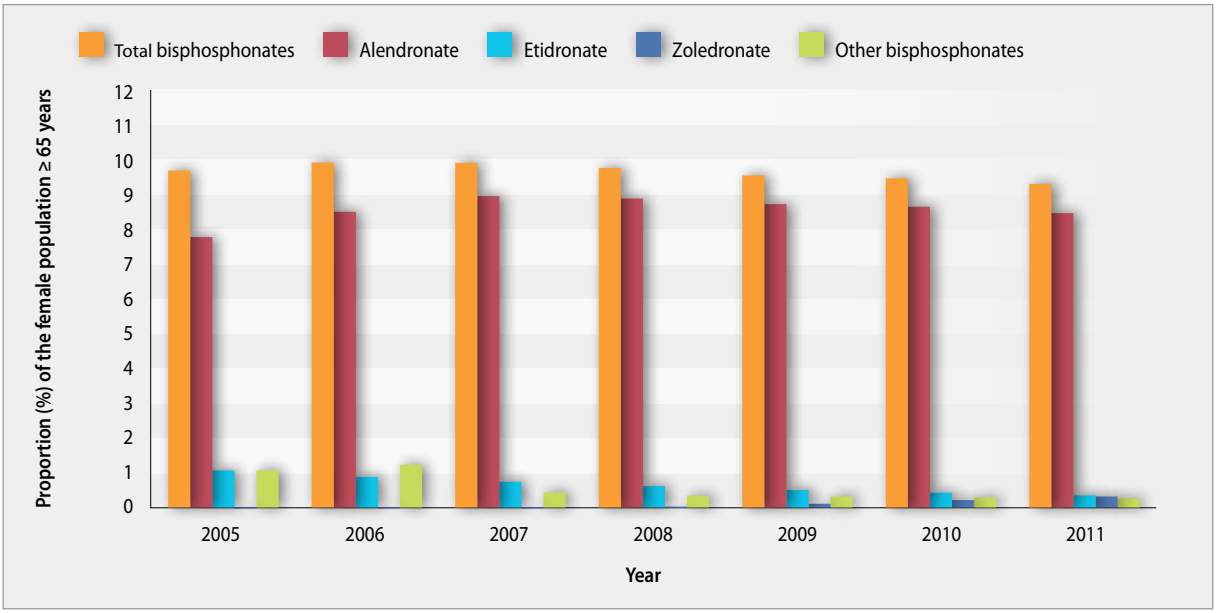

Figure 1.4.a: One-year prevalence (per 100) of bisphosphonate drug use in the period 2005–2011 in Norwegian women aged 65 years or older

1.4 Bruk av midler mot osteoporose hos eldre

Insidensen av osteoporotiske brudd i Norge er blant de høyeste som noen gang er rapportert (1–4). Årlig opplever omtrent 9000 nordmenn et hoftebrudd og 15 000 opplever et underarmsbrudd. Vel 140 000 norske kvinner har opplevd et brudd i ryggen (1). Hoftebrudd er det mest alvorlige bruddet en osteoporosepasient kan oppleve, og ca. 250 sykehussenger vil til en hver tid ha en hoftebruddpasient. Dødeligheten etter hoftebrudd er høy, og en av tre hjemmeboende 85-åringer bodde på institusjon ett år etter hoftebruddet (5–6). Forebygging av disse bruddene er mulig, både gjennom livsstilsendringer og gjennom medikamentell behandling. Dette kan potensielt spare samfunnet for unødvendige utgifter og ikke minst pasientene for unødig smerte, lidelse og tap av livskvalitet.

Flere typer legemidler har vært tilgjengelig i behandlingen av osteoporose de siste 10-årene. Inntil 1996 var de eneste effektive legemidlene østrogen. Etter 1996 har følgende legemidler blitt introdusert: bisfosfonater (M05BA, M05BB), teriparatid (H05AA), kalsitonin (H05BA) og raloxifen (G03XC). Østrogen er ikke lenger anbefalt som førstevalg, eller for bruk over lengre tidsperioder til denne pasientgruppen på grunn av alvorlige bivirkninger. Strontium ranelat er et legemiddel som til en viss grad brukes i behandlingen av osteoporose i andre land, men er ikke markedsført i Norge og følgelig ikke presentert i denne statistikken

1.4 Use of drugs for osteoporosis in the elderly population

The incidence of osteoporotic fractures in the Norwegian population is among the highest ever reported (1-4). Annually, adult Norwegians suffer about 9 000 hip fractures and 15 000 forearm fractures, with 140 000 women experiencing vertebral fractures (1). At any time, approximately 250 surgical ward beds will be occupied by hip fracture patients and the mortality after hip fractures is high (5). One third of those 85 years or older who lived at home before the fracture, lived in nursing homes one year after the fracture (6). Prevention of these fractures is possible, both through lifestyle changes and drug therapy. This could potentially save unnecessary expenses for society and pain, suffering and loss of quality of life for each patient.

Several types of drugs against osteoporosis have been introduced in the last 10–15 years. Until 1996, the only effective drug for osteoporotic patients was oestrogen. Since 1996, the following osteoporosis drugs have been introduced: bisphosphonates (M05BA, M05BB), teriparatide (H05AA), calcitonin (H05BA), and raloxifene (G03XC). Oestrogen is no longer recommended as first choice, and not for long periods of time because of serious side effects. Strontium ranelate has not been marketed in Norway, and is therefore not presented in the statistics.

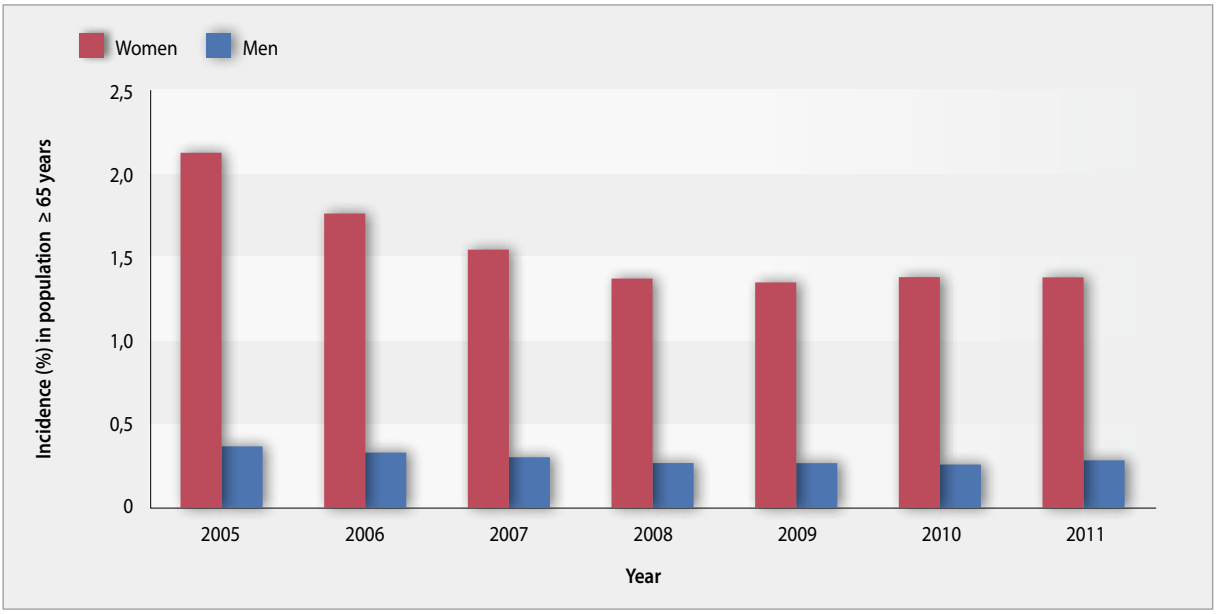

Figure 1.4.b: Yearly incidence rate (per 100) of anti-osteoporosis drug use in the period 2005–2011 in the Norwegian population aged 65 years or older

I den tidsperioden denne rapporten dekker, har refusjon av bisfosfonater vært tilgjengelig i Norge for de som har diagnosen etablert osteoporose, det vil si for de med en benmineraltetthet (BMD) T-skår på -2,5 eller mindre og som har hatt minst ett lavenergibrudd.

Tabell 1.4.a viser ettårsprevalenser i prosent for bruk av legemidler mot osteoporose hos norske kvinner og menn 65 år og eldre. Totalt sett har bruken av disse legemidlene vært stabil i perioden, 10 % for kvinner og 1 % for menn. De aller fleste kvinner og menn bruker bisfosfonater og alendronat er dominerende. Bruken av teriparatid, raloxifen og kalsitonin er svært lav og synkende i løpet av perioden.

Figur 1.4.a viser ettårsprevalens i prosent for bisfosfonater fordelt på total bruk og de ulike bisfosfonatene i perioden 2005–2011. Resultater er kun vist for kvinner 65 år og eldre. Som vist i tabell 1.4.a har bruken av disse legemidlene vært ganske stabil, men vi observerer en forsiktig nedgang i bruken. Det eneste bisfosfonatet som øker i bruk er zoledronat. Dette bisfosfonatet kom på det norske markedet i 2005 og er en infusjon som gis årlig. Oral bisfosfonatbehandling har vært assosiert med etseskader i spiserør og svelg og etterlevelsen av den orale behandlingen er dårlig, mye på grunn av et komplisert doseringsregime. Zoledronat, gitt som infusjon en gang i året, forventes å ta over store deler av behandlingen av osteoporosepasienter. Bivirkningene er færre og etterlevelse av behandlingen forventes å være bedre med dette legemiddelet. Det samme mønsteret

In the time period covered in this report, reimbursement of these drugs has been available in Norway. The prerequisite for reimbursement is the diagnosis established osteoporosis, i.e. a bone mineral density T-score of -2.5 or lower with the presence of at least one fragility fracture.

Table 1.4.a shows one-year prevalence in percent of anti-osteoporotic drug use in Norwegian women and men ≥ 65 years. Overall, use of these drugs has been stable since 2005, with a prevalence of 10% in women and 1% in men each year. A slight fall in the numbers using bisphosphonates and alendronate can be observed in women. For both men and women, bisphosphonates are the most commonly used anti-osteoporotic drug type, and alendronate is the most used bisphosphonate. The use of teriparatide, raloxifene and calcitonin is negligible and declining during this time period.

Figure 1.4.a shows one-year prevalence in percent, of bisphosphonate use in the period 2005–2011 in Norwegian women aged 65 years or older. As we could observe in table 1.4.a the use of these drugs has been relatively stable, although we observe a slight decrease in the proportion of use, both in the total use and in most of the other bisphosphonates. The only increase observed is in the use of zoledronate. This is a new drug, available on the Norwegian market since 2005, with a new administration form. Oral bisphosphonate therapy has been associated with caustic injury in the oesophagus and poor compliance because of a complex dosing regime.

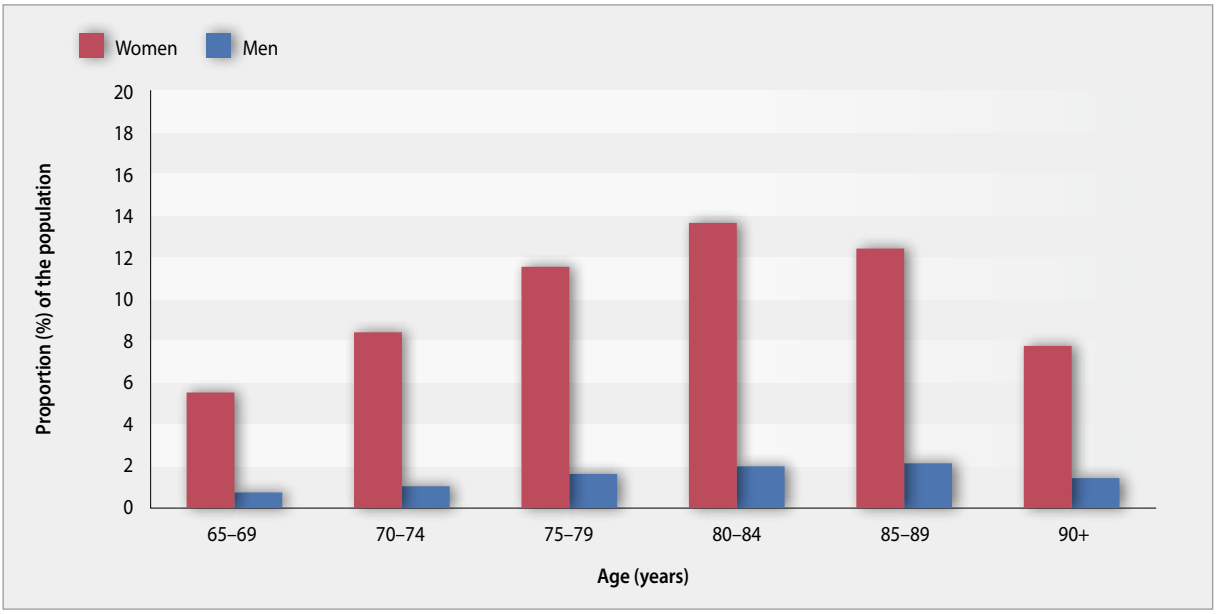

Figure 1.4.c: One-year prevalence (per 100) of bisphophonates drug use in the Norwegian population aged 65 years or older in 2011

for bruk av bisfosfonater ser man også hos menn (resultater ikke vist).

Figur 1.4.b illustrerer årlig insidensrate i prosent i bruk av legemidler mot osteoporose hos kvinner og menn, 65 år og eldre, for perioden 2005–2011. Hos kvinner faller insidensraten i perioden 2005–2008 for så å stabilisere seg i perioden 2009–2011. Også hos menn faller insidensraten, dog ikke like tydelig som hos kvinnene. Det er overraskende at insidensraten faller siden det ikke finnes indikasjoner på at behovet for medikamentell behandling til denne pasientgruppen har blitt mindre i perioden.

Bruken av disse legemidlene øker med økende alder, som vist i figur 1.4.c. Dette er et forventet mønster siden alder er en viktig risikofaktor for osteoporose og følgelig observeres en økende forekomst av osteoporose med økende alder. Figuren viser at andelen som bruker disse legemidlene går ned etter 85 år, men et betydelig antall av de som er 85 år og eldre vil bo på institusjon (se tabell 1.1.a) og legemiddelbruk på individnivå i institusjon blir ikke registrert i Reseptregisteret. Figuren vil derfor ikke vise et helt riktig bilde av andelen som bruker disse legemidlene i de eldste aldersgruppene. Det vi vet er at blant alle de som bruker legemidler mot osteoporose fikk 3,6 % disse legemidlene på institusjon (målt i definerte døgndoser) i 2011. Dette er en indikasjon på at det er svært liten bruk av disse legemidlene i institusjoner som for eksempel sykehjem og sykehus.

However, zoledronate is an infusion administered once a year and is expected to improve compliance and to be free from potential caustic injuries. The same pattern in use is observed in men (results not shown).

Figure 1.4.b illustrates annual incidence rates in percent, in women and men, of anti-osteoporosis drug use in the period 2005–2011 in the Norwegian population aged 65 years or older. In women, the incidence declines in the period 2005–2008, and stabilises in the time period 2009–2011. In men, the incidence rate is also declining, however not as obviously as for women. It is somewhat surprising that the incidence rate is declining, as there is no indication that the need for fracture preventive treatment in people with osteoporosis has been smaller in this time period.

The proportion of use increases with age (figure 1.4.c). This is expected, since age is an important risk factor for osteoporosis and that osteoporosis prevalence increases with age. A considerable proportion among those 85 years and older will reside in nursing homes or long-term care facilities (see table 1.1.a), and use of drugs in these institutions are not registered in NorPD at an individual level. The observed decline in prevalence in the highest age groups may therefore not give a true picture of the use in these age groups. However, the use of these drugs in long-term care facilities or in-hospital use is limited. Of all anti-osteoporosis drugs prescribed in Norway, measured in defined daily doses, 3.6% were prescribed to nursing homes or for in-hospital use in 2011.

Table 1.4.a: Number of women and men ≥ 65 years and one-year prevalence (%) of users of anti-osteoporosis drugs in Norway 2005–2011

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Women	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Population	403 114		403 584		406 021		410 131		418 219		425 553		437 091	
All anti-osteoporosis drugs[1]	40 487	10.0	41 284	10.2	41 430	10.2	41 135	10.0	40 915	9.8	41 161	9.7	41 589	9.5
Bisphosphonates[2]	39 091	9.7	40 059	9.9	40 271	9.9	40 077	9.8	39 973	9.6	40 313	9.5	40 702	9.3
Alendronate[3]	31 370	7.8	34 344	8.5	36 380	9.0	36 467	8.9	36 509	8.7	36 830	8.7	37 026	8.5
Etidronate[4]	4 331	1.1	3 567	0.9	3 024	0.7	2 535	0.6	2 111	0.5	1 807	0.4	1 538	0.4
Zoledronate[5]	6	<0.1	6	<0.1	10	<0.1	100	<0.1	450	0.1	911	0.2	1 386	0.3
Other bisphosphonates[6]	4 318	1.1	4 961	1.2	1 766	0.4	1 400	0.3	1 312	0.3	1 232	0.3	1 157	0.3
Raloxifene[7]	1 505	0.4	1 334	0.3	1 188	0.3	1 084	0.3	951	0.2	845	0.2	742	0.2
Teriparatide[8]	70	<0.1	84	<0.1	113	<0.1	123	<0.1	112	<0.1	118	<0.1	117	<0.1
Calcitonin[9]	199	<0.1	143	<0.1	111	<0.1	79	<0.1	64	<0.1	57	<0.1	57	<0.1
Men														
Population	296 878		299 684		305 170		312 079		322 822		333 792		348 535	
All anti-osteoporosis drugs[1]	3 728	1.3	3 949	1.3	4 022	1.3	4 017	1.3	4 123	1.3	4 245	1.3	4 466	1.3
Bisphosphonates[2]	3 710	1.2	3 931	1.3	4 004	1.3	4 005	1.3	4 115	1.3	4 230	1.3	4 409	1.3
Alendronate[3]	3 107	1.0	3 479	1.2	3 735	1.2	3 772	1.2	3 877	1.2	3 974	1.2	4 129	1.2
Etidronate[4]	260	0.1	216	0.1	173	0.1	129	<0.1	111	<0.1	98	<0.1	80	<0.1
Zoledronate[5]	14	<0.1	11	<0.1	17	<0.1	23	<0.1	65	<0.1	105	<0.1	156	<0.1
Other bisphosphonates[6]	395	0.1	454	0.2	142	<0.1	98	<0.1	91	<0.1	88	<0.1	83	<0.1
Teriparatide[8]	7	<0.1	11	<0.1	13	<0.1	15	<0.1	9	<0.1	13	<0.1	20	<0.1
Calcitonin[9]	21	<0.1	20	<0.1	22	<0.1	11	<0.1	8	<0.1	11	<0.1	11	<0.1

1) All anti-osteoporosis drugs: G03XC01+H05BA01+H05AA02+M05BA01+M05BA04+M05BA06+M05BA07+M05BA08+M05BB01+M05BB03+M05BX04
2) Bisphosphonates: M05BA01+M05BA04+M05BA06+M05BA07+M05BA08+M05BB01+M05BB03
3) Alendronate: M05BA04+M05BB03
4) Etidronate: M05BA01+M05BB01
5) Zoledronate: M05BA08
6) Other bisphosphonates: M05BA06+M05BA07
7) Raloxifene: G03XC01
8) Teriparatide: H05AA02
9) Calcitonin: H05BA01

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1.5 Bruk av antiinflammatoriske og antirevmatiske legemidler (NSAIDs) hos eldre

Ikke-steroide antiinflammatoriske og antirevmatiske midler (NSAIDs) har både betennelsesdempende og smertestillende effekt. Disse legemidlene bør brukes med forsiktighet hos pasienter som også bruker legemidler som kan øke blødningsrisiko, pasienter med tendens til magesår, og pasienter som bruker andre legemidler som i kombinasjon med NSAIDs kan føre til alvorlige bivirkninger (økt gastrointestinal toksisitet). Eksempler på slike legemidler er antitrombotiske midler, protonpumpehemmere (PPIs), glukokortikoider og antidepressive midler av typen selektive serotonin reopptakshemmere (SSRI).

Mange eldre får forskrevet NSAIDs for korttidsbruk mens andre bruker disse over lang tid. I 2011 var det omtrent 20 % av alle individer 65 år eller eldre som fikk utlevert minst ett NSAID (ATC-kode M01A), ekskludert glukosamin og nabumeton. Av alle utleveringer til individer ≥ 65 år var 54 % på ikke-refusjonsresept og 46 % på refusjonsresept. De vanligste refusjonskodene var revmatiske lidelser som leddgikt, og forskjellige typer betennelsestilstander (artroser).

Totalt ble det utlevert 14,2 millioner definerte døgndoser (DDD) til vel 155 000 individer i alderen ≥ 65 år i løpet av 2011. I underkant av 41 % av DDD var på

1.5 The use of non- steroid anti – inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) in the elderly

Non-steroid anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) have both anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects. These drugs should be used with caution in patients who also take medicines that may increase bleeding risk, patients prone to ulcers, and patients taking other drugs which in combination with NSAIDs can cause serious side effects (increased gastrointestinal toxicity). Examples of such drugs are antithrombotic agents, proton pump inhibitors (PPIs), glucocorticoids and the class of antidepressant drugs called selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs).

Many elderly people are prescribed NSAIDs for short-term use while others use them over a long time. In 2011, approximately 20% of individuals aged 65 or older were dispensed at least one NSAID (ATC code M01A), excluding glucosamine and nabumetone. Of all the NSAIDs dispensed to individuals ≥ x65 years, 54% were non-reimbursed whereas 46% were reimbursed. The most common reimbursement codes were rheumatic disorders such as arthritis, and various types of inflammation.

In total, 14.2 million defined daily doses (DDD) were dispensed to more than 155 000 individuals aged ≥ 65 years in 2011. Approximately 41% of DDDs were

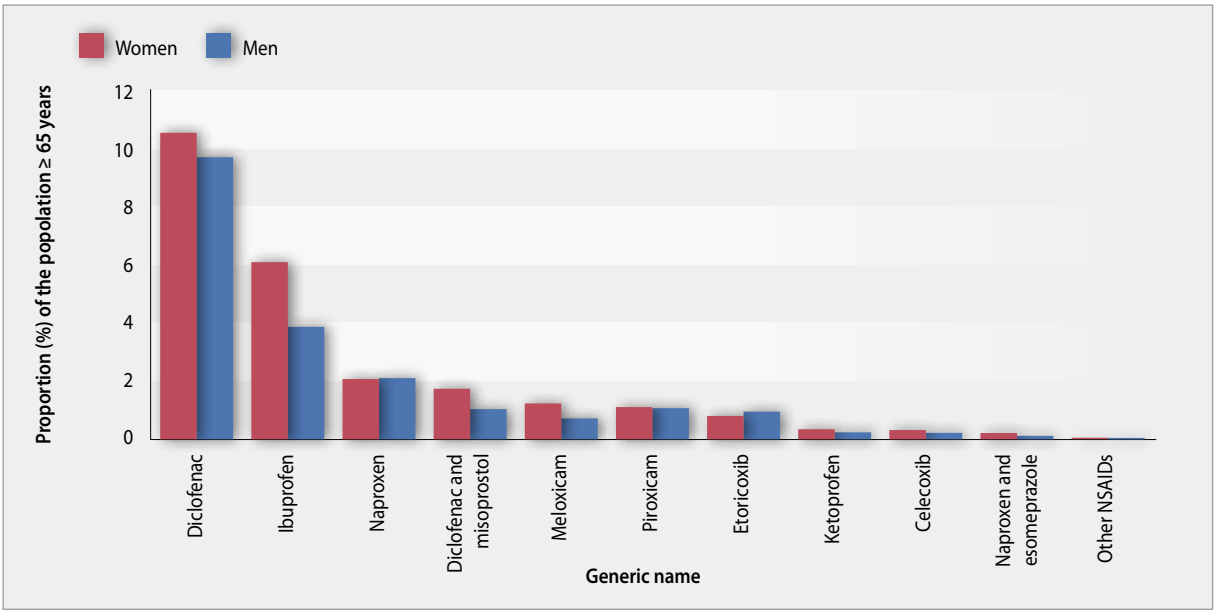


Figure 1.5.a. One year prevalence (%) of NSAIDs prescriptions in men and women aged ≥ 65 years in 2011 according to active ingredient

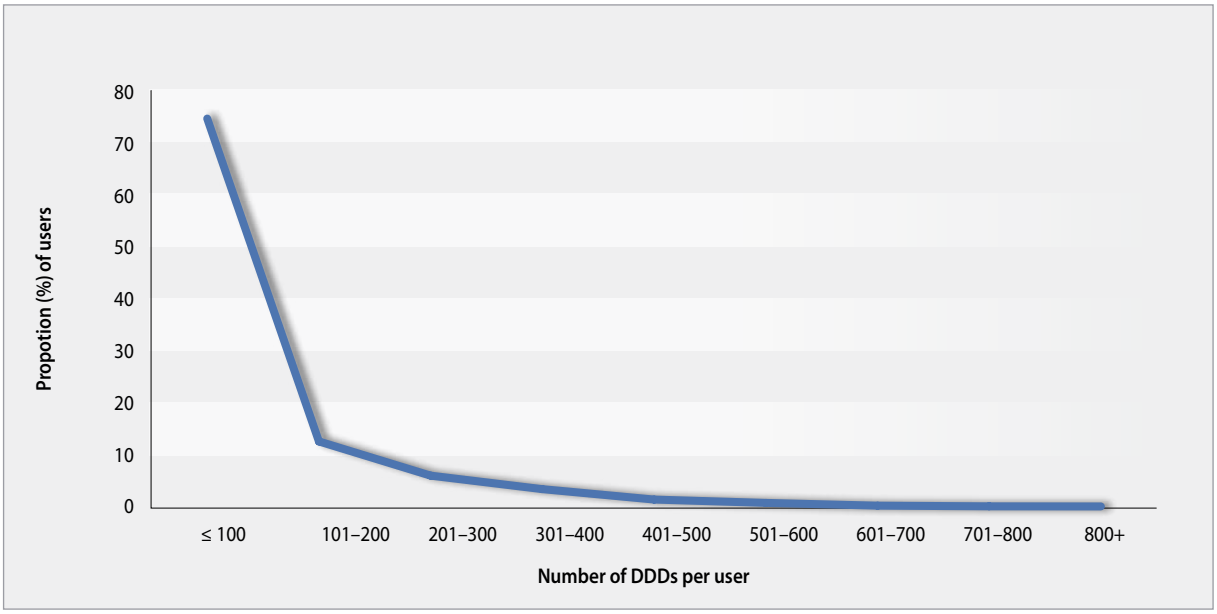


Figure 1.5.b. Number of defined daily doses (DDD) dispensed for NSAIDs in the population aged ≥ 65 years in 2011

diklofenak alene eller i kombinasjon med misoprostol, etterfulgt av ibuprofen på 23 %, og naproksen på 14 %. Omtrent 40 % av alle brukere var menn og de fikk 36 % av alle DDD.

Samtidig bruk av andre legemidler hos kroniske eldre brukere av NSAIDs
Figur 1.5.b viser at 25 % (38 964) fikk utlevert mer enn 100 DDD i løpet av året. Dersom alle bruker én DDD daglig tilsvarer dette en behandlingstid på ca. 3 måneder noe som i de fleste tilfeller indikerer behandling av en kronisk lidelse. Omtrent 66 % av dem var kvinner, som gjenspeiler hyppigere forekomst av muskel- og skjelettplager hos kvinner enn menn.

Videre analyser av gruppen som fikk over 100 DDD i 2011, viste at nesten 60 % (23 346) også fikk minst ett av legemidlene i gruppene antitrombotika (B01A), glukokortikoider (H02AB), SSRI (N06AB) og PPIs (A02BC) i perioden 2 måneder før første NSAID utlevering til 2 måneder etter siste NSAID utlevering. Cirka 36 % var menn og 64 % var kvinner.

Antitrombotika var den legemiddelgruppen som hyppigst ble forskrevet samtidig med NSAIDs, etterfulgt av PPIs (figur 1.5.c). Det vanligste antitrombotiske legemiddelet var acetylsalisylsyre (B01AC06), etterfulgt av warfarin (B01AA03). Antitrombotiske legemidler brukes til å behandle eller forebygge blodpropp. NSAIDs øker risiko for gastrointestinal blødning, og kombinasjon av disse midlene vil kunne øke denne risikoen ytterligere. Omtrent 38 % av individene

for diclofenac alone or in combination with misoprostol, followed by ibuprofen (23%), and naproxen (14%). About 40% of users were men and they used 36% of DDDs.

Use of other drugs in chronic elderly NSAIDs users
Figure 1.5.b shows that 25% (38 964) were dispensed more than 100 DDD during the year. If everyone uses one DDD per day, this volume will correspond to approximately 3 months of treatment which, in most cases, indicates the treatment of a chronic illness. About 66% of these users were women, reflecting higher incidence of musculoskeletal disorders in women than in men.

Further analysis of the group receiving over 100 DDDs in 2011 showed that in the period 2 months before to 2 months after the last NSAID prescription, almost 60% (23 346) also received at least one drug from the following groups; antithrombotics (B01A), glucocorticoids (H02AB), SSRIs (N06AB) and PPIs (A02BC). Approximately 36% were men and 64% were women.

Antithrombotic agents were most frequently prescribed together with NSAIDs, followed by PPIs (figure 1.5.c). The most common antithrombotic drug was acetylsalicylic acid (B01AC06), followed by warfarin (B01AA03). Antithrombotic agents are used to treat or prevent blood clots. NSAIDs increase the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding and combination of these agents may increase this risk. Approximately 38% aged ≥ 65 years were dispensed both NSAIDs

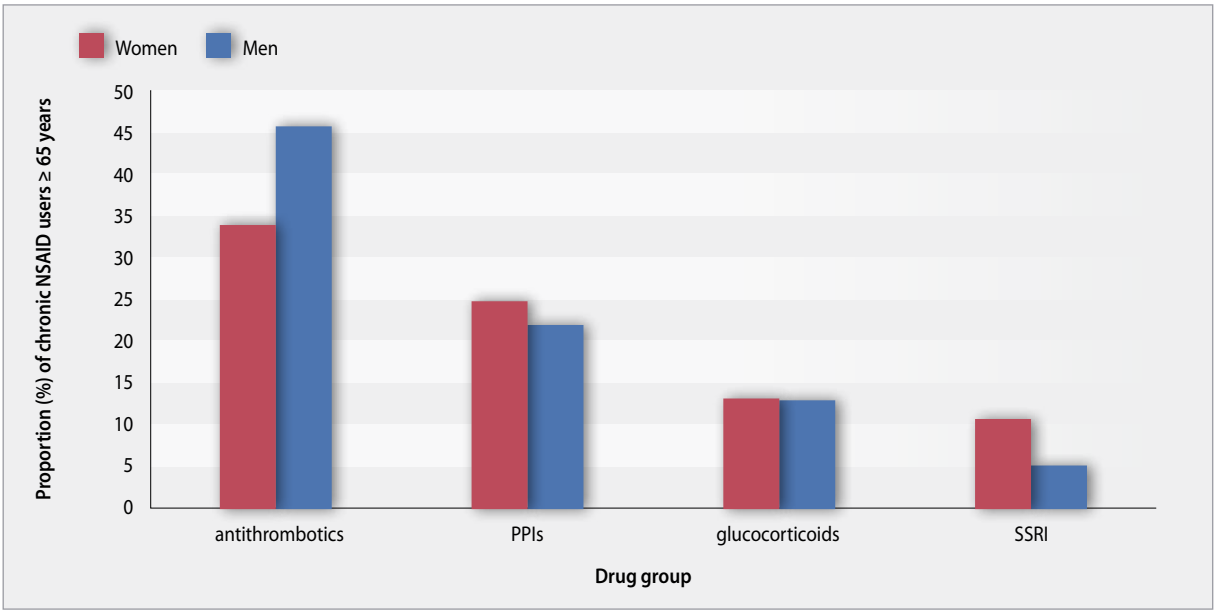


Figure 1.5.c: Proportion (%) of users aged ≥ 65 years who were dispensed the indicated drug groups in addition to NSAIDs

i vårt utvalg fikk utlevert både NSAIDs og antitrombotiske legemidler i perioden. Utstrakt bruk av legemidler som kan gi økt blødningsrisiko viser at det er viktig at disse pasientene blir godt fulgt opp.

I underkant av 24 % fikk utlevert protonpumpehemmere og NSAIDs i perioden. De individene som får PPIs for behandling av spiserør- og magesår bør ikke bruke NSAIDs over lengre tid. Forskrivning av PPIs for å forebygge eventuelle komplikasjoner av NSAIDs vil imidlertid være i tråd med retningslinjer.

I overkant av 13 % fikk utlevert glukokortikoider som brukes ved mange betennelsestilstander, og vel 9 % fikk selektive serotonin reopptakshemmere (SSRI) som brukes ved angst og depresjoner, som begge er vist å kunne gi økt gastrointestinal toksisitet i kombinasjon med NSAIDs.

Data fra Reseptregisteret viser at mange eldre også får utlevert legemidler som kan øke risiko for gastrointestinale bivirkninger. NSAIDs skal brukes med forsiktighet hos eldre, særlig hos individer med nedsatt hjerte- og nyrefunksjon. Selv om utlevering av legemidler i samme periode ikke er ensbetydende med samtidig bruk, er det likevel en viktig indikasjon på at det skjer forskrivning av uheldige legemiddelkombinasjoner. Man bør vise stor forsiktighet når legemidler til denne aldersgruppen forskrives siden komplikasjoner av potensiell kombinasjonsbehandling kan være svært alvorlige og i noen tilfeller også livstruende, og disse individene bør få tett oppfølging.

and antithrombotic drugs in the period. As extensive use of drugs may increase bleeding risk, it is important to closely monitor these patients.

Fewer than 24% of individuals in our cohort were given PPIs and NSAIDs in the period. Individuals who receive PPIs for the treatment of oesophagal and stomach ulcers should not use NSAIDs over a long time period. Prescription of PPIs to prevent side effects of NSAIDs use, however, is in line with guidelines.

More than 13% were dispensed glucocorticoids used in many inflammatory diseases. More than 9% received selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) for anxiety and depression. Both of these drugs are shown to cause increased gastrointestinal toxicity in combination with NSAIDs.

Data from the Norwegian Prescription Database show that many elderly also receive a number of drugs that may increase the risk of gastrointestinal side effects. NSAIDs should be used with caution in the elderly, especially in individuals with impaired cardiac and renal function. While drugs dispensed from a pharmacy within the same period are not necessarily used together, it still shows that these drug combinations are prescribed. Caution should be shown when individuals in this age group are prescribed drugs since complications of potential harmful combination therapy can be very serious and in some cases life-threatening so these individuals should be closely monitored.

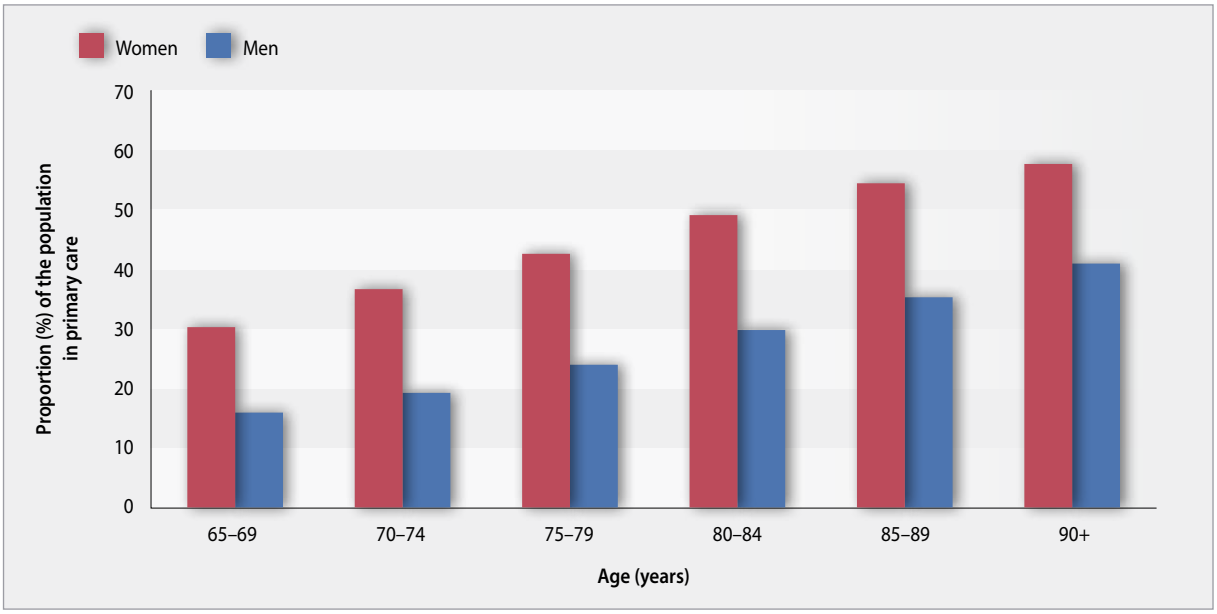


Figure 1.6.a: One-year prevalence (%) of the population in primary care (i.e. outside institutions)[1] who had at least one prescription of drugs used as hypnotics[2] dispensed in 2011 in Norway by age groups ≥ 65 years and gender

1) Estimated population living at home (nursing home residents are subtracted from the total population)
2) Hypnotics: diazepam, oxazepam, nitrazepam, flunitrazepam, zopiclone, zolpidem, melatonin, clomethiazole, alimemazine, prometazine

1.6 Bruk av sovemidler hos eldre

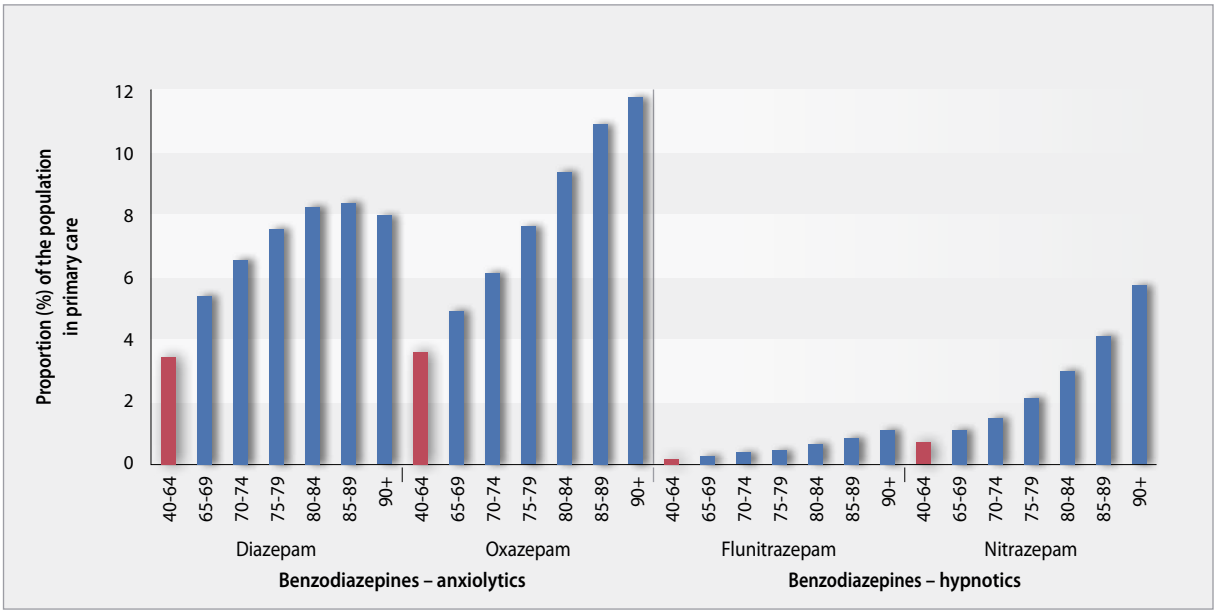
Søvnproblemer øker med økende alder (1). Ikke-medikamentell behandling som gode råd om søvnhygiene fører ikke alltid til målet, derfor behandles søvnvansker hos eldre ofte med legemidler. Det er anbefalt at sovemedisiner bare bør brukes over korte perioder. Dette er særlig viktig i eldre aldersgrupper fordi eldre både kan ha endret legemiddelomsetning og økt følsomhet for legemidler. Derfor anbefales lavere doser og sovemidler med kortere halveringstid til eldre.

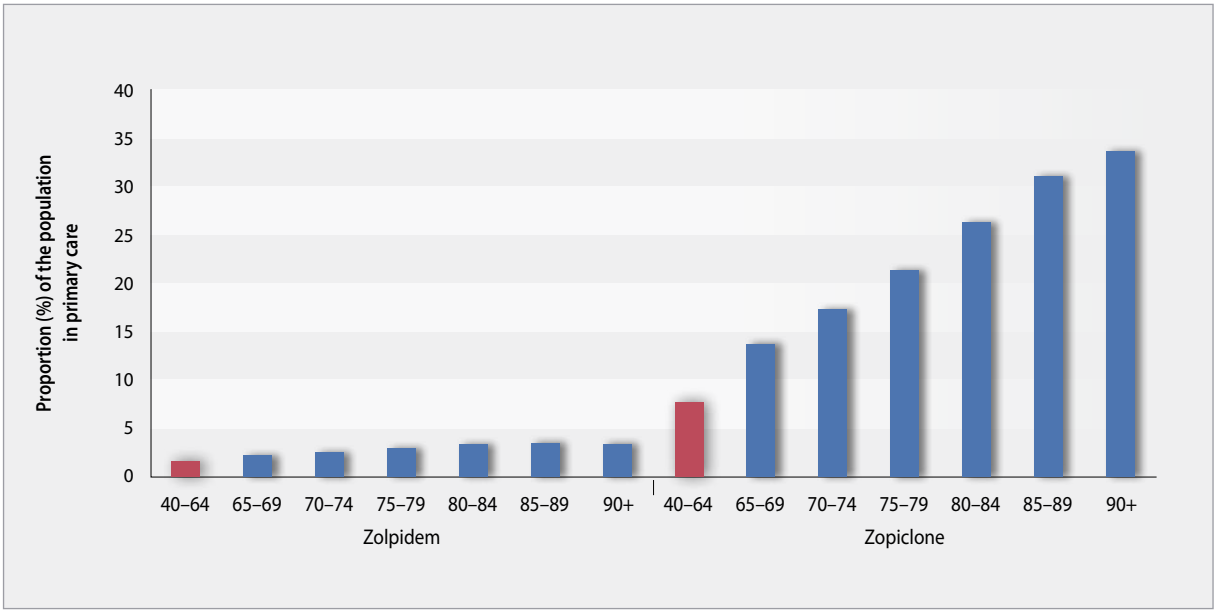
Vi har her sett nærmere på legemidler som kan benyttes som sovemidler hos eldre. Z-hypnotika og benzodiazepiner er de legemidler som oftest benyttes som sovemidler. Z-hypnotika, som dominerer markedet generelt, anbefales som førstevalg (2). Vi har valgt å inkludere andre midler med søvnvansker som indikasjon, men sett bort fra legemidler med under 300 brukere i året i aldersgruppen ≥ 65. Følgende legemidler er inkludert som sovemidler: ATC-gruppe N05BA benzodiazepiner (diazepam og oksazepam), N05CD benzodiazepiner (nitrazepam og flunitrazepam), N05CF z-hypnotika (zopiklon, zolpidem), andre hypnotika i N05C (melatonin og klometiazol) og R06AD antihistaminer (alimemazin og prometazin). Antidepressiva og antipsykotika er ikke inkludert.

1.6 Use of hypnotics in the elderly population

Sleep problems increase with age (1). Insomnia among the elderly is not always resolved with non-medicinal treatments such as good sleep hygiene advice, so it is often treated with medicines. It is recommended that hypnotics should only be used for short periods. This is particularly important in older age groups because the elderly may have both altered drug metabolism and increased sensitivity to drugs. Therefore, lower doses and hypnotics with shorter half-life are recommended for the elderly.

We have looked at drugs that can be used as hypnotics in the elderly. Z-hypnotics and benzodiazepines are the drugs most commonly used as hypnotics. Z-hypnotics, which dominate the market in general, are recommended as the first choice (2). We have chosen to include other agents indicated in sleep disturbances, apart from drugs with less than 300 users per year in the ≥ 65 age groups. The following drugs are included as hypnotics: ATC group N05BA benzodiazepines (diazepam and oxazepam) N05CD benzodiazepines (nitrazepam and flunitrazepam), N05CF z-hypnotics (zopiclone, zolpidem), other hypnotics in N05C (melatonin and clomethiazole) and R06AD antihistamines





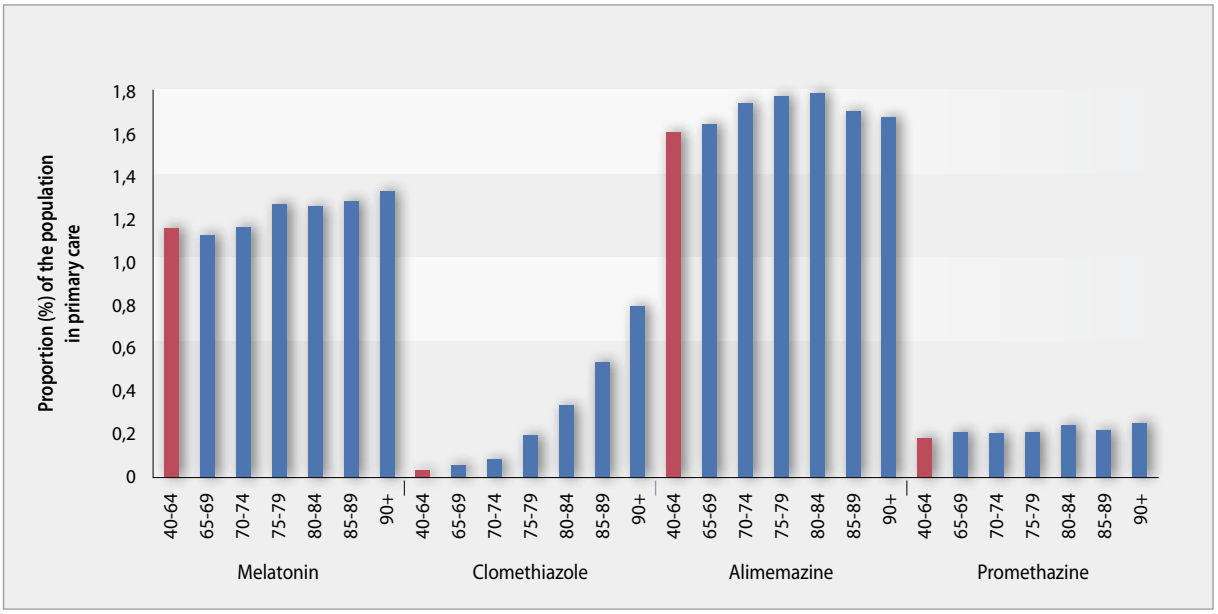


Figure 1.6.b: One-year prevalence (%) of the population in primary care (i.e. outside institutions) who had at least one prescription of benzodiazepines, z-hypnotics and other drugs used as hypnotics dispensed in 2011. Shown for the age groups 40–64 (red columns), 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85–89, 90+ years. (Observe different axis!)

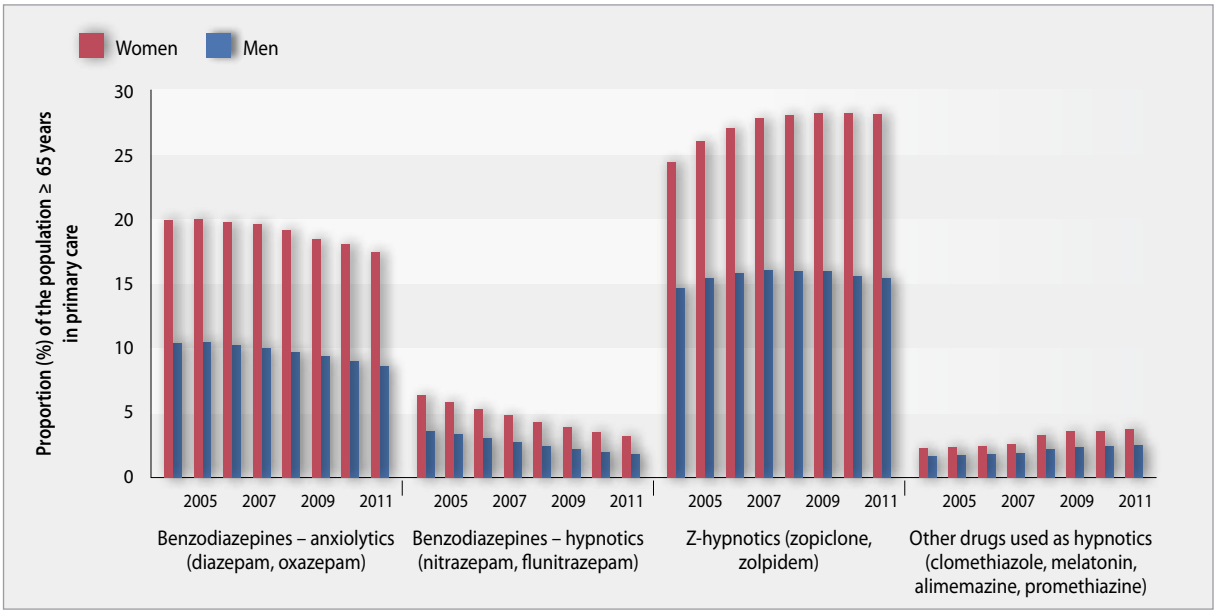


Figure 1.6.c: One-year prevalence (%) of the population in primary care (i.e. outside institutions)[3] who had at least one prescription of drugs used as hypnotics dispensed in 2004–2011 in Norway by age above 65 years and gender

3) Estimated population living at home (nursing home residents – around 6% – are subtracted from the total population ≥ 65 years)

Ved beregning av andel brukere (prevalens) i Reseptregisteret benyttes hele befolkningen som nevner. Legemidler til pasienter i sykehus eller sykehjem er ikke tilgjengelig på individnivå i Reseptregisteret og konsekvensen for de eldste aldersgruppene, der en stor andel av befolkningen bor på sykehjem, er for lave tall for prevalens av legemiddelbrukere. Vi har derfor i denne sammenheng valgt å presentere prevalensen på basis av befolkningen som bor hjemme. Dette vil gi et riktigere bilde av prevalensen i den eldste delen av befolkningen. Vi har hentet informasjon fra Statistisk Sentralbyrå om beboere i institusjoner, 2010 og i figurene er den oppgitte prevalensen derfor basert på totalbefolkningen i de aktuelle aldersgruppene minus antall sykehjemsbeboere (se tabell 1.1.a).

Totalt sett har 32 % av befolkningen i aldersgruppen ≥ 65 år fått utlevert sovemidler fra apoteket i 2011. Andelen øker fra 23 % hos 65–69 åringene til 52 % hos de over 90 år. For alle inkluderte aldersgrupper er andelen kvinner som bruker sovemidler større enn andel menn (figur 1.6.a). Andelen øker fra 30 % hos 65–70 årige kvinner til 57 % hos kvinner i aldersgruppen over 90 år, for menn er andelene henholdsvis 15 % og 41 %. Det er først og fremst zopiklon (N05CF01) som bidrar til økningen av forbruket av sovemidler med økende alder (figur 1.6.b). Fra en andel på ca. 14 % av befolkningen som bruker zopiklon i aldersgruppen 65–69 år er andelen på ca. 34 % i aldersgruppen over 90 år. Det er høyest andel brukere

(alimemazine and promethazine). Antidepressants and antipsychotics are not included.

In calculating the percentage of users (prevalence) in the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD), the total population is used as the denominator. Drugs for patients in hospitals or nursing homes are not available at the individual level in the NorPD. For the older age groups, where a large proportion of the population live in nursing homes, this results in too low figures for the proportion (prevalence) of drug users. We have therefore chosen to present the prevalence based on the population living at home. This will provide a more accurate picture of the prevalence of users in the oldest part of the population. Data is obtained from Statistics Norway about residents in institutions for 2010. The prevalence given in the figures are therefore based on the total population in these age groups minus the number of nursing home residents (see table 1.1.a).

Overall, 32% of the population aged ≥ 65 years was dispensed sleeping medication from the pharmacy in 2011. The percentage increases from 23% in 65–69 year olds to 52% in those over 90 years. For all age groups included, More women than men used hypnotics (figure 1.6.a). The percentage increases from 30% in 65–69 year old women to 57% in women aged over 90 years; for men the corresponding figures were 15% and 41%. It is mainly zopiclone (N05CF01)

av z-hypnotika (N05CF), mens angstdempende benzodiazepiner (N05BA) brukes mer enn benzodiazepin hypnotika (N05CD). For disse tre gruppene vanedannende legemidler er det observert en svak nedgang i andel brukere siden 2004 (figur 1.6.c). For z-hypnotika startet nedgangen senere enn for benzodiazepinene og nedgangen var først observert hos menn (nedgang fra 2007) og senere hos kvinner (nedgang fra 2009). For andre midler enn benzodiazepiner og z-hypnotika er prevalensen lav og bortsett fra for klometiazol øker ikke prevalensen med økende alder.

that contributes to the increased consumption of hypnotics with age (figure 1.6.b). From a ratio of about 14% of the population using zopiclone in the age group 65–69 years, the proportion is about 34% in the age group over 90 years. The highest proportion of users is for z-hypnotics (N05CF), whereas the anxiolytic benzodiazepines (N05BA) are used more than benzodiazepine hypnotics (N05CD). For these three groups of addictive drugs, a slight decrease in the proportion of users is observed since 2004 (figure 1.6.c). For z-hypnotics the decline started later than that of the benzodiazepines and the decrease was first observed in men (a decrease from 2007) and later in women (down from 2009). For other agents than benzodiazepines and z-hypnotics, prevalence is low and, except clomethiazole, the prevalence for these agents does not increase with increasing age.

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2. Berg C, Sakshaug S, Handal M, Skurtveit S. Z-hypnotika – Sovemidlene som dominerer markedet i Norge. Norsk Farmaceutisk Tidsskrift 2011;4:20-23.

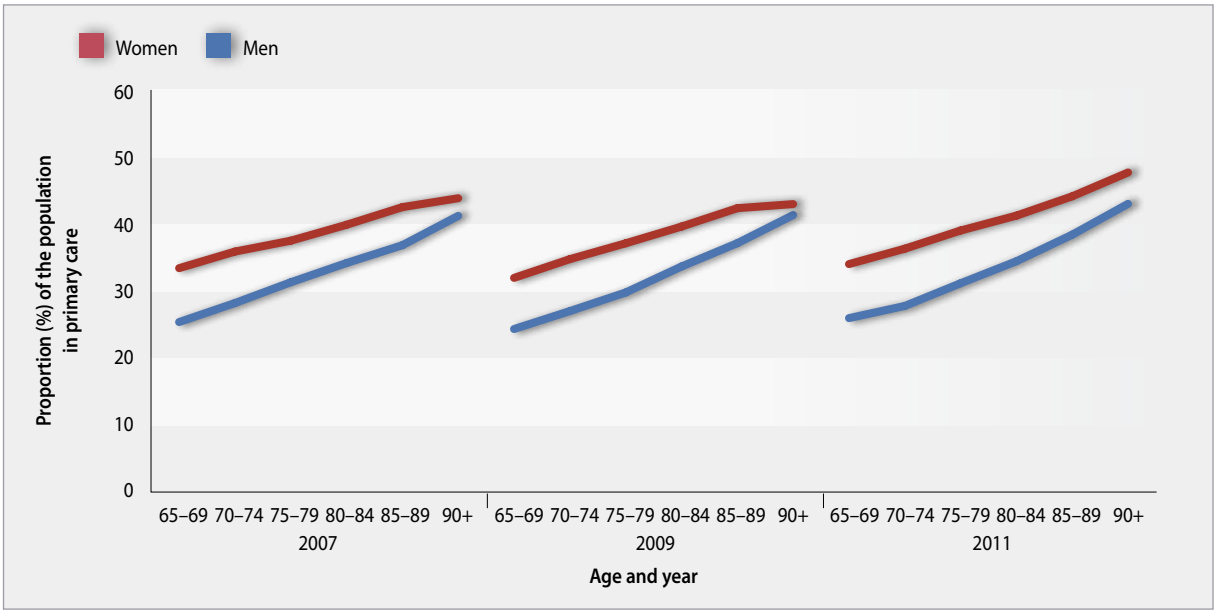

Figure 1.7.a: Use of antibiotics for systemic use (J01) in elderly men and women ≥ 65 in primary (i.e. living outside institutions), according to age groups in 2007, 2009 and 2011

1.7 Antibiotikabruk hos eldre

Bruk av antibiotika øker med økende alder (1). Ved beregning av prevalens i Reseptregisteret benyttes hele befolkningen som nevner. Legemidler til pasienter i sykehus eller sykehjem er ikke tilgjengelig på individnivå i Reseptregisteret og konsekvensen for de eldste aldersgruppene, der en stor andel av befolkningen bor på sykehjem, er for lave tall for andel (prevalens) av legemiddelbrukere. Vi har derfor i dette kapittelet om antibiotika valgt å presentere prevalensen på basis av befolkningen som bor hjemme. Dette vil gi et riktigere bilde av prevalensen i den eldste delen av befolkningen. Vi har hentet informasjon fra Statistisk Sentralbyrå om beboere i institusjoner i 2010 (se tabell 1.1.a) og i figurene er prevalensen derfor basert på totalbefolkningen for de aktuelle aldersgruppene minus antall sykehjemsbeboere.

Totalt sett ble 34 % av befolkningen i aldersgruppen ≥ 65 år forskrevet antibiotika i 2011. Andelen øker fra 30 % hos 65–69 åringene til 46 % hos de over 90 år. For alle inkluderte aldersgrupper er andelen kvinner som bruker antibiotika større enn andel menn (figur 1.7.a) Andelen øker fra 34 % hos 65–69 årige kvinner til 48 % hos kvinner i aldersgruppen over 90 år, for menn er andelene henholdsvis 25 % og 43 %. og trenden er stabil over år (figur 1.7.b).

1.7 Use of antibiotics in the elderly

Use of antibiotics increases with increasing age (1). The total population is used as the denominator in the calculation of prevalence in the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD). Drugs dispensed to patients in hospitals or nursing homes are not available at the individual level in the NorPD. For the older age groups, where a large proportion of the population are living in nursing homes, this results in too low figures for the proportion (prevalence) of drug users. In this chapter on antibiotics, we have therefore chosen to present the prevalence based on the population living at home. This will provide a more accurate picture of the prevalence of users in the oldest part of the population. Data were obtained from Statistics Norway about residents in institutions in 2010 (see table 1.1.a) and the prevalence in the figures is based on the total population for each age group minus the number of nursing home residents.

Overall, 34% of the population in the age group ≥ 65 years was dispensed antibiotics from the pharmacy in 2011. The percentage increased from 30% in 65–69 year olds to 46% in those over 90 years. For all age groups more women than men used antibiotics (figure 1.7.a). The percentage increased from 34% in 65–69 year old women to 48% in women aged over 90 years, for men the percentages were 25% and 43%, respectively. The trend is stable over the years (figure 1.7.b).

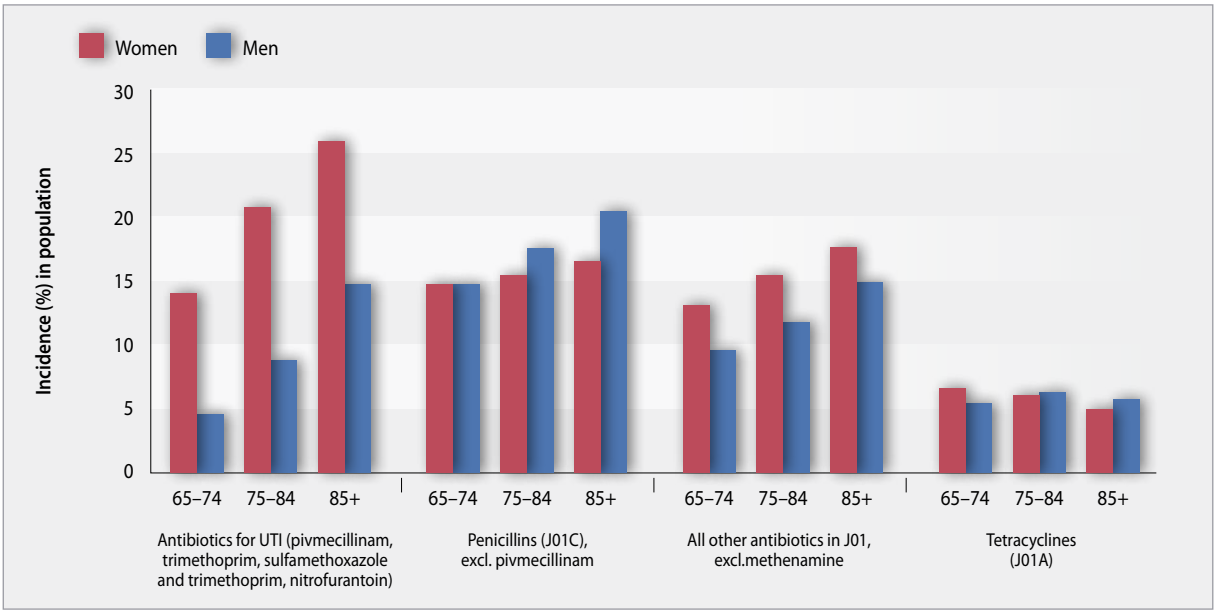

Figure 1.7.b: Use of antibiotics for systemic use (J01) in men and women ≥ 65 year in primary care (i.e. living outside institutions), by different age groups in 2011. Grouped as; antibiotics used in urinary tract infections (UTIs), penicillins, tetracyclines and all other antibiotics for systemic use.

Det er først og fremst antall brukere av urinveisantibiotika som øker med økende alder, og økningen er større hos kvinner enn hos menn (figur 1.7.b). Fra en andel på 14 % kvinner som bruker urinveisantibiotika i aldersgruppen 65–74 år er andelen på 26 % i aldersgruppen over 85 år, for menn er tilsvarende tall 5 % og 15 %. Især hos menn ses en økning i antall som får forskrevet penicilliner (figur 1.7.b). Andelen øker fra 15 % hos 65–74 åringene til 20 % hos de over 85 år. Det er ikke like kraftig økning med alder hos kvinner, fra 15 % hos 65–74 åringene til 17 % hos de over 85 år. For begge kjønn er det i første rekke fenoxymetylpenicillin som forskrives, fulgt av amoxicillin. Dette er førstehåndsmidler ved luftveisinfeksjoner og bakteriell lungebetennelse.

It is mainly the number of users of urinary tract antibiotics that increases with age, and the increase is greater among women than in men (figure 1.7.b). 14% of women in the 65–74 year age group and 26% in the > 85 years age group used antibiotics for urinary tract infections and for men the corresponding figures are 5% and 15%. Particularly in men an increase in the number who are prescribed penicillin is seen (figure 1.7.b). The percentage increases from 15% in 65–74 year olds to 20% in those over 85 years. It is not such a sharp increase with age in women, from 15% among 65–74 year olds to 17% in those over 85 years. For both sexes, phenoxymetylpenicillin is most commonly prescribed, followed by amoxicillin. These are the drugs of choice for respiratory infections and bacterial pneumonia.

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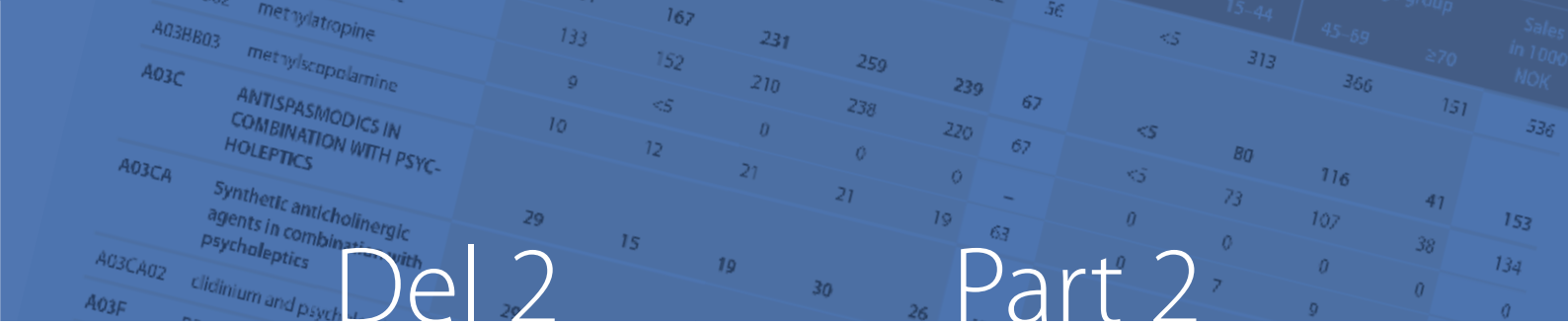

Del 2

Part 2

2. Generelt om Reseptregisteret og legemiddelstatistikk

2.1 Reseptregisteret (NorPD)

Datainnsamling og variabler i Reseptregisteret
Ny apoteklov trådte i kraft 1. mars 2001, og ifølge den nye loven ble apotek forpliktet til å videresende reseptdata til en ny nasjonal legemiddeldatabase. I oktober 2003 ble ny detaljert forskrift for Reseptregisteret (hjemlet i Helseregisterloven) vedtatt av Kongen i Statsråd (1). Formålet med Reseptregisteret (jf forskriftens § 1-3) er å samle inn og behandle data om legemiddelbruk hos mennesker og dyr for å:

1. kartlegge forbruket i landet og belyse endringer over tid
2. fremme og gi grunnlag for forskning og utredning for å kunne belyse positive og negative effekter av legemiddelbruk
3. gi myndighetene et statistisk grunnlag for kvalitetssikring av legemiddelbruk og overordnet tilsyn, styring og planlegging
4. gi legemiddelrekvirenter et grunnlag for internkontroll og kvalitetsforbedring

Forskriftens formål bestemmer hva Reseptregisteret kan brukes til. Forskriften bestemmer også hva slags data som kan samles inn fra apotek og administrative registre.

2. General information about the Norwegian Prescription Database and drug statistics

2.1 About the NorPD

Data collection and variables in NorPD
New legislation in the Norwegian pharmacy sector came into force on March 1st 2001. According to the new act, pharmacies were obliged to forward prescription data to a new national drug database. In October 2003, new, detailed regulations for the NorPD were approved (1). The objectives of the NorPD, as defined in authoritative regulations, are to collect and prepare data on drug use in individuals and animals in order to:

1. describe drug use patterns, highlighting changes over time
2. promote and form a basis for research and review of the safety and effectiveness of drug use
3. serve as a management tool for the authorities in order to assure prescribing quality in addition to general surveillance, control and planning
4. give the prescribing doctors a basis for internal control, as part of an audit method to improve the quality of prescribing practices

All NorPD data use must be in accordance with these objectives. The regulation also determines what kind of data can be collected from the pharmacies and administrative registers.

Reseptregisteret inneholder følgende variabler:

Pasient

Personidentifikasjon (kryptert), fødselsmåned /-år, dødsmåned/- år, kjønn, bosted (kommune og fylke)

Forskriver

Personidentifikasjon (kryptert), fødselsår, kjønn, yrke, spesialitet

Legemiddel

Nordisk varenummer (merkenavn, styrke, legemiddelform, pakningsstørrelse), antall pakninger, ATC-kode, antall definerte døgndoser (DDD), reseptkategori, kode for refusjon (fra mars 2008: ICD10, ICPC koder og enkelte koder definert av Legemiddelverket, fullstendig implementert fra mars 2009), bruksområde og forskrevet dose (fritekst), utleveringsdato, pris (apotekets utsalgspris)

Apotek

Apoteknavn, konsesjonsnummer, kommune og fylke

Det nordiske varenummeret er en unik identifikasjon for hver pakning av et legemiddel og muliggjør kobling til andre registre som gir detaljert informasjon om legemidlene. Indikasjon for forskrivning ble de første årene ikke registrert i databasen, kun overordnede refusjonskoder som for enkelte legemidler fungerte som grov diagnosekode. Fra mars 2008 ble forskriver pålagt å angi mer spesifikke diagnosekoder på blåresepter som erstatning for de gamle sykdomspunktene. Det skal benyttes enten International Classification of Diseases versjon 10 (ICD-10) eller International Classification of Primary Care (ICPC). I tillegg har Legemiddelverket på enkelte områder definert egne koder. Ordningen er fullstendig implementert fra mars 2009.

Fra 1. januar 2004 har Folkehelseinstituttet mottatt månedlig informasjon om reseptutleveringer fra alle apotek i Norge (2). I alle apotek er det tilrettelagt for automatisk innsending av rapport til Reseptregisteret til fast tidspunkt hver måned, slik at apotekene kan oppfylle sin rapporteringsplikt uten vesentlig ekstra arbeid. Reseptregisteret inneholder informasjon om alle legemidler som er forskrevet og utlevert til enkeltpasienter utenom sykehus og institusjoner. Legemidler forskrevet på godkjenningsfritak er også inkludert, men legemidler som selges reseptfritt er ikke registrert i Reseptregisteret. Hvis reseptfrie legemidler er forskrevet på resept vil de imidlertid bli registrert i databasen.

De viktigste dataene i Reseptregisteret er basert på resepter forskrevet til enkeltpersoner, men også forskrivning av legemidler fra veterinærer til dyr og forskrivning til egen praksis registreres i Reseptregisteret. Når det gjelder pasienter som er innlagt i sykehus eller sykehjem, samler registeret kun inn

The NorPD contains the following variables:

Patient

Person-identifier (encrypted), month/year of birth, month/year of death, gender, place of residence (municipality & county)

Prescriber

Person-identifier (encrypted), year of birth, gender, profession, speciality

Drug

Nordic article number (unique product identifier stating brand name, strength, pharmaceutical form and pack size), number of packs, ATC code, number of Defined Daily Doses (DDD), prescription category, reimbursement code (from March 2008: ICD10, ICPC codes or codes defined by the Norwegian Medicines Agency, completely implemented from March 2009), intended use and prescribed dose (free-text according to pharmacy label), dispensing date, price (pharmacy retail price)

Pharmacy

Name, licence number, municipality and county

The Nordic article number is the important link to other registries providing detailed information about the drugs. The indication for prescribing was in the first years not recorded in the database, only the code of reimbursement which in some cases, acted as a proxy of diagnosis. From March 2008, prescribers had to use either the International Classification of Diseases version 10 (ICD10), or the International Classification of Primary Care Codes (ICPC) or special codes assigned by the Norwegian Medicines Agency as the code of reimbursement on the prescriptions. This was fully implemented from March 2009.

Since 1st January 2004, the NIPH has received monthly data on prescriptions from all Norwegian pharmacies (2). Monthly electronically reports are automatically generated in all pharmacies, thus avoiding extra work for the pharmacy. NorPD contains information about all drugs prescribed (reimbursed or not) and dispensed at pharmacies to individual patients living outside institutions, i.e. ambulant care. Unlicensed drugs are also included, but drugs sold over-the-counter (OTC) are not recorded in NorPD. However, if the OTC drugs are prescribed by a physician and dispensed, then they will be recorded in the database.

The main data in NorPD are based on prescriptions to individual humans, but also prescribed drugs by veterinarians to animals and prescribing to a physician's own practice are collected in NorPD. For patients in nursing homes and hospitals, the register collects figures on drug use at the level of the institution or the department, i.e. on an aggregate level.

Figure 2.1: Data flow, the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD)

aggregerte data på institusjons- eller avdelingsnivå basert på informasjon som apotekene registrerer når de leverer legemidler til institusjoner.

Datasikkerhet
Som illustrert i figur 2.1 blir registreringer av utleverte legemidler fra apotek elektronisk og automatisk overført til Statistisk sentralbyrå (SSB) før de kommer til FHI og inkluderes i Reseptregisteret. SSB fungerer som en såkalt tiltrodd tredjepart og er en del av datasikkerheten for å ivareta konfidensialitet og informasjonssikkerhet for all personlig informasjon. SSB har tilgang til pasientens personnummer og forskrivers helsepersonellnummer, og erstatter begge med et pseudonym. SSB kan ikke lese noen annen informasjon fra reseptene, fordi denne informasjonen er kryptert før SSB mottar dataene. Når SSB sender data er fødselsnummer og forskrivers helsepersonell-nummer fjernet, og FHI kan dekryptere helseopply-sningene som fremgår av resepten igjen. Prinsippet for pseudonymisering er at ingen, heller ikke den som tildeler og forvalter pseudonymer, skal kunne ha samtidig tilgang til både pseudonym, helseop-plysninger og personens identitet. Begrepet "Pseud-onymiserte helsedata" er definert i Helseregisterloven: "Personlig helsedata som identitet er kryptert, eller på annen måte skjult, men likevel individuell, slik at det er mulig å følge hver person gjennom helsesystemet uten at vedkommendes identitet blir avslørt" (3). Dette betyr at identiteten til pasienter og forskrivere har blitt kryptert i henhold til norsk lovgivning, men likevel er individuell, slik at det er mulig å følge enkeltpersoner over tid, og gjøre registerkoblingsstudier.

Kvalitetssikring
For kvalitetssikring blir et antall søk gjennomført månedlig eller halvårlig for å identifisere mulige feil eller uoverensstemmelser. FHI gjør ulike rutinemessige

Data protection
As illustrated in figure 2.1 the pharmacy records of dispensed drugs are electronically and automatically transferred through Statistics Norway before they arrive at NIPH and are included in NorPD. Statistics Norway acts as a so-called "trusted third party centre" and is a part of the data protection to ensure confi-dentiality of personal information. Statistics Norway only has access to the patient personal identification number and the prescriber's health personnel number and replaces both with a pseudonymised identifier. Statistics Norway cannot read any other prescription data because this information is encrypted before Statistics Norway receives the data. When Statistics Norway sends the data including the pseudonymised identifiers to the NIPH, the NIPH is allowed to decrypt the prescription information again. The term "Pseud-onymous health data" is defined in the Personal Health Data Filing System Act (in Norwegian: Helseregister-loven): *"personal health data in which the identity has been encrypted or otherwise concealed, but nonetheless individualized so that it is possible to follow each person through the health system without his identity being revealed"* (3). This means that the identity of patients and prescribers has been encrypted according to Norwegian legislation, but nonetheless individualized, so that it is possible to follow individuals over time and perform record-linkage studies. Data linkage is based on the unique identification number system which is available in all the Nordic countries.

Quality checks
For quality assurance, a number of queries are carried out monthly or half-yearly to identify possible errors or inconsistencies. NIPH performs different routine checks on the data before they are transferred to the NorPD. In the NorPD, the Nordic article number is linked to the national register of medicinal products with validated

kontroller på data før de overføres til Reseptregisterets database. I Reseptregisteret er det nordiske varenummeret knyttet til det nasjonale vareregisteret for legemidler med gyldige ATC-koder og DDD-verdier (4). Dette registeret oppdateres månedlig. FHI sjekker også om dataleveranser fra hvert apotek er av rimelig størrelse. Det totale antallet reseptbelagte poster, totalt antall pasienter og forskrivere blir sjekket hver måned. Statistikk for apotekene blir rutinemessig kjørt. Denne rutinen vil identifisere uvanlige variasjoner i størrelsen på dataleveranser fra måned til måned, og fange opp manglende leveranser av spesielle typer data, eller hvis en datalevering fra ett apotek er tom i en måned på grunn av tekniske feil på apoteket eller hos tiltrodd tredjepart (SSB). Fødselsnummeret kontrolleres hos SSB mot Folkeregisteret. Når fødselsnummeret er ugyldig eller mangler, lager SSB et spesielt pseudonym. Disse personene er ikke mulig å følge over tid, og heller ikke mulig å koble til andre datakilder, men det rapporterte antall ordinasjoner og DDD knyttet til disse personene kan likevel inkluderes i totalstatistikken.

2.2 Nordiske reseptregistre

På slutten av 1980-tallet, tok apotek i de nordiske landene gradvis i bruk elektroniske systemer ved ekspedering av resepter. Dette gjorde det mulig å samle inn reseptdata fra apotek på en enklere og mer effektiv måte. Selv om helsevesenet ikke er organisert likt i de nordiske landene, har alle fem land et helsevesen med universell dekning for helseutgifter. Alle borgere, uavhengig av sosioøkonomisk status, har ubegrenset tilgang til helsetjenester, inkludert delvis eller fullstendig refusjon av kjøpte legemidler. Nasjonale reseptdatabaser, som er basert på data fra ekspederte og utleverte legemidler fra apotek til individer utenfor sykehus/sykehjem, har vært tilgjengelig siden 1994 i Finland og Danmark, siden 2004 i Norge, siden 2005 i Sverige og siden 2006 på Island. Databasene dekker til sammen 25 millioner innbyggere (Danmark: 5,5 millioner, Finland: 5,3 millioner; Island: 0,3 millioner; Norge: 4,9 millioner og Sverige: 9,2 millioner). Det er mulig å koble disse dataene til ulike helseutfall og andre data basert på det unike fødselsnummeret/-koden som alle innbyggere i disse landene har. Databasene er en viktig ressurs for å kunne gjennomføre longitudinelle og registerkoblede studier med helseundersøkelser og andre registre. Databasene representerer også et godt kunnskapsgrunnlag for nasjonale beslutninger innen legemiddelbruk. En artikkel fra 2010 gir en oversikt over datainnsamlingsprosedyrer og innhold i de nordiske landenes reseptregistre (5).

ATC codes and DDD values (4). This register is updated monthly. NIPH also checks if the data deliveries from each pharmacy are of a reasonable size. The total number of prescription records and the total number of patients and prescribers are checked every month. Statistics for the pharmacies are checked by routine. Unusual variations in size of data files from month to month are identified and any missing data is caught, such as missing special data type deliveries or empty data files caused by technical error at the pharmacy or at the trusted third party. The Personal Identification Number is checked in Statistics Norway against the Central Population Registry. If the Personal Identification Number is invalid or missing, Statistics Norway creates a special pseudonym, but it is not possible to track these individuals or link them to other data sources. However, the reported total number of ordinations and DDDs can be included in the total statistics.

2.2 Prescription statistic in the other Nordic countries

During the late 1980s, pharmacies in the Nordic countries gradually computerized their records of dispensed prescriptions which made it possible to collect data efficiently. Although healthcare systems are not organized identically in the Nordic countries, all five countries have a tax-supported public health service with universal coverage. All citizens, independent of socioeconomic status, have unrestricted access to health services, including partial or complete reimbursement of purchased medicines. National prescription databases, containing data on drugs dispensed at pharmacies (exposure data) to individuals receiving ambulatory care, have been available since 1994 in Finland and Denmark, since 2004 in Norway, since 2005 in Sweden and since 2006 in Iceland.
The databases together cover 25 million inhabitants (Denmark: 5.5 million; Finland: 5.3 million; Iceland: 0.3 million; Norway: 4.9 million; and Sweden: 9.2 million) and have the potential to link these data to different health outcomes and other data based on the unique personal identity code which all residents in these countries have. The databases serve as a resource for conducting longitudinal and record-linkage studies with health surveys and other registries. They also offer a sound evidence base for national decision-making in the field of drug utilization. An article from 2010 provides an overview of the data collection procedures and content of the Nordic countries' prescription databases (5). In addition, the article discusses their unique potential for cross-national record linkage and for analytical pharmacoepidemiological studies.

2.3 Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk

Statistikk basert på totalt salg av legemidler fra grossist til apotek, sykehus/sykehjem har vært tilgjengelig i Norge siden 1970-tallet. Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk omfatter alt salg av legemidler fra grossist til apotek, sykehus/sykehjem, dagligvaredetaljister og andre med tillatelse til å omsette legemidler. Legemidler til dyr og mennesker, både reseptfrie og reseptbelagte, er inkludert i statistikken. Statistikken gir en oversikt over utviklingen i legemiddelomsetningen over tid, både totalt og på fylkesnivå. Statistikken inneholder imidlertid ikke opplysninger om den enkelte legemiddelbruker.

Legemiddelforbruket i Norge – årlig publikasjon
Årlig publiseres data fra den Grossistbaserte legemiddelstatistikken i publikasjonen Legemiddelforbruket i Norge. Hver utgave omfatter 5-årsoversikter over totalsalget av reseptfrie og reseptbelagte legemidler i Norge (6). Boken er tilgjengelig på nettsiden www.legemiddelforbruk.no. Nærmere informasjon vedrørende utlevering av data fra den grossistbaserte legemiddelstatistikken finnes på Folkehelseinstituttets nettside www.fhi.no.

2.4 Anatomisk Terapeutisk Kjemisk (ATC)-klassifikasjon

Alle legemidler som er registrert i Norge er gruppert etter ATC-systemet. I ATC-systemet inndeles legemidlene i grupper på 5 nivåer: På 1. nivå fordeles legemidlene på 14 anatomiske hovedgrupper. Det neste nivået (2. nivå) er en terapeutisk eller farmakologisk undergruppe. 3. nivå og 4. nivå er terapeutiske, farmakologiske eller kjemiske undergrupper, mens 5. nivå representerer den kjemiske substansen.

ATC- koden
En fullstendig klassifikasjon av legemiddelsubstansen spironolakton (vanndrivende middel) med ATC-koden C03DA01 kan illustrere oppbyggingen av ATC-systemet:

C	Hjerte og kretsløp (1. nivå, anatomisk hovedgruppe)
C03	Diuretika (2. nivå, terapeutisk undergruppe)
C03D	Kaliumsparende midler (3. nivå, farmakologisk undergruppe)
C03DA	Aldosteronantagonister (4. nivå, farmakologisk undergruppe)
C03DA01	Spironolakton (5. nivå, kjemisk substans)

2.3 The Norwegian Drug Wholesales Statistics

Statistics based on total sales of drugs from wholesalers to pharmacies, hospitals/nursing homes has been available in Norway since the 1970s. The Norwegian Drug Wholesales Statistics database includes total sales of drugs from wholesalers to pharmacies, hospitals/nursing homes and non-pharmacy outlets and others with permission to sell medicines. Total sales of prescription and non-prescription human and veterinary medicines are included in the statistics. The statistics give an overview of developments in drug consumption over time, both at county and country level. The statistics, however, contain no information about the individual drug user.

Drug Consumption in Norway – published annually
Data from the Norwegian Drug Wholesales Statistics Database have been published annually in *Drug Consumption in Norway (6)* since 1977. Each issue includes total sales data for 5 year periods for both prescription- and non-prescription drugs in Norway. The book is available from the website www.drugconsumption.no. Further information on the Norwegian Drug Wholesales Statistics database, including how to apply for data, can be found at the Norwegian Institute of Public Health's website www.fhi.no.

2.4 The Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification system

In the ATC system the drug substances are classified into groups at 5 different levels. The drugs are divided into fourteen main groups (1st level), with pharmacological/ therapeutic sub-groups (2nd levels). The 3rd and 4th levels are chemical/pharmacological/ therapeutic sub-groups and the 5th level is the chemical substance.

The ATC code
A complete classification of the drug spironolactone (diuretic) with the ATC code C03DA01 illustrates the structure of the ATC system:

C	Cardiovascular system (1st level, anatomical main group)
C03	Diuretics (2nd level, therapeutic sub-group).
C03D	Potassium-sparing agents (3rd level, pharmacological sub-group)
C03DA	Aldosterone antagonists (4th level, pharmacological sub-group)
C03DA01	Spironolactone (5th level, chemical substance)

Alle spironolakton preparater (Aldactone® og Spirix®) gis i dette systemet koden C03DA01.

Ved hjelp av dette klassifikasjonssystemet kan man lage statistikker over legemiddelforbruk gruppert på fem ulike nivåer, fra tall som viser totalforbruket av alle preparater klassifisert f.eks. under hovedgruppe C – *Hjerte og kretsløp* (1. nivå), tall for de ulike undergruppene (2., 3. og 4. nivå) og ned til tall som viser forbruket av det enkelte virkestoff.

ATC-kode for hvert enkelt preparat er angitt i *apotekenes vareregister*, og i preparatomtalene (SPC) som er publisert i *Felleskatalogen*. Ved å bruke "Anatomisk terapeutisk kjemisk legemiddelregister" (Felleskatalogens gule del), vil man få en oversikt over hvilke produktnavn hver enkelt ATC-kode omfatter.

2.5 Definert Døgndose (DDD)

I enkelte tabeller i del 1 i boken er volum av legemiddelbruk angitt i antall DDD. Ved å benytte definerte døgndoser (DDD) som måleenhet, får man bedre mulighet for sammenligninger mellom alternative legemidler uavhengig av prisdifferanser. Vurdering av volum av legemiddelforbruket gjennom lengre tidsperioder, nasjonalt og internasjonalt, blir enklere og bedre ved bruk av definerte døgndoser. Måleenheten DDD er definert som *den antatt gjennomsnittlige døgndose brukt ved preparatets hovedindikasjon hos voksne*.

Døgndosene fastsettes på bakgrunn av en vurdering av bruken internasjonalt, selv om de nasjonale terapitradisjonene kan variere fra et land til et annet (f.eks. bruksområde og doseringsanbefalinger). Den definerte døgndose (DDD) bør derfor betraktes som en teknisk måleverdi.

Legemidler som benyttes ved forskjellige indikasjoner kan by på spesielle problemer som det må tas hensyn til ved vurdering av døgndosestatistikk. Dosen ved hovedindikasjonen benyttes normalt ved fastsettelse av DDD. Med unntak for noen få spesielle barnepreparater benyttes doseringer for voksne. Ofte vil DDD for ulike administrasjonsformer være like med unntak av der biotilgjengeligheten er svært forskjellig. For preparater der man benytter en støtdose og en vedlikeholdsdose, vil døgndosen være basert på vedlikeholdsdosen. Hvis mulig er DDD angitt i mengde aktiv substans. Er det umulig, som f.eks. ved kombinasjonspreparater og enkelte flytende preparater, angis DDD som antall enkeltdoser (antall tabletter, kapsler, milliliter osv.).

All medicinal products containing plain spironolactone (Aldactone® and Spirix®) are thus assigned the code C03DA01.

The ATC classification system makes it possible to compile drug consumption statistics on 5 different levels, i.e., figures showing total consumption of all preparations classified in main group C – *Cardiovascular system* (1st level), figures for the various subgroups (2nd, 3rd and 4th levels), and down to figures showing consumption of each active ingredient.

The ATC code for all pharmaceuticals on the Norwegian market can be retrieved from *the pharmacy medicinal product register* and in the monographs of the national drug catalogue "*Felleskatalogen*". The yellow section of the latter, entitled *The Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Medicines Register*, lists all medicinal products belonging to each of the ATC 5th level codes.

2.5 The Defined Daily Dose (DDD)

In some tables in part 1 in this book the sales volume of drug consumption is given in number of DDDs. Using DDDs as the unit of measurement allows better comparison between alternative medications, regardless of price differences. The evaluation of drug consumption volumes over time, nationally and internationally, is simplified and improved by the use of DDDs. A DDD is defined as *the assumed average maintenance dose per day for a drug used on its main indication in adults*.

The DDDs are determined on the basis of evaluation of international use of the substance in question, bearing in mind that national therapy traditions (indications, dosages) often differ greatly. Each DDD should therefore be regarded as a technical measuring unit.

Drugs used for more than one indication may cause particular problems which are important to consider when evaluating statistics based on DDDs. With the exception of a very few specially formulated pediatric preparations, adult dosages are used. The DDD for a substance will often be one and the same, irrespective of the route of administration. However, drugs with different bioavailabilities depending on their administration route will have more than one DDD, each of them linked to a specific dosage form. For medications where a booster dose is followed by a smaller maintenance dosage, the maintenance dose will form the basis for determining the DDD. Whenever possible, the DDD is indicated as the quantity of active substance.

DDD representer ikke nødvendigvis den mest forskrevne eller brukte dose, noe som må tas i betraktning når tallene vurderes. Det vil derfor ofte være vanskelig å beregne antall brukere ved kun å bruke DDD som måleenhet. Dette gjelder særlig der doseringsanbefalingene kan variere mye etter bruksområde. Salgstallene kan angis i DDD/1000 innbyggere/døgn og beregnes på følgende måte:

$$\frac{\text{Samlet forbruk i antall DDD} \times 1000}{365 \times \text{antall innbyggere}}$$

Dette tallet vil gi et estimat av andelen av befolkningen i promille som får en bestemt medikamentell behandling. Et estimert salg av et legemiddel på 10 DDD/ 1000 innbyggere /døgn indikerer at 10 av 1000 personer (dvs. 1 % av befolkningen) daglig kan bruke dette legemidlet. Dette estimatet blir imidlertid kun riktig dersom det er samsvar mellom DDD og dosen som faktisk brukes.

2.6 WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology

ATC/DDD systemet administreres og videreutvikles av WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology. Dette senteret er en del av Avdeling for legemiddelepidemiologi ved Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt. Nærmere beskrivelse av systemet finnes i publikasjonen Guidelines for ATC classification and DDD assignment (7). ATC Index with DDDs, som inneholder en liste over alle fastsatte DDD, kan bestilles fra WHO senteret (8). Begge publikasjonene finnes i engelsk og spansk versjon. Senterets webside har følgende adresse: www.whocc.no. ATC og DDD endringer som er vedtatt blir publisert årlig og gjort gjeldende ved årsskiftet. ATC/DDD versjon gjeldende fra januar 2012 er benyttet i rapporten. Publikasjonene kan bestilles fra WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology.

When this is impossible, as is the case with combination preparations and some liquid preparations, the DDD is indicated as the number of single doses (number of tablets, capsules, millilitres etc.). The DDDs are not necessarily the most frequently prescribed or used doses. This must be considered when evaluating the data. Accordingly it will often be difficult to estimate the number of users by using the DDD as the measuring unit. The sales can be given as the number of DDDs/1000 inhabitants/day, calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Total consumption measured in number of DDDs} \times 1000}{365 \times \text{number of inhabitants}}$$

This figure offers an estimation of what proportion of the population that may receive a certain drug treatment. An estimated drug consumption of 10 DDDs/1000 inhabitants/day corresponds to a daily use of this drug by 1% of the population. This estimate is, however, only valid if there is good correlation between the DDD and the actual consumed dose.

2.6 The WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology

The WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology is responsible for the administration and development of the ATC/DDD system. The Centre is located at the Department of Pharmacoepidemiology at the NIPH. Further information about the ATC/DDD system is given in the publication Guidelines for ATC classification and DDD assignment (7). The ATC Index with DDDs which includes a list of all assigned DDDs can be ordered from the Centre (8). Both publications are available in English and Spanish. The website for the Centre is www.whocc.no.ATC and DDD changes are published annually and are made official by the end of the year. ATC/DDD version from January 2012 has been used in the book. The ATC/DDD publications can be ordered from the WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology.

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Del 3 Part 3

3. Reseptregisteret 2007–2011

3.1 Utvalgte nøkkeltall fra Reseptregisteret

Reseptregisteret inneholder opplysninger fra alle landets apotek om utlevering av legemidler på resept, til forskriveres egen praksis og til institusjoner. I 2011 ble nærmere 95 % av legemidlene i Reseptregisteret (målt i DDD) utlevert til enkeltpersoner. Leveransene til institusjoner (sykehus og sykehjem) utgjorde 4,7 % av det totale antall DDD og ca. 0,4 % av totalt antall DDD ble utlevert til bruk i forskrivers egen praksis. Salg av reseptfrie legemidler er ikke inkludert i Reseptregisteret. Reseptfritt salg utgjorde i 2011 15 % av totalt salg av legemidler i Norge målt i DDD (Kilde: Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk, Folkehelseinstituttet).

3. The Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD) 2007–2011

3.1 Selected key figures from NorPD

NorPD contains information from all Norwegian pharmacies of prescriptions to individuals, to a prescriber's own practice and to institutions. In 2011, almost 95% of DDDs in NorPD were dispensed to individuals in ambulatory care. Deliveries to institutions (hospitals and nursing homes) amounted to 4.7% of the DDDs and about 0.4% of the DDDs were dispensed for use in the physician's practice. Sales of OTC medicines are not included in NorPD. OTC sales constitute 15% of total sales of pharmaceuticals in Norway in 2011, measured in DDDs (source: Norwegian Drug Wholesale Statistics, Norwegian Institute of Public Health).

Table 3.1.a: Number of individuals and one-year prevalence (%) of the population who had at least one prescription dispensed in Norway 2007–2011

	Women n (%)	Men n (%)	Both genders n (%)
2007	1 774 835 (75.0)	1 440 441 (61.5)	3 215 276 (68.3)
2008	1 800 432 (75.3)	1 470 133 (61.8)	3 270 565 (68.6)
2009	1 839 804 (76.1)	1 522 917 (63.2)	3 362 721 (69.6)
2010	1 842 423 (75.3)	1 510 043 (61.8)	3 352 466 (68.6)
2011	1 879 188 (76.0)	1 551 319 (62.6)	3 430 507 (69.3)

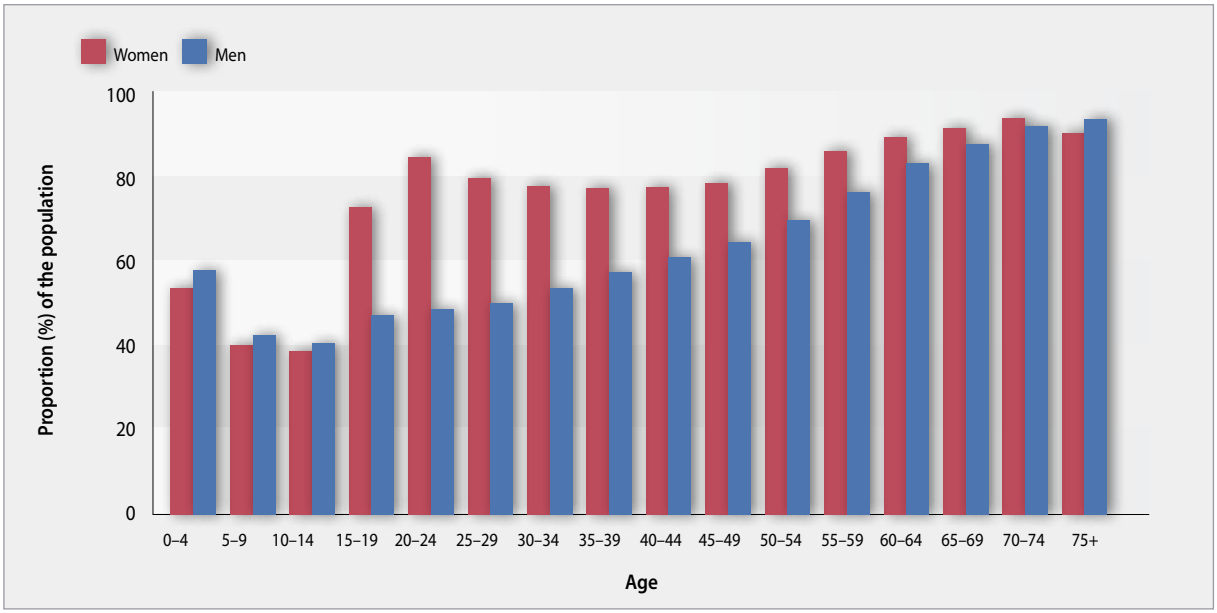

Figure 3.1: One-year prevalence (%) of the population who had at least one prescription dispensed in 2011 in Norway according to age and gender

Reseptregisteret ble opprettet 1. januar 2004 og i perioden 2004–2011 har mer enn 4,9 millioner individer blitt inkludert i NorPD med minst ett legemiddel utlevert på resept fra apotek. Antall legemiddelutleveringer etter resept til pasienter i samme periode er 285 millioner.

I 2011 fikk 69,3 % av den norske befolkningen utlevert minst ett legemiddel på resept, 76 % av kvinnene og 62,6 % av mennene (tabell 3.1.a). Krav om at pasientens fødselsnummer skal påføres resepten ble innført 1. oktober 2003. I 2004, det første driftsåret for NorPD, var andelen av resepter med ugyldig eller manglende 11-sifret fødselsnummer 3,7 %. I årene 2006–2007 lå denne andelen på rundt 2 %, og i 2008 og 2009 har den ligget på i underkant av 1,4 %. I 2010 og 2011 var andelen uten gyldig fødselsnummer under 1 % (0,87 % i 2011).

Ettårsprevalensen for å få utlevert legemiddel etter resept i 2010 var lavest for begge kjønn i aldersgruppen 10–14 år (figur 3.1). Rundt 90 % av individene i alderen 70 år og eldre fikk utlevert medisiner etter resept. Hvis vi ekskluderer kvinner som kun fikk utlevert hormonelle prevensjonsmidler (ATC-kode G03A), blir prevalensen av legemiddelbruk redusert med ca. 10–15 % hos kvinner i alderen 15–29 år, men fortsatt var andelen av legemiddelbrukere blant kvinner over 15 år høyere enn blant menn.

Since January 2004 more than 4.9 million individuals have been included in NorPD with at least one prescription medication dispensed from a pharmacy. The number of prescriptions dispensed to patients in the same period (2004–2011) is 285 million.

In 2011, 69.3% of the Norwegian population had at least one prescription dispensed, 76% of women and 62.6% of men (table 3.1.a). In 2004, the first operational year of NorPD, the proportion of prescriptions having invalid or missing personal identification number was 3.7%. In the period 2005–2007, the proportion was around 2%. The proportion of prescriptions with an invalid personal identification number has declined further to just below 1.4 % in 2008 and 2009. In 2010 and 2011 the proportion was less than 1% (0.87% in 2011).

The age-specific one year prevalence for having a drug dispensed in 2011 was lowest in both genders at about 10–14 years of age (figure 3.1). About 90 % of individuals aged 70 years and older received prescription medications. Excluding women who received only hormonal contraception for systemic use (ATC code G03A), the prevalence of drug use was reduced by about 10–15 % in women aged 15–29, although the proportion of drug users among women over 15 years of age was still higher than in men.

Table 3.1.b: One-year prevalence, or % of the population having at least one prescription dispensed, in Norway in 2011 according to the main ATC groups

	ATC	Women %	Men %	Both genders %
A	Alimentary tract and metabolism	17.1	12.9	15.0
B	Blood and blood forming organs	12.0	12.2	12.1
C	Cardiovascular system	20.7	19.6	20.2
D	Dermatologicals	13.8	11.5	12.6
G	Genito urinary system and sex hormones	24.6	5.5	15.0
H	Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. sex hormones and insulins	11.0	5.3	8.1
J	Anti-infectives for systemic use	31.7	21.9	26.8
L	Anti-neoplastic and immunomodulating agents	1.8	1.5	1.6
M	Musculo-skeletal system	21.5	16.0	18.7
N	Nervous system	30.7	21.0	25.8
P	Anti-parasitic products, insecticides and repellents	2.4	1.4	1.9
R	Respiratory system	27.7	21.7	24.7
S	Sensory organs	14.2	10.8	12.5
V	Various	0.4	0.4	0.4

Tabell 3.1.b viser ettårsprevalens for hele befolkningen som har fått utlevert minst ett legemiddel etter resept innen hver av de 14 ATC-hovedgruppene, totalt og fordelt på kvinner og menn. De tre legemiddelgruppene som er mest brukt blant begge kjønn er midler mot infeksjoner til systemisk bruk (ATC-gruppe J), legemidler med virkning på nervesystemet (ATC-gruppe N) og legemidler som brukes for sykdommer i luftveiene (ATC-gruppe R).

Tabell 3.1.c viser en oversikt over legemidler med flest brukere i Norge i 2011. De legemidlene (definert som ATC 5. nivåer) som brukes av flest personer er smertestillende midler (diclofenac og kombinasjonen kodein/paracetamol. Fenoxymetylpenicillin (antibiotikum) har ligget som nummer to på listen de tre siste årene. Paracetamol (smertestillende) er i 2011 nummer fem på listen etter å ha ligget på henholdsvis 8. og 7. plass i 2009 og 2010. Paracetamol brukes også av mange reseptfritt og denne bruken telles ikke i Reseptregisteret. Erytromycin som bl.a. brukes til behandling av mykoplasma infeksjoner har hatt en stor økning i antall brukere i 2011 og er nummer 16 på listen (nr. 21 i 2010). For øvrig inneholder listen i hovedsak de samme legemidlene som tidligere år men med noen endringer i rekkefølgen.

Table 3.1.b shows the one-year prevalence of the entire population, and among men and women, who received at least one prescription in each of the main ATC groups. The three drug groups most used in both men and women are anti-infectives (ATC group J), drugs affecting the nervous system (ATC group N) and drugs used for respiratory diseases (ATC group R).

Table 3.1.c lists the medicines with most users in Norway in 2011. The medicines (defined as ATC 5th levels) used by most individuals are analgesics (diclofenac, and the combination of codeine / paracetamol). Phenoxymethylpenicillin (antibacterial) has for the last three years been number two on the list. Paracetamol (analgesic) is number five on the list in 2011 as compared to number 7 and 8 in the two previous years. Paracetamol is also used by many individuals without prescription and this use is not covered by NorPD. Erythromycine (antibacterial), used e.g. for treatment of mycoplasma infections, has shown a significant increase in number of users in 2011 and is number 16 on the list as compared to number 21 in 2010. In general the list comprises mainly the same medicines as previous years but with some changes in the sequence.

Table 3.1.c: Legemidler med flest brukere i Norge 2011/Drugs with the highest number of users i Norway 2011

	ATC code	Active ingredient	Use	Number of individuals	Proportion (%) of the population
1	M01AB05	diclofenac	NSAID/analgesic	483 075	9.8
2	J01CE02	phenoxymethylpenicillin	Antibacterial	465 991	9.4
3	N02AA59	codeine, combinations excl. psycholeptics	Analgesic	387 870	7.8
4	B01AC06	acetylsalicylic acid	Antithrombotic	377 732	7.6
5	N02BE01	paracetamol	Analgesic	336 593	6.8
6	C10AA01	simvastatin	Cholesterol-lowering	336 472	6.8
7	N05CF01	zopiclone	Hypnotic	306 079	6.2
8	R06AE07	cetirizine	Antihistamine	290 648	5.9
9	R05DA01	ethylmorphine	Cough suppressant	274 375	5.5
10	C07AB02	metoprolol	Antihypertensive/cardiac disease	261 240	5.3
11	M01AE01	ibuprofen	Analgesic	226 784	4.6
12	R03AC02	salbutamol	Asthma/COPD	208 507	4.2
13	S01AA01	chloramphenicol	Antibacterial eyedrops	200 684	4.1
14	J01CA08	pivmecillinam	Antibacterial	189 534	3.8
15	H03AA01	levothyroxine sodium	Thyroxine supplement	181 635	3.7
16	J01FA01	erythromycin	Antibacterial	170 300	3.4
17	H02AB06	prednisolone	Corticosteroid, synthetic	159 500	3.2
18	J01AA02	doxycycline	Antibacterial	148 562	3.0
19	R01AD09	mometasone	Anti-allergic nose spray	144 388	2.9
20	C10AA05	atorvastatin	Cholesterol lowering	140 846	2.8
21	R05CB01	acetylcysteine	Mucolytic	139 313	2.8
22	N02AX02	tramadol	Analgesic	138 458	2.8
23	N05BA04	oxazepam	Anxiolytic	131 920	2.7
24	J01CA04	amoxicillin	Antibacterial	131 884	2.7
25	N05BA01	diazepam	Anxiolytic	128 251	2.6
26	A02BC05	esomeprazole	Reflux oesofagitis	125 625	2.5
27	A02BC02	pantoprazole	Reflux oesofagitis	125 071	2.5
28	C08CA01	amlodipine	Antihypertensive/cardiac disease	121 600	2.5
29	N06AB10	escitalopram	Antidepressant	107 161	2.2
30	A10BA02	metformin	Diabetes	103 521	2.1

3.2 Beskrivelse av hovedtabellene

Tabellene i del 3 i denne boken gir en oversikt over antall individer som har fått utlevert legemidler etter resept fra apotekene i Norge. Alle som har hentet ut minst ett legemiddel er inkludert og opplysningene er fordelt på enkeltlegemidler og legemiddelgrupper. Selv om et individ har fått utlevert samme legemiddel flere ganger, telles vedkommende som bruker bare én gang. Det er kun utleveringer til individer med fullt fødselsnummer som er inkludert i tabellene i boken. I Reseptregisteret er 0,87 % av utleveringene til individer hvor fullstendig fødselsnummer ikke er angitt i 2011.

Tabellene inneholder tall for perioden 2007–2011. I tillegg er følgende opplysninger for 2011 inkludert:

- Andel kvinner (%) av totalt antall individer som har hentet ut minst én resept
- Antall individer som har hentet ut minst ett legemiddel etter resept fordelt på følgende aldersgrupper: <15, 15–44, 45–69, ≥70
- Salg i kroner fra apotek for utvalget i tabellen, dvs. til individer med fullt fødselsnummer. Kronebeløpet tilsvarer reell utsalgspris fra apotek.

Tabellene er sortert i henhold til ATC-systemet (se nærmere beskrivelse på s. 45. De aller fleste ATC-grupper med legemidler på det norske markedet er inkludert. Legemidler til pasienter i sykehus eller sykehjem er ikke tilgjengelig på individnivå i Reseptregisteret. Det totale antall legemiddelbrukere vil derfor være høyere enn det som fremgår av tabellene for en del legemidler, og spesielt for legemidler som brukes mye i sykehus. Vi har valgt å utelate noen ATC-grupper. Dette er legemidler som hovedsaklig brukes i sykehus eller institusjoner. Følgende ATC-grupper er utelatt:

B05	Blodsubstitutter og infeksjonsløsninger
B06	Andre hematologiske midler
J06	Immunsera og immunglobuliner
J07	Vaksiner
L01	Antineoplastiske midler
M03A	Perifert virkende muskelrelakserende midler
N01	Anestetika
S01H	Lokalanestetika
S01J	Diagnostika
S01L	Midler ved okulær vaskulær sykdom
V	Varia (kun ATC-gruppe V01 *Allergener* er inkludert i tabellen)

Reseptfrie legemidler skrives i noen tilfeller også ut på resept, men i hovedsak vil salg av reseptfrie legemidler ikke være inkludert i denne boken. Salg av reseptfrie legemidler, både i og utenom apotek, er med i den

3.2 Description of the main tables

The tables in Section 3 of this book provide an overview of the number of individuals who have had prescriptions dispensed from pharmacies in Norway. Anyone who has had at least one prescription dispensed is included and the data are given for each medicinal substance and for groups of medicines. Even if an individual has been given the same medicine several times, he or she is counted as a user only once. Only dispensing data to individuals with a personal identification number are included in the tables. In NorPD the complete personal identification number is missing for 0.87% of the dispensed medicines to individuals in 2011.

The tables contain figures for the period 2007–2011. In addition, the following information for 2011 includes:

- Share of women (%) of the total number of individuals who have had at least one prescription dispensed
- The number of individuals who have had at least one prescription dispensed in the following age groups: <15, 15–44, 45–69, ≥ 70
- Sales in million Norwegian kroner (mNOK), i.e. for prescriptions dispensed to individuals with a personal identification number. The amount in NOK corresponds to the actual retail price from the pharmacy.

The tables are arranged according to the ATC system (see further description in p. 45). The majority of ATC groups containing drugs on the Norwegian market are included. Medicine use by individuals in hospitals and nursing homes is not included at the individual level in the Norwegian Prescription Database. The total number of medicine users will therefore be higher than the figures in the tables for a number of drugs, particularly for drugs that are frequently used in hospitals or institutions. We have chosen to exclude some ATC groups in this book that are mainly used in hospitals or institutions. The following ATC groups have been omitted:

B05	Blood substitutes and perfusion solutions
B06	Other hematological agents
J06	Immune sera and immunoglobulins
J07	Vaccines
L01	Antineoplastic agents
M03A	Muscle relaxants, peripherally acting agents
N01	Anesthetics
S01H	Local anesthetics
S01J	Diagnostic agents
S01L	Ocular vascular disorder agents
V	Various (ATC group V01 Allergens is included in the table)

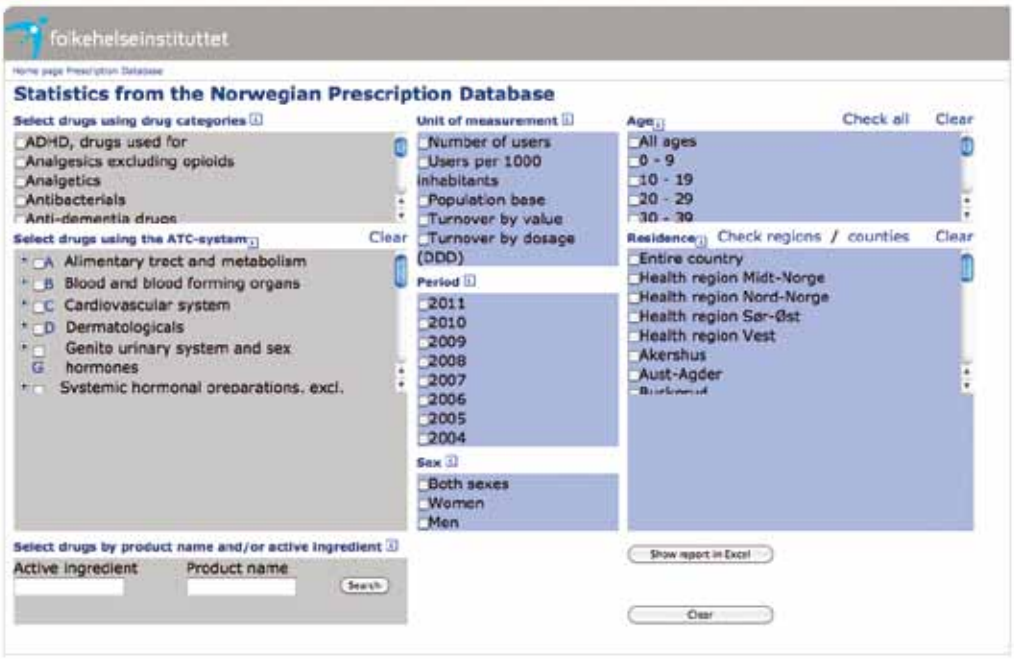

Figure 3.2: The report generator at www.reseptregisteret.no (English version at www.norpd.no)

grossistbaserte legemiddelstatistikken, hvor tallmaterialet blir publisert i publikasjonen Legemiddelforbruket i Norge (se også s. 45). I tabellene i del 3 i denne boken er det tatt med en fotnote tilknyttet de ulike ATC-kodene hvor det i tillegg også selges reseptfrie pakninger. I 2011 utgjorde reseptfrie legemidler en andel på 15 % av totalt antall solgte doser (DDD). Disse andelene har holdt seg relativt konstant over tid.

De fleste legemidler som forskrives på resept, har godkjent markedsføringstillatelse i Norge. Leger har imidlertid anledning til å forskrive legemidler uten markedsføringstillatelse. Det må da søkes om spesielt godkjenningsfritak fra Statens legemiddelverk. Det finnes også enkelte legemidler som inngår i en såkalt negativliste, og som bare kan utleveres etter spesiell tillatelse fra Legemiddelverket. Legemidler som er forskrevet på resept etter søknad om godkjenningsfritak eller etter spesiell tillatelse fra Legemiddelverket, er inkludert i tabellene i boken. Antall individer som behandles med disse legemidlene vil ofte være lavt. Dersom antall individer er lavere enn fem, angis < 5 i tabellene.

Mange individer bruker flere legemidler. Vær derfor oppmerksom på at man ikke kan summere antall brukere av ulike legemidler, eller legemiddelgrupper i tabellene, for å finne totalt antall brukere av to eller flere legemidler. Statistikk på aggregert nivå i tabellene vil imidlertid inneholde brukere av minst ett av

Non-prescription medicines are sometimes prescribed, but the majority of the OTC medicine sales will not be included in the tables in this book. Sales of OTC medicines are, however, included in the Norwegian Drug Wholesales Statistics database and the figures are published in "Drug Consumption in Norway" (see also page p. 45). A footnote is used in the tables in part 3 of this book in the various ATC codes where OTC medicines are available in Norway. In 2011, OTC medicines had a share of 15% of total sales measured in DDDs. These shares have remained almost unchanged over time.

Most prescribed medicines have an approved marketing authorisation in Norway. However, physicians can prescribe drugs without approved marketing authorisation. They must then apply for a licence from the Norwegian Medicines Agency. There are also some medicines that are part of a so-called "negative list" which can only be prescribed by special permission from the Medicines Agency. Drugs that are prescribed on licence or by special permission are included in the tables in the book. The number of individuals who are prescribed these medicines is often low. If the number of individuals is less than five, <5 is used in the tables.

Many individuals use more than one medicine. Please be aware that it is not possible to add together the number of users of various drugs or drug groups in the tables to find the total number of users of two or more drugs. Statistics on the aggregate level in the

legemidlene i undernivåene. For eksempel viser tallene at totalt antall brukere av sovemidler (ATC-gruppe N05C) er lavere enn summen av antall brukere av de enkelte legemidlene som er klassifisert i N05C. Det betyr at noen individer har fått utlevert mer enn en type sovemiddel i løpet av et år, enten ved bruk av flere sovemidler samtidig eller ved bytte fra ett middel til et annet.

Reseptregisterets nettsider: www.reseptregisteret.no
Reseptregisteret har eget nettsted som kan brukes sammen med tabellene i denne rapporten for å få kompletterende informasjon. På søkesidene (figur 3.2) kan man selv lage rapporter over antall brukere av et bestemt legemiddel eller en legemiddelgruppe. Dette kan gjøres ved søk på forhåndsdefinerte legemiddelgrupper, via ATC-systemet eller ved søk på virkestoff eller produktnavn.

Følgende data om legemiddelbruk kan hentes ut fra nettstedet:

- Antall brukere, eventuelt fordelt på kjønn, 10 års aldersgrupper, fylke eller helseregion
- Antall brukere per 1 000 innbyggere (prevalens per 1 000)
- Omsetning i kroner
- Omsetning i doser (DDD – definerte døgndoser)
- Befolkningsgrunnlag i statistikken, eventuelt fordelt på kjønn, alder, fylke eller helseregion

Data er tilgjengelige fra 2004, og nettstedet oppdateres årlig med foregående års tall.

Tallene i denne rapporten kan avvike noe fra tallene som finnes på nettstedet. Årsaken er at uttrekket av data til boken er gjort på et noe senere tidspunkt enn datagrunnlaget for nettsiden. Rapporteringen av data fra apotek til Reseptregisteret er for en liten andel av reseptutleveringene forsinket. Forsinkelsen kan være på noen måneder, og dette innebærer at noen data fra foregående år blir rapportert på etterskudd. I tillegg er individer uten kjent bostedsadresse utelatt fra nettsiden, men inkludert i tabellene i denne rapporten. Nettstedet finnes også i engelsk versjon (www.norpd.no).

Utlevering av data fra Reseptregisteret
Det er mulig å søke om data fra Reseptregisteret til forskning eller til andre formål som er i henhold til formålet for Reseptregisteret. Søknadsskjema er tilgjengelige på nettstedet til FHI (www.fhi.no), og alle søknader om tilgang til data fra FHI skal sendes til datatilgang@fhi.no. Dataene er gratis, men kostnader i forbindelse med administrativ håndtering og filbehandling må påregnes.

tables will, however, include the use of at least one of the drugs in the included drug groups. For example, the figures in the tables show that the total number of users of sleeping pills (ATC group N05C) is lower than the sum of the number of users of the individual medicines that are classified in N05C. This means that some individuals have been given more than one type of sleeping pill during a year, either through the use of more than one simultaneously or by switching from one agent to another.

The NorPD website: www.norpd.no
The Norwegian Prescription Database has its own website which can be used together with the tables in this report for complementary information. On the website (figure 3.2), one can create reports on the number of users of a particular drug or drug group. This can be done by searching for pre-defined drug groups, through the ATC system or by searching the active substance or product name.

The following data on drug use can be extracted from the website:

- Number of users, split by gender, 10-year age groups, county or health region
- Number of users per 1 000 population (prevalence per 1 000)
- Turnover in NOK (pharmacy retail price)
- Turnover in doses (DDD – defined daily doses)
- Population base for the statistics, split by gender, age, county or health region

Data are available from 2004 with an annual update for the preceding year.

The figures in this book may differ slightly from the numbers found on the website. This is because the data extraction for the book was made at another date than the data on the website. Reporting of data from the pharmacy to NorPD is delayed for a minor number of prescriptions. The delay may be a few months, meaning that reports of data from a year can arrive the following year. Besides, individuals without known address are included in the tables in this book but not on the website.

Access to data from NorPD
It is possible to apply for data from the Norwegian Prescription Database for research or for other purposes which are according to the objectives of NorPD. Application forms are available on the website of NIPH (www.fhi.no) and all applications for access to data from NIPH should be sent to Datatilgang@fhi.no. The data is free of charge, but fees for administration and file processing will be required.

Beregning av prevalens per 1000 innbyggere

Prevalens er ofte definert som antall individer som har fått utlevert ett legemiddel per 1000 innbyggere. Antall individer oppgitt i tabellene kan benyttes til å beregne prevalens av legemiddelbruken i befolkningen. Hvordan dette kan gjøres er vist i eksemplet nedenfor.

Antall individer som fikk minst ett hjerte-/karmiddel (ATC-gruppe C) i Norge i 2011: 998 419

Antall innbyggere i Norge per 1. juli 2011: 4 953 216

Beregning av prevalens (per 1000) for brukere av hjerte-/karmidler i Norge i 2011:

$$\frac{\text{Antall individer x 1000}}{\text{Antall innbyggere}} = \frac{998\,419 \times 1000}{4\,953\,216} = \text{201,6 individer per 1000 innbyggere}$$

På s. 127 finnes tabeller over befolkningstallet i Norge for årene 2007–2011. Befolkningstallet for de fire aldersgruppene i tabellene er også angitt. Det brukes middelfolkemengden for hvert år, dvs folketallet per 1. juli, beregnet ut fra Statistisk Sentralbyrås folketall 1.1 og 31.12. Alder er definert som den alder individet har ved slutten av året (utleveringsår minus fødselsår).

Calculation of prevalence per 1000 inhabitants

Prevalence is often defined as the number of individuals per 1000 inhabitants who have had at least one prescription dispensed in a pharmacy during a specific time period. The number of individuals listed in the tables can be used to calculate the prevalence of drug users in the population. Please read the following example:

The number of individuals who had at least one cardiovascular drug dispensed (ATC group C) in Norway in 2011: 998 419

The number of inhabitants in Norway as of 1st July 2011: 4 953 216

Calculation of the prevalence (per 1000) of users of cardiovascular drugs in Norway in 2011:

$$\frac{\text{The number of individuals x 1000}}{\text{The number of inhabitants}} = \frac{998\,419 \times 1000}{4\,953\,216} = \text{201.6 individuals per 1000 inhabitants}$$

The population in Norway for the years 2007–2011 is shown on p. 127. The population of the four age groups in the tables is also provided. The population as of 1st July each year is used, calculated from the population figures by Statistics Norway from 1st January and 31st December. Age is defined as the age of the individual at the end of the year (year of dispensing minus birth year).

3.3 ATC main groups

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A	ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM	610 766	647 848	678 424	702 527	742 144	57	21 630	169 883	332 767	217 864	1 441 744
B	BLOOD AND BLOOD FORMING ORGANS	523 020	541 141	562 343	581 346	597 870	50	2 762	55 054	260 062	279 992	702 960
C	CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	883 033	917 229	945 884	975 140	998 419	51	5 529	94 538	522 767	375 585	1 879 102
D	DERMATOLOGICALS	582 681	589 450	587 812	611 440	624 324	54	79 383	234 254	210 351	100 336	228 140
G	GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES	678 886	692 715	703 423	721 846	745 296	82	3 276	415 107	230 716	96 197	842 612
H	SYSTEMIC HORMONAL PREPARATIONS, EXCL. SEX HORMONES AND INSULINS	342 524	357 070	375 464	387 820	402 895	67	16 472	108 182	172 886	105 355	418 533
J	ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE	1 236 736	1 247 164	1 394 472	1 252 356	1 326 119	59	176 429	536 866	423 376	189 448	699 249
L	ANTINEOPLASTIC AND IMMUNOMODULATING AGENTS	65 309	70 154	72 795	76 656	81 605	54	1 180	17 972	38 192	24 261	2 168 965
M	MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM	915 415	907 360	891 127	901 910	927 190	57	14 195	334 035	421 567	157 393	286 442
N	NERVOUS SYSTEM	1 181 693	1 208 796	1 230 916	1 248 502	1 279 567	59	30 739	407 577	554 377	286 874	2 554 961
P	ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS	88 000	89 343	86 714	88 743	92 281	63	3 186	42 467	36 347	10 281	33 169
R	RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	1 153 020	1 151 929	1 183 767	1 183 735	1 223 304	56	182 251	448 141	430 104	162 808	1 478 331
S	SENSORY ORGANS	585 905	596 101	596 290	609 467	617 591	57	118 923	181 573	188 647	128 448	308 635
V	VARIOUS	10 023	11 571	13 317	15 900	18 601	49	2 926	6 862	5641	3 172	71 097

3.4 ATC group A – Alimentary tract and metabolism

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A	**ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM**	**610 766**	**647 848**	**678 424**	**702 527**	**742 144**	**57**	**21 630**	**169 883**	**332 767**	**217 864**	**1 441 744**
A01	**STOMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS**	**18 366**	**18 177**	**11 205**	**6 463**	**9 154**	**57**	**356**	**3 570**	**3 210**	**2 018**	**1 440**
A01A	**STOMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS**	**18 366**	**18 177**	**11 205**	**6 463**	**9 154**	**57**	**356**	**3 570**	**3 210**	**2 018**	**1 440**
A01AA	**Caries prophylactic agents**	**601**	**618**	**665**	**776**	**4 791**	**58**	**34**	**1 722**	**1 706**	**1 329**	**674**
A01AA01	sodium fluoride [1)]	601	618	665	776	4 791	58	34	1 722	1 706	1 329	674
A01AB	**Antiinfectives and antiseptics for local oral treatment**	**8 913**	**8 944**	**8 998**	**4 088**	**2 553**	**53**	**171**	**1 023**	**884**	**475**	**269**
A01AB02	hydrogen peroxide [1)]	53	<5	0	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	0
A01AB03	chlorhexidine [1)]	2 283	2 312	2 293	2 540	2 482	53	168	1 000	858	456	206
A01AB04	amphotericin B	6 514	6 554	6 690	1 529	52	71	0	17	19	16	52
A01AB09	miconazole	12	<5	5	<5	5	60	<5	<5	0	0	9
A01AB11	various [1)]	11	18	22	26	14	86	0	<5	7	<5	2
A01AB17	metronidazole	106	108	45	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A01AC	**Corticosteroids for local oral treatment**	**8 821**	**8 434**	**1 026**	**1 155**	**1 379**	**63**	**128**	**485**	**554**	**212**	**344**
A01AC01	triamcinolone	8 821	8 434	1 026	1 155	1 379	63	128	485	554	212	344
A01AD	**Other agents for local oral treatment**	**402**	**550**	**598**	**508**	**516**	**58**	**26**	**360**	**97**	**33**	**152**
A01AD01	epinephrine	6	7	6	9	10	40	0	<5	6	<5	7
A01AD02	benzydamine	368	515	562	475	494	59	21	353	89	31	143
A01AD11	various	28	28	30	24	12	50	5	<5	<5	<5	2
A02	**DRUGS FOR ACID RELATED DISORDERS**	**277 446**	**298 397**	**316 609**	**338 746**	**366 428**	**54**	**6 669**	**81 415**	**175 643**	**102 701**	**368 198**
A02A	**ANTACIDS**	**4 499**	**4 296**	**4 537**	**4 691**	**4 777**	**44**	**146**	**1 079**	**1 683**	**1 869**	**5 827**
A02AA	**Magnesium compounds**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**40**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**2**
A02AA02	magnesium oxide	0	0	0	0	5	40	0	0	<5	<5	2
A02AC	**Calcium compounds**	**1 414**	**1 398**	**1 293**	**1 229**	**1 085**	**36**	**11**	**135**	**413**	**526**	**800**
A02AC01	calcium carbonate[1)]	1 414	1 398	1 293	1 229	1 085	36	11	135	413	526	800
A02AD	**Combinations and complexes of aluminium, calcium and magnesium compounds**	**1 547**	**1 240**	**1 495**	**1 485**	**1 526**	**60**	**52**	**696**	**487**	**291**	**216**
A02AD01	ordinary salt combinations[1)]	1 547	1 240	1 495	1 485	1 526	60	52	696	487	291	216
A02AH	**Antacids with sodium bicarbonate**	**2 107**	**2 166**	**2 187**	**2 341**	**2 471**	**34**	**41**	**269**	**925**	**1 236**	**4 560**
A02B	**DRUGS FOR PEPTIC ULCER AND GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE (GORD)**	**274 929**	**296 148**	**314 287**	**336 339**	**364 136**	**54**	**6 570**	**80 951**	**174 927**	**101 688**	**362 371**
A02BA	**H_2-receptor antagonists**	**60 233**	**59 188**	**58 630**	**57 804**	**57 041**	**59**	**1 225**	**15 671**	**25 984**	**14 161**	**18 437**

[1)] The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of women (%)	2011				2011
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A02BA01	cimetidine	6 270	356	56	46	34	62	0	<5	17	14	17
A02BA02	ranitidine [1)]	50 376	55 440	55 484	54 984	54 639	59	1 213	15 330	24 862	13 234	16 187
A02BA03	famotidine [1)]	3 920	3 448	2 878	2 547	2 313	56	11	284	1 115	903	2 186
A02BA07	ranitidine bismuth citrate	247	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A02BA53	famotidine, combinations [1)]	306	351	378	367	221	65	<5	82	74	63	47
A02BB	**Prostaglandins**	**237**	**267**	**248**	**259**	**255**	**80**	**0**	**135**	**78**	**42**	**191**
A02BB01	misoprostol	237	267	248	259	255	80	0	135	78	42	191
A02BC	**Proton pump inhibitors**	**227 639**	**250 321**	**269 754**	**292 835**	**321 935**	**54**	**5 494**	**69 299**	**156 197**	**90 945**	**343 128**
A02BC01	omeprazole	40 041	44 880	46 873	47 082	48 114	55	3 238	9 790	21 375	13 711	49 264
A02BC02	pantoprazole [1)]	57 054	74 965	85 176	102 237	125 071	54	488	28 819	59 780	35 984	48 404
A02BC03	lansoprazole	48 545	50 410	50 018	48 809	47 345	51	404	8 911	24 020	14 010	32 300
A02BC05	esomeprazole	117 306	108 181	111 446	117 963	125 625	55	1 785	27 991	62 695	33 154	213 160
A02BX	**Other drugs for peptic ulcer and gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD)**	**1 685**	**1 837**	**1 807**	**1 909**	**2 140**	**61**	**233**	**670**	**734**	**503**	**614**
A02BX02	sucralfate	378	424	403	366	416	56	<5	106	178	130	309
A02BX13	alginic acid	1 312	1 424	1 414	1 549	1 739	62	232	571	560	376	305
A03	**DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS**	**54 638**	**58 719**	**60 485**	**62 554**	**65 496**	**71**	**1 551**	**22 681**	**24 443**	**16 821**	**13 974**
A03A	**DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL BOWEL DISORDERS**	**3 450**	**3 365**	**3 471**	**3 623**	**3 148**	**57**	**172**	**669**	**1 075**	**1 232**	**1 397**
A03AA	**Synthetic anticholinergics, esters with tertiary amino group**	**34**	**45**	**28**	**29**	**26**	**81**	**0**	**10**	**14**	**<5**	**42**
A03AA04	mebeverine	34	42	27	29	26	81	0	10	14	<5	42
A03AA07	dicycloverine	0	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A03AB	**Synthetic anticholinergics, quaternary ammonium compounds**	**41**	**32**	**112**	**132**	**159**	**41**	**<5**	**20**	**68**	**69**	**142**
A03AB02	glycopyrronium	28	25	105	128	154	42	<5	16	67	69	140
A03AB05	propantheline	13	7	7	<5	5	0	0	<5	<5	0	3
A03AD	**Papaverine and derivatives**	**71**	**48**	**37**	**59**	**47**	**19**	**0**	**<5**	**30**	**13**	**88**
A03AD01	papaverine	71	48	37	59	47	19	0	<5	30	13	88
A03AE	**Drugs acting on serotonin receptors**	**19**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
A03AE02	tegaserod	19	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A03AX	**Other drugs for functional bowel disorders**	**3 290**	**3 239**	**3 302**	**3 405**	**2 923**	**58**	**170**	**636**	**965**	**1 152**	**1 125**
A03AX13	silicones	3 290	3 239	3 302	3 405	2 923	58	170	636	965	1 152	1 125
A03B	**BELLADONNA AND DERIVATIVES, PLAIN**	**1 305**	**1 101**	**1 382**	**1 617**	**1 910**	**59**	**9**	**786**	**808**	**307**	**712**

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ATC group A

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A03BA	**Belladonna alkaloids, tertiary amines**	**1 050**	**861**	**1 098**	**1 297**	**1 510**	**56**	**6**	**627**	**638**	**239**	**501**
A03BA01	atropine	33	27	26	22	23	35	0	5	13	5	22
A03BA03	hyoscyamine	1 017	834	1 072	1 276	1 487	57	6	622	625	234	479
A03BB	**Belladonna alkaloids, semisynthetic, quaternary ammonium compounds**	**259**	**242**	**285**	**321**	**406**	**69**	**<5**	**162**	**173**	**68**	**210**
A03BB01	butylscopolamine	238	223	267	300	386	69	<5	155	163	65	207
A03BB03	methylscopolamine	21	19	18	23	21	71	0	7	11	<5	4
A03C	**ANTISPASMODICS IN COMBINATION WITH PSYCHOLEPTICS**	**30**	**27**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**45**	**0**	**<5**	**14**	**<5**	**23**
A03CA	**Synthetic anticholinergic agents in combination with psycholeptics**	**30**	**27**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**45**	**0**	**<5**	**14**	**<5**	**23**
A03CA02	clidinium and psycholeptics	30	27	18	19	20	45	0	<5	14	<5	23
A03F	**PROPULSIVES**	**50 518**	**54 797**	**56 321**	**58 104**	**61 210**	**72**	**1 377**	**21 395**	**22 879**	**15 559**	**11 842**
A03FA	**Propulsives**	**50 518**	**54 797**	**56 321**	**58 104**	**61 210**	**72**	**1 377**	**21 395**	**22 879**	**15 559**	**11 842**
A03FA01	metoclopramide	50 382	54 676	56 214	57 999	61 088	72	1 359	21 363	22 835	15 531	11 187
A03FA02	cisapride	134	116	93	83	79	63	15	21	30	13	541
A03FA03	domperidone	35	39	44	55	71	65	5	20	27	19	115
A04	**ANTIEMETICS AND ANTINAUSEANTS**	**12 190**	**12 918**	**13 054**	**13 797**	**14 668**	**59**	**269**	**2 491**	**8 112**	**3 796**	**31 189**
A04A	**ANTIEMETICS AND ANTINAUSEANTS**	**12 190**	**12 918**	**13 054**	**13 797**	**14 668**	**59**	**269**	**2 491**	**8 112**	**3 796**	**31 189**
A04AA	**Serotonin ($5HT_3$) antagonists**	**9 738**	**10 498**	**10 867**	**11 434**	**11 985**	**58**	**200**	**1 576**	**6 811**	**3 398**	**25 277**
A04AA01	ondansetron	9 013	10 010	10 437	11 150	11 783	58	200	1 570	6 688	3 325	24 252
A04AA02	granisetron	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	100	<5	0	0	0	15
A04AA03	tropisetron	1 050	755	613	440	324	60	0	20	206	98	1 006
A04AA05	palonosetron	82	6	<5	5	<5	50	0	<5	<5	0	4
A04AD	**Other antiemetics**	**3 105**	**3 138**	**3 193**	**3 887**	**4 658**	**67**	**72**	**1 302**	**2 668**	**616**	**5 912**
A04AD01	scopolamine	2 446	2 412	2 111	2 135	2 400	59	69	862	1 077	392	671
A04AD05	metopimazine	23	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A04AD10	dronabinol	<5	7	5	<5	5	40	0	<5	<5	0	34
A04AD12	aprepitant	642	719	1 078	1 761	2 269	77	<5	441	1 596	229	5 207
A05	**BILE AND LIVER THERAPY**	**1 457**	**1 752**	**1 913**	**2 020**	**2 308**	**73**	**85**	**805**	**1 076**	**342**	**8 803**
A05A	**BILE THERAPY**	**1 457**	**1 752**	**1 913**	**2 020**	**2 308**	**73**	**85**	**805**	**1 076**	**342**	**8 803**
A05AA	**Bile acid preparations**	**1 445**	**1 749**	**1 909**	**2 015**	**2 303**	**73**	**85**	**804**	**1 075**	**339**	**8 801**
A05AA02	ursodeoxycholic acid	1 445	1 749	1 909	2 015	2 303	73	85	804	1 075	339	8 801
A05AX	**Other drugs for bile therapy**	**12**	**<5**	**<5**	**5**	**5**	**100**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**2**

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of women (%)	2011				2011
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A06	**LAXATIVES**	**26 333**	**28 855**	**31 408**	**44 230**	**50 562**	**57**	**4 796**	**7 115**	**17 868**	**20 783**	**25 231**
A06A	**LAXATIVES**	**26 333**	**28 855**	**31 408**	**44 230**	**50 562**	**57**	**4 796**	**7 115**	**17 868**	**20 783**	**25 231**
A06AA	**Softeners, emollients**	**88**	**69**	**105**	**112**	**208**	**51**	**53**	**32**	**58**	**65**	**128**
A06AA01	liquid paraffin [1)]	88	69	105	112	194	53	48	30	54	62	72
A06AB	**Contact laxatives**	**11 941**	**12 341**	**13 383**	**15 058**	**21 751**	**60**	**357**	**2 282**	**7 964**	**11 148**	**6 177**
A06AB02	bisacodyl [1)]	3 843	3 847	3 858	4 056	6 512	64	96	804	2 157	3 455	1 731
A06AB06	senna glycosides [1)]	2 138	2 002	2 020	2 120	4 323	66	19	238	1 356	2 710	1 656
A06AB08	sodium picosulfate [1)]	7 092	7 574	8 584	10 082	10 944	55	247	1 155	4 129	5 413	2 251
A06AB20	contact laxatives in combination [1)]	11	6	<5	6	8	100	0	<5	<5	<5	3
A06AB53	dantron, combinations	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A06AB56	senna glycosides, combinations [1)]	10	17	17	10	12	83	0	<5	<5	8	2
A06AB58	sodium picosulfate, combinations [1)]	0	0	0	31	1 579	59	0	219	891	469	532
A06AC	**Bulk producers**	**1 586**	**1 508**	**1 772**	**1 996**	**2 054**	**61**	**42**	**537**	**782**	**693**	**561**
A06AC01	ispaghula (psylla seeds) [1)]	1 575	1 505	1 772	1 996	2 054	61	42	537	782	693	561
A06AC51	ispaghula, combinations [1)]	11	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A06AD	**Osmotically acting laxatives**	**14 700**	**17 176**	**18 687**	**30 442**	**30 635**	**55**	**4 257**	**4 139**	**10 986**	**11 253**	**10 662**
A06AD11	lactulose [1)]	12 320	13 475	13 507	14 464	14 508	52	683	1 821	5 239	6 765	3 856
A06AD12	lactitol	58	68	78	59	58	55	43	7	<5	<5	48
A06AD15	macrogol	0	0	0	45	79	54	76	<5	0	0	69
A06AD17	sodium phosphate [1)]	602	923	847	9 665	7 332	58	13	1 137	4 079	2 103	1 405
A06AD65	macrogol, combinations [1)]	2 086	3 327	4 947	7 273	9 941	56	3 590	1 289	2 183	2 879	5 283
A06AG	**Enemas**	**4 453**	**4 522**	**4 649**	**4 892**	**5 457**	**50**	**530**	**1 226**	**1 840**	**1 861**	**6 724**
A06AG02	bisacodyl [1)]	1 574	1 468	1 475	1 410	1 680	46	37	472	670	501	711
A06AG04	glycerol [1)]	649	689	772	827	905	49	210	218	235	242	2 809
A06AG10	docusate sodium, incl. combinations [1)]	1 137	1 213	1 217	1 394	1 484	52	83	335	526	540	1 695
A06AG11	laurilsulfate, incl. combinations [1)]	1 475	1 511	1 567	1 647	1 825	51	220	285	585	735	1 508
A06AH	**Peripheral opioid receptor antagonists**	**0**	**18**	**164**	**197**	**195**	**49**	**0**	**21**	**98**	**76**	**979**
A06AH01	methylnaltrexone bromide	0	18	164	197	195	49	0	21	98	76	979
A07	**ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS**	**55 487**	**60 734**	**62 602**	**69 830**	**72 486**	**58**	**6 623**	**20 118**	**29 671**	**16 074**	**123 082**
A07A	**INTESTINAL ANTIINFECTIVES**	**21 049**	**24 718**	**25 617**	**31 199**	**32 188**	**64**	**6 105**	**8 035**	**11 059**	**6 989**	**12 285**

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ATC group A

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A07AA	**Antibiotics**	**21 049**	**24 718**	**25 617**	**31 199**	**32 188**	**64**	**6 105**	**8 035**	**11 059**	**6 989**	**12 285**
A07AA02	nystatin	20 894	24 493	25 375	30 730	31 528	63	6 099	7 732	10 793	6 904	10 938
A07AA06	paromomycin	49	90	81	154	316	74	5	189	117	5	328
A07AA09	vancomycin	123	158	177	182	200	65	<5	41	78	79	659
A07AA11	rifaximin	0	0	<5	184	211	79	<5	101	99	10	360
A07B	**INTESTINAL ADSORBENTS**	**134**	**146**	**95**	**80**	**84**	**44**	**6**	**29**	**30**	**19**	**10**
A07BA	**Charcoal preparations**	**134**	**146**	**95**	**80**	**84**	**44**	**6**	**29**	**30**	**19**	**10**
A07BA01	medicinal charcoal [1)]	134	146	95	80	84	44	6	29	30	19	10
A07C	**ELECTROLYTES WITH CARBOHYDRATES**	**281**	**118**	**182**	**259**	**279**	**53**	**129**	**81**	**46**	**23**	**174**
A07CA	**Oral rehydration salt formulations [1)]**	**281**	**118**	**182**	**259**	**279**	**53**	**129**	**81**	**46**	**23**	**174**
A07D	**ANTIPROPULSIVES**	**15 085**	**15 925**	**16 124**	**16 735**	**17 206**	**56**	**135**	**3 452**	**7 704**	**5 915**	**7 034**
A07DA	**Antipropulsives**	**15 085**	**15 925**	**16 124**	**16 735**	**17 206**	**56**	**135**	**3 452**	**7 704**	**5 915**	**7 034**
A07DA01	diphenoxylate	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	50	0	0	<5	<5	12
A07DA02	opium	41	99	94	124	112	57	0	8	56	48	192
A07DA03	loperamide [1)]	15 017	15 718	15 829	16 464	16 931	56	133	3 346	7 601	5 851	6 740
A07DA53	loperamide, combinations [1)]	76	221	326	294	282	54	<5	108	104	68	90
A07E	**INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS**	**20 618**	**21 365**	**21 914**	**22 753**	**23 690**	**52**	**230**	**8 320**	**11 512**	**3 628**	**100 098**
A07EA	**Corticosteroids acting locally**	**4 407**	**4 806**	**5 014**	**5 212**	**5 155**	**60**	**53**	**1 809**	**2 420**	**873**	**15 551**
A07EA01	prednisolone	975	1 002	1 011	1 175	1 292	51	11	528	592	161	1 379
A07EA02	hydrocortisone	1 159	1 195	1 233	1 154	408	67	<5	150	209	46	652
A07EA06	budesonide	2 480	2 820	2 972	3 190	3 583	62	42	1 189	1 677	675	13 521
A07EB	**Antiallergic agents, excl. corticosteroids**	**71**	**63**	**54**	**53**	**64**	**75**	**22**	**16**	**24**	**<5**	**416**
A07EB01	cromoglicic acid	71	63	54	53	64	75	22	16	24	<5	416
A07EC	**Aminosalicylic acid and similar agents**	**18 442**	**18 950**	**19 275**	**19 918**	**20 669**	**50**	**187**	**7 452**	**10 042**	**2 988**	**84 130**
A07EC01	sulfasalazine	6 613	6 461	6 194	6 104	5 966	54	6	1 446	3 414	1 100	7 138
A07EC02	mesalazine	11 301	11 965	12 549	13 330	14 229	48	181	5 834	6 406	1 808	72 679
A07EC03	olsalazine	463	494	488	494	452	50	<5	145	226	79	1 649
A07EC04	balsalazide	890	859	809	750	687	45	<5	276	321	89	2 665
A07F	**ANTIDIARRHEAL MICROORGANISMS**	**63**	**302**	**694**	**1 252**	**1 507**	**74**	**39**	**861**	**529**	**78**	**2 779**
A07FA	**Antidiarrheal microorganisms**	**63**	**302**	**694**	**1 252**	**1 507**	**74**	**39**	**861**	**529**	**78**	**2 779**
A07FA01	lactic acid producing organisms	0	204	581	918	912	74	10	540	341	21	1 963
A07FA02	saccharomyces boulardii	63	98	116	283	381	73	22	175	130	54	254

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ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A07X	**OTHER ANTIDIARRHEALS**	**64**	**107**	**139**	**99**	**117**	**80**	**0**	**66**	**45**	**6**	**87**
A07XA	**Other antidiarrheals**	**64**	**107**	**139**	**99**	**117**	**80**	**0**	**66**	**45**	**6**	**87**
A08	**ANTIOBESITY PREPARATIONS, EXCL. DIET PRODUCTS**	**36 776**	**37 873**	**38 343**	**19 168**	**10 367**	**77**	**<5**	**4 158**	**5 463**	**743**	**18 451**
A08A	**ANTIOBESITY PREPARATIONS, EXCL. DIET PRODUCTS**	**36 776**	**37 873**	**38 343**	**19 168**	**10 367**	**77**	**<5**	**4 158**	**5 463**	**743**	**18 451**
A08AA	**Centrally acting antiobesity products**	**17 850**	**22 024**	**25 710**	**5 782**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
A08AA10	sibutramine	17 850	22 024	25 710	5 782	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A08AB	**Peripherally acting antiobesity products**	**16 710**	**14 563**	**14 540**	**14 575**	**10 367**	**77**	**<5**	**4 158**	**5 463**	**743**	**18 451**
A08AB01	orlistat [1)]	16 710	14 563	14 540	14 575	10 367	77	<5	4 158	5 463	743	18 451
A08AX	**Other antiobesity drugs**	**5 242**	**4 206**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
A08AX01	rimonabant	5 242	4 206	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A09	**DIGESTIVES, INCL. ENZYMES**	**5 027**	**5 053**	**5 126**	**5 479**	**5 758**	**58**	**123**	**1 023**	**2 739**	**1 873**	**15 924**
A09A	**DIGESTIVES, INCL. ENZYMES**	**5 027**	**5 053**	**5 126**	**5 479**	**5 758**	**58**	**123**	**1 023**	**2 739**	**1 873**	**15 924**
A09AA	**Enzyme preparations**	**4 962**	**4 965**	**5 070**	**5 441**	**5 699**	**58**	**123**	**1 011**	**2 721**	**1 844**	**15 886**
A09AA02	multienzymes (lipase, protease etc.)	4 962	4 965	5 070	5 441	5 699	58	123	1 011	2 721	1 844	15 886
A09AB	**Acid preparations**	**76**	**104**	**65**	**50**	**61**	**75**	**0**	**9**	**21**	**31**	**31**
A09AB01	glutamic acid hydrochloride [1)]	58	66	52	44	54	74	0	7	18	29	28
A09AB02	betaine hydrochloride	0	0	0	0	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	3
A09AB03	hydrochloric acid [1)]	<5	<5	<5	6	6	83	0	<5	<5	<5	0
A09AB04	citric acid	15	35	10	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A09AC	**Enzyme and acid preparations, combinations**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**17**	**94**	**0**	**10**	**6**	**<5**	**7**
A09AC02	multienzymes and acid preparations	0	0	0	15	17	94	0	10	6	<5	7
A10	**DRUGS USED IN DIABETES**	**131 977**	**139 101**	**145 677**	**152 065**	**156 540**	**44**	**1 834**	**22 798**	**80 460**	**51 448**	**548 675**
A10A	**INSULINS AND ANALOGUES**	**49 356**	**51 156**	**52 603**	**54 014**	**54 993**	**43**	**1 811**	**13 852**	**24 774**	**14 556**	**348 231**
A10AB	**Insulins and analogues for injection, fast-acting**	**30 993**	**32 514**	**33 562**	**34 874**	**35 656**	**43**	**1 803**	**12 551**	**15 459**	**5 843**	**125 808**
A10AB01	insulin (human)	2 536	2 184	1 823	1 604	1 403	41	13	260	751	379	3 073
A10AB03	insulin (pork)	<5	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A10AB04	insulin lispro	8 632	8 672	8 615	8 835	9 021	42	156	4 085	3 897	883	36 434
A10AB05	insulin aspart	21 086	22 740	23 900	25 159	25 857	43	1 680	8 456	11 077	4 644	85 140
A10AB06	insulin glulisine	<5	145	270	375	404	46	<5	165	192	45	1 162

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ATC group A

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		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A10AC	**Insulins and analogues for injection, intermediate-acting**	**34 030**	**33 505**	**33 129**	**32 520**	**31 915**	**42**	**661**	**5 824**	**15 187**	**10 243**	**106 182**
A10AC01	insulin (human)	34 025	33 503	33 129	32 520	31 915	42	661	5 824	15 187	10 243	106 182
A10AC03	insulin (pork)	7	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A10AD	**Insulins and analogues for injection, intermediate-acting combined with fast-acting**	**10 253**	**10 261**	**9 736**	**9 112**	**8 303**	**43**	**7**	**587**	**3 970**	**3 739**	**39 123**
A10AD01	insulin (human)	43	33	17	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	31
A10AD03	insulin (pork)	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	1
A10AD04	Insulin lispro	763	750	672	647	643	45	<5	124	333	183	2 891
A10AD05	insulin aspart	9 482	9 506	9 075	8 476	7 671	43	<5	464	3 645	3 558	36 199
A10AE	**Insulins and analogues for injection, long-acting**	**8 144**	**9 845**	**11 310**	**13 695**	**15 222**	**45**	**720**	**6 307**	**6 502**	**1 693**	**77 119**
A10AE03	insulin (pork)	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	15
A10AE04	insulin glargine	5 137	6 167	6 958	8 433	9 559	45	250	4 033	4 173	1 103	44 242
A10AE05	insulin detemir	3 102	3 802	4 493	5 526	5 927	46	494	2 396	2 426	611	32 862
A10B	**BLOOD GLUCOSE LOWERING DRUGS, EXCL. INSULINS**	**98 919**	**105 413**	**111 436**	**117 293**	**121 206**	**45**	**24**	**10 456**	**67 132**	**43 594**	**200 444**
A10BA	**Biguanides**	**81 208**	**88 638**	**95 537**	**101 637**	**103 521**	**45**	**16**	**9 510**	**58 818**	**35 177**	**52 597**
A10BA02	metformin	81 208	88 638	95 537	101 637	103 521	45	16	9 510	58 818	35 177	52 597
A10BB	**Sulfonamides, urea derivatives**	**46 457**	**47 057**	**47 349**	**46 112**	**43 114**	**42**	**8**	**2 034**	**22 141**	**18 931**	**19 543**
A10BB01	glibenclamide	2 127	1 912	1 738	1 539	1 343	43	6	52	598	687	721
A10BB02	chlorpropamide	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	3
A10BB07	glipizide	6 094	5 707	5 229	4 807	4 281	43	0	122	1 782	2 377	2 509
A10BB12	glimepiride	38 632	39 867	40 684	40 028	37 731	41	<5	1 870	19 873	15 986	16 310
A10BD	**Combinations of oral blood glucose lowering drugs**	**2 680**	**2 652**	**3 852**	**8 219**	**10 972**	**37**	**0**	**909**	**7 471**	**2 592**	**49 241**
A10BD03	metformin and rosiglitazone	2 680	2 641	2 575	2 284	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A10BD04	glimepiride and rosiglitazone	0	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A10BD05	metformin and pioglitazone	0	<5	27	32	35	49	0	<5	24	7	164
A10BD07	metformin and sitagliptin	0	0	318	2 187	4 053	36	0	309	2 778	966	17 942
A10BD08	metformin and vildagliptin	0	10	1 068	4 791	7 028	38	0	608	4 770	1 650	31 135
A10BF	**Alpha glucosidase inhibitors**	**1 100**	**988**	**922**	**813**	**701**	**43**	**0**	**30**	**341**	**330**	**1 062**
A10BF01	acarbose	1 100	988	922	813	701	43	0	30	341	330	1 062
A10BG	**Thiazolidinediones**	**6 461**	**5 719**	**5 401**	**4 672**	**1 912**	**40**	**0**	**146**	**1 274**	**492**	**8 543**
A10BG02	rosiglitazone	5 008	4 193	3 798	3 104	20	65	0	<5	10	9	20
A10BG03	pioglitazone	1 515	1 568	1 641	1 779	1 894	39	0	145	1 266	483	8 522

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of women (%)	2011				2011
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A10BH	**Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP-4) inhibitors**	**143**	**798**	**1 752**	**6 478**	**9 436**	**42**	**0**	**711**	**5 976**	**2 749**	**40 780**
A10BH01	sitagliptin	143	793	1 491	4 799	6 711	42	0	518	4 269	1 924	30 171
A10BH02	vildagliptin	0	6	288	935	1 274	44	0	82	767	425	3 827
A10BH03	saxagliptin	0	0	0	854	1 616	41	0	119	1 041	456	6 783
A10BX	**Other blood glucose lowering drugs, excl. insulins**	**530**	**725**	**847**	**1 335**	**3 523**	**47**	**0**	**543**	**2 534**	**446**	**28 679**
A10BX02	repaglinide	435	399	330	283	252	38	0	10	137	105	515
A10BX03	nateglinide	12	13	13	11	9	33	0	<5	7	<5	20
A10BX04	exenatide	85	314	491	554	795	48	0	125	581	89	5 452
A10BX07	liraglutide	0	0	19	535	2 605	47	0	430	1 910	265	22 693
A11	**VITAMINS**	**75 652**	**79 347**	**91 052**	**93 046**	**102 130**	**61**	**698**	**24 268**	**38 681**	**38 483**	**60 711**
A11A	**MULTIVITAMINS, COMBINATIONS**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**28**	**39**	**24**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**99**
A11AA	**Multivitamins with minerals**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**28**	**39**	**24**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**99**
A11AA03	multivitamins and other minerals, incl. combinations	0	0	0	0	28	39	24	<5	0	0	99
A11B	**MULTIVITAMINS, PLAIN**	**31**	**39**	**78**	**100**	**74**	**77**	**34**	**40**	**0**	**0**	**65**
A11BA	**Multivitamins, plain**	**31**	**39**	**78**	**100**	**74**	**77**	**34**	**40**	**0**	**0**	**65**
A11C	**VITAMIN A AND D, INCL. COMBINATIONS OF THE TWO**	**6 742**	**7 962**	**9 836**	**11 360**	**17 025**	**58**	**284**	**5 917**	**6 971**	**3 853**	**13 570**
A11CA	**Vitamin A, plain**	**31**	**38**	**29**	**30**	**42**	**60**	**<5**	**18**	**16**	**5**	**147**
A11CA01	retinol (vit A)	18	22	13	14	20	65	0	7	10	<5	27
A11CA02	betacarotene	13	16	16	16	22	55	<5	11	6	<5	121
A11CC	**Vitamin D and analogues**	**6 714**	**7 931**	**9 815**	**11 337**	**16 991**	**58**	**281**	**5 902**	**6 960**	**3 848**	**13 422**
A11CC01	ergocalciferol	1 477	2 034	3 096	4 250	8 653	66	115	4 164	3 507	867	3 483
A11CC03	alfacalcidol	3 190	3 526	3 790	3 884	4 123	45	126	598	1 634	1 765	6 320
A11CC04	calcitriol	1 911	2 085	2 297	2 396	2 632	45	10	412	1 121	1 089	3 261
A11CC05	colecalciferol	221	367	753	939	1 733	73	32	771	773	157	359
A11D	**VITAMIN B1, PLAIN AND IN COMBINATION WITH VITAMIN B6 AND B12** [1]	**624**	**697**	**762**	**790**	**749**	**36**	**7**	**105**	**467**	**170**	**509**
A11DA	**Vitamin B1, plain**	**624**	**677**	**745**	**782**	**739**	**35**	**7**	**101**	**466**	**165**	**501**
A11DA01	thiamine (vit B1) [1]	624	677	745	782	739	35	7	101	466	165	501
A11DB	**Vitamin B1 in combination with vitamin B6 and/or vitamin B12**	**0**	**20**	**17**	**8**	**10**	**70**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**5**	**9**
A11E	**VITAMIN B-COMPLEX, INCL. COMBINATIONS**	**65 855**	**68 574**	**78 387**	**78 352**	**82 342**	**61**	**244**	**17 552**	**31 337**	**33 209**	**43 403**
A11EA	**Vitamin B-complex, plain** [1]	**65 084**	**67 559**	**77 313**	**77 144**	**80 803**	**61**	**198**	**17 153**	**30 762**	**32 690**	**41 999**

[1] The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC group A

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A11EB	**Vitamin B-complex with vitamin C**	**0**	**58**	**114**	**92**	**155**	**55**	**<5**	**50**	**48**	**53**	**45**
A11EX	**Vitamin B-complex, other combinations**	**793**	**986**	**1 008**	**1 155**	**1 443**	**45**	**42**	**357**	**545**	**499**	**1 359**
A11G	**ASCORBIC ACID (VITAMIN C), INCL. COMBINATIONS**	**3 307**	**3 410**	**3 507**	**3 677**	**3 758**	**66**	**9**	**400**	**767**	**2 582**	**1 097**
A11GA	**Ascorbic acid (vitamin C), plain**	**3 307**	**3 410**	**3 507**	**3 677**	**3 758**	**66**	**9**	**400**	**767**	**2 582**	**1 097**
A11GA01	ascorbic acid (vit C) [1]	3 307	3 410	3 507	3 677	3 758	66	9	400	767	2 582	1 097
A11H	**OTHER PLAIN VITAMIN PREPARATIONS**	**1 249**	**1 181**	**1 462**	**1 604**	**1 730**	**64**	**162**	**939**	**447**	**182**	**981**
A11HA	**Other plain vitamin preparations**	**1 249**	**1 181**	**1 462**	**1 604**	**1 730**	**64**	**162**	**939**	**447**	**182**	**981**
A11HA01	nicotinamide	14	14	5	13	11	82	<5	<5	<5	<5	12
A11HA02	pyridoxine (vit B6) [1]	574	568	871	1 072	1 134	65	54	705	281	94	413
A11HA03	tocopherol (vit E) [1]	650	590	572	442	412	52	97	132	103	80	478
A11HA04	riboflavin (vit B2)	14	13	16	12	11	55	<5	6	<5	<5	5
A11HA06	pyridoxal phosphate	0	0	0	66	161	87	7	94	58	<5	61
A11HA08	tocofersolan	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	12
A11J	**OTHER VITAMIN PRODUCTS, COMBINATIONS**	**51**	**63**	**59**	**61**	**91**	**70**	**43**	**38**	**10**	**0**	**118**
A11JA	**Combinations of vitamins**	**51**	**63**	**59**	**48**	**53**	**55**	**42**	**10**	**<5**	**0**	**91**
A11JB	**Vitamins with minerals**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**38**	**92**	**<5**	**28**	**9**	**0**	**27**
A12	**MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS**	**76 580**	**83 210**	**91 599**	**100 956**	**111 506**	**79**	**380**	**9 813**	**44 718**	**56 595**	**72 609**
A12A	**CALCIUM**	**56 470**	**62 611**	**70 986**	**80 569**	**91 198**	**82**	**192**	**8 581**	**37 947**	**44 478**	**57 093**
A12AA	**Calcium**	**1 449**	**1 515**	**1 467**	**1 417**	**1 137**	**69**	**62**	**173**	**455**	**447**	**1 155**
A12AA02	calcium glubionate	<5	<5	8	7	<5	50	<5	0	<5	0	9
A12AA04	calcium carbonate [1]	371	397	371	412	188	73	<5	21	63	102	51
A12AA06	calcium lactate gluconate [1]	1 078	1 123	1 090	984	928	69	58	149	385	336	1 074
A12AA12	calcium acetate anhydrous	11	22	12	28	24	46	0	<5	9	12	22
A12AX	**Calcium, combinations with other drugs**	**55 193**	**61 293**	**69 722**	**79 351**	**90 231**	**83**	**130**	**8 432**	**37 561**	**44 108**	**55 938**
A12B	**POTASSIUM**	**19 749**	**20 403**	**20 533**	**20 544**	**20 026**	**65**	**83**	**936**	**6 421**	**12 586**	**12 714**
A12BA	**Potassium**	**19 749**	**20 403**	**20 533**	**20 544**	**20 026**	**65**	**83**	**936**	**6 421**	**12 586**	**12 714**
A12BA01	potassium chloride	18 225	18 834	18 968	18 800	18 292	66	16	775	5 851	11 650	10 068
A12BA02	potassium citrate	1 799	1 860	1 828	2 055	2 034	64	70	186	666	1 112	2 627
A12BA30	combinations	5	5	<5	<5	<5	50	0	<5	<5	0	19
A12C	**OTHER MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS**	**3 345**	**3 628**	**3 773**	**4 004**	**4 806**	**60**	**102**	**544**	**1 737**	**2 423**	**2 598**
A12CA	**Sodium**	**379**	**464**	**622**	**715**	**878**	**68**	**<5**	**58**	**265**	**552**	**438**

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ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A12CA01	sodium chloride [1]	379	464	622	715	878	68	<5	58	265	552	438
A12CB	**Zinc**	**904**	**909**	**865**	**767**	**697**	**66**	**55**	**129**	**202**	**311**	**301**
A12CB01	zinc sulfate	904	909	865	767	697	66	55	129	202	311	301
A12CC	**Magnesium**	**2 096**	**2 292**	**2 338**	**2 591**	**3 297**	**57**	**44**	**364**	**1 298**	**1 591**	**1 858**
A12CC04	magnesium citrate	24	19	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A12CC10	magnesium oxide	0	9	13	18	101	56	<5	11	39	49	61
A12CC30	magnesium (different salts in combination) [1]	2 077	2 272	2 328	2 573	3 211	57	40	356	1 266	1 549	1 762
A14	**ANABOLIC AGENTS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**710**	**660**	**728**	**847**	**866**	**81**	**0**	**242**	**563**	**61**	**591**
A14A	**ANABOLIC STEROIDS**	**710**	**660**	**728**	**847**	**866**	**81**	**0**	**242**	**563**	**61**	**591**
A14AA	**Androstan derivatives**	**595**	**561**	**645**	**827**	**841**	**82**	**0**	**231**	**553**	**57**	**475**
A14AA07	prasterone	593	560	644	827	841	82	0	231	553	57	475
A14AA08	oxandrolone	<5	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A14AB	**Estren derivatives**	**117**	**100**	**84**	**21**	**25**	**20**	**0**	**10**	**11**	**<5**	**112**
A14AB01	nandrolone	117	100	84	21	25	20	0	10	11	<5	112
A16	**OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS**	**197**	**329**	**293**	**548**	**663**	**69**	**90**	**329**	**219**	**25**	**152 584**
A16A	**OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS**	**197**	**329**	**293**	**317**	**335**	**55**	**75**	**125**	**113**	**22**	**152 302**
A16AA	**Amino acids and derivatives**	**73**	**93**	**107**	**123**	**131**	**48**	**52**	**48**	**27**	**<5**	**2 824**
A16AA01	levocarnitine	56	63	73	87	79	42	44	23	9	<5	1 270
A16AA03	glutamine	<5	13	17	12	19	68	0	8	10	<5	23
A16AA04	mercaptamine	8	8	7	10	8	38	5	<5	0	0	645
A16AA06	betaine	6	10	11	16	20	45	5	11	<5	0	883
A16AB	**Enzymes**	**44**	**44**	**51**	**50**	**56**	**38**	**<5**	**25**	**24**	**<5**	**120 213**
A16AB02	imiglucerase	9	9	10	7	7	71	0	<5	5	0	14 818
A16AB03	agalsidase alfa	17	17	16	32	33	33	<5	15	12	<5	62 805
A16AB04	agalsidase beta	19	19	23	18	7	57	0	<5	5	0	8 812
A16AB05	laronidase	0	0	0	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	957
A16AB07	alglucosidase alfa	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	6 699
A16AB09	idursulfase	0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	12 922
A16AB10	velaglucerase alfa	0	0	0	0	6	33	0	<5	<5	0	13 200
A16AX	**Various alimentary tract and metabolism products**	**81**	**198**	**139**	**149**	**151**	**67**	**21**	**53**	**63**	**14**	**29 265**
A16AX01	thioctic acid	66	180	122	121	109	72	<5	33	60	14	137
A16AX03	sodium phenylbutyrate	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	279

[1] The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC group A

ATC level	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of women (%)	2011				2011
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A16AX04 nitisinone	11	12	12	13	14	21	11	<5	0	0	11 222
A16AX05 zinc acetate	<5	<5	<5	7	8	50	0	6	<5	0	83
A16AX06 miglustat	<5	0	0	<5	<5	67	<5	0	0	0	1 833
A16AX07 sapropterin	0	0	0	5	15	87	<5	11	<5	0	15 711

3.5 ATC group B – Blood and bloodforming organs

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
B	**BLOOD AND BLOOD FORMING ORGANS**	**523 020**	**541 141**	**562 343**	**581 346**	**597 870**	**50**	**2 762**	**55 054**	**260 062**	**279 992**	**702 960**
B01	**ANTITHROMBOTIC AGENTS**	**437 916**	**455 766**	**472 409**	**485 780**	**497 162**	**45**	**418**	**21 256**	**217 828**	**257 660**	**393 628**
B01A	**ANTITHROMBOTIC AGENTS**	**437 916**	**455 766**	**472 409**	**485 780**	**497 162**	**45**	**418**	**21 256**	**217 828**	**257 660**	**393 628**
B01AA	**Vitamin K antagonists**	**82 073**	**84 246**	**86 426**	**88 728**	**92 217**	**40**	**62**	**3 426**	**28 525**	**60 204**	**77 571**
B01AA01	dicoumarol	70	88	93	90	93	47	0	13	36	44	491
B01AA02	phenindione	45	33	27	24	15	67	0	<5	6	6	65
B01AA03	warfarin	81 970	84 154	86 321	88 629	92 128	40	62	3 411	28 495	60 160	77 015
B01AB	Heparin group	25 390	28 157	32 041	36 948	42 023	58	181	9 123	18 639	14 080	96 800
B01AB01	heparin	748	789	826	926	943	54	111	176	447	209	2 268
B01AB02	antithrombin III	0	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
B01AB04	dalteparin	13 379	15 439	15 917	21 249	25 587	59	47	5 368	11 519	8 653	57 752
B01AB05	enoxaparin	11 591	12 275	15 744	15 362	16 075	57	25	3 677	6 952	5 421	36 751
B01AB10	tinzaparin	0	0	0	0	6	67	0	5	<5	0	28
B01AC	**Platelet aggregation inhibitors excl. heparin**	**353 151**	**368 206**	**380 882**	**390 080**	**394 903**	**44**	**186**	**10 324**	**182 588**	**201 805**	**211 234**
B01AC04	clopidogrel	23 296	25 178	26 429	28 372	29 470	34	<5	1 002	15 285	13 180	49 084
B01AC05	ticlopidine	432	429	420	327	273	47	0	<5	115	155	750
B01AC06	acetylsalicylic acid	344 984	359 578	370 132	376 010	377 732	44	185	9 935	175 242	192 370	104 653
B01AC07	dipyridamole	15 554	18 072	18 755	19 310	19 499	44	0	327	7 490	11 682	21 069
B01AC09	epoprostenol	7	9	7	<5	<5	50	0	0	<5	0	4 484
B01AC11	iloprost	5	<5	<5	<5	6	67	0	<5	<5	<5	1 996
B01AC21	treprostinil	8	9	9	9	8	75	0	<5	<5	0	14 376
B01AC22	prasugrel	0	0	31	214	487	25	0	28	317	142	2 152
B01AC24	ticagrelor	0	0	0	0	26	38	0	<5	9	16	81
B01AC30	combinations	1 331	2 230	5 557	8 787	11 323	44	0	253	4 764	6 306	12 588
B01AD	**Enzymes**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**100**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**717**
B01AD02	alteplase	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	<5	0	0	0	717
B01AE	**Direct thrombin inhibitors**	**0**	**<5**	**9**	**187**	**1 168**	**43**	**<5**	**35**	**426**	**705**	**5 885**
B01AE07	dabigatran etexilate	0	<5	9	187	1 168	43	<5	35	426	705	5 885
B01AX	**Other antithrombotic agents**	**7**	**7**	**61**	**208**	**906**	**59**	**<5**	**103**	**413**	**388**	**1 422**
B01AX05	fondaparinux	7	7	16	17	8	75	0	<5	<5	<5	70
B01AX06	rivaroxaban	0	0	45	191	899	59	<5	100	411	386	1 351
B02	**ANTIHEMORRHAGICS**	**12 236**	**12 621**	**12 470**	**12 218**	**12 951**	**93**	**248**	**6 365**	**5 760**	**578**	**152 853**
B02A	**ANTIFIBRINOLYTICS**	**11 882**	**12 227**	**12 065**	**11 854**	**12 574**	**94**	**181**	**6 200**	**5 680**	**513**	**5 295**
B02AA	**Amino acids**	**11 858**	**12 204**	**12 033**	**11 845**	**12 572**	**94**	**181**	**6 198**	**5 680**	**513**	**4 578**
B02AA02	tranexamic acid	11 858	12 204	12 033	11 845	12 572	94	181	6 198	5 680	513	4 578
B02AB	**Proteinase inhibitors**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**50**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**717**

ATC group B

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
B02AB02	alfa1 antitrypsin	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	50	0	<5	0	0	717
B02B	**VITAMIN K AND OTHER HEMOSTATICS**	**398**	**451**	**468**	**419**	**427**	**39**	**77**	**187**	**95**	**68**	**147 558**
B02BA	**Vitamin K**	**226**	**263**	**275**	**212**	**208**	**65**	**51**	**73**	**33**	**51**	**151**
B02BA01	phytomenadione	226	263	275	212	208	65	51	73	33	51	151
B02BB	**Fibrinogen**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**43**
B02BB01	human fibrinogen	0	0	0	0	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	43
B02BD	**Blood coagulation factors**	**172**	**188**	**187**	**189**	**190**	**7**	**26**	**111**	**47**	**6**	**140 296**
B02BD01	coagulation factor IX, II, VII and X in combination	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	<5	0	322
B02BD02	coagulation factor VIII	122	138	129	134	132	1	22	74	34	<5	104 468
B02BD03	factor VIII inhibitor bypassing activity	7	8	6	6	7	0	0	<5	<5	<5	11 356
B02BD04	coagulation factor IX	26	23	30	28	30	0	<5	21	<5	<5	10 999
B02BD06	von Willebrand factor and coagulation factor VIII in combination	8	14	15	12	9	67	0	6	<5	<5	5 533
B02BD08	eptacog alfa (activated)	9	<5	7	7	7	43	<5	<5	<5	0	4 091
B02BD09	nonacog alfa	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	488
B02BD10	von Willebrand factor	0	0	0	<5	<5	50	<5	<5	0	0	3 038
B02BX	**Other systemic hemostatics**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**18**	**28**	**61**	**0**	**<5**	**14**	**11**	**7 068**
B02BX04	romiplostim	0	0	6	14	15	47	0	<5	6	7	5 328
B02BX05	eltrombopag	0	0	0	<5	15	73	0	<5	9	<5	1 740
B03	**ANTIANEMIC PREPARATIONS**	**112 845**	**113 447**	**120 950**	**129 327**	**135 589**	**65**	**1 961**	**29 566**	**49 706**	**54 356**	**123 172**
B03A	**IRON PREPARATIONS**	**18 685**	**20 058**	**22 178**	**24 019**	**25 066**	**67**	**1 250**	**6 666**	**5 315**	**11 835**	**7 362**
B03AA	**Iron bivalent, oral preparations**	**17 495**	**18 754**	**20 801**	**22 588**	**23 591**	**66**	**1 248**	**5 888**	**4 853**	**11 602**	**5 660**
B03AA01	ferrous glycine sulfate[1)]	1 708	2 024	2 892	3 574	4 189	69	63	1 292	1 006	1 828	2 119
B03AA02	ferrous fumarate[1)]	1 208	1 337	1 333	1 320	1 323	50	963	151	60	149	190
B03AA03	ferrous gluconate	0	10	112	101	52	50	6	12	15	19	13
B03AA07	ferrous sulfate[1)]	14 691	15 544	16 693	17 767	18 250	67	222	4 474	3 810	9 744	3 338
B03AC	**Iron trivalent, parenteral preparations**	**1 257**	**1 395**	**1 461**	**1 524**	**1 577**	**85**	**<5**	**818**	**486**	**270**	**1 702**
B03AC01	ferric oxide polymaltose complexes	0	0	0	0	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	6
B03AC02	saccharated iron oxide	302	297	288	280	325	79	0	151	108	66	464
B03AC06	ferric oxide dextran complexes	965	1 113	1 189	1 254	1 267	87	<5	673	383	208	1 232

[1)] The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
B03B	**VITAMIN B12 AND FOLIC ACID**	**95 348**	**94 766**	**100 602**	**107 726**	**113 290**	**65**	**747**	**23 988**	**44 635**	**43 920**	**31 048**
B03BA	**Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin and analogues)**	**67 011**	**65 577**	**69 156**	**76 095**	**78 958**	**67**	**149**	**16 873**	**28 616**	**33 320**	**18 047**
B03BA01	cyanocobalamin	5 378	5 696	6 558	7 389	7 466	68	21	2 206	2 792	2 447	1 628
B03BA02	cyanocobalamin tannin complex	35 668	34 254	36 404	39 772	40 802	66	38	8 733	14 643	17 388	8 999
B03BA03	hydroxocobalamin	27 756	27 457	28 055	31 131	32 945	67	87	6 495	12 007	14 356	7 306
B03BA05	mecobalamin	26	26	16	38	91	82	7	53	28	<5	114
B03BB	**Folic acid and derivatives**	**33 592**	**34 058**	**36 595**	**36 320**	**39 071**	**61**	**609**	**7 773**	**17 567**	**13 122**	**13 001**
B03BB01	folic acid1)	33 592	34 058	36 595	36 320	39 071	61	609	7 773	17 567	13 122	13 001
B03X	**OTHER ANTIANEMIC PREPARATIONS**	**3 511**	**3 520**	**3 639**	**3 485**	**3 456**	**39**	**26**	**316**	**1 260**	**1 854**	**84 762**
B03XA	**Other antianemic preparations**	**3 511**	**3 520**	**3 639**	**3 485**	**3 456**	**39**	**26**	**316**	**1 260**	**1 854**	**84 762**
B03XA01	erythropoietin	867	681	470	334	279	42	<5	28	106	142	6 549
B03XA02	darbepoetin alfa	2 683	2 716	2 785	2 714	2 704	39	23	250	980	1 451	66 885
B03XA03	methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta	7	230	452	475	516	37	<5	42	194	279	11 328
B06	**OTHER HEMATOLOGICAL AGENTS**	**32**	**29**	**45**	**45**	**46**	**65**	**<5**	**26**	**17**	**<5**	**15 564**
B06A	**OTHER HEMATOLOGICAL AGENTS**	**32**	**29**	**45**	**45**	**46**	**65**	**<5**	**26**	**17**	**<5**	**15 564**
B06AC	**Drugs used in hereditary angioedema**	**32**	**29**	**45**	**45**	**46**	**65**	**<5**	**26**	**17**	**<5**	**15 564**
B06AC01	c1-inhibitor, plasma derived	32	29	39	35	29	66	<5	15	12	<5	12 189
B06AC02	icatibant	0	0	6	14	23	74	<5	14	8	0	3 375

3.6 ATC group C – Cardiovascular system

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of women (%)	2011				2011
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
C	**CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM**	**883 033**	**917 229**	**945 884**	**975 140**	**998 419**	**51**	**5 529**	**94 538**	**522 767**	**375 585**	**1 879 102**
C01	**CARDIAC THERAPY**	**130 333**	**129 659**	**124 929**	**122 995**	**120 507**	**48**	**3 706**	**7 485**	**40 100**	**69 216**	**80 504**
C01A	**CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES**	**28 141**	**27 042**	**25 819**	**24 749**	**23 213**	**48**	**38**	**143**	**4 349**	**18 683**	**4 393**
C01AA	**Digitalis glycosides**	**28 141**	**27 042**	**25 819**	**24 749**	**23 213**	**48**	**38**	**143**	**4 349**	**18 683**	**4 393**
C01AA04	digitoxin	26 937	25 925	24 735	23 709	22 196	48	0	110	4 131	17 955	4 227
C01AA05	digoxin	1 223	1 144	1 123	1 068	1 084	49	38	33	233	780	166
C01B	**ANTIARRHYTHMICS, CLASS I AND III**	**9 190**	**9 879**	**10 321**	**11 688**	**12 398**	**35**	**36**	**577**	**6 806**	**4 979**	**25 732**
C01BA	**Antiarrhythmics, class Ia**	**202**	**184**	**173**	**159**	**131**	**54**	**0**	**6**	**52**	**73**	**326**
C01BA01	quinidine	9	5	<5	<5	5	100	0	0	<5	<5	27
C01BA03	disopyramide	193	179	170	156	126	52	0	6	50	70	299
C01BB	**Antiarrhythmics, class Ib**	**33**	**26**	**23**	**17**	**17**	**24**	**0**	**<5**	**9**	**<5**	**281**
C01BB02	mexiletine	33	26	23	17	17	24	0	<5	9	<5	281
C01BC	**Antiarrhythmics, class Ic**	**5 112**	**5 517**	**5 783**	**6 393**	**6 734**	**39**	**34**	**447**	**4 306**	**1 947**	**13 966**
C01BC03	propafenone	<5	<5	<5	<5	5	40	0	<5	<5	<5	16
C01BC04	flecainide	5 111	5 515	5 780	6 390	6 729	39	34	446	4 303	1 946	13 950
C01BD	**Antiarrhythmics, class III**	**3 967**	**4 273**	**4 475**	**5 432**	**5 808**	**29**	**<5**	**131**	**2 658**	**3 016**	**11 159**
C01BD01	amiodarone	3 967	4 273	4 475	4 853	4 911	29	<5	107	2 112	2 689	4 064
C01BD07	dronedarone	0	0	0	767	1 034	33	0	27	629	378	7 094
C01C	**CARDIAC STIMULANTS EXCL. CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES**	**9 479**	**12 191**	**12 217**	**14 121**	**15 608**	**59**	**3 632**	**5 582**	**5 296**	**1 098**	**10 455**
C01CA	**Adrenergic and dopaminergic agents**	**9 479**	**12 191**	**12 217**	**14 121**	**15 608**	**59**	**3 632**	**5 582**	**5 296**	**1 098**	**10 455**
C01CA01	etilefrine	131	115	114	95	112	61	0	33	46	33	242
C01CA03	norepinephrine	0	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
C01CA17	midodrine	18	14	14	16	20	65	0	12	6	<5	160
C01CA24	epinephrine	9 322	12 058	12 082	14 006	15 470	59	3 632	5 535	5 240	1 063	10 027
C01CA26	ephedrine	11	6	7	6	8	0	0	<5	5	0	26
C01D	**VASODILATORS USED IN CARDIAC DISEASES**	**91 790**	**88 490**	**83 930**	**79 479**	**75 819**	**47**	**<5**	**1 197**	**24 992**	**49 629**	**39 802**
C01DA	**Organic nitrates**	**91 790**	**88 490**	**83 930**	**79 479**	**75 819**	**47**	**<5**	**1 197**	**24 992**	**49 629**	**39 802**
C01DA02	glyceryl trinitrate	70 702	68 613	65 060	60 717	58 255	46	<5	1 127	21 771	35 356	12 609
C01DA08	isosorbide dinitrate	3 820	3 257	2 787	2 311	1 950	53	0	9	267	1 674	1 551
C01DA14	isosorbide mononitrate	40 190	38 046	35 905	34 145	31 871	51	0	140	6 503	25 228	25 642
C01E	**OTHER CARDIAC PREPARATIONS**	**145**	**133**	**138**	**138**	**67**	**75**	**<5**	**12**	**43**	**11**	**122**
C01EB	**Other cardiac preparations**	**145**	**133**	**138**	**138**	**67**	**75**	**<5**	**12**	**43**	**11**	**122**
C01EB09	ubidecarenone	132	123	129	126	59	73	<5	10	37	11	110
C01EB15	trimetazidine	13	10	9	10	6	83	0	<5	<5	0	11

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
C02	**ANTIHYPERTENSIVES**	**17 295**	**17 795**	**17 689**	**17 442**	**17 596**	**27**	**18**	**723**	**8 290**	**8 565**	**56 463**
C02A	**ANTIADRENERGIC AGENTS, CENTRALLY ACTING**	**6 879**	**7 114**	**6 702**	**6 469**	**6 520**	**41**	**<5**	**347**	**3 677**	**2 495**	**6 312**
C02AB	**Methyldopa**	**1 130**	**1 084**	**410**	**141**	**107**	**71**	**0**	**53**	**32**	**22**	**313**
C02AB01	methyldopa (levorotatory)	1 130	1 084	410	141	107	71	0	53	32	22	313
C02AC	**Imidazoline receptor agonists**	**5 817**	**6 119**	**6 347**	**6 340**	**6 426**	**41**	**<5**	**295**	**3 653**	**2 477**	**5 999**
C02AC01	clonidine	72	74	78	64	85	48	<5	27	45	12	108
C02AC05	moxonidine	5 746	6 045	6 269	6 276	6 341	41	0	268	3 608	2 465	5 890
C02C	**ANTIADRENERGIC AGENTS, PERIPHERALLY ACTING**	**10 575**	**10 920**	**11 234**	**11 221**	**11 285**	**18**	**<5**	**340**	**4 822**	**6 122**	**14 476**
C02CA	**Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists**	**10 575**	**10 920**	**11 233**	**11 221**	**11 285**	**18**	**<5**	**340**	**4 822**	**6 122**	**14 476**
C02CA04	doxazosin	10 575	10 920	11 233	11 221	11 285	18	<5	340	4 822	6 122	14 476
C02CC	**Guanidine derivatives**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
C02CC02	guanethidine	0	0	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
C02D	**ARTERIOLAR SMOOTH MUSCLE, AGENTS ACTING ON**	**339**	**331**	**319**	**301**	**317**	**33**	**<5**	**15**	**139**	**159**	**346**
C02DB	**Hydrazinophthalazine derivatives**	**302**	**300**	**285**	**270**	**288**	**34**	**<5**	**11**	**118**	**156**	**195**
C02DB02	hydralazine	302	300	285	270	288	34	<5	11	118	156	195
C02DC	Pyrimidine derivatives	40	31	34	32	29	24	<5	<5	21	<5	151
C02DC01	minoxidil	40	31	34	32	29	24	<5	<5	21	<5	151
C02K	**OTHER ANTIHYPERTENSIVES**	**89**	**106**	**119**	**142**	**161**	**67**	**12**	**53**	**68**	**28**	**35 328**
C02KD	**Serotonin antagonists**	**21**	**22**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**90**	**0**	**6**	**11**	**<5**	**514**
C02KD01	ketanserin	21	22	18	19	20	90	0	6	11	<5	514
C02KX	**Other antihypertensives**	**69**	**85**	**102**	**124**	**142**	**64**	**12**	**48**	**57**	**25**	**34 814**
C02KX01	bosentan	69	83	91	103	114	61	12	38	44	20	25 315
C02KX02	ambrisentan	0	<5	12	19	33	76	0	11	14	8	9 499
C02KX03	sitaxentan	0	<5	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
C03	**DIURETICS**	**225 203**	**233 975**	**235 553**	**223 840**	**208 881**	**61**	**207**	**9 214**	**80 919**	**118 541**	**90 932**
C03A	**LOW-CEILING DIURETICS, THIAZIDES**	**61 870**	**71 861**	**74 216**	**66 001**	**53 884**	**60**	**<5**	**2 615**	**27 914**	**23 351**	**25 445**
C03AA	**Thiazides, plain**	**38 198**	**44 489**	**45 271**	**36 364**	**16 030**	**58**	**<5**	**875**	**8 391**	**6 761**	**4 620**
C03AA01	bendroflumethiazide	26 172	30 790	31 710	22 807	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0
C03AA03	hydrochlorothiazide	12 097	13 766	13 625	16 731	16 029	58	<5	875	8 391	6 760	4 620
C03AB	**Thiazides and potassium in combination**	**24 868**	**28 814**	**30 363**	**41 642**	**38 128**	**62**	**<5**	**1 764**	**19 656**	**16 707**	**20 826**
C03AB01	bendroflumethiazide and potassium	24 868	28 814	30 363	41 642	38 128	62	<5	1 764	19 656	16 707	20 826

ATC group C

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of women (%)	2011				2011
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
C03B	**LOW-CEILING DIURETICS, EXCL. THIAZIDES**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**6**	**50**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**27**
C03BA	**Sulfonamides, plain**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**6**	**50**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**27**
C03BA04	chlortalidone	5	6	6	5	6	50	0	0	<5	<5	27
C03C	**HIGH-CEILING DIURETICS**	**128 628**	**128 686**	**127 995**	**127 389**	**125 502**	**60**	**190**	**5 303**	**38 249**	**81 760**	**48 483**
C03CA	**Sulfonamides, plain**	**128 628**	**128 686**	**127 995**	**127 389**	**125 502**	**60**	**190**	**5 303**	**38 249**	**81 760**	**48 483**
C03CA01	furosemide	106 983	104 728	101 619	99 007	95 647	62	189	4 551	30 655	60 252	21 325
C03CA02	bumetanide	26 396	28 833	31 193	33 444	34 786	54	<5	864	8 671	25 250	27 146
C03CA04	torasemide	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	12
C03CB	**Sulfonamides and potassium in combination**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
C03CB02	bumetanide and potassium	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
C03D	**POTASSIUM-SPARING AGENTS**	**16 818**	**17 302**	**17 602**	**17 636**	**17 866**	**49**	**19**	**912**	**6 883**	**10 052**	**11 792**
C03DA	**Aldosterone antagonists**	**16 805**	**17 287**	**17 589**	**17 623**	**17 849**	**49**	**17**	**909**	**6 877**	**10 046**	**11 601**
C03DA01	spironolactone	16 399	16 795	17 028	17 038	17 158	50	17	844	6 458	9 839	6 996
C03DA02	potassium canrenoate	<5	0	0	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	4
C03DA04	eplerenone	453	579	658	678	798	15	0	71	474	253	4 601
C03DB	**Other potassium-sparing agents**	**16**	**15**	**18**	**18**	**22**	**41**	**<5**	**5**	**9**	**6**	**191**
C03DB01	amiloride	16	15	18	18	22	41	<5	5	9	6	191
C03E	**DIURETICS AND POTASSIUM-SPARING AGENTS IN COMBINATION**	**36 317**	**35 388**	**34 026**	**31 692**	**28 447**	**66**	**11**	**840**	**13 231**	**14 365**	**5 044**
C03EA	**Low-ceiling diuretics and potassium-sparing agents**	**36 317**	**35 388**	**34 026**	**31 692**	**28 447**	**66**	**11**	**840**	**13 231**	**14 365**	**5 044**
C03EA01	hydrochlorothiazide and potassium-sparing agents	36 317	35 388	34 026	31 692	28 447	66	11	840	13 231	14 365	5 044
C03X	**OTHER DIURETICS**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**75**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**140**
C03XA	**Vasopressin antagonists**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**75**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**140**
C03XA01	tolvaptan	0	0	0	<5	<5	75	0	<5	<5	<5	140
C04	**PERIPHERAL VASODILATORS**	**1 719**	**1 524**	**1 340**	**1 165**	**1 019**	**46**	**0**	**28**	**264**	**727**	**1 084**
C04A	**PERIPHERAL VASODILATORS**	**1 719**	**1 524**	**1 340**	**1 165**	**1 019**	**46**	**0**	**28**	**264**	**727**	**1 084**
C04AD	**Purine derivatives**	**1 715**	**1 520**	**1 334**	**1 160**	**1 018**	**46**	**0**	**28**	**263**	**727**	**1 079**
C04AD03	pentoxifylline	1 715	1 520	1 334	1 160	1 018	46	0	28	263	727	1 079
C04AX	**Other peripheral vasodilators**	**<5**	**<5**	**6**	**5**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**5**
C04AX01	cyclandelate	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
C04AX02	phenoxybenzamine	<5	<5	6	5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	5
C05	**VASOPROTECTIVES**	**54 309**	**55 015**	**56 622**	**59 372**	**62 324**	**57**	**860**	**25 335**	**25 024**	**11 105**	**11 303**

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
C05A	**AGENTS FOR TREATMENT OF HEMORRHOIDS AND ANAL FISSURES FOR TOPICAL USE**	**48 819**	**49 681**	**51 350**	**54 315**	**56 889**	**56**	**821**	**24 369**	**22 774**	**8 925**	**9 499**
C05AA	**Corticosteroids**	**48 021**	**48 507**	**49 667**	**52 387**	**54 728**	**56**	**787**	**23 325**	**21 933**	**8 683**	**7 121**
C05AA01	hydrocortisone[1)]	11 920	9 924	9 649	9 749	9 661	56	246	3 848	3 961	1 606	1 908
C05AA04	prednisolone[1)]	38 325	40 337	41 682	44 303	46 723	56	554	20 257	18 589	7 323	5 213
C05AE	**Muscle relaxants**	**663**	**1 360**	**2 137**	**2 732**	**2 892**	**51**	**17**	**1 451**	**1 184**	**240**	**2 208**
C05AE01	glyceryl trinitrate	663	1 360	2 137	2 732	2 892	51	17	1 451	1 184	240	2 208
C05AX	**Other agents for treatment of hemorrhoids and anal fissures for topical use**	**992**	**993**	**901**	**826**	**852**	**49**	**20**	**390**	**287**	**155**	**170**
C05AX03	other preparations, combinations	973	963	885	807	832	49	20	377	282	153	135
C05B	**ANTIVARICOSE THERAPY**	**5 656**	**5 555**	**5 490**	**5 250**	**5 664**	**68**	**39**	**1 013**	**2 339**	**2 273**	**1 804**
C05BA	**Heparins or heparinoids for topical use**	**5 647**	**5 551**	**5 486**	**5 245**	**5 654**	**69**	**39**	**1 010**	**2 332**	**2 273**	**1 787**
C05BA01	organo-heparinoid[1)]	5 620	5 525	5 462	5 211	5 627	68	39	1 007	2 321	2 260	723
C05BA04	pentosan polysulfate sodium	27	26	25	34	27	93	0	<5	11	13	1 065
C05BB	**Sclerosing agents for local injection**	**9**	**<5**	**<5**	**5**	**10**	**60**	**0**	**<5**	**7**	**0**	**17**
C05BB02	polidocanol	9	<5	<5	5	10	60	0	<5	7	0	17
C07	**BETA BLOCKING AGENTS**	**343 799**	**351 983**	**356 313**	**361 076**	**364 230**	**49**	**371**	**19 922**	**165 749**	**178 188**	**177 206**
C07A	**BETA BLOCKING AGENTS**	**338 456**	**346 545**	**350 748**	**355 651**	**359 124**	**49**	**371**	**19 630**	**162 596**	**176 527**	**173 843**
C07AA	**Beta blocking agents, non-selective**	**28 174**	**27 359**	**25 833**	**24 967**	**24 719**	**58**	**133**	**4 509**	**10 863**	**9 214**	**10 987**
C07AA03	pindolol	35	31	28	28	26	69	0	<5	11	13	53
C07AA05	propranolol	15 992	16 403	16 540	16 856	17 412	64	125	4 310	8 174	4 803	6 366
C07AA06	timolol	1 462	1 337	636	13	9	67	0	0	7	<5	29
C07AA07	sotalol	10 750	9 646	8 818	8 082	7 269	46	6	178	2 681	4 404	4 480
C07AA12	nadolol	8	12	13	17	29	48	<5	21	5	0	60
C07AB	**Beta blocking agents, selective**	**290 513**	**299 225**	**305 475**	**311 150**	**315 089**	**49**	**223**	**13 197**	**142 205**	**159 464**	**145 415**
C07AB02	metoprolol	235 349	244 333	250 953	256 753	261 240	48	204	10 995	118 601	131 440	124 326
C07AB03	atenolol	46 631	42 914	39 561	36 754	33 972	59	18	1 443	14 620	17 891	9 209
C07AB07	bisoprolol	12 020	15 502	18 388	21 004	23 114	46	<5	896	10 401	11 815	11 881
C07AG	**Alpha and beta blocking agents**	**24 757**	**24 683**	**24 389**	**23 887**	**23 377**	**45**	**19**	**2 254**	**11 324**	**9 780**	**17 440**
C07AG01	labetalol	2 158	2 173	2 324	2 392	2 447	80	<5	1 475	601	368	2 353
C07AG02	carvedilol	22 634	22 530	22 092	21 525	20 957	41	16	782	10 742	9 417	15 087
C07B	**BETA BLOCKING AGENTS AND THIAZIDES**	**5 875**	**5 991**	**6 057**	**5 815**	**5 485**	**55**	**0**	**310**	**3 356**	**1 819**	**3 364**

[1)] The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC group C

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
C07BB	**Beta blocking agents, selective, and thiazides**	**5 875**	**5 991**	**6 057**	**5 815**	**5 485**	**55**	**0**	**310**	**3 356**	**1 819**	**3 364**
C07BB07	bisoprolol and thiazides	5 875	5 991	6 057	5 815	5 485	55	0	310	3 356	1 819	3 364
C08	**CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS**	**200 902**	**208 610**	**214 671**	**221 256**	**224 226**	**48**	**72**	**8 836**	**107 469**	**107 849**	**155 748**
C08C	**SELECTIVE CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS WITH MAINLY VASCULAR EFFECTS**	**176 033**	**185 199**	**192 742**	**200 625**	**205 158**	**48**	**59**	**8 079**	**100 275**	**96 745**	**135 985**
C08CA	**Dihydropyridine derivatives**	**176 033**	**185 199**	**192 742**	**200 625**	**205 158**	**48**	**59**	**8 079**	**100 275**	**96 745**	**135 985**
C08CA01	amlodipine	111 182	113 649	115 250	119 283	121 600	46	36	4 049	59 008	58 507	56 063
C08CA02	felodipine	17 749	17 106	16 692	16 309	16 008	51	0	387	7 024	8 597	11 986
C08CA03	isradipine	693	683	664	620	568	55	<5	9	246	312	1 054
C08CA05	nifedipine	26 450	28 302	29 940	31 649	32 708	49	24	2 475	15 949	14 260	43 213
C08CA06	nimodipine	35	36	32	44	51	73	0	15	31	5	42
C08CA13	lercanidipine	23 469	28 958	33 491	36 038	37 459	51	0	1 300	19 562	16 597	23 626
C08D	**SELECTIVE CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS WITH DIRECT CARDIAC EFFECTS**	**26 226**	**24 757**	**23 260**	**21 851**	**20 196**	**55**	**13**	**786**	**7 604**	**11 793**	**19 763**
C08DA	**Phenylalkylamine derivatives**	**19 138**	**18 204**	**17 237**	**16 444**	**15 365**	**56**	**13**	**710**	**5 712**	**8 930**	**10 466**
C08DA01	verapamil	19 138	18 204	17 237	16 444	15 365	56	13	710	5 712	8 930	10 466
C08DB	**Benzothiazepine derivatives**	**7 157**	**6 633**	**6 091**	**5 473**	**4 875**	**54**	**0**	**77**	**1 905**	**2 893**	**9 297**
C08DB01	diltiazem	7 157	6 633	6 091	5 473	4 875	54	0	77	1 905	2 893	9 297
C09	**AGENTS ACTING ON THE RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM**	**430 122**	**452 974**	**473 386**	**498 501**	**517 042**	**48**	**474**	**28 261**	**281 215**	**207 092**	**808 671**
C09A	**ACE INHIBITORS, PLAIN**	**120 705**	**123 584**	**125 437**	**130 265**	**132 245**	**42**	**426**	**7 218**	**61 416**	**63 185**	**64 390**
C09AA	**ACE inhibitors, plain**	**120 705**	**123 584**	**125 437**	**130 265**	**132 245**	**42**	**426**	**7 218**	**61 416**	**63 185**	**64 390**
C09AA01	captopril	3 988	3 500	3 233	2 858	2 509	45	210	93	823	1 383	4 134
C09AA02	enalapril	41 791	42 623	43 094	45 453	45 869	47	217	3 004	21 867	20 781	18 717
C09AA03	lisinopril	28 417	27 936	27 083	26 749	26 058	47	<5	1 577	12 630	11 849	13 132
C09AA05	ramipril	47 159	50 153	52 684	55 804	58 431	35	7	2 586	26 345	29 493	28 220
C09AA10	trandolapril	117	119	111	92	85	27	0	<5	45	36	187
C09B	**ACE INHIBITORS, COMBINATIONS**	**35 749**	**35 757**	**35 260**	**35 985**	**35 727**	**49**	**0**	**1 268**	**18 344**	**16 115**	**26 755**
C09BA	**ACE inhibitors and diuretics**	**35 749**	**35 757**	**35 023**	**35 193**	**34 459**	**49**	**0**	**1 179**	**17 608**	**15 672**	**25 292**
C09BA02	enalapril and diuretics	19 816	20 161	20 154	20 520	20 244	49	0	761	10 443	9 040	15 510
C09BA03	lisinopril and diuretics	15 959	15 625	14 889	14 697	14 237	50	0	420	7 177	6 640	9 782
C09BB	**ACE inhibitors and calcium channel blockers**	**0**	**0**	**259**	**820**	**1 307**	**44**	**0**	**91**	**760**	**456**	**1 463**

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
C09BB02	enalapril and lercanidipine	0	0	259	820	1 307	44	0	91	760	456	1 463
C09C	**ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS, PLAIN**	**153 235**	**162 375**	**168 742**	**180 140**	**187 460**	**51**	**73**	**13 801**	**105 854**	**67 732**	**296 764**
C09CA	**Angiotensin II antagonists, plain**	**153 235**	**162 375**	**168 742**	**180 140**	**187 460**	**51**	**73**	**13 801**	**105 854**	**67 732**	**296 764**
C09CA01	losartan	44 600	44 127	42 955	51 872	57 359	51	37	3 574	31 497	22 251	38 070
C09CA02	eprosartan	2 213	2 386	2 322	2 063	1 785	52	0	62	846	877	3 525
C09CA03	valsartan	19 497	20 016	20 380	20 748	22 461	48	<5	1 457	12 974	8 029	34 421
C09CA04	irbesartan	23 786	23 422	22 328	21 419	20 345	50	0	998	11 744	7 603	44 366
C09CA06	candesartan	60 248	67 536	74 704	78 234	79 739	53	34	7 341	45 232	27 132	160 469
C09CA07	telmisartan	3 810	5 222	5 866	5 988	5 977	44	0	382	3 590	2 005	12 573
C09CA08	olmesartan medoxomil	1 093	1 539	1 751	1 680	1 642	50	<5	160	1 011	469	3 339
C09D	**ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS, COMBINATIONS**	**158 621**	**172 489**	**184 232**	**195 551**	**202 968**	**50**	**0**	**8 435**	**118 664**	**75 869**	**420 522**
C09DA	**Angiotensin II antagonists and diuretics**	**157 769**	**168 660**	**174 848**	**179 893**	**180 855**	**51**	**0**	**6 908**	**104 494**	**69 453**	**350 635**
C09DA01	losartan and diuretics	63 364	64 598	63 952	66 088	66 981	53	0	2 269	37 046	27 666	60 509
C09DA02	eprosartan and diuretics	1 428	1 840	2 042	1 924	1 774	49	0	75	964	735	3 839
C09DA03	valsartan and diuretics	23 363	24 767	25 424	25 643	25 522	49	0	997	15 018	9 507	68 009
C09DA04	irbesartan and diuretics	29 862	31 288	31 418	30 818	29 807	50	0	955	17 144	11 708	79 332
C09DA06	candesartan and diuretics	39 096	43 908	48 685	51 649	52 874	51	0	2 441	31 910	18 523	126 712
C09DA07	telmisartan and diuretics	2 415	3 320	3 724	3 991	3 940	41	0	175	2 432	1 333	9 854
C09DA08	olmesartan medoxomil and diuretics	349	813	1 144	1 124	1 146	50	0	58	721	367	2 381
C09DB	**Angiotensin II antagonists and calcium channel blockers**	**1 356**	**5 351**	**11 764**	**16 484**	**18 664**	**41**	**0**	**1 241**	**11 907**	**5 516**	**46 707**
C09DB01	valsartan and amlodipine	1 356	5 351	11 764	16 483	18 493	41	0	1 223	11 793	5 477	46 443
C09DB02	olmesartan medoxomil and amlodipine	0	0	0	<5	185	44	0	18	125	42	264
C09DX	**Angiotensin II antagonists, other combinations**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4 017**	**8 368**	**39**	**0**	**572**	**5 379**	**2 417**	**23 180**
C09DX01	valsartan, amlodipine and hydrochlorothiazide	0	0	0	4 017	8 368	39	0	572	5 379	2 417	23 180
C09X	**OTHER AGENTS ACTING ON THE RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM**	**0**	**47**	**93**	**93**	**84**	**33**	**0**	**6**	**55**	**23**	**240**
C09XA	**Renin-inhibitors**	**0**	**47**	**93**	**93**	**84**	**33**	**0**	**6**	**55**	**23**	**240**
C09XA02	aliskiren	0	47	93	92	84	33	0	6	55	23	240
C09XA52	aliskiren and hydrochlorothiazide	0	0	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
C10	**LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS**	**398 211**	**426 023**	**452 790**	**478 362**	**495 438**	**47**	**95**	**21 654**	**274 248**	**199 441**	**497 192**

ATC group C

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
C10A	**LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS, PLAIN**	**397 850**	**425 411**	**452 090**	**477 639**	**494 324**	**47**	**94**	**21 613**	**273 531**	**199 086**	**491 059**
C10AA	**HMG CoA reductase inhibitors**	**395 295**	**421 813**	**447 810**	**472 860**	**488 693**	**47**	**84**	**20 886**	**270 299**	**197 424**	**398 319**
C10AA01	simvastatin	321 003	348 045	356 768	349 782	336 472	47	24	12 288	177 016	147 144	223 246
C10AA02	lovastatin	1 884	1 715	1 424	1 260	1 134	57	0	17	460	657	1 827
C10AA03	pravastatin	24 230	23 056	22 329	21 340	20 826	49	7	475	10 088	10 256	24 789
C10AA04	fluvastatin	7 097	7 268	7 465	7 510	7 474	47	0	570	4 321	2 583	12 423
C10AA05	atorvastatin	85 847	59 209	79 686	112 783	140 846	45	52	8 106	89 715	42 973	122 816
C10AA07	rosuvastatin	234	355	571	2 115	4 420	47	<5	556	3 050	812	13 219
C10AB	**Fibrates**	**320**	**328**	**317**	**331**	**317**	**31**	**0**	**64**	**227**	**26**	**1 783**
C10AB02	bezafibrate	76	70	64	58	49	39	0	<5	41	<5	184
C10AB04	gemfibrozil	102	105	101	104	103	27	0	22	68	13	1 009
C10AB05	fenofibrate	143	156	154	170	167	31	0	40	118	9	590
C10AC	**Bile acid sequestrants**	**2 087**	**2 134**	**2 090**	**2 238**	**2 412**	**55**	**9**	**497**	**1 322**	**584**	**7 433**
C10AC01	colestyramine	1 486	1 563	1 566	1 686	1 816	59	8	437	936	435	2 396
C10AC02	colestipol	430	384	308	292	273	42	<5	16	151	105	759
C10AC04	colesevelam	184	204	237	280	351	45	0	48	259	44	4 278
C10AD	**Nicotinic acid and derivatives**	**231**	**234**	**285**	**396**	**391**	**22**	**0**	**51**	**305**	**35**	**1 240**
C10AD02	nicotinic acid	212	216	218	153	107	24	0	15	83	9	376
C10AD06	acipimox	19	20	11	12	9	22	0	0	8	<5	56
C10AD52	nicotinic acid, combinations	0	0	69	249	301	22	0	40	232	29	807
C10AX	**Other lipid modifying agents**	**7 997**	**12 591**	**14 589**	**16 505**	**19 314**	**43**	**<5**	**1 604**	**13 101**	**4 606**	**82 284**
C10AX06	omega-3-triglycerides incl. other esters and acids	2 194	2 417	2 754	3 038	3 591	30	<5	539	2 571	480	24 663
C10AX09	ezetimibe	5 967	10 425	12 126	13 819	16 165	46	<5	1 098	10 892	4 173	57 620
C10B	**LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS, COMBINATIONS**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**81**	**1 370**	**43**	**<5**	**80**	**938**	**351**	**4 101**
C10BA	**HMG CoA reductase inhibitors in combination with other lipid modifying agents**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**81**	**1 370**	**43**	**<5**	**80**	**938**	**351**	**4 101**
C10BA02	simvastatin and ezetimibe	<5	<5	0	81	1 370	43	<5	80	938	351	4 101

3. 7 ATC group D – Dermatologicals

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of women (%)	2011				2011
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
D	**DERMATOLOGICALS**	**582 681**	**589 450**	**587 812**	**611 440**	**624 324**	**54**	**79 383**	**234 254**	**210 351**	**100 336**	**228 140**
D01	**ANTIFUNGALS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE**	**109 784**	**113 854**	**111 682**	**116 703**	**120 475**	**48**	**11 745**	**44 614**	**43 760**	**20 356**	**30 032**
D01A	**ANTIFUNGALS FOR TOPICAL USE**	**95 467**	**98 958**	**96 750**	**101 082**	**105 074**	**49**	**11 552**	**38 691**	**36 295**	**18 536**	**16 330**
D01AA	**Antibiotics**	**3 201**	**3 467**	**219**	**54**	**52**	**73**	**<5**	**29**	**13**	**7**	**11**
D01AA01	nystatin	3 201	3 467	219	54	52	73	<5	29	13	7	11
D01AC	**Imidazole and triazole derivatives**	**70 653**	**73 508**	**74 998**	**79 238**	**83 270**	**49**	**9 684**	**29 996**	**28 213**	**15 377**	**10 555**
D01AC01	clotrimazole[1)]	8 182	8 369	8 811	9 516	8 743	52	1 182	3 016	2 360	2 185	1 349
D01AC02	miconazole[1)]	2 082	1 927	1 880	2 121	2 193	45	329	779	724	361	373
D01AC03	econazole[1)]	2 230	2 197	2 177	1 119	588	61	24	110	188	266	74
D01AC08	ketoconazole[1)]	15 366	15 005	14 992	15 121	16 253	41	1 032	7 300	5 869	2 052	2 661
D01AC20	combinations[1)]	46 252	49 639	50 909	55 208	59 462	50	7 496	20 201	20 368	11 397	6 099
D01AC60	bifonazole, combinations	0	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
D01AE	**Other antifungals for topical use**	**24 522**	**24 966**	**24 330**	**24 671**	**24 742**	**47**	**2 125**	**9 777**	**9 116**	**3 724**	**5 764**
D01AE02	methylrosaniline[1)]	663	716	696	694	751	52	192	162	221	176	81
D01AE14	ciclopirox[1)]	52	14	<5	<5	13	69	<5	5	<5	<5	2
D01AE15	terbinafine[1)]	17 201	17 148	16 909	17 514	17 801	43	1 693	7 588	5 928	2 592	3 091
D01AE16	amorolfine	6 973	7 481	7 081	6 829	6 518	56	260	2 144	3 100	1 014	2 590
D01B	**ANTIFUNGALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**17 544**	**18 326**	**18 300**	**19 232**	**19 013**	**40**	**310**	**7 469**	**8 978**	**2 256**	**13 702**
D01BA	**Antifungals for systemic use**	**17 544**	**18 326**	**18 300**	**19 232**	**19 013**	**40**	**310**	**7 469**	**8 978**	**2 256**	**13 702**
D01BA01	griseofulvin	14	16	19	15	19	58	18	0	<5	0	9
D01BA02	terbinafine	17 535	18 314	18 285	19 222	19 002	40	300	7 469	8 977	2 256	13 693
D02	**EMOLLIENTS AND PROTECTIVES**	**1 572**	**1 750**	**1 841**	**2 223**	**2 338**	**54**	**339**	**745**	**762**	**492**	**783**
D02A	**EMOLLIENTS AND PROTECTIVES**	**1 572**	**1 750**	**1 841**	**2 223**	**2 338**	**54**	**339**	**745**	**762**	**492**	**783**
D02AB	**Zinc products[1)]**	**8**	**10**	**6**	**10**	**15**	**60**	**<5**	**5**	**7**	**<5**	**2**
D02AE	**Carbamide products**	**222**	**459**	**670**	**859**	**971**	**55**	**133**	**323**	**284**	**231**	**489**
D02AE01	carbamide[1)]	222	459	670	859	971	55	133	323	284	231	489
D02AF	**Salicylic acid preparations**	**1 274**	**1 197**	**1 048**	**1 229**	**1 206**	**52**	**135**	**381**	**446**	**244**	**188**
D02AX	Other emollients and protectives	76	93	125	148	168	58	77	42	29	20	104
D03	**PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS**	**120**	**143**	**91**	**60**	**68**	**40**	**<5**	**12**	**34**	**20**	**14**
D03A	**CICATRIZANTS**	**120**	**143**	**91**	**60**	**68**	**40**	**<5**	**12**	**34**	**20**	**14**

[1)] The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC group D

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of women (%)	2011				2011
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
D03AA	**Cod-liver oil ointments**	**38**	**54**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
D03AX	**Other cicatrizants**	**82**	**89**	**84**	**60**	**68**	**40**	**<5**	**12**	**34**	**20**	**14**
D03AX03	dexpanthenol	82	89	84	60	68	40	<5	12	34	20	14
D04	**ANTIPRURITICS, INCL. ANTIHISTAMINES, ANESTHETICS, ETC.**	**2 996**	**3 195**	**3 676**	**3 871**	**4 257**	**66**	**551**	**1 603**	**1 083**	**1 020**	**753**
D04A	**ANTIPRURITICS, INCL. ANTIHISTAMINES, ANESTHETICS, ETC.**	**2 996**	**3 195**	**3 676**	**3 871**	**4 257**	**66**	**551**	**1 603**	**1 083**	**1 020**	**753**
D04AA	**Antihistamines for topical use**	**5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**1**
D04AA02	mepyramine	0	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
D04AA13	dimetindene	5	<5	<5	0	<5	100	0	<5	<5	<5	1
D04AB	**Anesthetics for topical use**	**1 936**	**2 094**	**2 637**	**2 798**	**3 095**	**69**	**301**	**1 346**	**848**	**600**	**627**
D04AB01	lidocaine[1)]	1 935	2 094	2 637	2 798	3 095	69	301	1 346	848	600	627
D04AB06	tetracaine[1)]	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
D04AX	**Other antipruritics**	**1 080**	**1 119**	**1 052**	**1 093**	**1 169**	**58**	**250**	**256**	**239**	**424**	**124**
D05	**ANTIPSORIATICS**	**25 466**	**26 570**	**27 497**	**29 930**	**31 261**	**46**	**523**	**9 612**	**16 033**	**5 093**	**46 138**
D05A	**ANTIPSORIATICS FOR TOPICAL USE**	**24 289**	**25 328**	**26 165**	**28 654**	**29 913**	**45**	**515**	**9 332**	**15 173**	**4 893**	**38 839**
D05AA	**Tars[1)]**	**954**	**1 007**	**980**	**1 044**	**1 016**	**60**	**85**	**339**	**350**	**242**	**253**
D05AC	**Antracen derivatives**	**109**	**15**	**11**	**9**	**7**	**71**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**3**
D05AC01	dithranol	109	15	11	9	7	71	<5	<5	<5	<5	3
D05AD	**Psoralens for topical use**	**11**	**10**	**6**	**<5**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
D05AD01	trioxysalen	11	10	6	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
D05AX	**Other antipsoriatics for topical use**	**23 431**	**24 515**	**25 359**	**27 804**	**29 069**	**45**	**431**	**9 051**	**14 909**	**4 678**	**38 583**
D05AX02	calcipotriol	11 694	9 932	8 744	8 029	5 639	44	83	1 553	2 970	1 033	3 696
D05AX03	calcitriol	929	1 125	1 084	1 127	1 092	51	25	319	586	162	775
D05AX52	calcipotriol, combinations	15 373	17 660	19 312	22 343	25 230	45	356	8 045	12 894	3 935	34 112
D05B	**ANTIPSORIATICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**1 669**	**1 765**	**1 886**	**1 880**	**1 943**	**43**	**9**	**436**	**1 218**	**280**	**7 299**
D05BA	**Psoralens for systemic use**	**59**	**35**	**34**	**40**	**32**	**53**	**0**	**10**	**17**	**5**	**28**
D05BA02	methoxsalen	55	29	33	35	29	52	0	10	15	<5	24
D05BA03	bergapten	<5	7	<5	5	<5	67	0	0	<5	<5	4
D05BB	**Retinoids for treatment of psoriasis**	**1 603**	**1 709**	**1 819**	**1 808**	**1 866**	**43**	**9**	**409**	**1 176**	**272**	**5 344**
D05BB02	acitretin	1 603	1 709	1 819	1 808	1 866	43	9	409	1 176	272	5 344
D05BX	**Other antipsoriatics for systemic use**	**15**	**25**	**41**	**42**	**50**	**38**	**0**	**19**	**27**	**<5**	**1 928**

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ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
D05BX51	fumaric acid derivatives, combinations	15	25	41	42	50	38	0	19	27	<5	1 928
D06	**ANTIBIOTICS AND CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE**	**110 305**	**108 179**	**105 182**	**111 213**	**113 785**	**58**	**15 110**	**46 903**	**34 866**	**16 906**	**21 915**
D06A	**ANTIBIOTICS FOR TOPICAL USE**	**55 472**	**57 269**	**54 026**	**58 829**	**60 985**	**55**	**12 871**	**19 150**	**18 351**	**10 613**	**5 428**
D06AA	**Tetracycline and derivatives**	**3 004**	**2 844**	**2 682**	**2 729**	**2 876**	**56**	**411**	**834**	**1 052**	**579**	**359**
D06AA02	chlortetracycline	26	16	23	19	28	36	0	8	13	7	8
D06AA03	oxytetracycline	2 978	2 828	2 659	2 710	2 848	56	411	826	1 039	572	352
D06AX	**Other antibiotics for topical use**	**52 622**	**54 594**	**51 499**	**56 239**	**58 278**	**55**	**12 488**	**18 372**	**17 350**	**10 068**	**5 069**
D06AX01	fusidic acid	50 936	52 409	49 106	53 684	55 118	56	11 313	17 435	16 762	9 608	4 567
D06AX05	bacitracin	1 819	1 972	1 802	1 739	2 376	51	780	722	464	410	333
D06AX07	gentamicin	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
D06AX09	mupirocin	8	19	17	14	31	42	6	10	9	6	6
D06AX13	retapamulin	7	374	746	1 008	1 005	56	463	290	172	80	163
D06B	**CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS FOR TOPICAL USE**	**56 907**	**52 801**	**53 024**	**54 414**	**54 921**	**61**	**2 394**	**28 622**	**17 206**	**6 699**	**16 486**
D06BA	**Sulfonamides**	**3 472**	**3 491**	**3 202**	**3 373**	**3 408**	**54**	**597**	**1 175**	**1 036**	**600**	**598**
D06BA01	silver sulfadiazine	3 472	3 491	3 202	3 373	3 408	54	597	1 175	1 036	600	598
D06BB	**Antivirals**	**46 096**	**41 381**	**41 307**	**41 885**	**40 796**	**60**	**1 656**	**23 615**	**11 070**	**4 455**	**14 124**
D06BB03	aciclovir[1)]	24 069	20 673	20 098	19 696	18 262	71	1 158	8 782	6 640	1 682	2 801
D06BB04	podophyllotoxin	12 249	13 170	13 402	13 567	13 735	47	148	12 313	1 206	68	2 976
D06BB06	penciclovir[1)]	8 457	5 031	4 000	3 349	2 737	70	112	1 179	1 132	314	586
D06BB10	imiquimod	2 226	3 407	4 705	6 196	7 039	54	244	2 146	2 217	2 432	7 760
D06BB11	docosanol	0	6	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
D06BX	**Other chemotherapeutics**	**7 572**	**8 151**	**8 721**	**9 426**	**11 015**	**68**	**144**	**3 960**	**5 208**	**1 703**	**1 765**
D06BX01	metronidazole	7 572	8 151	8 721	9 426	11 015	68	144	3 960	5 208	1 703	1 765
D07	**CORTICOSTEROIDS, DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS**	**345 383**	**349 460**	**347 215**	**359 113**	**361 112**	**54**	**51 891**	**110 500**	**130 649**	**68 072**	**82 815**
D07A	**CORTICOSTEROIDS, PLAIN**	**275 450**	**285 574**	**286 433**	**299 004**	**300 571**	**55**	**44 822**	**91 680**	**107 528**	**56 541**	**62 459**
D07AA	**Corticosteroids, weak (group I)**	**27 000**	**27 439**	**26 763**	**28 352**	**28 846**	**56**	**13 023**	**7 421**	**5 096**	**3 306**	**3 435**
D07AA02	hydrocortisone[1)]	27 000	27 439	26 763	28 352	28 846	56	13 023	7 421	5 096	3 306	3 435
D07AB	**Corticosteroids, moderately potent (group II)**	**91 249**	**95 779**	**96 512**	**102 087**	**102 519**	**55**	**23 267**	**30 417**	**30 986**	**17 849**	**14 061**
D07AB02	hydrocortisone butyrate	62 168	64 610	64 889	67 907	70 549	55	16 851	21 022	20 521	12 155	9 806
D07AB08	desonide	30 353	32 620	33 079	35 702	33 948	55	7 003	9 921	10 961	6 063	4 255

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ATC group D

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
D07AC	**Corticosteroids, potent (group III)**	**151 115**	**154 910**	**153 609**	**158 099**	**157 062**	**54**	**16 105**	**50 634**	**58 779**	**31 544**	**33 440**
D07AC01	betamethasone	50 713	52 701	50 086	52 441	54 059	54	3 314	17 540	21 755	11 450	7 514
D07AC03	desoximetasone	13 759	13 814	13 853	13 701	12 997	53	498	3 646	5 656	3 197	4 893
D07AC04	fluocinolone acetonide	7 294	7 162	6 572	6 500	6 007	54	193	1 209	2 814	1 791	1 083
D07AC08	fluocinonide	991	872	792	724	670	53	7	139	326	198	114
D07AC13	mometasone	69 044	71 674	74 342	78 920	78 512	54	10 647	26 234	27 064	14 567	16 496
D07AC17	fluticasone	16 868	16 949	15 468	13 078	11 890	55	2 036	4 107	3 686	2 061	3 340
D07AD	**Corticosteroids, very potent (group IV)**	**45 615**	**48 233**	**49 945**	**52 825**	**54 566**	**57**	**1 606**	**16 595**	**25 890**	**10 475**	**11 522**
D07AD01	clobetasol	45 615	48 233	49 945	52 825	54 566	57	1 606	16 595	25 890	10 475	11 522
D07B	**CORTICOSTEROIDS, COMBINATIONS WITH ANTISEPTICS**	**48 610**	**41 193**	**37 064**	**36 056**	**37 817**	**49**	**5 364**	**11 187**	**13 728**	**7 538**	**4 917**
D07BB	**Corticosteroids, moderately potent, combinations with antiseptics**	**28 430**	**29 399**	**17 785**	**15 445**	**15 216**	**50**	**3 241**	**4 081**	**5 014**	**2 880**	**2 481**
D07BB02	desonide and antiseptics	14 113	13 954	17 619	15 445	15 215	50	3 240	4 081	5 014	2 880	2 481
D07BB03	triamcinolone and antiseptics	351	<5	0	0	<5	100	<5	0	0	0	0
D07BB04	hydrocortisone butyrate and antiseptics	14 438	15 968	193	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
D07BC	**Corticosteroids, potent, combinations with antiseptics**	**21 617**	**13 184**	**20 114**	**21 373**	**23 504**	**49**	**2 365**	**7 355**	**8 962**	**4 822**	**2 436**
D07BC01	betamethasone and antiseptics	18 726	9 686	17 301	18 864	21 240	49	2 197	6 723	7 959	4 361	2 214
D07BC02	fluocinolone acetonide and antiseptics	3 218	3 872	2 918	2 601	2 357	48	173	658	1 047	479	222
D07C	**CORTICOSTEROIDS, COMBINATIONS WITH ANTIBIOTICS**	**23 925**	**26 606**	**26 357**	**26 769**	**26 142**	**54**	**5 433**	**7 782**	**8 421**	**4 506**	**3 220**
D07CA	**Corticosteroids, weak, combinations with antibiotics**	**23 925**	**25 877**	**26 351**	**26 768**	**26 142**	**54**	**5 433**	**7 782**	**8 421**	**4 506**	**3 220**
D07CA01	hydrocortisone and antibiotics	23 925	25 877	26 351	26 768	26 142	54	5 433	7 782	8 421	4 506	3 220
D07CC	**Corticosteroids, potent, combinations with antibiotics**	**0**	**768**	**6**	**<5**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
D07CC01	betamethasone and antibiotics	0	768	6	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
D07X	**CORTICOSTEROIDS, OTHER COMBINATIONS**	**30 467**	**27 135**	**26 626**	**26 439**	**25 907**	**49**	**823**	**8 623**	**11 516**	**4 945**	**12 219**
D07XA	**Corticosteroids, weak, other combinations**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
D07XA01	hydrocortisone	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
D07XB	**Corticosteroids, moderately potent, other combinations**	**3 998**	**556**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
D07XB02	triamcinolone	3 998	556	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
D07XC	**Corticosteroids, potent, other combinations**	**26 629**	**26 672**	**26 626**	**26 439**	**25 907**	**49**	**823**	**8 623**	**11 516**	**4 945**	**12 219**
D07XC01	betamethasone	26 629	26 672	26 626	26 439	25 907	49	823	8 623	11 516	4 945	12 219
D08	**ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS**	**17 778**	**18 291**	**18 621**	**19 280**	**19 080**	**60**	**2 730**	**7 887**	**6 348**	**2 115**	**2 565**
D08A	**ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS1)**	**17 778**	**18 291**	**18 621**	**19 280**	**19 080**	**60**	**2 730**	**7 887**	**6 348**	**2 115**	**2 565**
D08AB	**Aluminium agents**	**266**	**265**	**285**	**278**	**338**	**49**	**129**	**82**	**79**	**48**	**58**
D08AC	**Biguanides and amidines**	**13 937**	**14 689**	**15 171**	**15 910**	**15 682**	**62**	**1 762**	**6 925**	**5 480**	**1 515**	**1 993**
D08AC01	dibrompropamidine[1)]	5 256	5 342	5 115	5 282	3 801	52	1 182	1 192	770	657	431
D08AC02	chlorhexidine[1)]	8 934	9 595	10 315	10 883	12 089	65	659	5 810	4 738	882	1 562
D08AG	**Iodine products**	**56**	**53**	**54**	**74**	**62**	**52**	**7**	**13**	**22**	**20**	**12**
D08AG01	iodine/octylphenoxypolyglycolethe[1)]	12	15	5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
D08AG02	povidone-iodine	<5	0	20	31	26	62	0	<5	12	10	7
D08AG03	iodine[1)]	44	38	29	42	36	44	7	9	10	10	5
D08AJ	**Quaternary ammonium compounds**	**136**	**147**	**135**	**151**	**173**	**54**	**24**	**35**	**52**	**62**	**88**
D08AJ03	cetylpyridinium[1)]	136	147	135	151	173	54	24	35	52	62	88
D08AL	**Silver compounds**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**
D08AL01	silver nitrate	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0
D08AX	**Other antiseptics and disinfectants**	**3 564**	**3 292**	**3 131**	**3 022**	**2 969**	**52**	**855**	**866**	**747**	**501**	**414**
D08AX01	hydrogen peroxide[1)]	2 462	2 223	2 059	1 829	1 739	54	529	522	408	280	196
D08AX06	potassium permanganate[1)]	1 123	1 090	1 095	1 207	1 240	50	328	345	346	221	218
D09	**MEDICATED DRESSINGS**	**2 203**	**2 077**	**1 937**	**1 913**	**1 848**	**55**	**149**	**401**	**568**	**730**	**250**
D09A	**MEDICATED DRESSINGS**	**2 203**	**2 077**	**1 937**	**1 913**	**1 848**	**55**	**149**	**401**	**568**	**730**	**250**
D09AA	**Medicated dressings with antiinfectives**	**2 203**	**2 077**	**1 937**	**1 913**	**1 848**	**55**	**149**	**401**	**568**	**730**	**250**
D09AA02	fusidic acid	2 203	2 077	1 937	1 913	1 848	55	149	401	568	730	250
D10	**ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS**	**47 760**	**48 261**	**51 472**	**54 317**	**60 873**	**64**	**3 867**	**44 767**	**9 818**	**2 421**	**29 436**
D10A	**ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS FOR TOPICAL USE**	**45 425**	**45 378**	**47 904**	**50 390**	**56 360**	**65**	**3 789**	**40 542**	**9 616**	**2 413**	**15 962**
D10AD	**Retinoids for topical use in acne**	**21 386**	**21 578**	**24 388**	**27 056**	**32 167**	**65**	**2 422**	**24 351**	**4 065**	**1 329**	**9 356**
D10AD01	tretinoin	9 767	9 451	9 888	10 547	10 219	77	432	5 506	3 146	1 135	1 027

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ATC group D

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
D10AD02	retinol	44	97	117	170	176	64	14	43	105	14	55
D10AD03	adapalene	12 028	10 560	8 449	7 113	6 597	63	555	5 402	480	160	1 469
D10AD53	adapalene, combinations	0	2 247	7 081	10 280	16 388	59	1 538	14 440	383	27	6 804
D10AE	**Peroxides**	**2 359**	**2 001**	**2 245**	**2 267**	**2 351**	**53**	**278**	**1 976**	**85**	**12**	**419**
D10AE01	benzoyl peroxide[1)]	2 359	2 001	2 245	2 267	2 351	53	278	1 976	85	12	419
D10AF	**Antiinfectives for treatment of acne**	**17 353**	**16 763**	**16 046**	**16 076**	**16 709**	**64**	**1 261**	**12 597**	**2 477**	**374**	**3 381**
D10AF01	clindamycin	17 305	16 729	16 009	16 054	16 672	64	1 257	12 566	2 475	374	3 364
D10AF02	erythromycin	54	39	41	24	38	63	5	31	<5	0	17
D10AX	**Other anti-acne preparations for topical use**	**13 442**	**13 521**	**13 292**	**13 285**	**13 811**	**68**	**685**	**9 013**	**3 379**	**734**	**2 806**
D10AX03	azelaic acid	13 428	13 516	13 286	13 276	13 806	68	685	9 010	3 378	733	2 806
D10AX30	various combinations	14	7	7	11	5	100	0	<5	<5	<5	1
D10B	**ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**3 424**	**4 227**	**5 153**	**5 748**	**6 609**	**44**	**173**	**6 172**	**253**	**11**	**13 474**
D10BA	**Retinoids for treatment of acne**	**3 424**	**4 227**	**5 153**	**5 748**	**6 609**	**44**	**173**	**6 172**	**253**	**11**	**13 474**
D10BA01	isotretinoin	3 424	4 227	5 153	5 748	6 609	44	173	6 172	253	11	13 474
D11	**OTHER DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS**	**13 633**	**14 730**	**15 690**	**16 780**	**18 055**	**55**	**2 911**	**8 102**	**5 124**	**1 918**	**12 906**
D11A	**OTHER DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS**	**13 633**	**14 730**	**15 690**	**16 780**	**18 055**	**55**	**2 911**	**8 102**	**5 124**	**1 918**	**12 906**
D11AC	**Medicated shampoos**	**1 017**	**1 027**	**974**	**1 059**	**1 205**	**52**	**100**	**749**	**280**	**76**	**149**
D11AC03	selenium compounds[1)]	1 017	1 027	974	1 059	1 205	52	100	749	280	76	149
D11AF	**Wart and anti-corn preparations[1)]**	**1 415**	**1 375**	**1 498**	**1 926**	**2 066**	**51**	**907**	**781**	**274**	**104**	**293**
D11AH	**Agents for atopic dermatitis, excluding corticosteroids**	**8 117**	**9 500**	**10 323**	**10 818**	**12 172**	**57**	**1 902**	**5 499**	**3 789**	**982**	**7 900**
D11AH01	tacrolimus	4 344	6 175	6 804	7 498	8 318	56	1 276	3 789	2 577	676	4 691
D11AH02	pimecrolimus	3 907	3 511	3 712	3 534	3 993	58	661	1 780	1 236	316	1 908
D11AH04	alitretinoin	0	0	0	0	80	51	0	28	48	<5	1 302
D11AX	**Other dermatologicals**	**3 116**	**2 868**	**2 940**	**3 036**	**2 677**	**51**	**11**	**1 108**	**794**	**764**	**4 564**
D11AX01	minoxidil	172	192	175	202	161	60	<5	92	51	16	115
D11AX10	finasteride	766	815	797	742	673	0	0	544	126	<5	3 231
D11AX16	eflornithine	0	0	0	<5	126	98	<5	73	43	8	88
D11AX18	diclofenac	2 070	1 697	1 702	1 604	1 132	52	<5	17	405	709	925

[1)] The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

3.8 ATC group G – Genito urinary system and sex hormones

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of women (%)	2011				2011
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
G	**GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES**	**678 886**	**692 715**	**703 423**	**721 846**	**745 296**	**82**	**3 276**	**415 107**	**230 716**	**96 197**	**842 612**
G01	**GYNECOLOGICAL ANTIINFECTIVES AND ANTISEPTICS**	**30 233**	**30 558**	**30 699**	**32 068**	**33 025**	**99**	**121**	**23 875**	**7 482**	**1 547**	**7 153**
G01A	**ANTIINFECTIVES AND ANTISEPTICS, EXCL. COMBINATIONS WITH CORTICOSTEROIDS**	**30 233**	**30 558**	**30 699**	**32 068**	**33 025**	**99**	**121**	**23 875**	**7 482**	**1 547**	**7 153**
G01AA	**Antibiotics**	**14 367**	**14 416**	**15 244**	**20 707**	**20 470**	**100**	**48**	**14 849**	**4 885**	**688**	**4 878**
G01AA10	clindamycin	14 367	14 416	15 244	20 707	20 470	100	48	14 849	4 885	688	4 878
G01AF	**Imidazole derivatives**	**17 083**	**17 328**	**16 777**	**12 788**	**13 891**	**99**	**74**	**10 057**	**2 861**	**899**	**2 270**
G01AF01	metronidazole	9 944	10 346	9 685	5 467	6 545	100	10	4 860	1 483	192	843
G01AF02	clotrimazole[1)]	5 254	5 028	5 326	5 614	5 945	99	40	4 205	1 116	584	1 123
G01AF04	miconazole[1)]	790	960	768	634	64	98	<5	44	14	5	10
G01AF05	econazole[1)]	1 490	1 407	1 324	1 335	1 621	96	23	1 170	296	132	294
G01AX	**Other antiinfectives and antiseptics**	**12**	**18**	**6**	**<5**	**5**	**40**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**6**
G01AX03	policresulen	12	18	6	<5	5	40	0	<5	<5	<5	6
G02	**OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS**	**41 330**	**42 936**	**44 047**	**45 250**	**46 734**	**99**	**6**	**41 227**	**5 342**	**159**	**47 654**
G02A	**OXYTOCICS**	**31**	**26**	**12**	**15**	**11**	**100**	**0**	**10**	**<5**	**0**	**2**
G02AB	**Ergot alkaloids**	**31**	**26**	**12**	**15**	**11**	**100**	**0**	**10**	**<5**	**0**	**2**
G02AB01	methylergometrine	31	26	12	15	11	100	0	10	<5	0	2
G02B	**CONTRACEPTIVES FOR TOPICAL USE**	**39 043**	**40 634**	**41 674**	**42 960**	**44 408**	**100**	**6**	**39 771**	**4 627**	**<5**	**44 571**
G02BA	**Intrauterine contraceptives**	**24 831**	**24 795**	**24 803**	**24 858**	**25 070**	**100**	**<5**	**20 858**	**4 209**	**<5**	**28 470**
G02BA03	plastic IUD with progestogen	24 831	24 795	24 803	24 858	25 070	100	<5	20 858	4 209	<5	28 470
G02BB	**Intravaginal contraceptives**	**14 337**	**16 010**	**17 064**	**18 263**	**19 549**	**100**	**5**	**19 117**	**425**	**<5**	**16 100**
G02BB01	vaginal ring with progestogen and estrogen	14 337	16 010	17 064	18 263	19 549	100	5	19 117	425	<5	16 100
G02C	**OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS**	**2 342**	**2 381**	**2 458**	**2 367**	**2 413**	**80**	**0**	**1 542**	**716**	**155**	**3 082**
G02CB	**Prolactine inhibitors**	**2 342**	**2 381**	**2 458**	**2 367**	**2 413**	**80**	**0**	**1 542**	**716**	**155**	**3 082**
G02CB01	bromocriptine	1 260	1 247	1 312	1 226	1 247	91	0	944	245	58	784
G02CB03	cabergoline	915	987	943	921	948	66	0	500	366	82	1 328
G02CB04	quinagolide	214	189	302	284	260	77	0	128	114	18	970
G03	**SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM**	**510 107**	**512 608**	**515 229**	**525 683**	**538 119**	**99**	**2 513**	**357 132**	**140 897**	**37 577**	**399 219**
G03A	**HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**301 407**	**304 423**	**307 262**	**315 379**	**321 829**	**100**	**1 180**	**308 874**	**11 752**	**23**	**172 687**
G03AA	**Progestogens and estrogens, fixed combinations**	**211 548**	**212 576**	**214 962**	**221 431**	**225 436**	**100**	**987**	**220 169**	**4 268**	**12**	**127 727**

[1)] The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC group G

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of women (%)	2011				2011
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
G03AA07	levonorgestrel and estrogen	83 628	88 668	87 148	90 257	97 285	100	491	95 015	1 772	7	46 005
G03AA09	desogestrel and estrogen	40 384	48 476	55 278	61 035	63 096	100	353	61 727	1 015	<5	22 030
G03AA12	drospirenone and estrogen	97 495	79 229	74 740	72 600	68 099	100	189	66 575	1 332	<5	53 232
G03AA13	norelgestromin and estrogen	9 019	9 016	8 924	8 982	9 054	100	17	8 830	206	<5	6 460
G03AB	**Progestogens and estrogens, sequential preparations**	**29 232**	**22 034**	**18 862**	**17 640**	**16 197**	**100**	**35**	**15 460**	**701**	**<5**	**5 956**
G03AB03	levonorgestrel and estrogen	5 340	<5	<5	0	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	0
G03AB04	norethisterone and estrogen	24 611	22 031	18 546	16 059	14 343	100	34	13 683	625	<5	4 363
G03AB08	dienogest and estrogen	0	0	326	1 624	1 895	100	<5	1 817	76	0	1 593
G03AC	**Progestogens**	**85 546**	**87 693**	**89 490**	**92 562**	**96 454**	**100**	**200**	**89 276**	**6 968**	**10**	**38 965**
G03AC01	norethisterone	10 481	9 195	8 182	7 402	6 656	100	11	5 738	907	0	1 516
G03AC03	levonorgestrel	265	193	141	115	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	3
G03AC06	medroxyprogesterone	22 512	21 186	19 971	19 607	19 337	100	39	16 114	3 177	7	4 611
G03AC08	etonogestrel	2 600	2 683	2 807	3 298	4 146	100	14	4 018	114	0	5 171
G03AC09	desogestrel	51 995	56 589	60 277	64 136	68 328	100	142	65 356	2 827	<5	27 665
G03AD	**Emergency contraceptives**	**143**	**119**	**100**	**159**	**165**	**95**	**<5**	**155**	**6**	**0**	**38**
G03AD01	levonorgestrel[1)]	143	119	99	79	87	93	<5	80	<5	0	17
G03AD02	ulipristal	0	0	<5	80	78	97	<5	75	<5	0	21
G03B	**ANDROGENS**	**4 291**	**4 801**	**5 234**	**5 552**	**6 300**	**7**	**56**	**1 846**	**3 598**	**800**	**21 243**
G03BA	**3-oxoandrosten (4) derivatives**	**4 291**	**4 801**	**5 231**	**5 550**	**6 282**	**7**	**56**	**1 828**	**3 598**	**800**	**21 194**
G03BA03	testosterone	4 291	4 801	5 231	5 550	6 282	7	56	1 828	3 598	800	21 194
G03BB	5-androstanon (3) derivatives	0	0	<5	<5	22	0	0	20	<5	0	49
G03BB01	mesterolone	0	0	<5	<5	22	0	0	20	<5	0	49
G03C	**ESTROGENS**	**105 541**	**109 009**	**112 831**	**116 574**	**121 763**	**100**	**160**	**5 290**	**83 086**	**33 227**	**75 129**
G03CA	**Natural and semisynthetic estrogens, plain**	**95 288**	**99 840**	**104 463**	**108 549**	**114 339**	**100**	**160**	**5 099**	**76 515**	**32 565**	**64 448**
G03CA01	ethinylestradiol	159	146	140	127	112	88	55	44	12	<5	579
G03CA03	estradiol	76 472	83 236	89 792	95 212	102 302	100	20	4 791	73 297	24 194	57 894
G03CA04	estriol[1)]	20 430	18 208	16 213	14 807	13 567	100	85	303	3 968	9 211	5 974
G03CA53	estradiol, combinations	0	0	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
G03CA57	conjugated estrogens	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	<5	1
G03CX	**Other estrogens**	**11 193**	**10 007**	**9 183**	**8 841**	**8 224**	**100**	**0**	**224**	**7 270**	**730**	**10 681**
G03CX01	tibolone	11 193	10 007	9 183	8 841	8 224	100	0	224	7 270	730	10 681
G03D	**PROGESTOGENS**	**39 348**	**40 529**	**37 790**	**38 788**	**39 081**	**100**	**1 138**	**28 677**	**9 126**	**140**	**17 154**
G03DA	**Pregnen (4) derivatives**	**12 456**	**13 004**	**13 106**	**12 990**	**13 131**	**100**	**49**	**9 760**	**3 198**	**124**	**14 859**
G03DA02	medroxyprogesterone	7 338	7 504	7 215	6 869	6 813	100	49	3 616	3 028	120	1 275

[1)] The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
G03DA04	progesterone	5 202	5 588	5 987	6 240	6 465	100	0	6 288	173	<5	13 584
G03DB	Pregnadien derivatives	0	0	0	0	12	100	0	10	<5	0	12
G03DB08	dienogest	0	0	0	0	12	100	0	10	<5	0	12
G03DC	**Estren derivatives**	**27 603**	**28 284**	**25 413**	**26 536**	**26 699**	**100**	**1 092**	**19 513**	**6 077**	**17**	**2 283**
G03DC02	norethisterone	27 603	28 284	25 413	26 536	26 699	100	1 092	19 513	6 077	17	2 283
G03F	**PROGESTOGENS AND ESTROGENS IN COMBINATION**	**50 987**	**47 395**	**45 758**	**44 082**	**43 370**	**100**	**<5**	**2 533**	**37 674**	**3 160**	**32 532**
G03FA	**Progestogens and estrogens, fixed combinations**	**40 064**	**37 409**	**36 195**	**35 051**	**34 457**	**100**	**0**	**812**	**30 643**	**3 002**	**26 458**
G03FA01	norethisterone and estrogen	39 329	36 729	35 628	34 521	33 824	100	0	782	30 067	2 975	25 687
G03FA12	medroxyprogesterone and estrogen	500	474	527	715	764	100	0	40	692	32	771
G03FA15	dienogest and estrogen	314	280	233	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	0
G03FB	**Progestogens and estrogens, sequential preparations**	**12 441**	**11 369**	**10 851**	**10 322**	**10 082**	**100**	**<5**	**1 813**	**8 095**	**171**	**6 074**
G03FB01	norgestrel and estrogen	5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
G03FB05	norethisterone and estrogen	12 437	11 369	10 851	10 322	10 082	100	<5	1 813	8 095	171	6 074
G03G	**GONADOTROPINS AND OTHER OVULATION STIMULANTS**	**10 113**	**10 938**	**11 093**	**10 343**	**10 634**	**95**	**<5**	**10 395**	**234**	**<5**	**70 288**
G03GA	**Gonadotropins**	**5 552**	**5 884**	**6 013**	**6 137**	**6 273**	**98**	**<5**	**6 187**	**83**	**<5**	**68 559**
G03GA01	chorionic gonadotrophin	1 391	1 667	1 277	1 476	1 660	92	<5	1 634	24	<5	701
G03GA02	human menopausal gonadotrophin	1 092	1 405	1 601	1 540	1 842	100	0	1 824	18	0	14 635
G03GA04	urofollitropin	0	0	0	85	154	100	0	151	<5	0	1 349
G03GA05	follitropin alfa	1 624	1 631	1 770	1 743	1 799	99	0	1 772	27	0	20 325
G03GA06	follitropin beta	2 878	3 052	2 916	3 016	2 824	100	0	2 795	28	<5	26 570
G03GA07	lutropin alfa	82	62	65	26	21	100	0	21	0	0	56
G03GA08	choriogonadotropin alfa	4 040	4 179	4 556	4 538	4 600	100	0	4 548	51	<5	2 475
G03GA09	corifollitropin alfa	0	0	0	132	316	100	0	315	<5	0	2 340
G03GA30	combinations	0	<5	8	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	108
G03GB	**Ovulation stimulants, synthetic**	**5 846**	**6 453**	**6 483**	**5 387**	**5 645**	**92**	**0**	**5 468**	**175**	**<5**	**1 729**
G03GB02	clomifene	5 846	6 453	6 483	5 387	5 645	92	0	5 468	175	<5	1 729
G03H	**ANTIANDROGENS**	**19 573**	**16 971**	**16 171**	**16 764**	**17 325**	**99**	**97**	**16 732**	**378**	**118**	**7 221**
G03HA	**Antiandrogens, plain**	**232**	**189**	**181**	**205**	**199**	**4**	**0**	**26**	**57**	**116**	**524**
G03HA01	cyproterone	232	189	181	205	199	4	0	26	57	116	524
G03HB	**Antiandrogens and estrogens**	**19 346**	**16 792**	**15 999**	**16 565**	**17 129**	**100**	**97**	**16 709**	**321**	**<5**	**6 697**

ATC group G

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
G03HB01	cyproterone and estrogen	19 346	16 792	15 999	16 565	17 129	100	97	16 709	321	<5	6 697
G03X	**OTHER SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM**	**1 720**	**1 507**	**1 298**	**1 142**	**979**	**96**	**0**	**17**	**361**	**601**	**2 965**
G03XA	**Antigonadotropins and similar agents**	**52**	**51**	**50**	**49**	**50**	**34**	**0**	**14**	**27**	**9**	**187**
G03XA01	danazol	52	51	50	49	50	34	0	14	27	9	187
G03XB	**Antiprogestogens**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**1**
G03XB01	mifepristone	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	1
G03XC	Selective estrogen receptor modulators	1 666	1 452	1 248	1 092	927	100	0	<5	334	592	2 777
G03XC01	raloxifene	1 666	1 452	1 248	1 092	927	100	0	<5	334	592	2 777
G04	**UROLOGICALS**	**131 461**	**141 633**	**148 765**	**156 067**	**166 507**	**21**	**653**	**16 015**	**87 396**	**62 443**	**388 586**
G04B	**OTHER UROLOGICALS, INCL. ANTISPASMODICS**	**100 716**	**106 579**	**109 819**	**113 502**	**119 115**	**29**	**651**	**14 009**	**68 487**	**35 968**	**324 268**
G04BA	**Acidifiers**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
G04BA01	ammonium chloride	<5	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
G04BD	**Urinary antispasmodics**	**40 928**	**42 828**	**44 578**	**46 177**	**49 165**	**69**	**641**	**3 820**	**21 492**	**23 212**	**159 279**
G04BD04	oxybutynin	2 054	1 690	1 480	1 504	1 516	69	162	280	593	481	9 101
G04BD07	tolterodine	23 747	21 577	18 355	15 679	14 237	71	426	834	5 467	7 510	47 135
G04BD08	solifenacin	13 975	15 757	17 349	19 877	21 933	68	70	1 821	10 086	9 956	64 279
G04BD10	darifenacin	4 336	5 430	5 630	5 126	4 566	72	<5	274	2 027	2 264	13 058
G04BD11	fesoterodine	0	1 818	5 380	7 639	10 610	67	13	911	4 977	4 709	25 705
G04BE	**Drugs used in erectile dysfunction**	**61 012**	**65 120**	**66 640**	**68 779**	**71 511**	**0**	**10**	**10 278**	**47 947**	**13 276**	**164 965**
G04BE01	alprostadil	2 039	2 335	2 180	2 543	2 525	0	0	119	1 694	712	4 316
G04BE03	sildenafil	33 267	34 776	34 734	34 385	34 575	1	10	4 804	22 474	7 287	73 872
G04BE04	yohimbine	20	13	19	15	10	0	0	<5	7	<5	8
G04BE07	apomorphine	6	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
G04BE08	tadalafil	21 276	23 981	26 821	29 887	32 991	0	0	5 244	22 847	4 900	69 974
G04BE09	vardenafil	11 625	11 561	10 376	9 934	9 427	0	0	1 213	6 536	1 678	15 574
G04BE30	combinations	599	537	616	495	539	0	0	28	382	129	1 219
G04BX	**Other urologicals**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**11**	**11**	**45**	**0**	**7**	**<5**	**0**	**25**
G04BX01	magnesium hydroxide	10	10	10	11	11	45	0	7	<5	0	25
G04C	**DRUGS USED IN BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERTROPHY**	**35 865**	**41 018**	**45 440**	**49 918**	**55 531**	**1**	**<5**	**2 201**	**22 900**	**30 428**	**64 317**
G04CA	**Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists**	**27 133**	**31 502**	**34 945**	**38 363**	**43 210**	**1**	**<5**	**1 182**	**19 320**	**22 706**	**41 005**
G04CA01	alfuzosin	937	777	536	498	451	2	0	16	195	240	686
G04CA02	tamsulosin	25 399	30 169	33 877	37 383	41 362	1	<5	1 104	18 493	21 764	37 810

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
G04CA03	terazosin	987	898	744	649	598	1	<5	71	242	284	553
G04CA52	tamsulosin and dutasteride	0	0	0	<5	1 628	0	0	0	790	838	1 956
G04CB	**Testosterone-5-alpha reductase inhibitors**	**11 657**	**13 253**	**14 939**	**16 984**	**18 676**	**0**	**0**	**1 025**	**6 008**	**11 643**	**23 312**
G04CB01	finasteride	5 804	10 194	12 852	15 194	17 122	0	0	991	5 578	10 553	18 574
G04CB02	dutasteride	5 943	4 054	2 331	1 939	1 661	0	0	39	464	1 158	4 738

3.9 ATC group H – Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. sex hormones and insulins

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
H	**SYSTEMIC HORMONAL PREPARATIONS, EXCL. SEX HORMONES AND INSULINS**	**342 524**	**357 070**	**375 464**	**387 820**	**402 895**	**67**	**16 472**	**108 182**	**172 886**	**105 355**	**418 533**
H01	**PITUITARY AND HYPO-THALAMIC HORMONES AND ANALOGUES**	**23 659**	**24 310**	**24 490**	**24 831**	**24 913**	**66**	**9 433**	**12 736**	**1 703**	**1 041**	**285 161**
H01A	**ANTERIOR PITUITARY LOBE HORMONES AND ANALOGUES**	**1 441**	**1 485**	**1 577**	**1 656**	**1 760**	**43**	**960**	**490**	**290**	**20**	**156 814**
H01AA	**ACTH**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**
H01AA02	tetracosactide	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0
H01AC	Somatropin and somatropin agonists	1 429	1 470	1 555	1 631	1 735	43	960	481	274	20	148 170
H01AC01	somatropin	1 429	1 470	1 555	1 631	1 735	43	960	481	274	20	148 170
H01AX	**Other anterior pituitary lobe hormones and analogues**	**10**	**13**	**21**	**24**	**24**	**46**	**0**	**9**	**15**	**0**	**8 645**
H01AX01	pegvisomant	10	13	21	24	24	46	0	9	15	0	8 645
H01B	**POSTERIOR PITUITARY LOBE HORMONES**	**18 541**	**18 859**	**18 807**	**18 982**	**19 165**	**62**	**8 513**	**8 764**	**1 086**	**802**	**36 990**
H01BA	**Vasopressin and analogues**	**11 706**	**11 623**	**11 288**	**11 248**	**11 386**	**36**	**8 455**	**1 072**	**1 057**	**802**	**35 535**
H01BA02	desmopressin	11 706	11 623	11 288	11 248	11 385	36	8 455	1 072	1 056	802	35 469
H01BA04	terlipressin	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	66
H01BB	**Oxytocin and analogues**	**6 837**	**7 237**	**7 522**	**7 736**	**7 781**	**99**	**58**	**7 694**	**29**	**0**	**1 455**
H01BB02	oxytocin	6 837	7 237	7 522	7 736	7 781	99	58	7 694	29	0	1 455
H01C	**HYPOTHALAMIC HORMONES**	**3 847**	**4 147**	**4 315**	**4 430**	**4 230**	**92**	**6**	**3 605**	**395**	**224**	**91 357**
H01CA	**Gonadotropin-releasing hormones**	**3 021**	**3 101**	**2 829**	**2 314**	**2 088**	**99**	**0**	**2 054**	**25**	**9**	**5 220**
H01CA02	nafarelin	3 021	3 101	2 829	2 314	2 076	100	0	2 054	22	0	5 082
H01CA03	histrelin	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	<5	9	138
H01CB	**Antigrowth hormones**	**460**	**494**	**498**	**593**	**630**	**49**	**6**	**59**	**350**	**215**	**80 835**
H01CB02	octreotide	385	406	398	472	497	51	6	48	285	158	62 335
H01CB03	lanreotide	89	118	118	137	148	45	0	11	75	62	18 501
H01CC	**Anti-gonadotropin-releasing hormones**	**459**	**675**	**1 246**	**1 887**	**1 774**	**100**	**0**	**1 752**	**22**	**0**	**5 302**
H01CC01	ganirelix	351	555	975	1 513	1 397	100	0	1 378	19	0	4 109
H01CC02	cetrorelix	120	149	298	481	413	100	0	406	7	0	1 193
H02	**CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**169 704**	**177 573**	**190 387**	**197 258**	**208 059**	**56**	**4 887**	**62 025**	**85 773**	**55 374**	**50 295**
H02A	**CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE, PLAIN**	**169 577**	**177 454**	**190 243**	**197 074**	**207 823**	**56**	**4 886**	**61 976**	**85 630**	**55 331**	**50 215**
H02AA	**Mineralocorticoids**	**1 145**	**1 160**	**1 178**	**1 223**	**1 267**	**56**	**87**	**392**	**565**	**223**	**343**

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
H02AA02	fludrocortisone	1 145	1 160	1 178	1 223	1 267	56	87	392	565	223	343
H02AB	**Glucocorticoids**	**169 433**	**177 308**	**190 109**	**196 939**	**207 680**	**56**	**4 879**	**61 945**	**85 581**	**55 275**	**49 872**
H02AB01	betamethasone	1 907	1 736	1 700	1 637	1 528	45	746	272	386	124	476
H02AB02	dexamethasone	1 799	1 931	2 118	2 552	2 786	49	80	291	1 542	873	2 865
H02AB04	methylprednisolone	9 582	10 159	10 745	10 812	11 018	53	67	2 931	5 559	2 461	4 085
H02AB06	prednisolone	129 018	136 459	143 523	152 239	159 500	58	3 180	37 151	68 237	50 932	30 383
H02AB07	prednisone	<5	<5	<5	82	246	76	<5	34	136	75	437
H02AB08	triamcinolone	29 129	29 048	34 538	32 179	35 707	49	684	22 005	11 253	1 765	4 657
H02AB09	hydrocortisone	429	422	437	481	548	68	45	210	255	38	1 099
H02AB10	cortisone	2 453	2 510	2 593	2 662	2 749	52	138	711	1 342	558	5 751
H02AB13	deflazacort	18	17	18	17	25	52	11	<5	9	<5	118
H02B	**CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE, COMBINATIONS**	**359**	**340**	**332**	**372**	**415**	**63**	**<5**	**70**	**239**	**105**	**80**
H02BX	**Corticosteroids for systemic use, combinations**	**359**	**340**	**332**	**372**	**415**	**63**	**<5**	**70**	**239**	**105**	**80**
H02BX01	methylprednisolone, combinations	359	340	332	372	415	63	<5	70	239	105	80
H03	**THYROID THERAPY**	**160 934**	**167 746**	**174 354**	**180 847**	**185 862**	**82**	**1 361**	**34 773**	**93 436**	**56 292**	**58 740**
H03A	**THYROID PREPARATIONS**	**157 372**	**164 071**	**170 772**	**177 261**	**182 145**	**82**	**1 345**	**33 764**	**91 782**	**55 254**	**55 843**
H03AA	**Thyroid hormones**	**157 372**	**164 071**	**170 772**	**177 261**	**182 145**	**82**	**1 345**	**33 764**	**91 782**	**55 254**	**55 843**
H03AA01	levothyroxine sodium	157 115	163 750	170 484	176 910	181 635	82	1 340	33 567	91 514	55 214	51 595
H03AA02	liothyronine sodium	3 867	3 986	4 095	4 142	4 538	90	19	1 480	2 694	345	3 290
H03AA03	combinations of levothyroxine and liothyronine	295	404	429	328	549	90	<5	213	314	20	614
H03AA05	thyroid gland preparations	0	0	0	182	187	91	0	78	104	5	344
H03B	**ANTITHYROID PREPARATIONS**	**4 985**	**5 131**	**5 019**	**5 125**	**5 432**	**81**	**33**	**1 673**	**2 522**	**1 204**	**2 897**
H03BA	**Thiouracils**	**470**	**552**	**552**	**521**	**651**	**87**	**<5**	**343**	**234**	**72**	**480**
H03BA02	propylthiouracil	470	552	552	521	651	87	<5	343	234	72	480
H03BB	**Sulfur-containing imidazole derivatives**	**4 624**	**4 741**	**4 590**	**4 727**	**5 042**	**80**	**32**	**1 457**	**2 397**	**1 156**	**2 417**
H03BB01	carbimazole	4 624	4 741	4 590	4 727	5 042	80	32	1 457	2 397	1 156	2 417
H04	**PANCREATIC HORMONES**	**4 775**	**5 265**	**5 336**	**5 490**	**5 588**	**47**	**1 118**	**2 783**	**1 382**	**305**	**2 460**
H04A	**GLYCOGENOLYTIC HORMONES**	**4 775**	**5 265**	**5 336**	**5 490**	**5 588**	**47**	**1 118**	**2 783**	**1 382**	**305**	**2 460**
H04AA	**Glycogenolytic hormones**	**4 775**	**5 265**	**5 336**	**5 490**	**5 588**	**47**	**1 118**	**2 783**	**1 382**	**305**	**2 460**
H04AA01	glucagon	4 775	5 265	5 336	5 490	5 588	47	1 118	2 783	1 382	305	2 460
H05	**CALCIUM HOMEOSTASIS**	**603**	**644**	**748**	**803**	**915**	**57**	**<5**	**119**	**434**	**361**	**21 877**

ATC group H

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
H05A	**PARATHYROID HORMONES AND ANALOGUES**	**194**	**225**	**237**	**263**	**293**	**79**	**0**	**42**	**156**	**95**	**8 602**
H05AA	**Parathyroid hormones and analogues**	**194**	**225**	**237**	**263**	**293**	**79**	**0**	**42**	**156**	**95**	**8 602**
H05AA02	teriparatide	174	201	213	253	280	78	0	41	149	90	8 102
H05AA03	parathyroid hormone	22	25	25	12	13	92	0	<5	7	5	500
H05B	**ANTI-PARATHYROID AGENTS**	**411**	**421**	**511**	**541**	**623**	**48**	**<5**	**77**	**279**	**266**	**13 275**
H05BA	**Calcitonin preparations**	**156**	**110**	**86**	**80**	**83**	**82**	**0**	**<5**	**23**	**57**	**352**
H05BA01	calcitonin (salmon synthetic)	156	110	86	80	83	82	0	<5	23	57	352
H05BX	**Other anti-parathyroid agents**	**255**	**313**	**425**	**461**	**540**	**42**	**<5**	**74**	**256**	**209**	**12 923**
H05BX01	cinacalcet	255	304	391	418	474	44	<5	62	223	188	11 593
H05BX02	paricalcitol	0	11	44	59	87	30	0	14	43	30	1 331

3.10 ATC group J – Antiinfectives for systemic use

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
J	**ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**1 236 736**	**1 247 164**	**1 394 472**	**1 252 356**	**1 326 119**	**59**	**176 429**	**536 866**	**423 376**	**189 448**	**699 249**
J01	**ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**1 168 650**	**1 181 344**	**1 138 203**	**1 180 372**	**1 250 193**	**59**	**171 674**	**499 130**	**397 477**	**181 912**	**295 364**
J01A	**TETRACYCLINES**	**180 466**	**172 668**	**161 073**	**167 058**	**188 150**	**57**	**2 574**	**80 736**	**75 028**	**29 812**	**33 786**
J01AA	**Tetracyclines**	**180 466**	**172 668**	**161 073**	**167 058**	**188 150**	**57**	**2 574**	**80 736**	**75 028**	**29 812**	**33 786**
J01AA02	doxycycline	144 575	135 973	124 472	129 848	148 562	57	1 439	53 219	65 900	28 004	18 473
J01AA04	lymecycline	12 328	12 748	13 528	14 771	19 406	56	600	13 582	4 398	826	9 499
J01AA06	oxytetracycline	5 785	5 605	5 244	5 164	2 625	52	48	1 558	825	194	420
J01AA07	tetracycline	20 344	20 731	20 086	19 710	21 375	55	580	14 800	4 962	1 033	5 245
J01AA08	minocycline	<5	8	16	58	85	71	0	51	31	<5	75
J01AA12	tigecycline	<5	6	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	74
J01B	**AMPHENICOLS**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
J01BA	**Amphenicols**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
J01BA01	chloramphenicol	0	<5	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J01C	**BETA-LACTAM ANTI-BACTERIALS, PENICILLINS**	**731 232**	**764 657**	**744 434**	**776 398**	**797 318**	**60**	**119 564**	**312 466**	**244 516**	**120 772**	**124 021**
J01CA	**Penicillins with extended spectrum**	**262 484**	**281 587**	**283 578**	**301 349**	**309 152**	**74**	**37 457**	**100 855**	**98 852**	**71 988**	**48 538**
J01CA01	ampicillin	32	35	19	39	24	25	<5	<5	8	11	25
J01CA02	pivampicillin	1 288	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0
J01CA04	amoxicillin	114 670	123 464	118 112	127 541	131 884	55	32 792	31 929	42 287	24 876	17 514
J01CA08	pivmecillinam	156 916	169 588	176 709	186 059	189 534	87	5 005	72 200	60 755	51 574	30 996
J01CA11	mecillinam	12	8	<5	<5	<5	67	0	0	<5	<5	3
J01CE	**Beta-lactamase sensitive penicillins**	**460 871**	**475 189**	**444 689**	**458 149**	**466 090**	**54**	**85 938**	**196 841**	**135 618**	**47 693**	**44 447**
J01CE01	benzylpenicillin	53	54	58	52	64	42	<5	6	22	35	52
J01CE02	phenoxymethylpenicillin	460 792	475 113	444 622	458 036	465 991	54	85 937	196 806	135 580	47 668	44 177
J01CE08	benzathine benzylpenicillin	50	46	40	99	83	29	<5	49	31	<5	218
J01CF	**Beta-lactamase resistant penicillins**	**73 745**	**79 411**	**85 870**	**92 702**	**100 282**	**48**	**5 784**	**43 340**	**34 463**	**16 695**	**30 749**
J01CF01	dicloxacillin	71 515	77 178	84 083	91 099	98 888	48	5 707	42 815	33 968	16 398	29 654
J01CF02	cloxacillin	2 687	2 683	2 153	1 929	1 713	48	73	632	630	378	1 069
J01CF05	flucloxacillin	6	19	32	22	17	53	12	<5	<5	<5	25
J01CR	**Combinations of penicillins, incl. beta-lactamase inhibitors**	**31**	**52**	**120**	**135**	**114**	**61**	**86**	**15**	**9**	**<5**	**287**
J01CR02	amoxicillin and enzyme inhibitor	15	38	101	118	94	66	86	<5	<5	<5	153
J01CR05	piperacillin and enzyme inhibitor	16	14	19	17	20	40	0	12	5	<5	133

ATC group J

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
J01D	**OTHER BETA-LACTAM ANTIBACTERIALS**	**28 996**	**27 210**	**24 295**	**23 489**	**23 048**	**59**	**3 072**	**8 168**	**7 863**	**3 945**	**6 950**
J01DB	**First-generation cephalosporins**	**28 757**	**26 924**	**23 974**	**23 116**	**22 700**	**60**	**3 014**	**8 070**	**7 757**	**3 859**	**3 254**
J01DB01	cefalexin	28 733	26 914	23 952	23 099	22 691	60	3 014	8 069	7 753	3 855	3 247
J01DB03	cefalotin	24	10	23	17	9	56	0	<5	<5	<5	7
J01DC	**Second-generation cephalosporins**	**58**	**67**	**63**	**71**	**72**	**50**	**<5**	**9**	**24**	**38**	**68**
J01DC02	cefuroxime	58	67	63	71	72	50	<5	9	24	38	68
J01DD	**Third-generation cephalosporins**	**198**	**232**	**263**	**310**	**275**	**43**	**58**	**82**	**85**	**50**	**1 824**
J01DD01	cefotaxime	17	30	39	42	47	53	<5	5	21	17	80
J01DD02	ceftazidime	66	57	71	80	57	49	9	35	7	6	1 112
J01DD04	ceftriaxone	115	148	155	190	177	39	45	43	61	28	632
J01DF	**Monobactams**	**12**	**12**	**11**	**13**	**8**	**50**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**273**
J01DF01	aztreonam	12	12	11	13	8	50	0	8	0	0	273
J01DH	**Carbapenems**	**29**	**31**	**56**	**43**	**53**	**42**	**8**	**25**	**11**	**9**	**1 531**
J01DH02	meropenem	27	30	46	39	40	38	8	20	7	5	1 147
J01DH03	ertapenem	<5	<5	8	<5	13	46	0	<5	6	<5	183
J01DH51	imipenem and enzyme inhibitor	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	<5	202
J01E	**SULFONAMIDES AND TRIMETHOPRIM**	**125 977**	**123 868**	**118 489**	**117 088**	**116 622**	**77**	**13 996**	**31 545**	**37 370**	**33 711**	**11 089**
J01EA	**Trimethoprim and derivatives**	**96 543**	**93 084**	**88 503**	**86 108**	**84 322**	**85**	**8 324**	**23 729**	**26 384**	**25 885**	**6 879**
J01EA01	trimethoprim	96 543	93 084	88 503	86 108	84 322	85	8 324	23 729	26 384	25 885	6 879
J01EE	**Combinations of sulfonamides and trimethoprim, incl. derivatives**	**33 487**	**34 914**	**34 027**	**34 976**	**36 374**	**57**	**6 201**	**8 588**	**12 218**	**9 367**	**4 210**
J01EE01	sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim	33 487	34 914	34 027	34 976	36 374	57	6 201	8 588	12 218	9 367	4 210
J01F	**MACROLIDES, LINCOSAMIDES AND STREPTOGRAMINS**	**326 229**	**310 374**	**283 337**	**301 083**	**349 564**	**57**	**58 325**	**157 672**	**105 052**	**28 515**	**58 244**
J01FA	**Macrolides**	**292 195**	**272 328**	**244 678**	**257 943**	**304 681**	**58**	**54 231**	**139 212**	**88 862**	**22 376**	**46 504**
J01FA01	erythromycin	158 396	142 942	123 140	129 188	170 300	57	44 653	66 911	46 220	12 516	21 922
J01FA02	spiramycin	4 368	3 575	3 033	2 794	2 742	60	85	1 075	1 227	355	468
J01FA09	clarithromycin	51 608	44 208	36 958	37 830	43 158	57	5 627	16 144	16 166	5 221	7 355
J01FA10	azithromycin	90 880	92 794	90 850	98 413	101 154	59	5 450	61 398	29 249	5 057	16 759
J01FF	**Lincosamides**	**41 699**	**46 064**	**45 847**	**51 154**	**53 671**	**54**	**5 075**	**22 666**	**18 933**	**6 997**	**11 740**
J01FF01	clindamycin	41 699	46 064	45 847	51 154	53 671	54	5 075	22 666	18 933	6 997	11 740

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
J01G	**AMINOGLYCOSIDE ANTIBACTERIALS**	**282**	**278**	**289**	**273**	**252**	**46**	**88**	**96**	**50**	**18**	**9 702**
J01GA	**Streptomycins**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
J01GA01	streptomycin	0	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J01GB	**Other aminoglycosides**	**282**	**277**	**289**	**273**	**252**	**46**	**88**	**96**	**50**	**18**	**9 702**
J01GB01	tobramycin	253	245	258	250	219	46	82	84	41	12	8 425
J01GB03	gentamicin	25	28	26	16	19	42	<5	5	5	5	80
J01GB06	amikacin	5	6	5	10	14	57	<5	7	<5	<5	1 196
J01M	**QUINOLONE ANTIBACTERIALS**	**55 879**	**59 957**	**60 651**	**64 703**	**67 255**	**49**	**616**	**17 019**	**28 641**	**20 979**	**15 757**
J01MA	**Fluoroquinolones**	**55 879**	**59 957**	**60 651**	**64 703**	**67 255**	**49**	**616**	**17 019**	**28 641**	**20 979**	**15 757**
J01MA01	ofloxacin	3 002	3 012	2 717	2 516	2 242	44	<5	669	924	647	799
J01MA02	ciprofloxacin	53 263	57 335	58 298	62 445	65 177	50	613	16 239	27 848	20 477	14 199
J01MA12	levofloxacin	5	5	15	21	31	61	0	8	18	5	160
J01MA14	moxifloxacin	36	65	71	142	205	47	<5	189	14	<5	599
J01X	**OTHER ANTIBACTERIALS**	**46 625**	**47 875**	**51 069**	**54 632**	**58 469**	**84**	**1 602**	**12 235**	**19 488**	**25 144**	**35 815**
J01XA	**Glycopeptide antibacterials**	**23**	**29**	**27**	**23**	**27**	**41**	**11**	**<5**	**7**	**5**	**335**
J01XA01	vancomycin	21	23	26	21	24	46	11	<5	5	<5	278
J01XA02	teicoplanin	<5	6	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	57
J01XB	Polymyxins	66	60	64	55	63	56	13	32	12	6	2 246
J01XB01	colistin	66	60	64	55	63	56	13	32	12	6	2 246
J01XC	Steroid antibacterials	866	865	711	757	663	54	30	231	225	177	468
J01XC01	fusidic acid	866	865	711	757	663	54	30	231	225	177	468
J01XD	**Imidazole derivatives**	**16**	**17**	**23**	**24**	**26**	**62**	**<5**	**<5**	**14**	**8**	**62**
J01XD01	metronidazole	16	17	23	24	26	62	<5	<5	14	8	62
J01XE	**Nitrofuran derivatives**	**29 388**	**29 536**	**31 296**	**33 594**	**36 767**	**86**	**1 461**	**9 605**	**12 256**	**13 445**	**4 056**
J01XE01	nitrofurantoin	29 388	29 536	31 296	33 594	36 767	86	1 461	9 605	12 256	13 445	4 056
J01XX	Other antibacterials	19 854	21 193	23 185	24 887	25 917	83	116	3 019	8 601	14 181	28 647
J01XX05	methenamine	19 711	21 023	22 969	24 644	25 643	83	113	2 977	8 477	14 076	19 386
J01XX08	linezolid	146	177	223	252	279	42	<5	42	127	107	9 261
J02	**ANTIMYCOTICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**39 045**	**40 785**	**42 646**	**45 329**	**46 494**	**86**	**463**	**29 312**	**13 420**	**3 299**	**23 894**
J02A	**ANTIMYCOTICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**39 045**	**40 785**	**42 646**	**45 329**	**46 494**	**86**	**463**	**29 312**	**13 420**	**3 299**	**23 894**
J02AA	**Antibiotics**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**<5**	**67**	**<5**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**29**
J02AA01	amphotericin B	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	67	<5	0	<5	0	29
J02AB	**Imidazole derivatives**	**2 325**	**2 294**	**2 262**	**2 163**	**2 227**	**44**	**27**	**1 502**	**621**	**77**	**644**
J02AB02	ketoconazole	2 325	2 294	2 262	2 163	2 227	44	27	1 502	621	77	644

ATC group J

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of women (%)	2011				2011
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
J02AC	**Triazole derivatives**	**36 794**	**38 599**	**40 488**	**43 282**	**44 372**	**88**	**438**	**27 877**	**12 828**	**3 229**	**22 326**
J02AC01	fluconazole	36 547	38 354	40 227	42 966	43 929	88	431	27 693	12 622	3 183	12 961
J02AC02	itraconazole	316	307	526	471	635	77	<5	356	235	40	707
J02AC03	voriconazole	59	66	65	80	80	43	<5	22	41	14	5 926
J02AC04	posaconazole	<5	7	9	22	40	30	<5	16	21	<5	2 733
J02AX	**Other antimycotics for systemic use**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**5**	**60**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**895**
J02AX04	caspofungin	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	<5	320
J02AX05	micafungin	0	0	0	0	<5	50	<5	<5	0	0	522
J02AX06	anidulafungin	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	53
J04	**ANTIMYCOBACTERIALS**	**913**	**917**	**1 336**	**1 573**	**1 645**	**48**	**101**	**737**	**496**	**311**	**4 497**
J04A	**DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS**	**479**	**486**	**931**	**1 126**	**1 194**	**51**	**90**	**629**	**300**	**175**	**4 123**
J04AB	**Antibiotics**	**314**	**318**	**401**	**444**	**474**	**51**	**55**	**106**	**170**	**143**	**1 271**
J04AB02	rifampicin	296	303	377	422	458	51	54	101	163	140	939
J04AB04	rifabutin	17	16	25	24	17	53	<5	5	7	<5	333
J04AB30	capreomycin	<5	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J04AC	**Hydrazides**	**47**	**38**	**64**	**75**	**88**	**55**	**19**	**39**	**24**	**6**	**96**
J04AC01	isoniazid	47	38	64	75	88	55	19	39	24	6	96
J04AD	Thiocarbamide derivatives	<5	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J04AD01	protionamide	<5	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J04AK	**Other drugs for treatment of tuberculosis**	**127**	**99**	**126**	**203**	**207**	**51**	**5**	**104**	**75**	**23**	**761**
J04AK01	pyrazinamide	25	13	20	28	37	46	<5	21	11	<5	68
J04AK02	ethambutol	123	97	115	198	200	51	<5	100	75	21	693
J04AM	**Combinations of drugs for treatment of tuberculosis**	**96**	**112**	**493**	**645**	**684**	**51**	**35**	**504**	**116**	**29**	**1 996**
J04AM02	rifampicin and isoniazid	70	82	433	578	619	51	33	463	99	24	1 636
J04AM05	rifampicin, pyrazinamide and isoniazid	34	36	76	138	111	49	<5	77	22	8	249
J04AM06	rifampicin, pyrazinamide, ethambutol and isoniazid	<5	13	58	47	47	51	0	32	13	<5	111
J04B	**DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF LEPRA**	**437**	**433**	**405**	**449**	**454**	**41**	**11**	**110**	**197**	**136**	**373**
J04BA	**Drugs for treatment of lepra**	**437**	**433**	**405**	**449**	**454**	**41**	**11**	**110**	**197**	**136**	**373**
J04BA01	clofazimine	0	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J04BA02	dapsone	437	432	405	449	454	41	11	110	197	136	373
J05	**ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**24 510**	**24 595**	**304 693**	**31 034**	**32 720**	**61**	**861**	**16 409**	**11 681**	**3 769**	**305 971**

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of women (%)	2011				2011
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
J05A	**DIRECT ACTING ANTIVIRALS**	**24 510**	**24 595**	**304 693**	**31 034**	**32 720**	**61**	**861**	**16 409**	**11 681**	**3 769**	**305 971**
J05AB	**Nucleosides and nucleotides excl. reverse transcriptase inhibitors**	**19 845**	**21 809**	**23 038**	**24 889**	**27 461**	**64**	**574**	**13 688**	**9 669**	**3 530**	**48 018**
J05AB01	aciclovir	8 787	9 892	10 264	11 316	12 171	67	412	6 137	3 970	1 652	4 735
J05AB04	ribavirin	728	803	770	705	760	36	6	449	299	6	16 230
J05AB06	ganciclovir	0	<5	0	<5	<5	100	<5	0	0	0	16
J05AB11	valaciclovir	10 466	11 348	12 244	13 096	14 810	63	160	7 369	5 406	1 875	13 553
J05AB12	cidofovir	0	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J05AB14	valganciclovir	197	223	246	283	319	31	<5	83	185	49	13 484
J05AD	**Phosphonic acid derivatives**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
J05AD01	foscarnet	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J05AE	**Protease inhibitors**	**961**	**1 108**	**1 238**	**1 347**	**1 562**	**39**	**10**	**872**	**659**	**21**	**69 150**
J05AE01	saquinavir	19	17	11	9	7	14	0	<5	<5	<5	326
J05AE02	indinavir	21	11	6	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	41
J05AE03	ritonavir	310	379	499	604	720	36	<5	399	309	9	2 847
J05AE04	nelfinavir	51	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J05AE06	lopinavir	525	582	583	551	510	52	7	335	160	8	15 872
J05AE07	fosamprenavir	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	78
J05AE08	atazanavir	425	517	660	780	920	35	<5	504	399	14	36 632
J05AE09	tipranavir	7	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J05AE10	darunavir	25	48	55	70	91	24	<5	25	65	0	6 018
J05AE11	telaprevir	0	0	0	0	16	44	0	5	11	0	2 163
J05AE12	boceprevir	0	0	0	0	76	39	0	36	40	0	5 173
J05AF	**Nucleoside and nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors**	**400**	**394**	**388**	**399**	**420**	**35**	**17**	**190**	**199**	**14**	**16 040**
J05AF01	zidovudine	61	55	41	34	35	40	<5	22	10	<5	559
J05AF02	didanosine	102	77	53	37	22	45	<5	8	11	<5	326
J05AF04	stavudine	47	28	13	13	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	4
J05AF05	lamivudine	174	145	117	100	93	47	14	32	45	<5	924
J05AF06	abacavir	52	46	48	51	54	50	11	21	21	<5	1 252
J05AF07	tenofovir disoproxil	155	148	158	163	191	33	<5	99	88	<5	6 673
J05AF08	adefovir dipivoxil	36	38	33	22	15	33	0	6	9	0	797
J05AF09	emtricitabine	20	13	11	11	9	22	0	<5	<5	<5	174
J05AF10	entecavir	23	56	87	106	126	29	0	62	57	7	5 252
J05AF11	telbivudine	<5	6	8	5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	79

ATC group J

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
J05AG	**Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors**	**573**	**633**	**573**	**529**	**467**	**39**	**13**	**210**	**232**	**12**	**11 269**
J05AG01	nevirapine	179	183	186	191	184	40	6	85	88	5	4 064
J05AG03	efavirenz	398	455	382	321	258	40	6	120	125	7	5 950
J05AG04	etravirine	0	0	12	23	28	21	<5	5	22	0	1 255
J05AH	**Neuraminidase inhibitors**	**3 266**	**1 088**	**282 095**	**3 860**	**2 646**	**54**	**267**	**1 319**	**862**	**198**	**702**
J05AH01	zanamivir	<5	109	2 542	35	36	81	<5	18	15	0	10
J05AH02	oseltamivir	3 264	981	279 946	3 829	2 612	53	264	1 302	848	198	692
J05AR	**Antivirals for treatment of HIV infections, combinations**	**1 299**	**1 563**	**1 886**	**2 149**	**2 415**	**36**	**5**	**1 294**	**1 080**	**36**	**144 003**
J05AR01	zidovudine and lamivudine	684	648	606	514	421	52	<5	251	159	10	11 715
J05AR02	lamivudine and abacavir	161	230	258	279	290	33	<5	136	144	8	12 187
J05AR03	tenofovir disoproxil and emtricitabine	518	738	890	1 065	1 230	36	<5	663	549	15	63 854
J05AR04	zidovudine, lamivudine and abacavir	39	37	36	35	31	48	0	11	20	0	1 738
J05AR06	emtricitabine, tenofovir disoproxil and efavirenz	0	130	362	514	650	26	0	344	299	7	54 509
J05AX	**Other antivirals**	**8**	**50**	**97**	**179**	**271**	**49**	**0**	**125**	**144**	**<5**	**16 789**
J05AX05	inosine pranobex	<5	<5	<5	31	81	79	0	53	27	<5	301
J05AX07	enfuvirtide	7	6	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J05AX08	raltegravir	0	48	96	148	190	36	0	72	117	<5	15 749
J05AX09	maraviroc	0	5	5	7	7	0	0	0	7	0	738

3.11 ATC group L – Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
L	**ANTINEOPLASTIC AND IMMUNOMODULATING AGENTS**	**65 309**	**70 154**	**72 795**	**76 656**	**81 605**	**54**	**1 180**	**17 972**	**38 192**	**24 261**	**2 168 965**
L02	**ENDOCRINE THERAPY**	**23 657**	**24 557**	**24 457**	**24 886**	**25 995**	**51**	**169**	**3 136**	**8 857**	**13 833**	**231 496**
L02A	**HORMONES AND RELATED AGENTS**	**10 633**	**10 787**	**10 788**	**11 009**	**11 752**	**25**	**165**	**2 451**	**2 045**	**7 091**	**101 367**
L02AA	**Estrogens**	**75**	**48**	**25**	**17**	**7**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**5**	**8**
L02AA02	polyestradiol phosphate	75	48	25	17	7	14	0	0	<5	5	8
L02AB	**Progestogens**	**294**	**223**	**188**	**178**	**202**	**84**	**0**	**13**	**95**	**94**	**421**
L02AB01	megestrol	216	186	178	178	202	84	0	13	95	94	421
L02AB02	medroxyprogesterone	79	44	12	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
L02AE	**Gonadotropin releasing hormone analogues**	**10 299**	**10 547**	**10 590**	**10 827**	**11 549**	**24**	**165**	**2 438**	**1 949**	**6 997**	**100 938**
L02AE01	buserelin	1 364	1 337	1 282	1 474	1 898	99	0	1 871	16	11	3 092
L02AE02	leuprorelin	3 546	3 804	3 887	3 891	4 012	14	164	348	560	2 940	40 335
L02AE03	goserelin	5 511	5 557	5 601	5 619	5 783	7	<5	246	1 420	4 116	57 475
L02AE04	triptorelin	<5	<5	8	<5	12	100	0	12	0	0	36
L02B	**HORMONE ANTAGONISTS AND RELATED AGENTS**	**16 023**	**16 898**	**16 800**	**17 127**	**17 876**	**58**	**<5**	**737**	**7 871**	**9 264**	**130 128**
L02BA	**Anti-estrogens**	**5 565**	**5 502**	**4 959**	**4 109**	**3 861**	**97**	**<5**	**583**	**2 282**	**993**	**15 158**
L02BA01	tamoxifen	5 314	5 251	4 716	3 893	3 597	97	<5	574	2 136	884	3 179
L02BA03	fulvestrant	272	270	267	242	296	98	0	9	161	126	11 979
L02BB	**Anti-androgens**	**6 006**	**6 370**	**6 380**	**6 641**	**7 006**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**1 645**	**5 357**	**43 600**
L02BB01	flutamide	431	389	352	305	253	1	0	<5	37	214	1 200
L02BB03	bicalutamide	5 597	6 003	6 058	6 362	6 773	0	0	<5	1 614	5 157	42 400
L02BG	**Enzyme inhibitors**	**5 521**	**5 968**	**6 601**	**7 219**	**7 378**	**99**	**<5**	**171**	**4 230**	**2 976**	**62 912**
L02BG03	anastrozole	3 254	3 444	3 276	2 901	2 331	98	0	25	1 329	977	13 780
L02BG04	letrozole	1 180	1 396	2 360	3 478	4 365	100	<5	132	2 521	1 711	40 951
L02BG06	exemestane	1 272	1 363	1 200	1 108	929	100	0	22	534	373	8 181
L02BX	**Other hormone antagonists and related agents**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**89**	**377**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**136**	**240**	**8 459**
L02BX02	degarelix	0	0	0	89	271	0	0	<5	104	166	2 597
L02BX03	abiraterone	0	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	33	74	5 862
L03	**IMMUNOSTIMULANTS**	**4 890**	**5 353**	**5 663**	**5 883**	**6 294**	**61**	**54**	**2 495**	**3 234**	**511**	**344 502**
L03A	**IMMUNOSTIMULANTS**	**4 890**	**5 353**	**5 663**	**5 883**	**6 294**	**61**	**54**	**2 495**	**3 234**	**511**	**344 502**
L03AA	**Colony stimulating factors**	**1 714**	**1 928**	**2 085**	**2 222**	**2 426**	**59**	**37**	**457**	**1 472**	**460**	**81 902**
L03AA02	filgrastim	378	364	362	415	587	48	34	117	343	93	10 464
L03AA13	pegfilgrastim	1 431	1 649	1 815	1 919	1 958	62	<5	363	1 210	382	71 438
L03AB	**Interferons**	**2 602**	**2 667**	**2 666**	**2 649**	**2 756**	**58**	**17**	**1 458**	**1 244**	**37**	**175 082**
L03AB01	interferon alfa natural	0	<5	5	11	20	45	<5	9	9	<5	2 528

ATC group L

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
L03AB03	interferon gamma	11	11	9	9	9	44	5	<5	0	0	1 355
L03AB04	interferon alfa-2a	20	5	14	19	19	26	0	<5	14	<5	879
L03AB05	interferon alfa-2b	113	80	62	74	63	37	0	8	44	11	2 196
L03AB07	interferon beta-1a	1 311	1 335	1 348	1 217	1 183	70	<5	597	578	<5	103 324
L03AB08	interferon beta-1b	336	363	372	533	637	65	0	359	276	<5	34 391
L03AB10	peginterferon alfa-2b	504	465	416	310	273	43	6	138	117	12	9 442
L03AB11	peginterferon alfa-2a	324	424	468	503	594	36	<5	362	226	5	20 967
L03AC	**Interleukins**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**15**
L03AC01	aldesleukin	<5	<5	0	0	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	15
L03AX	**Other immunostimulants**	**670**	**862**	**1 023**	**1 148**	**1 266**	**73**	**0**	**681**	**571**	**14**	**87 502**
L03AX03	BCG vaccine	5	<5	7	13	12	33	0	0	<5	9	62
L03AX13	glatiramer acetate	665	858	1 016	1 135	1 254	74	0	681	568	5	87 441
L04	**IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS**	**32 317**	**35 076**	**37 221**	**39 932**	**42 910**	**55**	**840**	**11 786**	**22 682**	**7 602**	**1 278 640**
L04A	**IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS**	**32 317**	**35 076**	**37 221**	**39 932**	**42 910**	**55**	**840**	**11 786**	**22 682**	**7 602**	**1 278 640**
L04AA	**Selective immunosuppressants**	**3 796**	**4 317**	**4 619**	**4 910**	**5 466**	**48**	**71**	**1 239**	**3 225**	**931**	**101 674**
L04AA06	mycophenolic acid	2 296	2 647	2 965	3 266	3 591	37	68	916	2 104	503	44 894
L04AA10	sirolimus	68	68	70	101	130	33	<5	21	90	17	5 411
L04AA13	leflunomide	1 264	1 318	1 362	1 458	1 539	71	0	180	951	408	9 004
L04AA18	everolimus	228	253	263	294	336	29	<5	51	231	53	21 340
L04AA21	efalizumab	127	196	118	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
L04AA23	natalizumab	0	42	58	49	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
L04AA24	abatacept	17	16	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
L04AA25	eculizumab	0	0	<5	<5	5	60	<5	<5	<5	0	9 677
L04AA27	fingolimod	0	0	0	0	186	72	0	118	68	0	11 348
L04AB	**Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α) inhibitors**	**6 569**	**7 626**	**8 409**	**9 649**	**11 057**	**54**	**173**	**4 055**	**5 904**	**925**	**954 991**
L04AB01	etanercept	4 565	5 280	5 162	5 078	6 122	56	116	1 979	3 425	602	449 967
L04AB02	infliximab	426	278	83	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
L04AB04	adalimumab	1 791	2 329	3 519	3 993	4 121	50	60	1 796	2 010	255	381 326
L04AB05	certolizumab pegol	0	0	0	135	314	76	0	86	183	45	16 138
L04AB06	golimumab	0	0	0	1 038	1 208	51	<5	468	668	71	107 561
L04AC	**Interleukin inhibitors**	**61**	**58**	**69**	**127**	**180**	**46**	**11**	**73**	**92**	**<5**	**21 387**
L04AC03	anakinra	61	58	68	75	85	48	9	33	41	<5	6 633
L04AC05	ustekinumab	0	0	<5	50	92	43	0	39	51	<5	9 747
L04AC08	canakinumab	0	0	0	<5	6	33	<5	<5	0	0	5 007
L04AD	**Calcineurin inhibitors**	**4 328**	**4 388**	**4 578**	**4 799**	**5 027**	**37**	**132**	**1 387**	**2 822**	**686**	**135 463**

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
L04AD01	ciclosporin	3 424	3 306	3 289	3 307	3 332	37	50	738	1 951	593	76 705
L04AD02	tacrolimus	976	1 161	1 349	1 570	1 770	39	88	674	910	98	58 757
L04AX	**Other immunosuppressants**	**24 138**	**25 770**	**26 861**	**28 383**	**29 764**	**59**	**583**	**7 391**	**15 685**	**6 105**	**65 124**
L04AX01	azathioprine	5 954	6 028	6 197	6 390	6 714	51	185	3 080	2 795	654	5 993
L04AX02	thalidomide	357	340	330	348	320	45	6	11	107	196	11 692
L04AX03	methotrexate	17 921	19 466	20 348	21 623	22 689	61	396	4 341	12 747	5 205	10 125
L04AX04	lenalidomide	<5	60	106	157	171	44	0	<5	96	72	37 315

3.12 ATC group M – Musculo-skeletal system

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
M	**MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM**	**915 415**	**907 360**	**891 127**	**901 910**	**927 190**	**57**	**14 195**	**334 035**	**421 567**	**157 393**	**286 442**
M01	**ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS**	**822 755**	**829 545**	**815 420**	**824 208**	**833 697**	**57**	**12 492**	**326 028**	**387 978**	**107 199**	**189 675**
M01A	**ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS, NON-STEROIDS**	**822 620**	**829 405**	**815 299**	**824 121**	**833 625**	**57**	**12 492**	**326 018**	**387 944**	**107 171**	**188 468**
M01AA	**Butylpyrazolidines**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
M01AA01	phenylbutazone	0	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
M01AB	**Acetic acid derivatives and related substances**	**436 431**	**498 631**	**491 574**	**505 424**	**508 709**	**55**	**7 289**	**210 994**	**235 610**	**54 816**	**66 610**
M01AB01	indometacin	12 784	12 154	11 675	2 710	1 116	59	15	381	593	127	790
M01AB02	sulindac	752	600	386	16	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
M01AB05	diclofenac	408 801	471 691	464 462	481 108	483 075	55	7 245	205 875	221 895	48 060	50 740
M01AB15	ketorolac	7	7	11	27	23	61	0	<5	15	<5	6
M01AB55	diclofenac, combinations	21 650	22 250	23 266	29 244	31 567	63	35	6 693	17 011	7 828	15 074
M01AC	**Oxicams**	**167 590**	**88 227**	**81 319**	**76 309**	**69 287**	**55**	**250**	**21 922**	**36 881**	**10 234**	**17 791**
M01AC01	piroxicam	140 318	60 698	55 461	51 627	47 986	52	204	17 397	25 390	4 995	12 469
M01AC06	meloxicam	29 448	28 570	26 731	25 438	21 951	62	46	4 722	11 845	5 338	5 322
M01AE	**Propionic acid derivatives**	**262 707**	**278 524**	**273 810**	**276 001**	**294 326**	**61**	**5 194**	**116 515**	**134 732**	**37 885**	**64 572**
M01AE01	ibuprofen[1)]	193 933	208 791	211 641	215 745	226 784	62	4 341	95 114	101 882	25 447	37 599
M01AE02	naproxen[1)]	64 457	66 541	59 487	58 354	62 526	57	864	21 054	29 675	10 933	21 989
M01AE03	ketoprofen	8 799	8 541	7 912	7 478	7 396	60	21	1 666	4 168	1 541	3 143
M01AE14	dexibuprofen	2 180	2 124	1 417	1 025	881	62	5	359	425	92	194
M01AE52	naproxen and esomeprazole	0	0	0	0	5 217	64	5	1 403	2 901	908	1 646
M01AG	**Fenamates**	**849**	**827**	**669**	**106**	**304**	**84**	**<5**	**197**	**99**	**7**	**251**
M01AG02	tolfenamic acid	849	827	669	106	304	84	<5	197	99	7	251
M01AH	**Coxibs**	**37 251**	**36 485**	**35 851**	**35 999**	**36 511**	**55**	**46**	**12 084**	**18 623**	**5 758**	**17 266**
M01AH01	celecoxib	9 398	8 315	8 030	7 851	7 718	63	13	2 228	4 097	1 380	6 013
M01AH02	rofecoxib	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
M01AH03	valdecoxib	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
M01AH04	parecoxib	0	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
M01AH05	etoricoxib	28 099	28 365	28 047	28 365	29 011	53	33	9 912	14 653	4 413	11 254
M01AX	**Other antiinflammatory and antirheumatic agents, non-steroids**	**64 418**	**55 088**	**51 313**	**48 137**	**41 743**	**66**	**9**	**3 415**	**23 785**	**14 534**	**21 979**
M01AX01	nabumetone	12 759	11 261	9 107	7 343	6 375	66	6	1 340	3 503	1 526	4 072
M01AX05	glucosamine[1)]	51 520	43 576	41 918	40 410	34 881	67	<5	2 016	20 013	12 850	16 459

[1)] The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
M01C	**SPECIFIC ANTIRHEUMATIC AGENTS**	**360**	**325**	**285**	**242**	**207**	**76**	**0**	**35**	**122**	**50**	**1 207**
M01CB	**Gold preparations**	**308**	**267**	**241**	**199**	**170**	**81**	**0**	**28**	**97**	**45**	**474**
M01CB01	sodium aurothiomalate	109	97	74	36	29	76	0	<5	13	15	91
M01CB03	auranofin	200	171	167	163	141	82	0	27	84	30	384
M01CC	**Penicillamine and similar agents**	**15**	**15**	**12**	**14**	**13**	**46**	**0**	**<5**	**9**	**<5**	**62**
M01CC01	penicillamine	15	15	12	14	13	46	0	<5	9	<5	62
M01CX	**Other specific antirheumatic agents**	**37**	**43**	**32**	**30**	**24**	**58**	**0**	**<5**	**16**	**<5**	**670**
M02	**TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN**	**37 832**	**31 768**	**27 101**	**24 394**	**53 452**	**60**	**2 045**	**15 408**	**21 349**	**14 650**	**5 184**
M02A	**TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN**	**37 832**	**31 768**	**27 101**	**24 394**	**53 452**	**60**	**2 045**	**15 408**	**21 349**	**14 650**	**5 184**
M02AA	**Antiinflammatory preparations, non-steroids for topical use**	**37 721**	**31 675**	**27 032**	**24 200**	**53 244**	**60**	**2 035**	**15 345**	**21 271**	**14 593**	**5 161**
M02AA10	ketoprofen[1)]	33 758	27 552	23 095	20 122	47 390	61	1 774	13 591	19 177	12 848	4 094
M02AA13	ibuprofen[1)]	3 958	4 040	3 853	3 998	4 917	60	225	1 403	1 688	1 601	847
M02AA15	diclofenac	127	173	160	167	1 322	57	39	407	520	356	219
M02AB	**Capsaicin and similar agents**	**13**	**8**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**67**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**<5**	**2**
M02AB01	capsaicin	13	8	5	6	6	67	0	0	5	<5	2
M02AC	**Preparations with salicylic acid derivatives**	**106**	**89**	**69**	**189**	**207**	**64**	**10**	**67**	**75**	**55**	**18**
M02AX	**Other topical products for joint and muscular pain**	**21**	**7**	**11**	**13**	**9**	**89**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**5**	**3**
M02AX10	various	21	7	11	13	9	89	0	<5	<5	5	3
M03	**MUSCLE RELAXANTS**	**51 832**	**12 875**	**5 592**	**5 918**	**6 009**	**56**	**112**	**1 658**	**3 500**	**739**	**14 146**
M03B	**MUSCLE RELAXANTS, CENTRALLY ACTING AGENTS**	**51 658**	**12 660**	**5 388**	**5 657**	**5 654**	**55**	**112**	**1 446**	**3 365**	**731**	**10 490**
M03BA	**Carbamic acid esters**	**48 187**	**8 594**	**1 087**	**1 097**	**1 030**	**68**	**0**	**267**	**667**	**96**	**3 177**
M03BA02	carisoprodol	48 173	8 583	1 087	1 097	1 030	68	0	267	667	96	3 177
M03BA52	carisoprodol, combinations excl. psycholeptics	25	30	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
M03BB	**Oxazol, thiazine, and triazine derivatives**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**1**
M03BB03	chlorzoxazone	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	1
M03BC	**Ethers, chemically close to antihistamines**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

[1)] The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC group M

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
M03BC51	orphenadrine, combinations	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
M03BX	**Other centrally acting agents**	**3 836**	**4 236**	**4 318**	**4 583**	**4 652**	**52**	**112**	**1 188**	**2 713**	**639**	**7 313**
M03BX01	baclofen	3 804	4 195	4 277	4 544	4 608	52	112	1 177	2 684	635	6 924
M03BX02	tizanidine	60	72	59	59	71	42	0	23	42	6	389
M03C	**MUSCLE RELAXANTS, DIRECTLY ACTING AGENTS**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**1**
M03CA	**Dantrolene and derivatives**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**1**
M03CA01	dantrolene	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	1
M04	**ANTIGOUT PREPARATIONS**	**36 456**	**37 888**	**39 433**	**40 882**	**43 051**	**29**	**11**	**2 605**	**18 627**	**21 808**	**17 575**
M04A	**ANTIGOUT PREPARATIONS**	**36 456**	**37 888**	**39 433**	**40 882**	**43 051**	**29**	**11**	**2 605**	**18 627**	**21 808**	**17 575**
M04AA	**Preparations inhibiting uric acid production**	**33 756**	**34 952**	**36 397**	**37 670**	**39 465**	**29**	**<5**	**2 262**	**17 017**	**20 185**	**14 010**
M04AA01	allopurinol	33 756	34 952	36 397	37 661	39 436	29	<5	2 256	17 005	20 174	13 374
M04AA03	febuxostat	0	0	0	9	33	24	0	6	15	12	636
M04AB	**Preparations increasing uric acid excretion**	**2 062**	**2 100**	**2 123**	**2 062**	**2 072**	**30**	**0**	**153**	**934**	**985**	**2 197**
M04AB01	probenecid	2 062	2 100	2 123	2 062	2 072	30	0	153	934	985	2 197
M04AC	**Preparations with no effect on uric acid metabolism**	**2 069**	**2 373**	**2 597**	**3 070**	**3 686**	**22**	**10**	**386**	**1 698**	**1 592**	**1 368**
M04AC01	colchicine	2 069	2 373	2 597	3 070	3 686	22	10	386	1 698	1 592	1 368
M05	**DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF BONE DISEASES**	**56 743**	**56 634**	**56 744**	**57 597**	**58 369**	**89**	**6**	**649**	**20 355**	**37 359**	**59 862**
M05B	**DRUGS AFFECTING BONE STRUCTURE AND MINERALIZATION**	**56 743**	**56 634**	**56 744**	**57 597**	**58 369**	**89**	**6**	**649**	**20 355**	**37 359**	**59 862**
M05BA	**Bisphosphonates**	**53 895**	**54 146**	**54 669**	**55 785**	**56 548**	**89**	**6**	**629**	**19 921**	**35 992**	**54 671**
M05BA01	etidronic acid	442	372	297	240	205	94	0	<5	34	170	204
M05BA02	clodronic acid	44	48	44	48	48	44	0	0	30	18	872
M05BA03	pamidronic acid	<5	10	13	21	19	37	0	0	9	10	92
M05BA04	alendronic acid	51 589	51 829	52 053	52 702	52 891	89	6	568	18 347	33 970	39 118
M05BA06	ibandronic acid	719	704	704	696	668	94	0	7	270	391	2 642
M05BA07	risedronic acid	1 971	1 405	1 214	1 097	948	93	0	8	340	600	2 904
M05BA08	zoledronic acid	47	221	835	1 584	2 329	88	0	54	1 159	1 116	8 839
M05BB	**Bisphosphonates, combinations**	**3 235**	**2 745**	**2 267**	**1 950**	**1 659**	**94**	**0**	**7**	**333**	**1 319**	**3 729**
M05BB01	etidronic acid and calcium, sequential	3 234	2 745	2 267	1 950	1 659	94	0	7	333	1 319	3 729
M05BB03	alendronic acid and colecalciferol	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
M05BX	**Other drugs affecting bone structure and mineralization**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**398**	**83**	**0**	**17**	**186**	**195**	**1 462**
M05BX04	denosumab	0	0	0	27	398	83	0	17	186	195	1 462
M09	**OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
M09A	**OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
M09AX	**Other drugs for disorders of the musculo-skeletal system**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
M09AX01	hyaluronic acid	<5	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0

3.13 ATC group N – Nervous system

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of women (%)	2011				2011
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
N	**NERVOUS SYSTEM**	**1 181 693**	**1 208 796**	**1 230 916**	**1 248 502**	**1 279 567**	**59**	**30 739**	**407 577**	**554 377**	**286 874**	**2 554 961**
N02	**ANALGESICS**	**647 981**	**676 887**	**693 686**	**710 534**	**739 065**	**61**	**9 158**	**241 162**	**325 567**	**163 178**	**666 125**
N02A	**OPIOIDS**	**470 928**	**484 768**	**487 517**	**491 940**	**500 580**	**56**	**4 884**	**165 283**	**220 979**	**109 434**	**382 432**
N02AA	**Natural opium alkaloids**	**406 407**	**409 141**	**405 617**	**401 941**	**403 455**	**56**	**4 711**	**138 640**	**178 407**	**81 697**	**249 129**
N02AA01	morphine	6 768	6 995	7 048	7 000	6 787	48	28	931	3 268	2 560	14 398
N02AA03	hydromorphone	65	53	41	40	48	56	0	7	33	8	3 086
N02AA05	oxycodone	12 637	14 983	16 910	19 067	20 442	53	11	3 131	9 410	7 890	76 518
N02AA08	dihydrocodeine	38	40	49	47	52	77	0	10	37	5	260
N02AA55	oxycodone, combinations	0	5	228	1 001	1 830	55	<5	170	790	867	6 075
N02AA59	codeine, combinations excl. psycholeptics	396 326	397 626	392 734	387 507	387 870	56	4 683	136 613	171 353	75 221	148 792
N02AB	**Phenylpiperidine derivatives**	**10 091**	**10 253**	**10 453**	**11 167**	**11 304**	**59**	**<5**	**1 974**	**4 899**	**4 427**	**43 078**
N02AB01	ketobemidone	3 743	3 738	3 731	3 994	3 972	55	0	1 125	1 979	868	4 922
N02AB02	pethidine	1 403	1 377	1 340	1 343	1 243	63	0	403	666	174	1 973
N02AB03	fentanyl	5 500	5 657	5 857	6 331	6 581	61	<5	548	2 513	3 516	36 183
N02AC	**Diphenylpropylamine derivatives**	**9 262**	**8 523**	**7 442**	**4 700**	**30**	**63**	**0**	**<5**	**18**	**9**	**34**
N02AC04	dextropropoxyphene	0	0	0	0	9	56	0	0	7	<5	7
N02AC54	dextropropoxyphene, comb. excl. psycholeptics	9 262	8 523	7 442	4 700	22	64	0	<5	12	7	27
N02AD	**Benzomorphan derivatives**	**52**	**49**	**45**	**41**	**35**	**60**	**0**	**<5**	**22**	**10**	**444**
N02AD01	pentazocine	52	49	45	41	35	60	0	<5	22	10	444
N02AE	**Oripavine derivatives**	**7 911**	**10 244**	**12 080**	**13 189**	**14 006**	**71**	**<5**	**1 285**	**3 730**	**8 987**	**41 842**
N02AE01	buprenorphine	7 911	10 244	12 080	13 189	14 006	71	<5	1 285	3 730	8 987	41 842
N02AG	**Opioids in combination with antispasmodics**	**1 857**	**1 819**	**1 729**	**1 840**	**1 774**	**57**	**<5**	**464**	**875**	**434**	**1 567**
N02AG01	morphine and antispas-modics	179	218	218	263	309	46	<5	10	96	202	62
N02AG02	ketobemidone and antispas-modics	1 686	1 608	1 515	1 584	1 469	59	0	454	780	235	1 504
N02AX	**Other opioids**	**91 978**	**106 796**	**114 947**	**127 985**	**138 475**	**59**	**195**	**39 355**	**62 529**	**36 396**	**46 337**
N02AX02	tramadol	91 978	106 796	114 947	127 985	138 458	59	195	39 353	62 520	36 390	46 313
N02AX06	tapentadol	0	0	0	0	31	61	0	6	16	9	24
N02B	**OTHER ANALGESICS AND ANTIPYRETICS**	**226 320**	**255 894**	**281 468**	**305 896**	**337 904**	**64**	**3 022**	**81 864**	**148 472**	**104 546**	**66 006**
N02BA	**Salicylic acid and derivatives**	**792**	**769**	**806**	**840**	**883**	**62**	**221**	**256**	**233**	**173**	**253**
N02BA01	acetylsalicylic acid[1)]	780	768	802	836	879	62	221	255	230	173	233
N02BA11	diflunisal	11	0	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	11

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ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
N02BA51	acetylsalicylic acid, combinations excl. psycholeptics	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	<5	0	9
N02BB	**Pyrazolones**	**988**	**909**	**885**	**887**	**891**	**67**	**6**	**374**	**341**	**170**	**331**
N02BB02	metamizole sodium	6	15	22	12	5	60	0	<5	<5	<5	4
N02BB51	phenazone, combinations excl. psycholeptics[1)]	982	894	863	875	886	67	6	373	338	169	327
N02BE	**Anilides**	**225 013**	**254 655**	**280 253**	**304 672**	**336 593**	**64**	**2 798**	**81 366**	**148 066**	**104 363**	**65 386**
N02BE01	paracetamol[1)]	225 013	254 655	280 253	304 672	336 593	64	2 798	81 366	148 066	104 363	65 386
N02BE51	paracetamol, combinations excl. psycholeptics	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N02BG	**Other analgesics and antipyretics**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**36**
N02BG07	flupirtine	<5	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N02BG08	ziconotide	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	25
N02BG10	nabiximols	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	11
N02C	**ANTIMIGRAINE PREPARATIONS**	**86 670**	**88 060**	**87 608**	**88 920**	**91 681**	**79**	**1 789**	**43 338**	**42 976**	**3 578**	**217 687**
N02CA	**Ergot alkaloids**	**4 265**	**3 827**	**3 477**	**3 072**	**2 916**	**82**	**10**	**485**	**1 770**	**651**	**1 290**
N02CA04	methysergide	5	8	6	6	9	11	0	<5	5	<5	40
N02CA52	ergotamine, combinations excl. psycholeptics	14	14	13	15	15	73	0	<5	7	6	18
N02CA72	ergotamine, combinations with psycholeptics	4 247	3 808	3 458	3 053	2 893	82	10	481	1 759	643	1 232
N02CC	**Selective serotonin ($5HT_1$) agonists**	**80 455**	**82 235**	**81 971**	**83 475**	**85 960**	**79**	**1 725**	**42 130**	**39 369**	**2 736**	**214 410**
N02CC01	sumatriptan	32 326	35 885	40 472	41 842	43 346	77	1 511	23 051	17 491	1 293	81 721
N02CC02	naratriptan	1 529	1 515	1 497	1 501	1 581	86	5	693	815	68	4 563
N02CC03	zolmitriptan	13 948	14 983	14 223	14 230	14 479	82	106	6 596	7 296	481	40 119
N02CC04	rizatriptan	24 819	24 519	22 306	22 398	23 367	81	184	12 036	10 459	688	46 150
N02CC05	almotriptan	4 687	3 915	3 286	3 053	2 936	83	8	1 496	1 365	67	6 167
N02CC06	eletriptan	12 534	11 871	11 192	11 289	11 401	82	48	5 244	5 836	273	35 671
N02CC07	frovatriptan	0	12	19	6	5	80	0	<5	<5	0	19
N02CX	**Other antimigraine preparations**	**3 154**	**3 129**	**3 163**	**3 418**	**3 920**	**77**	**62**	**1 115**	**2 495**	**248**	**1 987**
N02CX01	pizotifen	75	63	53	61	60	82	0	19	36	5	146
N02CX02	clonidine	3 081	3 067	3 111	3 357	3 861	77	62	1 096	2 460	243	1 841
N03	**ANTIEPILEPTICS**	**90 882**	**97 238**	**100 381**	**103 954**	**108 550**	**55**	**3 483**	**34 809**	**50 223**	**20 035**	**395 734**
N03A	**ANTIEPILEPTICS**	**90 882**	**97 238**	**100 381**	**103 954**	**108 550**	**55**	**3 483**	**34 809**	**50 223**	**20 035**	**395 734**
N03AA	**Barbiturates and derivatives**	**3 110**	**2 959**	**2 844**	**2 700**	**2 544**	**52**	**17**	**263**	**1 373**	**891**	**1 919**
N03AA02	phenobarbital	2 884	2 718	2 574	2 426	2 270	52	16	232	1 237	785	1 404

[1)] The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC group N

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
N03AA03	primidone	243	255	284	288	287	51	<5	31	141	114	515
N03AB	**Hydantoin derivatives**	**2 486**	**2 332**	**2 218**	**2 051**	**1 938**	**43**	**25**	**231**	**1 084**	**598**	**930**
N03AB02	phenytoin	2 485	2 332	2 217	2 051	1 937	43	25	231	1 084	597	926
N03AB05	fosphenytoin	<5	0	<5	0	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	5
N03AD	**Succinimide derivatives**	**110**	**116**	**139**	**149**	**173**	**65**	**79**	**69**	**21**	**<5**	**1 305**
N03AD01	ethosuximide	110	116	139	149	173	65	79	69	21	<5	1 305
N03AE	**Benzodiazepine derivatives**	**13 991**	**13 927**	**13 712**	**13 528**	**13 005**	**54**	**169**	**3 696**	**6 714**	**2 426**	**6 648**
N03AE01	clonazepam	13 991	13 927	13 712	13 528	13 005	54	169	3 696	6 714	2 426	6 648
N03AF	**Carboxamide derivatives**	**21 523**	**20 748**	**20 004**	**19 238**	**18 449**	**46**	**732**	**5 153**	**9 080**	**3 484**	**31 731**
N03AF01	carbamazepine	19 480	18 586	17 750	16 830	15 931	47	417	4 149	8 180	3 185	15 086
N03AF02	oxcarbazepine	2 104	2 173	2 236	2 298	2 375	43	319	887	867	302	9 718
N03AF03	rufinamide	41	80	96	96	97	36	24	64	8	<5	2 554
N03AF04	eslicarbazepine	0	0	<5	205	213	53	<5	113	86	13	4 373
N03AG	**Fatty acid derivatives**	**12 756**	**13 320**	**13 867**	**14 184**	**14 347**	**45**	**1 587**	**5 895**	**5 680**	**1 185**	**31 675**
N03AG01	valproic acid	12 656	13 227	13 786	14 111	14 279	45	1 566	5 873	5 655	1 185	30 833
N03AG04	vigabatrin	120	127	114	100	88	56	35	27	26	0	590
N03AG06	tiagabine	19	15	12	11	13	38	<5	6	6	0	252
N03AX	**Other antiepileptics**	**50 441**	**57 604**	**61 469**	**66 054**	**71 876**	**59**	**1 867**	**24 498**	**32 533**	**12 978**	**321 527**
N03AX03	sultiame	51	54	64	98	130	43	94	33	<5	0	825
N03AX09	lamotrigine	18 798	20 820	22 368	23 711	24 878	59	1 061	12 446	9 272	2 099	91 209
N03AX10	felbamate	23	24	25	23	21	29	<5	14	<5	0	432
N03AX11	topiramate	2 975	3 051	3 039	3 060	3 047	69	265	1 664	1 012	106	15 091
N03AX12	gabapentin	7 483	14 682	20 412	24 447	26 607	60	50	5 837	13 925	6 795	41 977
N03AX14	levetiracetam	3 496	4 320	4 977	5 539	6 101	49	595	2 431	2 193	882	60 493
N03AX15	zonisamide	298	349	444	457	473	56	60	267	130	16	6 604
N03AX16	pregabalin	21 046	20 274	17 120	15 264	16 891	59	10	4 101	8 768	4 012	98 399
N03AX17	stiripentol	0	0	19	33	30	37	21	9	0	0	1 637
N03AX18	lacosamide	0	0	122	262	341	52	17	194	117	13	4 799
N03AX21	retigabine	0	0	0	0	18	56	<5	14	<5	0	60
N04	**ANTI-PARKINSON DRUGS**	**17 101**	**17 191**	**17 238**	**17 787**	**18 177**	**51**	**16**	**1 569**	**7 891**	**8 701**	**131 133**
N04A	**ANTICHOLINERGIC AGENTS**	**3 271**	**3 162**	**3 034**	**2 915**	**2 807**	**50**	**6**	**655**	**1 704**	**442**	**1 619**
N04AA	**Tertiary amines**	**3 205**	**3 104**	**2 991**	**2 880**	**2 772**	**50**	**6**	**653**	**1 678**	**435**	**1 534**
N04AA01	trihexyphenidyl	19	15	15	22	23	52	5	7	9	<5	154
N04AA02	biperiden	3 182	3 085	2 971	2 854	2 746	50	<5	646	1 668	431	1 374
N04AA04	procyclidine	<5	<5	5	<5	<5	50	0	0	<5	<5	6
N04AB	**Ethers chemically close to antihistamines**	**81**	**65**	**48**	**40**	**38**	**66**	**0**	**<5**	**29**	**7**	**85**

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of women (%)	2011				2011
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
N04AB02	orphenadrine (chloride)	81	65	48	40	38	66	0	<5	29	7	85
N04B	**DOPAMINERGIC AGENTS**	**13 906**	**14 096**	**14 267**	**14 940**	**15 436**	**51**	**10**	**918**	**6 218**	**8 290**	**129 514**
N04BA	**Dopa and dopa derivatives**	**7 602**	**7 606**	**7 716**	**7 906**	**8 015**	**44**	**10**	**110**	**2 361**	**5 534**	**64 288**
N04BA02	levodopa and decarboxylase inhibitor	7 067	6 995	7 051	7 180	7 277	45	10	102	2 058	5 107	47 136
N04BA03	levodopa, decarboxylase inhibitor and COMT inhibitor	1 133	1 255	1 358	1 448	1 395	36	0	13	600	782	17 152
N04BB	**Adamantane derivatives**	**116**	**111**	**114**	**114**	**123**	**59**	**0**	**38**	**78**	**7**	**483**
N04BB01	amantadine	116	111	114	114	123	59	0	38	78	7	483
N04BC	**Dopamine agonists**	**8 302**	**8 542**	**8 784**	**9 442**	**9 976**	**53**	**0**	**800**	**5 056**	**4 120**	**45 184**
N04BC01	bromocriptine	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	15
N04BC02	pergolide	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N04BC04	ropinirole	1 820	1 842	2 316	2 665	2 667	45	0	171	1 482	1 014	17 366
N04BC05	pramipexole	5 919	6 236	6 258	6 501	6 946	56	0	636	3 429	2 881	18 084
N04BC06	cabergoline	796	514	322	209	177	51	0	8	54	115	702
N04BC07	apomorphine	13	18	19	18	21	33	0	<5	9	11	2 736
N04BC09	rotigotine	232	393	427	517	541	44	0	15	291	235	6 281
N04BD	**Monoamine oxidase B inhibitors**	**2 414**	**2 571**	**2 862**	**3 184**	**3 339**	**38**	**0**	**39**	**1 700**	**1 600**	**18 272**
N04BD01	selegiline	2 099	2 081	2 116	2 126	2 087	38	0	21	1 075	991	3 022
N04BD02	rasagiline	405	575	864	1 183	1 329	38	0	20	666	643	15 250
N04BX	**Other dopaminergic agents**	**341**	**287**	**230**	**192**	**152**	**46**	**0**	**<5**	**56**	**95**	**1 287**
N04BX01	tolcapone	15	13	13	11	11	27	0	0	<5	8	97
N04BX02	entacapone	327	274	218	181	141	48	0	<5	53	87	1 190
N05	**PSYCHOLEPTICS**	**603 189**	**611 554**	**616 962**	**614 374**	**618 238**	**63**	**9 012**	**139 605**	**279 654**	**189 967**	**564 483**
N05A	**ANTIPSYCHOTICS**	**105 763**	**104 087**	**104 081**	**104 075**	**104 345**	**56**	**848**	**35 261**	**46 564**	**21 672**	**281 276**
N05AA	**Phenothiazines with aliphatic side-chain**	**29 896**	**26 862**	**25 877**	**24 617**	**23 179**	**57**	**12**	**6 362**	**12 005**	**4 800**	**9 011**
N05AA01	chlorpromazine	3 952	702	492	439	389	57	<5	170	163	55	779
N05AA02	levomepromazine	26 807	26 247	25 435	24 212	22 825	57	11	6 203	11 863	4 748	8 232
N05AB	**Phenothiazines with piperazine structure**	**23 022**	**20 902**	**19 829**	**18 276**	**17 123**	**68**	**13**	**3 702**	**7 206**	**6 202**	**8 763**
N05AB01	dixyrazine	620	76	54	32	<5	50	0	<5	<5	0	1
N05AB02	fluphenazine	89	59	27	22	20	55	0	0	11	9	50
N05AB03	perphenazine	6 182	5 993	5 736	5 423	5 083	58	<5	1 188	2 916	978	6 349
N05AB04	prochlorperazine	16 340	14 841	14 075	12 860	12 074	72	12	2 521	4 307	5 234	2 359
N05AB06	trifluoperazine	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	50	0	0	0	<5	5
N05AC	**Phenothiazines with piperidine structure**	**85**	**79**	**70**	**62**	**61**	**56**	**0**	**5**	**34**	**22**	**218**

ATC group N

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
N05AC01	periciazine	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	2
N05AC02	thioridazine	77	73	66	58	57	54	0	5	31	21	171
N05AC04	pipotiazine	6	5	<5	<5	<5	67	0	0	<5	<5	45
N05AD	**Butyrophenone derivatives**	**4 830**	**4 735**	**4 473**	**4 275**	**4 085**	**54**	**9**	**424**	**1 456**	**2 196**	**1 467**
N05AD01	haloperidol	4 819	4 725	4 466	4 269	4 079	54	9	422	1 454	2 194	1 459
N05AD03	melperone	11	10	7	6	6	50	0	<5	<5	<5	9
N05AE	**Indole derivatives**	**1 463**	**1 383**	**1 302**	**1 164**	**1 033**	**59**	**<5**	**517**	**470**	**42**	**14 532**
N05AE03	sertindole	119	165	186	161	138	55	0	96	42	0	1 494
N05AE04	ziprasidone	1 355	1 231	1 118	1 006	897	60	<5	422	429	42	13 038
N05AF	**Thioxanthene derivatives**	**24 177**	**24 515**	**24 245**	**23 752**	**22 931**	**55**	**27**	**7 939**	**11 295**	**3 670**	**11 077**
N05AF01	flupentixol	5 519	5 381	5 006	4 918	4 621	67	<5	1 150	2 397	1 073	2 499
N05AF03	chlorprothixene	16 186	16 666	17 012	16 658	16 266	53	25	6 381	7 748	2 112	6 184
N05AF05	zuclopenthixol	3 198	3 156	2 908	2 822	2 660	51	<5	639	1 478	542	2 394
N05AG	**Diphenylbutylpiperidine derivatives**	**172**	**165**	**142**	**135**	**139**	**32**	**6**	**71**	**46**	**16**	**313**
N05AG02	pimozide	138	133	116	118	117	33	6	60	38	13	264
N05AG03	penfluridol	34	33	27	17	22	27	0	11	8	<5	49
N05AH	**Diazepines, oxazepines, thiazepines and oxepines**	**24 918**	**26 510**	**28 510**	**31 688**	**35 235**	**51**	**105**	**16 516**	**14 921**	**3 693**	**122 313**
N05AH02	clozapine	2 099	2 185	2 299	2 362	2 398	38	0	1 204	1 120	74	9 209
N05AH03	olanzapine	15 644	15 960	16 068	15 799	15 753	48	28	6 466	7 172	2 087	58 897
N05AH04	quetiapine	8 314	9 547	11 509	15 094	18 863	56	80	9 868	7 300	1 615	54 207
N05AL	**Benzamides**	**665**	**589**	**580**	**548**	**527**	**45**	**<5**	**277**	**224**	**23**	**3 635**
N05AL01	sulpiride	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N05AL03	tiapride	9	7	5	7	7	43	<5	<5	<5	<5	56
N05AL05	amisulpride	655	582	575	541	520	45	<5	274	223	22	3 578
N05AN	**Lithium**	**7 717**	**7 927**	**7 995**	**7 877**	**7 725**	**56**	**<5**	**2 234**	**4 338**	**1 151**	**9 671**
N05AN01	lithium	7 717	7 927	7 995	7 877	7 725	56	<5	2 234	4 338	1 151	9 671
N05AX	**Other antipsychotics**	**10 222**	**10 930**	**11 445**	**12 299**	**12 801**	**48**	**717**	**5 818**	**4 191**	**2 075**	**100 275**
N05AX07	prothipendyl	0	0	0	0	<5	100	0	<5	<5	0	2
N05AX08	risperidone	7 896	8 158	8 150	8 255	8 364	47	604	3 054	2 779	1 927	45 651
N05AX12	aripiprazole	2 611	3 055	3 624	4 379	4 743	51	147	2 946	1 491	159	54 280
N05AX13	paliperidone	0	0	0	0	37	27	0	31	5	<5	343
N05B	**ANXIOLYTICS**	**285 149**	**285 503**	**282 069**	**277 880**	**273 938**	**65**	**3 609**	**62 584**	**127 720**	**80 025**	**107 031**
N05BA	**Benzodiazepine derivatives**	**264 682**	**265 344**	**261 073**	**255 446**	**250 009**	**65**	**3 166**	**53 433**	**118 551**	**74 859**	**93 615**
N05BA01	diazepam	145 984	143 631	138 282	132 588	128 251	63	3 029	26 671	61 321	37 230	47 618
N05BA02	chlordiazepoxide	6	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	4
N05BA04	oxazepam	130 709	134 012	134 702	133 963	131 920	67	45	29 380	61 764	40 731	38 613

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
N05BA06	lorazepam	34	18	20	21	30	60	0	12	7	11	80
N05BA08	bromazepam	8	5	7	5	6	67	0	0	<5	<5	30
N05BA09	clobazam	532	547	558	615	645	52	203	315	120	7	1 809
N05BA12	alprazolam	4 680	4 631	4 521	4 340	4 023	48	<5	1 647	1 945	429	5 461
N05BB	**Diphenylmethane derivatives**	**27 098**	**27 294**	**28 280**	**30 163**	**31 956**	**62**	**445**	**11 441**	**13 004**	**7 066**	**8 834**
N05BB01	hydroxyzine	27 098	27 294	28 280	30 163	31 956	62	445	11 441	13 004	7 066	8 834
N05BC	**Carbamates**	**10**	**9**	**10**	**6**	**7**	**71**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**17**
N05BC01	meprobamate	10	9	10	6	7	71	0	0	0	7	17
N05BE	**Azaspirodecanedione derivatives**	**3 025**	**2 808**	**2 394**	**2 345**	**2 371**	**59**	**<5**	**819**	**1 203**	**347**	**4 565**
N05BE01	buspirone	3 025	2 808	2 394	2 345	2 371	59	<5	819	1 203	347	4 565
N05C	**HYPNOTICS AND SEDATIVES**	**385 861**	**397 070**	**405 810**	**406 159**	**411 013**	**65**	**5 450**	**79 079**	**185 227**	**141 257**	**176 176**
N05CA	**Barbiturates, plain**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**2**
N05CA04	barbital	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	2
N05CD	**Benzodiazepine derivatives**	**49 522**	**46 685**	**44 520**	**41 807**	**39 247**	**60**	**781**	**7 240**	**15 442**	**15 784**	**19 823**
N05CD01	flurazepam	24	22	20	17	16	50	0	0	10	6	48
N05CD02	nitrazepam	39 705	37 541	35 856	33 406	31 309	61	339	5 641	12 425	12 904	9 886
N05CD03	flunitrazepam	10 179	9 223	8 479	7 690	6 970	55	<5	1 161	3 002	2 804	4 851
N05CD04	estazolam	<5	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N05CD05	triazolam	99	103	105	115	98	60	0	23	39	36	102
N05CD08	midazolam	639	831	1 071	1 493	1 758	47	539	671	335	213	4 936
N05CF	**Benzodiazepine related drugs**	**341 196**	**346 261**	**351 044**	**349 539**	**352 252**	**66**	**76**	**60 465**	**165 502**	**126 209**	**125 726**
N05CF01	zopiclone	303 779	306 246	308 363	305 045	306 079	66	57	48 423	143 160	114 439	108 887
N05CF02	zolpidem	48 400	51 245	53 835	55 244	56 944	66	21	14 899	27 215	14 809	16 839
N05CF03	zaleplon	5	5	7	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N05CH	**Melatonin receptor agonists**	**12 427**	**29 906**	**38 868**	**42 795**	**48 421**	**60**	**4 798**	**19 460**	**18 024**	**6 139**	**28 334**
N05CH01	melatonin	12 427	29 906	38 868	42 795	48 421	60	4 798	19 460	18 024	6 139	28 334
N05CM	**Other hypnotics and sedatives**	**1 762**	**1 899**	**1 944**	**2 109**	**2 131**	**46**	**0**	**176**	**581**	**1 374**	**2 290**
N05CM02	clomethiazole	1 736	1 843	1 870	2 048	2 057	46	0	171	552	1 334	2 163
N05CM05	scopolamine	24	57	77	65	75	52	0	<5	29	42	123
N05CM11	bromides	<5	0	0	0	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	4
N05CM18	dexmedetomidine	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N06	**PSYCHOANALEPTICS**	**315 835**	**319 757**	**325 941**	**333 132**	**340 991**	**63**	**10 930**	**113 867**	**142 190**	**74 004**	**548 373**
N06A	**ANTIDEPRESSANTS**	**286 775**	**288 418**	**292 396**	**297 122**	**303 722**	**66**	**625**	**98 601**	**139 656**	**64 840**	**283 544**

ATC group N

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
N06AA	**Non-selective monoamine reuptake inhibitors**	**58 357**	**59 391**	**60 237**	**61 907**	**63 092**	**71**	**84**	**15 432**	**33 546**	**14 030**	**25 348**
N06AA02	imipramine	40	47	34	26	22	50	<5	<5	9	7	86
N06AA04	clomipramine	3 594	3 455	3 276	3 080	2 907	70	7	549	1 662	689	2 305
N06AA05	opipramol	<5	5	5	6	6	50	0	0	<5	5	14
N06AA06	trimipramine	13 344	12 628	11 930	11 431	10 943	69	7	2 139	5 594	3 203	6 967
N06AA07	lofepramine	18	18	15	13	12	67	0	<5	8	<5	93
N06AA09	amitriptyline	36 529	38 809	40 585	43 085	45 312	72	64	12 282	24 636	8 330	13 189
N06AA10	nortriptyline	1 548	1 651	1 837	2 104	1 983	69	<5	500	954	528	728
N06AA12	doxepin	4 065	3 580	3 348	3 017	2 749	70	<5	208	1 125	1 415	1 964
N06AA21	maprotiline	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	3
N06AB	**Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors**	**174 898**	**176 994**	**178 930**	**180 611**	**183 995**	**66**	**499**	**64 919**	**80 597**	**37 980**	**151 653**
N06AB03	fluoxetine	8 632	8 827	9 010	9 289	9 632	76	175	5 357	3 444	656	14 432
N06AB04	citalopram	38 146	35 572	32 885	30 679	29 139	68	5	7 089	13 970	8 075	20 163
N06AB05	paroxetine	19 820	18 698	17 508	16 895	16 172	69	<5	3 408	8 802	3 959	15 846
N06AB06	sertraline	26 545	26 040	26 427	26 384	27 178	66	310	10 339	11 452	5 077	27 355
N06AB08	fluvoxamine	663	653	620	603	586	56	<5	230	287	68	1 155
N06AB10	escitalopram	87 524	93 703	98 493	102 626	107 161	65	24	41 015	44 921	21 201	72 702
N06AF	**Monoamine oxidase inhibitors, non-selective**	**117**	**110**	**111**	**111**	**102**	**61**	**0**	**26**	**58**	**18**	**993**
N06AF03	phenelzine	108	100	102	102	94	59	0	23	54	17	623
N06AF04	tranylcypromine	9	10	9	9	9	78	0	<5	<5	<5	370
N06AG	**Monoamine oxidase A inhibitors**	**1 204**	**1 081**	**965**	**880**	**853**	**64**	**<5**	**189**	**481**	**182**	**1 901**
N06AG02	moclobemide	1 204	1 081	965	880	853	64	<5	189	481	182	1 901
N06AX	**Other antidepressants**	**90 985**	**88 987**	**90 568**	**92 850**	**95 454**	**60**	**50**	**30 258**	**43 524**	**21 622**	**103 650**
N06AX01	oxitriptan	217	187	244	261	308	78	15	175	111	7	330
N06AX02	tryptophan	<5	11	5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	<5	0	4
N06AX03	mianserin	33 187	32 133	31 289	30 307	29 475	62	19	7 116	13 844	8 496	11 366
N06AX05	trazodone	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	4
N06AX06	nefazodone	55	48	43	42	36	44	0	<5	31	<5	260
N06AX11	mirtazapine	27 888	28 798	30 394	31 458	33 329	57	15	9 605	14 078	9 631	33 584
N06AX12	bupropion	4 434	3 892	5 978	7 641	8 808	58	<5	4 232	3 967	608	13 658
N06AX14	tianeptine	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	140
N06AX16	venlafaxine	28 833	28 349	28 734	28 791	29 238	62	<5	11 017	14 046	4 174	33 146
N06AX18	reboxetine	591	569	530	512	424	65	0	208	177	39	976
N06AX21	duloxetine	4 988	3 945	2 419	2 804	3 021	68	0	959	1 607	455	9 926
N06AX22	agomelatine	0	0	0	28	22	73	0	8	12	<5	255

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of women (%)	2011				2011
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
N06B	**PSYCHOSTIMULANTS, AGENTS USED FOR ADHD AND NOOTROPICS**	**22 516**	**25 207**	**27 837**	**30 080**	**31 221**	**36**	**10 428**	**18 154**	**2 496**	**143**	**194 948**
N06BA	**Centrally acting sympathomimetics**	**22 152**	**24 862**	**27 490**	**29 711**	**30 821**	**36**	**10 416**	**17 919**	**2 379**	**107**	**194 337**
N06BA01	amfetamine	178	221	269	303	336	46	20	222	80	14	3 120
N06BA02	dexamfetamine	722	857	1 024	1 167	1 285	43	81	883	297	24	13 536
N06BA04	methylphenidate	19 200	21 769	24 240	26 471	27 302	36	9 764	15 628	1 853	57	140 982
N06BA07	modafinil	272	288	291	329	349	62	7	198	128	16	4 158
N06BA09	atomoxetine	3 184	3 246	3 213	3 055	3 108	33	1 127	1 830	151	0	32 542
N06BC	**Xanthine derivatives**	**327**	**294**	**281**	**285**	**326**	**45**	**5**	**203**	**90**	**28**	**132**
N06BC01	caffeine	327	294	281	285	326	45	5	203	90	28	132
N06BX	**Other psychostimulants and nootropics**	**43**	**57**	**75**	**102**	**86**	**48**	**7**	**40**	**31**	**8**	**479**
N06BX03	piracetam	43	49	65	77	70	46	<5	31	28	8	267
N06BX13	idebenone	0	8	10	8	10	80	<5	6	0	0	206
N06BX17	adrafinil	0	0	0	18	6	17	0	<5	<5	0	5
N06D	**ANTI-DEMENTIA DRUGS**	**13 484**	**13 367**	**13 343**	**14 174**	**14 758**	**63**	**<5**	**116**	**1 382**	**13 256**	**69 881**
N06DA	**Anticholinesterases**	**12 430**	**12 377**	**12 371**	**12 920**	**12 850**	**63**	**0**	**5**	**1 179**	**11 666**	**53 121**
N06DA02	donepezil	10 033	9 837	9 243	8 920	8 530	65	0	<5	721	7 805	26 170
N06DA03	rivastigmine	1 773	2 161	2 974	3 935	4 303	60	0	<5	459	3 843	23 608
N06DA04	galantamine	890	694	558	502	395	58	0	0	54	341	3 343
N06DX	**Other anti-dementia drugs**	**1 616**	**1 501**	**1 538**	**1 969**	**3 028**	**61**	**<5**	**111**	**372**	**2 541**	**16 760**
N06DX01	memantine	1 616	1 501	1 538	1 816	2 835	60	0	<5	294	2 537	16 656
N06DX02	ginkgo biloba	0	0	0	153	193	81	<5	107	78	<5	104
N07	**OTHER NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS**	**34 308**	**42 737**	**46 047**	**47 188**	**48 463**	**48**	**10**	**18 088**	**27 656**	**2 709**	**242 246**
N07A	**PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS**	**750**	**743**	**721**	**660**	**684**	**68**	**<5**	**110**	**343**	**229**	**2 230**
N07AA	**Anticholinesterases**	**484**	**476**	**493**	**509**	**523**	**62**	**<5**	**100**	**223**	**198**	**1 070**
N07AA02	pyridostigmine	482	476	492	505	519	62	<5	99	222	196	1 065
N07AA30	ambenonium	0	0	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	<5	<5	4
N07AA51	neostigmine, combinations	<5	0	0	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	<5	1
N07AB	**Choline esters**	**153**	**149**	**112**	**22**	**33**	**70**	**0**	**<5**	**22**	**10**	**70**
N07AB01	carbachol	153	149	112	22	33	70	0	<5	22	10	70
N07AX	**Other parasympathomimetics**	**122**	**129**	**123**	**130**	**131**	**93**	**0**	**9**	**101**	**21**	**1 090**
N07AX01	pilocarpine	122	129	123	130	131	93	0	9	101	21	1 090
N07B	**DRUGS USED IN ADDICTIVE DISORDERS**	**32 861**	**41 283**	**44 559**	**45 751**	**46 709**	**48**	**<5**	**17 795**	**26 669**	**2 241**	**223 730**
N07BA	**Drugs used in nicotine dependence**	**23 368**	**31 433**	**34 174**	**34 822**	**35 023**	**54**	**<5**	**12 110**	**20 966**	**1 945**	**48 995**

ATC group N

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
N07BA01	nicotine[1)]	770	770	769	906	999	50	0	130	620	249	642
N07BA03	varenicline	22 656	30 731	33 475	34 002	34 115	54	<5	11 996	20 411	1 706	48 352
N07BB	**Drugs used in alcohol dependence**	**4 867**	**4 990**	**4 984**	**4 866**	**4 953**	**29**	**<5**	**1 601**	**3 088**	**262**	**3 627**
N07BB01	disulfiram	4 066	4 464	4 533	4 450	4 541	29	0	1 487	2 806	248	2 786
N07BB03	acamprosate	629	584	550	526	543	32	0	152	374	17	774
N07BB04	naltrexone	362	119	26	19	17	59	<5	7	6	<5	68
N07BC	**Drugs used in opioid dependence**	**4 853**	**5 164**	**5 709**	**6 375**	**7 065**	**30**	**0**	**4 211**	**2 809**	**45**	**171 109**
N07BC01	buprenorphine	1 907	1 719	1 981	2 133	2 272	31	0	1 478	792	<5	54 100
N07BC02	methadone[2)]	2 852	2 956	3 146	3 345	3 657	32	0	1 890	1 724	43	92 489
N07BC51	buprenorphine, combinations	970	1 156	1 194	1 562	1 759	26	0	1 303	456	0	24 520
N07C	**ANTIVERTIGO PREPARATIONS**	**408**	**413**	**421**	**424**	**454**	**64**	**<5**	**85**	**259**	**106**	**1 186**
N07CA	**Antivertigo preparations**	**408**	**413**	**421**	**424**	**454**	**64**	**<5**	**85**	**259**	**106**	**1 186**
N07CA01	betahistine	404	401	410	413	438	64	0	77	255	106	1 160
N07CA03	flunarizine	<5	12	11	11	16	69	<5	8	<5	0	26
N07X	**OTHER NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS**	**310**	**311**	**361**	**366**	**644**	**46**	**0**	**103**	**406**	**135**	**15 099**
N07XX	**Other nervous system drugs**	**310**	**311**	**361**	**366**	**644**	**46**	**0**	**103**	**406**	**135**	**15 099**
N07XX02	riluzole	252	253	286	278	294	34	0	16	164	114	7 712
N07XX04	sodium oxybate	26	28	33	49	58	57	0	40	15	<5	4 096
N07XX06	tetrabenazine	32	30	42	37	35	46	0	<5	24	7	694
N07XX07	fampridine	0	0	0	<5	257	58	0	43	203	11	2 597

[1)] The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

[2)] The figures only include methadone dispensed according to prescription from the pharmacies. Patients may also receive methadone dispensed according to special arrangements in the health regions.

3.14 ATC group P – Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellents

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
P	**ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS**	**88 000**	**89 343**	**86 714**	**88 743**	**92 281**	**63**	**3 186**	**42 467**	**36 347**	**10 281**	**33 169**
P01	**ANTIPROTOZOALS**	**84 808**	**86 259**	**83 638**	**85 626**	**88 913**	**64**	**2 009**	**40 983**	**35 789**	**10 132**	**31 629**
P01A	**AGENTS AGAINST AMOEBIASIS AND OTHER PROTOZOAL DISEASES**	**51 756**	**53 345**	**54 583**	**55 588**	**57 277**	**66**	**604**	**25 312**	**23 277**	**8 084**	**6 308**
P01AB	**Nitroimidazole derivatives**	**51 753**	**53 340**	**54 576**	**55 587**	**57 276**	**66**	**604**	**25 312**	**23 276**	**8 084**	**6 285**
P01AB01	metronidazole	51 753	53 340	54 571	55 540	57 223	66	604	25 281	23 254	8 084	6 241
P01AB02	tinidazole	0	0	7	6	9	44	0	<5	6	0	15
P01AB03	ornidazole	0	0	0	46	73	71	0	45	28	0	28
P01AC	**Dichloroacetamide derivatives**	**10**	**6**	**13**	**<5**	**11**	**27**	**0**	**<5**	**7**	**<5**	**23**
P01AC01	diloxanide	10	6	13	<5	11	27	0	<5	7	<5	23
P01AX	**Other agents against amoebiasis and other protozoal diseases**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
P01AX05	mepacrine	0	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
P01AX11	nitazoxanide	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
P01B	**ANTIMALARIALS**	**33 687**	**33 502**	**29 645**	**30 716**	**32 446**	**59**	**1 411**	**16 075**	**12 864**	**2 096**	**25 321**
P01BA	**Aminoquinolines**	**8 698**	**7 804**	**5 421**	**5 684**	**5 912**	**82**	**37**	**1 591**	**3 350**	**934**	**3 402**
P01BA01	chloroquine	4 219	2 630	40	21	17	65	0	7	8	<5	13
P01BA02	hydroxychloroquine	4 485	5 211	5 371	5 661	5 897	82	37	1 584	3 343	933	3 389
P01BA03	primaquine	8	17	12	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
P01BB	**Biguanides**	**20 830**	**21 153**	**19 494**	**20 468**	**21 918**	**53**	**947**	**11 919**	**8 257**	**795**	**19 762**
P01BB01	proguanil	340	62	22	11	7	71	0	<5	<5	<5	5
P01BB51	proguanil, combinations	20 512	21 096	19 476	20 459	21 913	53	947	11 917	8 255	794	19 756
P01BC	**Methanolquinolines**	**5 013**	**5 056**	**5 044**	**4 802**	**4 841**	**59**	**432**	**2 715**	**1 324**	**370**	**2 157**
P01BC01	quinine	621	595	629	569	473	66	0	17	192	264	266
P01BC02	mefloquine	4 392	4 463	4 415	4 235	4 368	58	432	2 698	1 132	106	1 891
P01BD	**Diaminopyrimidines**	**5**	**<5**	**5**	**<5**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
P01BD01	pyrimethamine	5	<5	5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
P01BF	**Artemisinin and derivatives, combinations**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**1**
P01BF01	artemether and lumefantrine	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	1
P01C	**AGENTS AGAINST LEISHMANIASIS AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
P01CX	**Other agents against leishmaniasis and trypanosomiasis**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

ATC group P

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
P01CX01	pentamidine isethionate	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
P02	**ANTHELMINTICS**	**2 025**	**2 008**	**2 047**	**2 107**	**2 222**	**56**	**1 041**	**778**	**314**	**89**	**1 037**
P02B	**ANTITREMATODALS**	**11**	**16**	**19**	**26**	**41**	**54**	**<5**	**26**	**10**	**<5**	**139**
P02BA	**Quinoline derivatives and related substances**	**11**	**16**	**19**	**26**	**41**	**54**	**<5**	**26**	**10**	**<5**	**139**
P02BA01	praziquantel	11	16	19	26	41	54	<5	26	10	<5	139
P02C	**ANTINEMATODAL AGENTS**	**1 997**	**1 985**	**2 016**	**2 068**	**2 169**	**56**	**1 029**	**748**	**306**	**86**	**878**
P02CA	**Benzimidazole derivatives**	**1 861**	**1 853**	**1 870**	**1 900**	**2 002**	**55**	**984**	**655**	**283**	**80**	**808**
P02CA01	mebendazole	1 845	1 835	1 847	1 877	1 958	55	978	628	274	78	376
P02CA03	albendazole	17	18	24	23	45	56	6	27	9	<5	433
P02CF	**Avermectines**	**41**	**43**	**47**	**62**	**58**	**60**	**<5**	**37**	**17**	**<5**	**54**
P02CF01	ivermectin	41	43	47	62	58	60	<5	37	17	<5	54
P02CX	**Other antinematodals**	**117**	**103**	**114**	**120**	**119**	**69**	**46**	**62**	**7**	**<5**	**16**
P02CX01	pyrvinium	117	103	114	120	119	69	46	62	7	<5	16
P02D	**ANTICESTODALS**	**20**	**10**	**18**	**18**	**26**	**42**	**10**	**10**	**<5**	**<5**	**20**
P02DA	**Salicylic acid derivatives**	**20**	**10**	**18**	**18**	**26**	**42**	**10**	**10**	**<5**	**<5**	**20**
P02DA01	niclosamide	20	10	18	18	26	42	10	10	<5	<5	20
P03	**ECTOPARASITICIDES, INCL. SCABICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS**	**1 283**	**1 216**	**1 157**	**1 176**	**1 297**	**51**	**151**	**803**	**278**	**65**	**503**
P03A	**ECTOPARASITICIDES, INCL. SCABICIDES**	**1 283**	**1 216**	**1 157**	**1 176**	**1 297**	**51**	**151**	**803**	**278**	**65**	**503**
P03AC	**Pyrethrines, incl. synthetic compounds**	**1 139**	**1 126**	**1 085**	**1 093**	**1 222**	**50**	**143**	**762**	**254**	**63**	**476**
P03AC04	permethrin[1)]	1 139	1 126	1 085	1 093	1 222	50	143	762	254	63	476
P03AX	**Other ectoparasiticides, incl. scabicides**	**152**	**97**	**77**	**86**	**82**	**62**	**10**	**44**	**25**	**<5**	**27**
P03AX01	benzyl benzoate[1)]	38	36	18	24	28	50	<5	17	8	<5	13
P03AX03	malathion[1)]	114	61	59	62	54	69	8	27	17	<5	15

[1)] The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

3.15 ATC group R – Respiratory system

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of women (%)	2011				2011
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
R	**RESPIRATORY SYSTEM**	**1 153 020**	**1 151 929**	**1 183 767**	**1 183 735**	**1 223 304**	**56**	**182 251**	**448 141**	**430 104**	**162 808**	**1 478 331**
R01	**NASAL PREPARATIONS**	**330 852**	**333 006**	**348 415**	**353 908**	**364 573**	**57**	**33 138**	**172 274**	**129 858**	**29 303**	**115 950**
R01A	**DECONGESTANTS AND OTHER NASAL PREPARATIONS FOR TOPICAL USE**	**274 863**	**278 007**	**294 861**	**297 143**	**307 047**	**55**	**31 687**	**140 353**	**108 438**	**26 569**	**110 095**
R01AA	**Sympathomimetics, plain**	**4 595**	**4 204**	**3 803**	**4 017**	**3 672**	**54**	**1 052**	**1 364**	**860**	**396**	**269**
R01AA05	oxymetazoline[1)]	1 895	1 734	1 550	1 802	1 781	55	756	605	306	114	113
R01AA07	xylometazoline[1)]	2 722	2 483	2 264	2 233	1 899	53	301	760	556	282	157
R01AB	**Sympathomimetics, combinations excl. corticosteroids**	**0**	**1 124**	**514**	**602**	**602**	**59**	**17**	**283**	**204**	**98**	**72**
R01AB06	xylometazoline[1)]	0	1 124	514	602	602	59	17	283	204	98	72
R01AC	**Antiallergic agents, excl. corticosteroids**	**47 363**	**44 711**	**44 853**	**39 407**	**40 938**	**56**	**11 078**	**19 513**	**8 818**	**1 529**	**10 872**
R01AC01	cromoglicic acid[1)]	11 764	10 718	10 197	8 772	8 704	60	1 981	4 155	2 225	343	2 268
R01AC02	levocabastine[1)]	35 661	34 025	34 686	30 659	32 360	55	9 187	15 390	6 598	1 185	8 576
R01AC03	azelastine[1)]	303	261	227	198	127	55	17	59	39	12	27
R01AD	**Corticosteroids**	**229 612**	**234 552**	**252 559**	**259 097**	**267 878**	**55**	**20 808**	**122 280**	**100 119**	**24 671**	**98 494**
R01AD01	beclometasone	2 395	2 228	1 943	11	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	1
R01AD04	flunisolide	4 527	4 133	2 634	11	9	78	0	0	6	<5	16
R01AD05	budesonide	46 628	43 762	39 753	34 996	32 641	56	1 997	13 032	14 036	3 576	12 176
R01AD08	fluticasone	34 290	32 446	27 939	24 352	22 506	55	1 095	8 582	10 058	2 771	9 250
R01AD09	mometasone	133 991	142 288	143 465	141 114	144 388	55	10 256	65 680	54 642	13 810	54 748
R01AD11	triamcinolone	14 824	13 593	11 025	9 687	8 711	57	501	3 651	3 624	935	3 571
R01AD12	fluticasone furoate	0	3 945	38 322	60 417	70 202	55	7 546	36 060	22 039	4 557	18 732
R01AX	**Other nasal preparations**	**439**	**459**	**572**	**630**	**727**	**54**	**44**	**183**	**215**	**285**	**387**
R01AX03	ipratropium bromide	266	264	302	355	422	52	<5	42	131	248	279
R01AX06	mupirocin	173	195	270	276	305	56	43	141	84	37	108
R01B	**NASAL DECONGESTANTS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**75 595**	**75 926**	**75 490**	**81 771**	**83 155**	**66**	**1 860**	**45 954**	**31 392**	**3 949**	**5 856**
R01BA	**Sympathomimetics**	**75 595**	**75 926**	**75 490**	**81 771**	**83 155**	**66**	**1 860**	**45 954**	**31 392**	**3 949**	**5 856**
R01BA01	phenylpropanolamine	75 595	75 926	75 490	81 771	83 155	66	1 860	45 954	31 392	3 949	5 856
R03	**DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES**	**395 713**	**397 839**	**419 367**	**423 205**	**418 073**	**53**	**96 201**	**109 030**	**142 463**	**70 379**	**1 122 844**
R03A	**ADRENERGICS, INHALANTS**	**309 383**	**309 382**	**328 513**	**335 492**	**347 882**	**54**	**61 878**	**99 209**	**126 503**	**60 292**	**726 159**
R03AA	**Alpha- and beta-adrenoreceptor agonists**	**196**	**185**	**181**	**209**	**246**	**39**	**223**	**17**	**5**	**<5**	**261**
R03AA01	epinephrine	196	185	181	209	246	39	223	17	5	<5	261
R03AC	**Selective beta-2-adrenoreceptor agonists**	**230 949**	**230 012**	**244 326**	**249 080**	**258 818**	**54**	**58 527**	**75 352**	**85 609**	**39 330**	**146 475**

[1)] The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC group R

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
R03AC02	salbutamol	171 637	175 373	190 768	198 277	208 507	54	56 471	59 757	64 036	28 243	80 990
R03AC03	terbutaline	43 401	39 227	38 318	35 556	34 145	57	1 984	13 315	13 497	5 349	14 706
R03AC04	fenoterol	22	23	17	17	16	50	0	<5	11	<5	63
R03AC12	salmeterol	11 119	10 847	10 555	10 563	9 698	55	223	1 053	4 593	3 829	17 610
R03AC13	formoterol	18 706	17 310	16 879	16 627	15 454	55	348	3 475	7 377	4 254	24 355
R03AC18	indacaterol	0	0	0	713	4 814	46	<5	150	2 566	2 097	8 751
R03AK	**Adrenergics and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases**	**154 830**	**155 451**	**164 536**	**168 450**	**175 100**	**55**	**11 158**	**48 561**	**76 829**	**38 552**	**579 423**
R03AK04	salbutamol and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
R03AK06	salmeterol and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases	87 858	86 941	90 149	90 997	94 179	55	8 874	23 160	39 884	22 261	330 449
R03AK07	formoterol and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases	69 903	71 382	77 502	80 699	84 161	56	2 399	26 285	38 476	17 001	248 974
R03B	**OTHER DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES, INHALANTS**	**132 674**	**134 223**	**140 443**	**146 450**	**149 785**	**51**	**44 328**	**20 654**	**49 138**	**35 665**	**256 689**
R03BA	**Glucocorticoids**	**87 587**	**85 762**	**88 434**	**91 633**	**92 753**	**50**	**44 083**	**17 693**	**21 351**	**9 626**	**84 720**
R03BA01	beclometasone	4 906	4 825	4 729	4 380	4 075	55	818	1 004	1 529	724	3 675
R03BA02	budesonide	31 522	26 377	25 860	25 066	23 192	56	3 537	6 019	8 947	4 689	31 460
R03BA05	fluticasone	53 850	56 192	59 302	62 013	64 089	47	40 845	9 853	9 585	3 806	45 470
R03BA07	mometasone	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
R03BA08	ciclesonide	0	0	0	1 874	3 476	58	249	1 059	1 623	545	4 115
R03BB	**Anticholinergics**	**50 704**	**53 722**	**57 032**	**60 133**	**62 620**	**52**	**689**	**3 456**	**30 229**	**28 246**	**171 685**
R03BB01	ipratropium bromide	41 598	41 832	39 555	38 289	35 877	56	688	2 950	16 183	16 056	44 786
R03BB04	tiotropium bromide	12 510	16 714	22 767	27 429	32 809	48	<5	595	16 854	15 356	126 899
R03BC	**Antiallergic agents, excl. corticosteroids**	**633**	**539**	**521**	**454**	**430**	**65**	**23**	**178**	**188**	**41**	**284**
R03BC01	cromoglicic acid	633	539	521	454	430	65	23	178	188	41	284
R03C	**ADRENERGICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**65 153**	**67 040**	**68 733**	**63 272**	**40 580**	**49**	**31 671**	**3 760**	**3 795**	**1 354**	**5 307**
R03CA	**Alpha- and beta-adrenoreceptor agonists**	**50 378**	**53 610**	**55 608**	**49 364**	**23 991**	**49**	**18 217**	**2 606**	**2 452**	**716**	**3 352**
R03CA02	ephedrine	50 378	53 610	55 608	49 364	23 991	49	18 217	2 606	2 452	716	3 352
R03CC	**Selective beta-2-adrenoreceptor agonists**	**17 449**	**16 509**	**16 104**	**16 917**	**17 886**	**48**	**14 708**	**1 172**	**1 366**	**640**	**1 955**
R03CC02	salbutamol	5 885	5 091	4 877	4 731	4 844	47	4 074	336	299	135	357
R03CC03	terbutaline	11 467	11 420	11 149	12 109	12 968	48	10 763	813	955	437	1 367
R03CC12	bambuterol	222	227	238	245	210	60	0	28	114	68	232

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of women (%)	2011				2011
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
R03D	**OTHER SYSTEMIC DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES**	**37 528**	**39 324**	**40 012**	**41 123**	**42 178**	**55**	**9 444**	**10 617**	**15 766**	**6 351**	**134 690**
R03DA	**Xanthines**	**6 529**	**5 938**	**5 287**	**4 785**	**4 300**	**59**	**<5**	**239**	**2 122**	**1 937**	**3 278**
R03DA02	choline theophyllinate	13	12	8	10	6	100	0	0	6	0	42
R03DA04	theophylline	6 499	5 916	5 272	4 768	4 288	59	<5	237	2 113	1 936	3 105
R03DA05	aminophylline	37	29	26	19	19	79	0	<5	14	<5	131
R03DC	**Leukotriene receptor antagonists**	**32 110**	**34 436**	**35 710**	**37 220**	**38 266**	**55**	**9 439**	**10 453**	**13 927**	**4 447**	**113 622**
R03DC01	zafirlukast	32	28	25	22	22	59	0	<5	14	5	217
R03DC03	montelukast	32 079	34 409	35 686	37 199	38 244	55	9 439	10 450	13 913	4 442	113 405
R03DX	**Other systemic drugs for obstructive airway diseases**	**34**	**44**	**53**	**145**	**751**	**51**	**9**	**82**	**377**	**283**	**17 790**
R03DX05	omalizumab	34	44	53	84	133	57	9	75	48	<5	16 304
R03DX07	roflumilast	0	0	0	61	620	49	0	8	330	282	1 486
R05	**COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS**	**389 460**	**373 473**	**385 149**	**382 370**	**422 375**	**59**	**38 302**	**143 219**	**165 594**	**75 260**	**68 995**
R05C	**EXPECTORANTS, EXCL. COMBINATIONS WITH COUGH SUPPRESSANTS**	**125 939**	**126 488**	**133 512**	**135 839**	**147 139**	**58**	**8 465**	**34 705**	**61 702**	**42 267**	**33 424**
R05CA	**Expectorants**	**3 571**	**3 135**	**3 334**	**3 671**	**4 351**	**55**	**1 933**	**1 010**	**857**	**551**	**303**
R05CA10	combinations[1)]	3 571	3 135	3 334	3 671	4 351	55	1 933	1 010	857	551	303
R05CB	**Mucolytics**	**122 993**	**123 898**	**130 752**	**132 820**	**143 540**	**59**	**6 630**	**33 868**	**61 113**	**41 929**	**33 121**
R05CB01	acetylcysteine	118 352	119 891	126 968	128 952	139 313	59	4 976	33 064	60 133	41 140	26 169
R05CB02	bromhexine[1)]	5 508	4 836	4 561	4 658	4 973	54	1 658	896	1 301	1 118	746
R05CB12	tiopronin	<5	<5	5	5	<5	67	0	<5	<5	0	27
R05CB13	dornase alfa (desoxyribonuclease)	99	110	109	118	128	51	42	77	9	0	6 179
R05D	**COUGH SUPPRESSANTS, EXCL. COMBINATIONS WITH EXPECTORANTS**	**265 549**	**255 435**	**258 843**	**254 586**	**283 891**	**60**	**27 679**	**106 896**	**111 275**	**38 041**	**30 907**
R05DA	**Opium alkaloids and derivatives**	**262 753**	**255 434**	**258 843**	**254 586**	**283 891**	**60**	**27 679**	**106 896**	**111 275**	**38 041**	**30 907**
R05DA01	ethylmorphine	252 064	246 451	249 477	245 677	274 375	60	27 144	103 569	107 133	36 529	28 166
R05DA03	hydrocodone	650	570	581	592	592	61	<5	118	318	155	213
R05DA04	codeine	8 196	7 660	7 715	7 203	7 751	64	145	2 977	3 480	1 149	1 585
R05DA07	noscapine[1)]	1 848	1 561	1 763	1 880	1 952	58	455	640	559	298	169
R05DA08	pholcodine[1)]	292	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
R05DA09	dextromethorphan	0	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
R05DA20	combinations	3 981	2 881	3 036	2 836	2 918	62	31	900	1 467	520	775
R05DB	**Other cough suppressants**	**3 507**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

[1)] The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC group R

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
R05DB05	pentoxyverine	3 507	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
R05F	**COUGH SUPPRESSANTS AND EXPECTORANTS, COMBINATIONS**	**47 005**	**37 584**	**41 525**	**41 844**	**48 182**	**61**	**4 035**	**18 771**	**18 697**	**6 679**	**4 663**
R05FA	**Opium derivatives and expectorants**	**47 005**	**37 584**	**41 525**	**41 844**	**48 182**	**61**	**4 035**	**18 771**	**18 697**	**6 679**	**4 663**
R05FA02	opium derivatives and expectorants	47 005	37 584	41 525	41 844	48 182	61	4 035	18 771	18 697	6 679	4 663
R06	**ANTIHISTAMINES FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**513 164**	**514 755**	**519 116**	**511 537**	**529 086**	**58**	**74 819**	**218 370**	**184 498**	**51 399**	**170 541**
R06A	**ANTIHISTAMINES FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**513 164**	**514 755**	**519 116**	**511 537**	**529 086**	**58**	**74 819**	**218 370**	**184 498**	**51 399**	**170 541**
R06AA	**Aminoalkyl ethers**	**24**	**18**	**18**	**15**	**14**	**64**	**<5**	**<5**	**7**	**<5**	**38**
R06AA02	diphenhydramine	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
R06AA04	clemastine	20	14	14	14	14	64	<5	<5	7	<5	38
R06AB	**Substituted alkylamines**	**38 566**	**40 313**	**35 818**	**25 263**	**22 710**	**66**	**6 797**	**7 849**	**5 523**	**2 541**	**6 869**
R06AB02	dexchlorpheniramine	38 566	40 313	35 818	25 263	22 710	66	6 797	7 849	5 523	2 541	6 869
R06AD	**Phenothiazine derivatives**	**61 384**	**62 532**	**62 798**	**64 453**	**65 866**	**62**	**4 481**	**23 466**	**28 230**	**9 689**	**35 533**
R06AD01	alimemazine	54 771	55 908	56 465	57 913	59 721	61	4 439	21 052	25 553	8 677	32 629
R06AD02	promethazine	7 310	7 311	6 991	7 154	6 717	67	46	2 642	2 957	1 072	2 895
R06AD03	thiethylperazine	8	8	<5	5	<5	67	0	0	0	<5	9
R06AE	**Piperazine derivatives**	**260 076**	**272 062**	**294 720**	**285 404**	**293 872**	**58**	**44 421**	**119 027**	**101 277**	**29 147**	**59 053**
R06AE03	cyclizine[1)]	607	276	655	737	758	70	19	216	340	183	278
R06AE05	meclozine[1)]	1 893	2 094	1 956	2 031	2 165	86	82	1 529	338	216	202
R06AE07	cetirizine[1)]	256 512	269 004	291 604	282 294	290 648	58	44 308	117 159	100 443	28 738	58 059
R06AE09	levocetirizine	1 518	1 040	844	703	661	62	26	306	277	52	514
R06AX	**Other antihistamines for systemic use**	**192 319**	**180 177**	**164 938**	**169 564**	**178 097**	**59**	**23 415**	**81 203**	**60 536**	**12 943**	**69 049**
R06AX02	cyproheptadine	57	61	59	40	17	35	8	6	<5	<5	9
R06AX13	loratadine[1)]	72 006	74 765	92 307	83 864	82 798	59	6 021	40 229	29 464	7 084	19 469
R06AX17	ketotifen	5	5	<5	7	10	70	0	<5	5	<5	13
R06AX22	ebastine[1)]	25 660	23 548	11 035	10 315	10 431	65	245	4 822	4 506	858	8 826
R06AX26	fexofenadine	10 213	11 575	24 496	27 017	30 405	62	1 001	16 303	10 801	2 300	9 368
R06AX27	desloratadine	93 888	81 363	48 971	55 048	60 485	56	16 569	23 093	17 748	3 075	31 363

[1)] The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

3.16 ATC group S – Sensory organs

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
S	**SENSORY ORGANS**	**585 905**	**596 101**	**596 290**	**609 467**	**617 591**	**57**	**118 923**	**181 573**	**188 647**	**128 448**	**308 635**
S01	**OPHTHALMOLOGICALS**	**519 135**	**525 644**	**526 629**	**538 818**	**549 678**	**57**	**106 214**	**160 144**	**163 588**	**119 732**	**294 543**
S01A	**ANTIINFECTIVES**	**250 656**	**262 875**	**250 367**	**269 034**	**266 877**	**56**	**76 164**	**78 449**	**74 222**	**38 042**	**51 346**
S01AA	**Antibiotics**	**247 682**	**260 246**	**247 638**	**266 185**	**263 972**	**56**	**75 957**	**77 416**	**73 170**	**37 429**	**49 987**
S01AA01	chloramphenicol	184 832	192 708	182 292	197 212	200 684	55	49 832	61 363	59 415	30 074	40 624
S01AA02	chlortetracycline	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0
S01AA11	gentamicin	2 121	2 022	1 763	1 702	1 595	57	160	527	594	314	180
S01AA12	tobramycin	2 218	2 455	2 332	2 302	2 321	58	359	684	812	466	215
S01AA13	fusidic acid	72 970	79 306	75 838	82 810	75 315	57	32 234	18 598	15 976	8 507	8 265
S01AA30	combinations of different antibiotics	4 584	4 917	4 936	5 105	5 268	58	306	1 368	2 018	1 576	704
S01AD	**Antivirals**	**3 092**	**3 080**	**3 249**	**3 266**	**3 170**	**56**	**145**	**893**	**1 279**	**853**	**790**
S01AD01	idoxuridine	0	0	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
S01AD02	trifluridine	<5	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
S01AD03	aciclovir	3 091	3 079	3 248	3 266	3 170	56	145	893	1 279	853	790
S01AX	**Other antiinfectives**	**2 110**	**1 925**	**1 984**	**2 140**	**2 331**	**52**	**186**	**990**	**789**	**366**	**569**
S01AX13	ciprofloxacin	2 108	1 923	1 982	2 138	2 327	52	185	988	788	366	530
S01AX15	propamidine	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0
S01B	**ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS**	**39 680**	**42 882**	**44 119**	**45 945**	**46 749**	**57**	**1 545**	**8 947**	**17 397**	**18 860**	**14 358**
S01BA	**Corticosteroids, plain**	**29 718**	**30 231**	**30 111**	**30 638**	**31 476**	**57**	**1 485**	**7 816**	**12 786**	**9 389**	**10 298**
S01BA01	dexamethasone	17 005	17 332	18 319	18 993	20 146	54	504	4 683	8 618	6 341	7 240
S01BA04	prednisolone	14 721	15 017	12 418	11 840	10 923	59	921	3 253	4 434	2 315	1 727
S01BA07	fluorometholone	19	15	17	16	12	58	0	<5	7	<5	15
S01BA09	clobetasone	18	22	18	16	13	62	0	<5	7	<5	47
S01BA13	rimexolone	2 098	2 151	4 177	4 351	4 414	56	172	1 306	1 624	1 312	1 270
S01BB	**Corticosteroids and mydriatics in combination**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**3**
S01BB03	fluorometholone and mydriatics	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	3
S01BC	**Antiinflammatory agents, non-steroids**	**11 292**	**14 254**	**15 618**	**17 141**	**17 550**	**58**	**69**	**1 557**	**5 509**	**10 415**	**4 057**
S01BC03	diclofenac	11 292	14 254	15 618	15 814	11 682	58	62	1 437	3 719	6 464	2 336
S01BC10	nepafenac	0	0	0	1 528	6 084	58	7	129	1 860	4 088	1 721
S01C	**ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS AND ANTIINFECTIVES IN COMBINATION**	**54 854**	**57 374**	**56 226**	**56 906**	**57 656**	**58**	**1 179**	**9 479**	**20 364**	**26 634**	**10 851**
S01CA	**Corticosteroids and antiinfectives in combination**	**54 854**	**57 374**	**56 226**	**56 906**	**57 656**	**58**	**1 179**	**9 479**	**20 364**	**26 634**	**10 851**

ATC group S

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
S01CA01	dexamethasone and antiinfectives	54 854	57 374	56 226	56 906	57 656	58	1 179	9 479	20 364	26 634	10 851
S01E	**ANTIGLAUCOMA PREPARATIONS AND MIOTICS**	**67 453**	**68 239**	**68 940**	**70 039**	**70 783**	**57**	**195**	**2 034**	**21 022**	**47 532**	**142 010**
S01EA	**Sympathomimetics in glaucoma therapy**	**3 655**	**3 953**	**3 992**	**4 077**	**4 222**	**54**	**<5**	**144**	**1 087**	**2 988**	**3 873**
S01EA01	epinephrine	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	1
S01EA02	dipivefrine	234	217	122	9	<5	50	0	0	<5	<5	2
S01EA03	apraclonidine	69	91	97	115	122	55	0	15	44	63	61
S01EA05	brimonidine	3 400	3 706	3 838	3 983	4 122	54	<5	134	1 048	2 937	3 808
S01EB	**Parasympathomimetics**	**1 637**	**1 498**	**1 433**	**1 291**	**1 254**	**61**	**5**	**52**	**324**	**873**	**743**
S01EB01	pilocarpine	1 634	1 496	1 431	1 289	1 253	61	5	52	323	873	740
S01EB02	carbachol	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	3
S01EC	**Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors**	**9 558**	**9 488**	**9 634**	**10 040**	**10 322**	**57**	**108**	**665**	**2 662**	**6 887**	**12 455**
S01EC01	acetazolamide	1 695	1 597	1 531	1 699	1 828	53	43	514	636	635	1 032
S01EC03	dorzolamide	2 975	2 783	2 660	2 503	2 393	58	15	50	540	1 788	3 207
S01EC04	brinzolamide	5 148	5 415	5 811	6 195	6 452	57	55	110	1 591	4 696	8 217
S01EC05	methazolamide	6	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
S01ED	**Beta blocking agents**	**47 230**	**47 883**	**48 377**	**48 841**	**49 026**	**56**	**133**	**1 159**	**14 556**	**33 178**	**78 095**
S01ED01	timolol	23 426	23 313	22 977	22 326	21 730	57	108	559	7 248	13 815	22 360
S01ED02	betaxolol	2 525	2 233	2 012	1 778	1 587	67	<5	9	356	1 218	1 097
S01ED51	timolol, combinations	23 685	24 676	25 922	27 060	27 983	55	28	674	7 688	19 593	54 638
S01EE	**Prostaglandin analogues**	**35 231**	**35 402**	**36 048**	**36 697**	**37 168**	**58**	**18**	**674**	**10 267**	**26 209**	**46 844**
S01EE01	latanoprost	29 947	29 658	28 946	27 890	26 155	58	8	396	6 840	18 911	24 504
S01EE03	bimatoprost	1 789	1 814	1 807	1 867	1 871	58	0	55	530	1 286	3 140
S01EE04	travoprost	4 050	4 469	4 844	5 035	6 464	56	<5	126	1 887	4 447	9 490
S01EE05	tafluprost	0	0	1 654	3 068	4 027	64	7	134	1 440	2 446	9 711
S01F	**MYDRIATICS AND CYCLOPLEGICS**	**4 586**	**4 744**	**4 899**	**5 066**	**5 041**	**47**	**428**	**1 258**	**2 185**	**1 170**	**932**
S01FA	**Anticholinergics**	**4 568**	**4 737**	**4 891**	**5 062**	**5 038**	**47**	**428**	**1 257**	**2 183**	**1 170**	**926**
S01FA01	atropine	2 598	2 750	2 670	2 549	2 323	45	347	540	927	509	454
S01FA02	scopolamine	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
S01FA04	cyclopentolate	1 897	2 034	2 277	2 546	2 746	47	74	738	1 271	663	440
S01FA05	homatropine	127	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
S01FA06	tropicamide	185	164	157	189	164	52	12	59	77	16	33
S01FB	**Sympathomimetics excl. antiglaucoma preparations**	**62**	**48**	**39**	**29**	**35**	**54**	**<5**	**10**	**18**	**6**	**5**
S01FB01	phenylephrine	62	48	39	29	35	54	<5	10	18	6	5

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of women (%)	2011				2011
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
S01G	**DECONGESTANTS AND ANTIALLERGICS**	**175 153**	**164 724**	**172 049**	**158 625**	**167 470**	**58**	**30 991**	**75 283**	**48 963**	**12 233**	**50 538**
S01GA	**Sympathomimetics used as decongestants**	**25 905**	**23 730**	**23 098**	**20 728**	**21 277**	**61**	**2 672**	**9 729**	**6 992**	**1 884**	**6 337**
S01GA51	naphazoline, combinations	11	11	11	<5	6	50	0	<5	<5	<5	4
S01GA52	tetryzoline, combinations[1)]	25 894	23 719	23 089	20 725	21 272	61	2 672	9 729	6 989	1 882	6 334
S01GX	**Other antiallergics**	**153 727**	**144 671**	**152 775**	**141 091**	**149 611**	**58**	**28 973**	**67 098**	**42 974**	**10 566**	**44 201**
S01GX01	cromoglicic acid[1)]	27 687	24 839	25 305	22 551	23 398	62	3 713	10 265	7 629	1 791	5 922
S01GX02	levocabastine[1)]	78 401	73 171	77 301	70 567	75 480	58	15 564	34 108	20 846	4 962	21 589
S01GX04	nedocromil	2 327	1 982	2 018	1 777	1 701	57	225	858	519	99	352
S01GX05	lodoxamide[1)]	444	339	35	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
S01GX06	emedastine	645	546	490	379	384	61	70	135	131	48	131
S01GX07	azelastine	901	755	691	580	553	60	86	224	176	67	160
S01GX08	ketotifen[1)]	18 601	16 912	17 926	16 305	17 277	59	3 180	7 606	5 167	1 324	6 498
S01GX09	olopatadine	30 543	30 752	34 046	32 856	35 322	56	7 367	15 505	9 845	2 605	9 549
S01X	**OTHER OPHTHALMOLOGICALS**	**6 080**	**6 859**	**18 266**	**26 371**	**34 495**	**76**	**286**	**3 457**	**15 088**	**15 664**	**24 483**
S01XA	**Other ophthalmologicals**	**6 080**	**6 859**	**18 266**	**26 371**	**34 495**	**76**	**286**	**3 457**	**15 088**	**15 664**	**24 483**
S01XA03	sodium chloride, hypertonic	18	16	20	15	17	35	0	<5	7	9	27
S01XA18	ciclosporin	25	27	41	70	112	60	<5	40	56	13	1 298
S01XA20	artificial tears and other indifferent preparations[1)]	6 041	6 823	18 234	26 329	34 442	76	283	3 441	15 065	15 653	23 157
S02	**OTOLOGICALS**	**11 998**	**13 048**	**14 496**	**14 933**	**20 221**	**54**	**4 073**	**5 405**	**7 663**	**3 080**	**3 862**
S02A	**ANTIINFECTIVES**	**5 580**	**7 097**	**7 037**	**7 346**	**10 565**	**48**	**3 815**	**2 989**	**2 705**	**1 056**	**1 905**
S02AA	**Antiinfectives**	**5 580**	**7 097**	**7 037**	**7 346**	**10 565**	**48**	**3 815**	**2 989**	**2 705**	**1 056**	**1 905**
S02AA01	chloramphenicol	253	202	123	75	75	41	21	21	25	8	56
S02AA15	ciprofloxacin	5 349	6 923	6 937	7 290	10 501	48	3 798	2 971	2 684	1 048	1 849
S02B	**CORTICOSTEROIDS**	**6 630**	**6 139**	**7 724**	**7 847**	**10 180**	**59**	**314**	**2 625**	**5 158**	**2 083**	**1 942**
S02BA	**Corticosteroids**	**6 630**	**6 139**	**7 724**	**7 847**	**10 180**	**59**	**314**	**2 625**	**5 158**	**2 083**	**1 942**
S02BA07	betamethasone	6 630	6 139	7 724	7 847	10 180	59	314	2 625	5 158	2 083	1 942
S02C	**CORTICOSTEROIDS AND ANTIINFECTIVES IN COMBINATION**	**75**	**58**	**70**	**66**	**104**	**63**	**6**	**24**	**50**	**24**	**15**
S02CA	**Corticosteroids and anti-infectives in combination**	**75**	**58**	**70**	**66**	**104**	**63**	**6**	**24**	**50**	**24**	**15**
S02CA02	flumetasone and antiinfectives	75	58	70	66	104	63	6	24	50	24	15
S03	**OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS**	**74 455**	**78 318**	**75 322**	**77 041**	**68 883**	**54**	**12 853**	**20 837**	**24 919**	**10 274**	**10 230**

[1)] The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC group S

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
S03C	**CORTICOSTEROIDS AND ANTIINFECTIVES IN COMBINATION**	**74 455**	**78 318**	**75 322**	**77 041**	**68 883**	**54**	**12 853**	**20 837**	**24 919**	**10 274**	**10 230**
S03CA	**Corticosteroids and anti-infectives in combination**	**74 455**	**78 318**	**75 322**	**77 041**	**68 883**	**54**	**12 853**	**20 837**	**24 919**	**10 274**	**10 230**
S03CA01	dexamethasone and antiinfectives	16 091	18 919	15 356	14 416	24 934	54	3 425	7 461	9 870	4 178	2 921
S03CA04	hydrocortisone and antiinfectives	61 091	62 532	62 503	65 038	47 788	54	9 873	14 380	16 702	6 833	7 309

3.17 ATC group V – Various

ATC level		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2011				2011
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
V	**VARIOUS**	10 023	11 571	13 317	15 900	18 601	**49**	**2 926**	**6 862**	**5 641**	**3 172**	**71 097**
V01	**ALLERGENS**	**4 173**	**4 962**	**6 170**	**7 289**	**8 266**	**46**	**1 569**	**5 209**	**1 452**	**36**	**38 724**
V01A	**ALLERGENS**	**4 173**	**4 962**	**6 170**	**7 289**	**8 266**	**46**	**1 569**	**5 209**	**1 452**	**36**	**38 724**
V01AA	**Allergen extracts**	**4 173**	**4 962**	**6 170**	**7 289**	**8 266**	**46**	**1 569**	**5 209**	**1 452**	**36**	**38 724**
V01AA02	grass pollen	2 502	3 056	4 021	5 033	5 756	44	935	3 970	841	10	22 264
V01AA03	house dust mites	211	284	301	349	425	47	109	254	60	<5	2 217
V01AA05	tree pollen	2 693	3 104	3 705	4 150	4 664	49	911	2 866	868	19	10 786
V01AA07	insects	192	206	185	183	181	54	25	65	81	10	774
V01AA10	flowers	36	54	90	108	138	59	10	86	41	<5	576
V01AA11	animals	178	201	217	288	382	50	93	198	91	0	2 106

Noen forkortelser og definisjoner / Some abbreviations and definitions

ATC	Anatomisk Terapeutisk Kjemisk (klassifikasjonssystem for legemidler)	Anatomical Therapeutical Chemical (classification system for medicines)
DDD	Definert døgndose	Defined Daily Doses
EEA		European Economic Association
EØS	Europeisk økonomisk samarbeid	
FHI	Folkehelseinstituttet	
GP		General Practitioner
ICD -10		International Classification of Diseases version 10
ICPC		International Classification of Primary Care
MA	Markedsføringstillatelse	Marketing Authorisation
NIPH		Norwegian Institute of Public Health
NMD	Norsk Medisinaldepot	Norwegian Medicinal Depot (wholesaler)
NOK	Norske kroner	Norwegian kroner
NorPD	Reseptregisteret	Norwegian Prescription Database
NSAID	Ikke-steroid antiinflammatorisk legemiddel	Non Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug
OTC	Reseptfritt	Over The Counter, non prescription drugs
SPC		Summary of Product Characteristics
SSB	Statistisk sentralbyrå	Statistics Norway
WHO	Verdens helseorganisasjon	World Health Organization

Definisjoner

Prevalens
Brukere (individer) defineres som personer som har hentet minst én resept på apotek i perioden. Prevalens er definert som antall brukere per 100 innbyggere (%) i det definerte befolkningsutvalget.

Insidens (nye brukere)
Insidens er antall brukere av et bestemt legemiddel eller en legemiddelgruppe i en definert tidsperiode som ikke var brukere i en tidligere, definert periode. Insidens kan også uttrykkes som andel (%) i forhold til antallet potensielle nye brukere i det definerte befolkningsutvalget.

Definitions

Prevalence
Users (individuals) are defined as persons who had at least one prescription dispensed at pharmacies in the period. Prevalence is defined as the number of users per 100 inhabitants (%) in the defined population sample.

Incidence (new users)
Incidence is the number of users of a particular drug or drug group in a defined time period who were not users in a previous, defined time period. Incidence can be expressed as a percentage relative to the number of potential users in the defined population sample.

Folkemengde i Norge 2007–2011 (per 1. juli)/ Population in Norway 2007–2011 (as of 1st July)

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Population	4 709 284	4 768 076	4 829 800	4 888 946	4 953 216

Folkemengde etter alder i 2011 (per 1. juli)/ Population by age in 2011 (as of 1st July)

Age groups	<15	15–44	45–69	≥70
Population	890 151	2 011 227	1 516 775	535 064

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå / Source: Statistics Norway

Liste over publikasjoner basert på data fra Reseptregisteret per mars 2012 / List of publications based on data from the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD) as of March 2012

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