

# Reseptregisteret 2004-2007

## The Norwegian Prescription Database 2004-2007

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Rapport 2008  
Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt/  
The Norwegian Institute of Public Health

**Tittel/Title:**

Reseptregisteret 2004-2007

The Norwegian Prescription  
Database 2004-2007

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**Publisert av/Published by:**

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**Acknowledgement:**

Julie D.W. Johansen (English version)

**Forsideillustrasjon/Front page illustration:**

Colourbox.com

**Trykk/Print:**

Nordberg Trykk AS

**Opplag/ Number printed:**

1200

**Bestilling/Order:**

publikasjon@fhi.no

Fax: +47-21 07 81 05

Tel: +47-21 07 82 00

ISSN: 0332-6535

ISBN: 978-82-8082-252-9 trykt utgave/printed version

ISBN: 978-82-8082-253-6 elektronisk utgave/electronic version

# 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 første utgave i en planlagt årlig statistikk fra Reseptregisteret. Målet med rapporten er å presentere Reseptregisteret og utvalgte data. Rapporten har tre deler. Del 1 inneholder generell informasjon om Reseptregisteret, legemiddelforskrivning, statistikk og måle-metoder. I del 2 presenteres en del nøkkeltall og kommentarer til utvalgte tema og lege-middelgrupper. Del 3 inneholder tabeller med opplysninger om antall individer som har fått utlevert legemidler etter resept fra apotekene i Norge i perioden 2004-2007. Opplysningene er fordelt på enkeltlegemidler og legemiddelgrupper. ATC (Anatomisk Terapeutisk Kjemisk) klassifikasjon er benyttet i tabellene. For 2007 er informasjon om alders – og kjønnsfordeling og kostnader inkludert i tabellene. ATC/DDD versjon gjeldende fra januar 2008 er benyttet i rapporten, se også [www.whooc.no](http://www.whooc.no)

Reseptregisteret har også en nettside der man kan finne informasjon om antall individer som har fått utlevert legemidler etter resept (prevalens), oppdelt etter kjønn, 10 års aldersgrupper og geografi (fylke eller helseregion). Nettstedet er: [www.norpd.no](http://www.norpd.no) (engelsk versjon) eller [www.reseptregisteret.no](http://www.reseptregisteret.no) (norsk versjon). Data er tilgjengelige fra 2004 og nettsiden blir årlig oppdatert i mars for foregående år. 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 innledningen til bokens del 3 og på nettsiden til Folkehelseinstituttet ([www.fhi.no](http://www.fhi.no)).

Avdeling for legemiddelepidemiologi  
Folkehelseinstituttet  
August 2008



# 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 1<sup>st</sup> January 2004, the institute has received monthly data on prescriptions from all Norwegian pharmacies.

This report is the first edition in a planned annual statistical report from NorPD. The purpose of the report is to present NorPD and selected data. The report has three parts. Part 1 contains general information about NorPD, prescribing of medicines and drug statistics. The second part includes some key figures and comments about selected topics and drug groups. Part 3 contains tables with information about the number of individuals who had prescriptions dispensed from pharmacies in Norway during the period 2004-2007. The information includes particular drug substances as well as drug groups. ATC (Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical) classification is used in the tables. For 2007, information about age, gender and costs are included in the tables. The ATC/DDD version of January 2008 has been used in the report, see also [www.whooc.no](http://www.whooc.no)

NorPD also has a web page where one can find information about the number of individuals who had prescriptions dispensed (prevalence), split by gender, 10-year age groups and geography (county or health region). The website is: [www.norpd.no](http://www.norpd.no) (English version) or [www.reseptregisteret.no](http://www.reseptregisteret.no) (Norwegian version). Data is available from 2004 and the website is annually updated in March for the previous year. 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 the introduction to the book's section 3, and at the website of the Norwegian Institute of Public Health ([www.fhi.no](http://www.fhi.no)).

Department of Pharmacoepidemiology  
Norwegian Institute of Public Health  
August 2008

# Innhold

Forord .....	3
<b>1. Generell innledning.....</b>	<b>11</b>
1.1 Etableringen av Reseptregisteret.....	11
1.2 Reseptregisteret (NorPD).....	12
Datainnsamling og variabler i Reseptregisteret .....	12
Datasikkerhet.....	13
Kvalitetssikring.....	14
1.3 Fastlegeordningen, apoteksystemet og refusjonssystemet.....	15
1.4 Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk .....	16
1.5 Anatomisk Terapeutisk Kjemisk (ATC) klassifikasjon .....	17
1.6 Definert Døgndose (DDD).....	18
1.7 WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology.....	18
<b>2. Kommentarer til utvalgte tema og legemiddelgrupper .....</b>	<b>20</b>
2.1 Utvalgte nøkkeltall fra Reseptregisteret .....	20
2.2 Legemiddelbruk hos eldre (>70år) .....	23
2.3 Hjerte/kar legemidler (ATC gruppe C og B01).....	25
2.4 Midler til diabetesbehandling (ATC gruppe A10).....	28
2.5 Antibakterielle midler til systemisk bruk (ATC gruppe J01).....	32
2.6 Legemidler med virkning på nervesystemet (ATC-gruppe N) .....	34
Smertestillende midler (ATC gruppe N02).....	34
Antiepileptika (ATC gruppe N03).....	35
Angstdempende midler (ATC gruppe N05B) .....	35
Sovemidler(ATC gruppe N05C) .....	35
Antidepressiva (ATC gruppe N06A).....	36
Midler mot ADHD (ATC gruppe N06BA) .....	36
Midler mot demens (ATC gruppe N06D).....	36
Midler mot opioidavhengighet (ATC gruppe N07BC).....	37
<b>3. Reseptregisteret 2004-2007 – Hovedtabeller .....</b>	<b>38</b>
3.1 Beskrivelse av tabellene .....	38
Reseptregisterets nettside og utlevering av data.....	40
Beregning av prevalens per 1000 innbyggere.....	40
3.2 Legemidler med flest brukere i Norge (tabeller) .....	41
3.3 Tabell – ATC hovedgrupper .....	43
3.4 Tabell – ATC gruppe A – Fordøyelsesorganer og stoffskifte .....	44
3.5 Tabell – ATC gruppe B – Blod og bloddannende organer .....	52
3.6 Tabell – ATC gruppe C – Hjerte og kretsløp .....	54
3.7 Tabell – ATC gruppe D – Dermatologiske midler .....	60
3.8 Tabell – ATC gruppe G – Urogenitalsystem og kjønns hormoner.....	65

3.9 Tabell - ATC gruppe H - Hormoner til systemisk bruk, ekskl. kjønnshormoner og insuliner	69
3.10 Tabell - ATC gruppe J - Antiinfektiva til systemisk bruk	71
3.11 Tabell - ATC gruppe L - Antineoplastiske og immunmodulerende midler	75
3.12 Tabell - ATC gruppe M - Muskel og skjelett	77
3.13 Tabell - ATC gruppe N - Nervesystemet	80
3.14 Tabell - ATC gruppe P - Antiparasitære midler, insekticider og insektmidler	87
3.15 Tabell - ATC gruppe R - Respirasjonsorganer	89
3.16 Tabell - ATC gruppe S - Sanseorganer	92
3.17 Tabell - ATC gruppe V - Varia	95
Noen forkortelser og definisjoner	96
Befolkningstall Norge 2004-2007	97

# Contents

Preface .....	5
<b>1. General introduction.....</b>	<b>11</b>
1.1 Establishing the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD).....	11
1.2 The NorPD.....	12
Data collection and variables in NorPD .....	12
Data protection.....	13
Quality checks .....	14
1.3 Regular General Practitioner Scheme, pharmacy- and reimbursement systems.....	15
1.4 The Norwegian Drug Wholesales Statistics.....	16
1.5 The Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification system .....	17
1.6 The Defined Daily Dose (DDD).....	18
1.7 The WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology.....	18
<b>2. Comments to selected topics and drug groups .....</b>	<b>20</b>
2.1 Selected key figures from NorPD.....	20
2.2 Drug use among the elderly ( $\geq 70$ years).....	23
2.3 Cardiovascular drugs (ATC group C and B01).....	25
2.4 Drugs used in diabetes (ATC group A10).....	28
2.5 Antibacterials for systemic use (ATC group J01).....	32
2.6 Drugs affecting the nervous system (ATC group N).....	34
Analgesics (ATC group N02).....	34
Antiepileptics (ATC group N03).....	35
Anxiolytics (ATC group N05B).....	35
Hypnotics and sedatives (ATC group N05C).....	35
Antidepressants (ATC group N06A).....	36
ADHD drugs (ATC group N06BA).....	36
Anti-dementia drugs (ATC group N06D).....	36
Drugs for treatment of opioid dependence (ATC group N07BC).....	37
<b>3. The Norwegian Prescription Database 2004-2007 – Main tables.....</b>	<b>38</b>
3.1 Description of the tables .....	38
NorPD website and access to data.....	40
Calculation of prevalence by 1000 inhabitants .....	40
3.2 Drugs with the highest number of users in Norway (tables).....	41
3.3 Table – ATC main groups.....	43
3.4 Table – ATC group A – Alimentary tract and metabolism .....	44
3.5 Table – ATC group B – Blood and bloodforming organs .....	52
3.6 Table – ATC group C – Cardiovascular system .....	54
3.7 Table – ATC group D – Dermatologicals.....	60
3.8 Table – ATC group G – Genito urinary system and sex hormones .....	65
3.9 Table – ATC group H – Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. sex hormones and insulins....	69



3.10 Table – ATC group J – Antiinfectives for systemic use .....	71
3.11 Table – ATC group L – Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents .....	75
3.12 Table – ATC group M – Musculo-skeletal system .....	77
3.13 Table – ATC group N – Nervous system .....	80
3.14 Table – ATC group P – Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellents .....	87
3.15 Table – ATC group R – Respiratory system .....	89
3.16 Table – ATC group S – Sensory organs .....	92
3.17 Table – ATC group V – Various .....	95
<b>Some abbreviations and definitions .....</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Population in Norway 2004-2007 .....</b>	<b>97</b>



# Del 1

## 1. Generell innledning

### 1.1 Etableringen av Reseptregisteret

Norge har lang tradisjon i å publisere legemiddelstatistikk basert på data fra grossister. Informasjon om totalt legemiddelsalg er publisert siden 1977 i *Legemiddelforbruket i Norge* (1). En beskrivelse av grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk er gitt på side 16. Selv om slik statistikk er nyttig for å overvåke langsiktige trender i bruken av legemidler på et aggregert nivå, har tallene basert på legemiddelsalg fra grossister til apotek og sykehus begrensninger. Ingen informasjon om legemidler på individnivå er tilgjengelig i denne statistikken. I løpet av 1990-tallet ble det fra flere hold pekt på mangelen på mer detaljert informasjon om legemiddelbruken i den norske befolkningen, og behovet for å etablere et befolkningsbasert reseptregister i Norge ble nevnt i flere offisielle dokumenter (2-6). Forslaget til en mer detaljert legemiddelstatistikk kom delvis som en respons på endringer i infrastrukturen i legemiddelmarkedet som startet da Norge ble medlem av EØS i 1995.

I 2000 startet Helse- og Sosialdepartementet et prosjekt for å etablere et nasjonalt register basert på elektronisk innsamling av resepter fra alle norske apotek (7). Etter at saken hadde vært ute på en omfattende høringsrunde fremmet Regjeringen forslag til etablering av et Reseptbasert legemiddelregister (Reseptregisteret) i Statsbudsjettet for 2003 (8). I desember 2002 vedtok Stortinget å etablere et nytt helseregister basert på resepter utlevert fra alle norske apotek. Oppgaven med å bygge opp Reseptregisteret som det første pseudonyme helseregister i Norge ble gitt til Folkehelseinstituttet (FHI). Stortinget vedtok samtidig å etablere en enhet for legemiddelepidemiologisk forskning knyttet til Reseptregisteret (8).

Før dette vedtaket, hadde Regjeringen allerede besluttet å flytte kompetansesenteret for legemiddelstatistikk, WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology og den Grossistbaserte legemiddelstatistikken, fra Norsk Medisinaldepot (NMD) til FHI. Avdeling for legemiddelepidemiologi ble etablert

## 1. General introduction

### 1.1 Establishing the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD)

Norway has a long tradition of publishing drug statistics using data from wholesalers. Since 1977, these figures have been published annually in a book containing information about all drug sales in Norway (1). The wholesale statistics are described on page 16. Although very useful for monitoring long-term trends in drug use on an aggregated level, figures based on drug sales from wholesalers to pharmacies and hospitals have some limitations. No information about an individual's drug use is available from the wholesale statistics. During the 1990s the lack of more detailed information on drug use in the Norwegian population was recognised and the need to establish a population-based prescription register in Norway was officially discussed (2-6). The proposal for more detailed drug statistics came partly in response to changes in the drug market infrastructure, which began when Norway joined the European Economic Association (EEA) in 1995.

In 2000, a project to establish a national register based on prescriptions electronically transferred from all pharmacies was initiated by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (7). In December 2002, the Norwegian Parliament (Stortinget) passed a resolution to establish a register based on prescriptions dispensed at all Norwegian pharmacies. The task of building up the NorPD as the first pseudonymous health register in Norway was given to the Norwegian Institute of Public Health (NIPH). Stortinget also decided to establish a unit for pharmacoepidemiological research linked to the register (8).

Prior to this decision, the Norwegian government had decided to move the WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology, and the Norwegian Drug Wholesales Statistics Database from the Norwegian Medicinal Depot to the NIPH. The Department of Pharmacoepidemiology was established in autumn 2002. This department combines the two units from the Norwegian Medicinal Depot with the NorPD and the

høsten 2002. Denne avdelingen omfatter de to enhetene fra NMD samt Reseptregisteret og en forskningsenhet i legemiddelepidemiologi. Avdelingen er en del av divisjon for epidemiologi ved FHI.

Den farmasøytisk kompetansen knyttet til WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology og den Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikken var viktig og avgjørende for den vellykkede prosessen med å etablere Reseptregisteret (9).

## 1.2 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 videreføre reseptdata til en ny nasjonal legemiddeldatabase. I oktober 2003 ble ny detaljert forskrift for Reseptregisteret (hjemlet i Helseregisterloven) vedtatt av Kongen i Statsråd (10). 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 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 legemiddelrevirer 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.

Reseptregisteret inneholder følgende variabler:

#### *Pasient*

Personidentifikasjon (kryptert), fødselsmåned/år, døds måned/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: ICD-10 og ICPC koder), bruksområde og forskrevet dose (fritekst), utleveringsdato, pris (apotekets utsalgspris)

pharmacoepidemiology research unit. The department is part of the Division of Epidemiology at the NIPH.

The expertise in drug statistics and methodology of the staff at the WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology and the Norwegian Drug Wholesales Statistics Database was vital to the successful creation of the NorPD (9).

## 1.2 The NorPD

### *Data collection and variables in NorPD*

New legislation in the Norwegian pharmacy sector came into force on March 1<sup>st</sup> 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 (10). 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.

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), month/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: ICD-10 or ICPC codes), intended use and prescribed dose (free-text as per pharmacy label), dispensing date, price (pharmacy retail price)

### *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 utleverte legemidler. Indikasjon for forskrivning registreres ikke i databasen. Men koden for refusjon registreres og kan i enkelte tilfeller fungere som grov diagnosekode. Fra mars 2008 ble forskriver pålagt å angi mer spesifikke diagnosekoder på blåresepter som erstatning for de gamle sykdomspunktene. Det skal enten benyttes International Classification of Diseases versjon 10 (ICD-10) eller International Classification of Primary Care (ICPC). Ordningen vil bli fullt implementert fra januar 2009.

Fra 1. januar 2004 har Folkehelseinstituttet mottatt månedlig informasjon om reseptutleveringer fra alle apotek i Norge (figur 1). 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. Uregistrerte legemidler er også inkludert, men legemidler som selges reseptfritt er ikke registrert i Reseptregisteret (se også side 39). 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 inn kun aggregerte data på institusjons- eller avdelingsnivå, fordi innsamlingen baseres kun på informasjon som apotekene registrerer når de leverer legemidler til institusjoner.

### *Datasikkerhet*

Som illustrert i figur 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 krypt-

### *Pharmacy*

Name, licence number, municipality and county

The Nordic article number is linked to other registries providing detailed information about the dispensed drugs. The indication for prescribing is generally not recorded in the database. However, the code of reimbursement is recorded and may, in some cases, act as a proxy of diagnosis. From March 2008, prescribers must use either the International Classification of Diseases version 10 (ICD-10) or the International Classification of Primary Care Codes (ICPC) as the code of reimbursement on the prescriptions. This will be fully implemented from January 2009.

Since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2004, the NIPH has received monthly data on prescriptions from all Norwegian pharmacies (figure 1). Monthly electronic 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 (see also page 39). 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.

### *Data protection*

As shown in figure 1, pharmacy records of dispensed drugs are electronically and automatically transferred via Statistics Norway before arrival at NIPH and inclusion in NorPD. Statistics Norway acts as a so-called "trusted third party centre" and is a part of the data protection to ensure confidentiality of personal information. Statistics Norway only has access to patient personal identification numbers, and prescribers' health personnel number, replacing both with a pseudonymised identifier. Statistics Norway cannot read any other prescription data because this is encrypted before the data is received. 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 "Pseudonymous health data" is defined in the Personal Health Data Filing System Act (in Norwegian: Helseregisterloven): "personal health data in which the identity has



**Figure 1:** Data flow, the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD)

tert før SSB mottar dataene. Når SSB sender data er fødselsnummer og forskrivers helsepersonellnummer fjernet, og FHI kan dekryptere helseopplysningene 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, helseopplysninger og personens identitet. Begrepet "Pseudonymiserte 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" (11). 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 kontroller på data før de overføres til Reseptregisterets database. Ved overføring av data blir de nordiske varenumrene kontrollert. I Reseptregisteret er det nordiske varenummeret knyttet til det nasjonale vareregisteret for legemidler med gyldige ATC-koder og DDD-verdier (12). 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. Hvert halvår blir rutinemessig statistikk for apotekene 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). Fødsels-

*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" (11). This means that the identity of patients and prescribers has been encrypted according to Norwegian legislation, but still 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. During data transfer the Nordic article number is checked. In the NorPD, the Nordic article number is linked to the national register of medicinal products with validated ATC codes and DDD values (12). 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. Routine statistics for pharmacies are run every half year. 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 prescriptions and DDDs can be included in the total statistics.

nummeret 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 resepter og DDD knyttet til disse personene kan likevel inkluderes i totalstatistikken.

### 1.3 Fastlegeordningen, apoteksystemet og refusjonssystemet

#### *Fastlegeordningen*

I juni 2001 ble det innført en Fastlegeordning i Norge. Den ble innført for å sikre regelmessig tilgang til en fast lokallege for alle pasienter og dermed også bedre kontinuiteten. Ordningen gir alle norske innbyggere rett til å ha en fastlege som sin vanlige lege. Nesten 4000 fastleger er en del av dette systemet som er basert på at den enkelte lege har en liste med bestemte pasienter som han/hun har ansvaret for. Mer informasjon om fastlegeordningen finnes på [www.nav.no](http://www.nav.no).

#### *Apoteksystemet*

Vanlige apotek i Norge er drevet som privat næringsvirksomhet, mens sykehusapotek er offentlig eid. Apotekene har ca 6000 ansatte, hvorav de aller fleste er autorisert som helsepersonell. Den nye apotekloven fra mars 2001, har ført til store strukturelle endringer, først og fremst når det gjelder eierskap av apotek. Før den nye apotekloven ble innført, var alle apotek eid av farmasøyter (cand.pharm.). De fleste apotek er nå eid av store apotekkjeder. Det skal imidlertid alltid være en farmasøyt med 5-årig universitetsutdannelse knyttet til hvert apotek som driftskonsesjonær. Etter dereguleringen har antall apotek økt sterkt, særlig i byene. Pr. juni 2008 var det totalt 624 apotek i Norge, 591 var primærapotek, mens 33 er offentlig eide sykehusapotek.

#### *Refusjonssystemet*

Refusjonsordningen er et viktig redskap for å oppnå helsepolitiske mål som sosial sikkerhet og velferd for innbyggerne. Ett av disse målene er at alle skal ha tilgang til nødvendige legemidler, uavhengig av betalingsevne. Alle norske innbyggere er medlem av folketrygden. Nesten 67 % av kostnadene til reseptpliktige legemidler dekkes av det offentlige (NAV, tidligere Rikstrygdeverket) (13). En forutsetning for at en sykdom skal bli inkludert på sykdomslista er at sykdommen er alvorlig og kronisk med behov for "langtidsbehandling". Denne langvarige behandling er definert som mer enn 3 måneder per år. Legemidler på listen må ha markedsføringstillatelse (MA). Refusjon

### 1.3 Regular General Practitioner Scheme, pharmacy- and reimbursement systems

#### *Regular General Practitioner Scheme*

In June 2001, the Regular General Practitioner (RGP) Scheme was implemented in Norway to ensure regular access to a pre-defined local General Practitioner for all patients and hence improve continuity. The RGP scheme gives all Norwegian inhabitants the right to have a general practitioner (GP) as their regular doctor. Nearly 4000 RGPs are part of this contractual system based on their patient list.

#### *Pharmacies*

Primary care pharmacies in Norway operate private commercial businesses, while hospital pharmacies are publicly owned. The pharmacies employ about 6000 employees of which the majority are authorised healthcare providers. A new pharmacy legislation (March 2001) led to major structural changes, mainly regarding pharmacy ownership. Before the new legislation, all the pharmacies were owned by pharmacists (MScPharm). Most pharmacies are now owned by major pharmacy chains but only pharmacists can hold the licence to run a pharmacy. After deregulation, the number of pharmacies has increased greatly, especially in cities. As of June 4<sup>th</sup> 2008, there were 624 pharmacies in Norway, of which 591 were primary care pharmacies and 33 were publicly owned hospital pharmacies.

#### *Reimbursement system*

The reimbursement scheme is a key tool to achieve political health goals for social security and welfare for the population. One of these goals is that everyone should have access to necessary medicines, regardless of their ability to pay. Membership in the National Insurance programme is mandatory for all Norwegian citizens. Nearly 67% of the costs for prescription-only medicine are covered by the Norwegian National Insurance Administration (13). To be included in the list, the disease/condition should be serious and chronic with a need for "long-term treatment". This treatment is defined as for more than 3 months per year. Drugs on the list must have a Marketing Authorisation (MA). Reimbursement is only granted for indications approved for the drug in the Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC), and the holder of the MA has to apply for inclusion in the reimbursement scheme. The Norwegian Medicines Agency decides whether an application for inclusion in the scheme should be granted (14).

gis for indikasjoner godkjent for substansen i preparatomtalen (SPC), og innehaveren av MA må søke om å få legemiddelet inn i refusjonsordningen. Statens legemiddelverk avgjør hvorvidt et legemiddel blir tatt inn i refusjonsordningen (14).

Grunnlaget for refusjonsordningen har vært en liste over sykdommer. Denne er utviklet over tid. Hver av sykdommene har definerte kriterier for at refusjon skal innvilges, og en tilsvarende positiv liste med refunderbare legemidler (15). Listen over sykdommer er en del av norsk lovgivning og kan bare endres av Helsedepartementet. Detaljeringsgraden innenfor de ulike sykdomsområdene varierer fra vel avgrensede (for eksempel diabetes mellitus) til svært fleksible (for eksempel hjerte-karsykdommer) kategorier, noe som gjenspeiler den måten listen har utviklet seg på over år. Fra mars 2008 ble sykdomslisten endret slik at legen nå må angi enten en ICD-10 kode eller en ICPC kode for aktuell diagnose som legemiddelet på blåresepten forskrives for. Dette nye systemet skal være fullt implementert fra 1. januar 2009.

I tillegg til den generelle refusjonsordningen har pasientene mulighet til å søke om refusjon på individuelt grunnlag for enkelte sykdommer og legemidler som ikke gir generell refusjon. I 2007 stod legemidler gitt individuell refusjon for ca 10 % av de totale kostnadene til legemidler i Norge.

## 1.4 Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk

Statistikk basert på totalt salg av legemidler fra grossist til apotek og 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 (1). Boken er tilgjengelig på nettsiden [www.legemiddelforbruk.no](http://www.legemiddelforbruk.no). Nærmere informasjon vedrørende utlevering av data fra den grossistbaserte

The reimbursement scheme is based on a list of diseases that has developed over time. Each of the diseases/conditions has defined criteria for reimbursement and a corresponding list of reimbursable drugs (15). The disease list is part of the Norwegian legislation and can only be changed by the Ministry of Health and Care Services. The levels of the diseases vary from specific (e.g., diabetes mellitus) to very broad (e.g., cardiovascular diseases) categories, reflecting the way the list has evolved over the years. As of March 2008, the reimbursement list of diseases has been changed to a list of ICD-10 or ICPC codes with prescription conditions connected to each medicinal product. This new system will be fully implemented from January 1<sup>st</sup> 2009.

As well as the general reimbursement scheme, patients can apply for reimbursement on an individual basis for diseases/conditions and drugs not included in the list, according to set criteria. In 2007, these individual reimbursements accounted for about 10 % of the total costs.

## 1.4 The Norwegian Drug Wholesales Statistics

Statistics based on total sales of drugs from wholesalers to pharmacies and 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 (1)* 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](http://www.drugconsumption.no). Further information on the Norwegian Drug Wholesales Statistics





legemiddelstatistikken finnes på Folkehelseinstituttets nettside [www.fhi.no](http://www.fhi.no).

## 1.5 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)
- 03 Diuretika (2. nivå, terapeutisk undergruppe)
- D Kaliumsparende midler (3. nivå, farmakologisk undergruppe)
- A Aldosteronantagonister (4. nivå, farmakologisk undergruppe)
- 01 Spironolakton (5. nivå, kjemisk substans)

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

Ved hjelp av dette klassifikasjonssystemet kan man lage statistikker over legemiddelforbruk gruppert på 5 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.

database, including how to apply for data, can be found at the Norwegian Institute of Public Health's website [www.fhi.no](http://www.fhi.no).

## 1.5 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 one pharmacological/ therapeutic sub-group (2nd level). 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)
- 03 Diuretics (2nd level, therapeutic sub-group).
- D Potassium-sparing agents (3rd level, pharmacological sub-group)
- A Aldosterone antagonists (4th level, pharmacological sub-group)
- 01 Spironolactone (5th level, chemical substance)

All medicinal products containing plain spironolactone (Aldactone<sup>®</sup> and Spirix<sup>®</sup>) 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 sub-groups (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.

## 1.6 Definert Døgndose (DDD)

I enkelte tabeller 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 slik at f.eks. for neuroleptika (ATC N05A) har man valgt psykosedoser som grunnlag for fastsettelse av DDD og ikke de lavere dosene som benyttes ved nevroser. Med unntak for 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 den definerte døgndosen angitt i mengde aktiv substans. Er det umulig, som f.eks. ved kombinasjonspreparater og enkelte flytende preparater, angis den definerte døgndose som antall enkeltdoser (antall tabletter, kapsler, milliliter osv). For enkelte legemiddelgrupper er DDD ikke fastsatt (f.eks. dermatologiske midler) og tabeller hvor DDD er inkludert omfatter kun de legemidler der DDD er fastsatt.

DDD representerer ikke nødvendigvis den mest forskrevne eller brukte dose, noe som må tas i betraktning når tallene vurderes.

## 1.7 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 legemiddellepidemiologi ved Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt. Nærmere beskrivelse av systemet finnes i publi-

## 1.6 The Defined Daily Dose (DDD)

In some tables in the 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. For example, for neuroleptics (ATC N05A) the doses used in psychoses, and not the lower doses used to treat neuroses, are chosen when assigning DDDs. With the exception of specially formulated pediatric preparations, adult dosages are used. The DDD for a substance will often be 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 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. 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.). In some ATC groups, DDDs are only assigned for some drugs (e.g. ATC group D, dermatologicals) and tables including DDDs will only cover the medications where a DDD has been assigned.

The DDDs are not necessarily the most frequently prescribed or used doses. This must be considered when evaluating the data.

## 1.7 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

kasjonen Guidelines for ATC classification and DDD assignment (16). ATC Index with DDDs, som inneholder en liste over alle fastsatte DDD, kan bestilles fra WHO senteret (17). Begge publikasjonene finnes i engelsk, tysk og spansk versjon. Senterets webside har følgende adresse: [www.whocc.no](http://www.whocc.no). ATC og DDD endringer som er vedtatt blir publisert årlig og gjort gjeldende ved årsskiftet. ATC/DDD versjon gjeldende fra januar 2008 er benyttet i boken. Interesserte kan bestille publikasjonene fra WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology.

system is given in the publication *Guidelines for ATC classification and DDD assignment* (16). The *ATC Index with DDDs* which includes a list of all assigned DDDs can be ordered from the Centre (17). Both publications are available in English, Spanish or German. The website for the Centre is [www.whocc.no](http://www.whocc.no). ATC and DDD changes are published annually and are applied by the end of the year. ATC/DDD version from January 2008 have been used in the book. Interested parties can order the ATC/DDD publications from the WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology.

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# Del 2

## 2. Kommentarer til utvalgte tema og legemiddelgrupper

### 2.1 Utvalgte nøkkeltall fra Reseptregisteret

I 2007 ble 93 % av den totale mengde legemidler (i DDD) fra norske apotek utlevert til enkeltpersoner. Leve-ransene til institusjoner (sykehus og sykehjem) utgjorde 6 % av totalt utlevert DDD, og i underkant av 1 % av total DDD ble levert til bruk i forskrivers egen praksis.

I løpet av 2007 skrev 33 000 forskrivere ut minst én resept på et legemiddel som ble ekspedert og utlevert til pasient fra apotek i Norge. Av disse forskriverne var det vel 26 000 leger, 4 800 tannleger og 1 300 sykepleiere/jordmødre. Halvparten av forskriverne skrev ut mindre enn 100 resepter, mens 4 600 leger hadde skrevet ut  $\geq$  2000 resepter i løpet av 2007.

Totalt i løpet av 4 års perioden (2004-2007) har over 4,2 millioner unike individer blitt registrert i NorPD med minst én medisin på resept utlevert fra et apotek. Hvert år får to tredjedeler av hele den norske befolkningen utlevert minst ett legemiddel på resept, 75 % av kvinnene og 61 % av mennene (tabell 1). Krav om at pasientens fødselsnummer skal påføres resepten ble innført så sent som 1. oktober 2003. I begynnelsen av 2004, det første driftsåret for NorPD, var derfor andelen av reseptforordninger med ugyldig eller manglende 11-sifret fødselsnummer oppe i ca 6 %.

## 2. Comments to selected topics and drug groups

### 2.1 Selected key figures from NorPD

In 2007, 93 % of DDDs dispensed at Norwegian pharmacies were distributed as prescribed drugs to individuals in ambulatory care. Deliveries to institutions (hospitals/nursing homes) made up 6 % of total DDDs and nearly 1 % of DDDs were for use in the physician's practice.

During 2007, 33 000 different prescribers prescribed at least one prescription dispensed and collected by a patient at a pharmacy in Norway. Of these, there were 26 000 physicians, 4 800 dentists and 1 300 nurses / midwives. Half of the prescribers had prescribed less than 100 prescriptions, while 4600 physicians had prescribed  $\geq$  2000 prescriptions in 2007.

Overall, during the four year period (2004-2007) over 4.2 million unique individuals have been recorded in NorPD with at least one prescription medication dispensed from a pharmacy. In each year about two-thirds of the entire Norwegian population had at least one prescription dispensed, 75 % of the women and 61 % of the men (table 1). The regulation stating that the patient's personal identification number must be included on the prescription was introduced as late as 1<sup>st</sup> October 2003. In the beginning of 2004, the first operational year of NorPD, the proportion of prescriptions having invalid or missing personal identification

**Table 1:** Number of individuals and one-year prevalence (%) who had at least one prescription dispensed from Norwegian pharmacies 2004-2007.

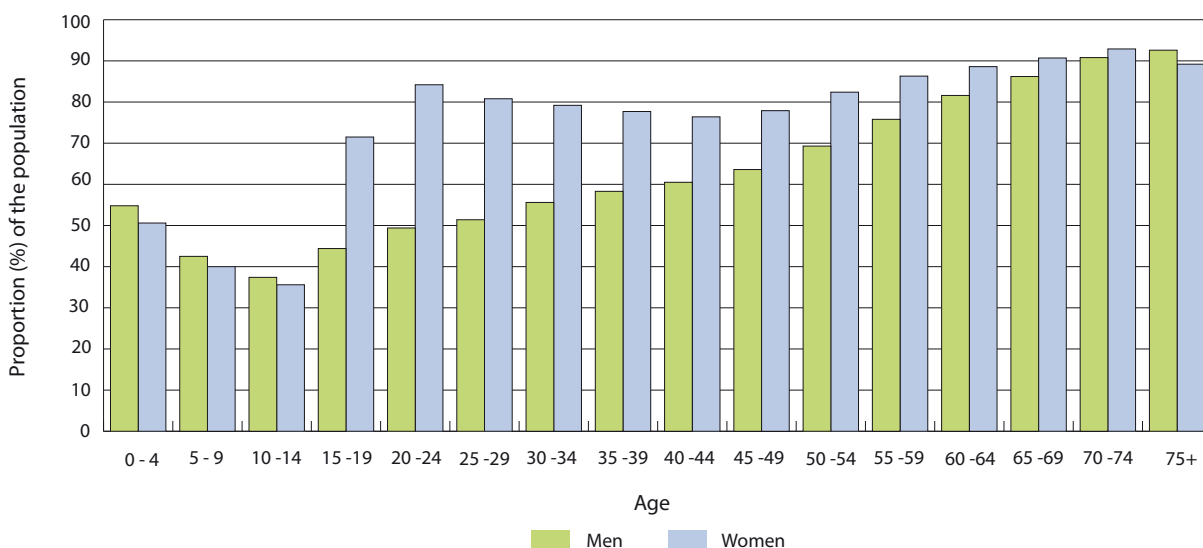
	Women n (%)	Men n (%)	Both gender n (%)
<b>2004</b>	1 685 636 (72.8)	1 331 140 (58.5)	3 016 776 (65.7)
<b>2005</b>	1 730 324 (74.3)	1 381 385 (60.2)	3 111 709 (67.3)
<b>2006</b>	1 756 444 (74.8)	1 412 436 (61.0)	3 168 880 (68.0)
<b>2007</b>	1 774 710 (75.0)	1 440 136 (61.5)	3 214 846 (68.3)

Dette medfører at prevalensen av legemiddelbruk i 2004 vil være noe underestimert, og det virkelige antallet personer som mottok minst en resept i løpet av 2004 ligger noe høyere enn det som er registrert (tabell 1). Andelen av reseptforskrivninger med ugyldig 11-sifret fødselsnummer har gått ned i løpet av årene og var i 2007 på om lag 2 %.

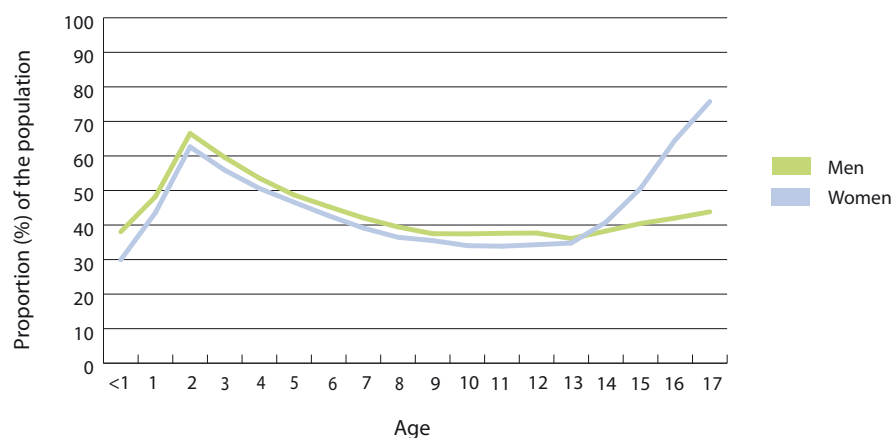
Ettårsprevalensen i 2007 var lavest for begge kjønn i aldersgruppen 10-14 år (figur 1). Rundt 90 % av individene i alderen 70 år og eldre fikk utlevert medisiner på resept. Hvis vi ekskluderer kvinner som ikke mottok noen andre forskrevne legemidler enn reseptbelagte hormonelle prevensjonsmidler (ATC-kode G03A), ble 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.

number reached 6 %. Therefore, the prevalence figures from 2004 will be too low, and the real number of individuals receiving at least one prescription during the year should be higher this year. The proportion of prescriptions with an invalid personal identification number has declined further to about 2 % in 2007.

The age-specific one year prevalence in 2007 was lowest in both genders at about 10-14 years of age (figure 1). About 90 % of individuals aged 70 years and older received prescription medications. Excluding women who received no other prescribed drugs than 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.



**Figure 1:** Age- and sex-specific one-year prevalence (%) of the entire Norwegian population who had at least one prescription of medication dispensed in 2007.



**Figure 2:** One-year prevalence (%) of individuals 0-17 years who had at least one prescription of medication dispensed in 2007.

Blant barn 0-17 år gamle fikk 477 071 individer (45 %) en eller flere legemidler på resept utlevert i 2007. Ca 30 % av jentene og 38 % av guttene fikk utlevert minst ett legemiddel før de var ett år gamle. Andelen av guttene som fikk minst ett legemiddel er litt høyere enn blant jenter før puberteten (figur 2). Fra 14-årsalderen øker andelen av jenter som bruker legemidler sterkt, mens andelen for gutter er ganske stabil. Dette skyldes hovedsaklig at jenter begynner å bruke p-piller og annen hormonell prevensjon (ATC-kode G03A), men det var også mer bruk av smertestillende legemidler blant jenter.

Tabell 2 viser ettårsprevalens for hele befolkningen som har mottatt minst én resept innen hver av de 14 hoved-ATC gruppene. De tre legemiddelgruppene som er mest brukt både blant menn og kvinner er antiinfektiva til systemisk bruk (ATC-kode J), legemidler med virkning på nervesystemet (ATC-kode N) og legemidler som brukes for sykdommer i luftveiene (ATC-kode R).

Among those 0-17 years, 477 071 individuals (45 %) had one or more prescriptions issued in 2007. About 30 % of girls and 38 % of boys had a prescription issued before they were one year old. The proportion of boys receiving at least one drug is slightly higher than in girls until the early teens (figure 2). From the age of 14 the proportion of girls receiving drugs is increasing steeply, while the boys remain quite stable. This is mainly due to use of hormonal contraception (ATC code G03A), but also use of more prescribed analgesics among girls.

Table 2 shows the one-year prevalence of the entire population 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 code J), drugs acting on the nervous system (ATC code N) and drugs acting on the respiratory system (ATC code R).

**Table 2:** One-year prevalence (% of total Norwegian population) with at least one prescription dispensed in the main ATC groups at a pharmacy in 2007.

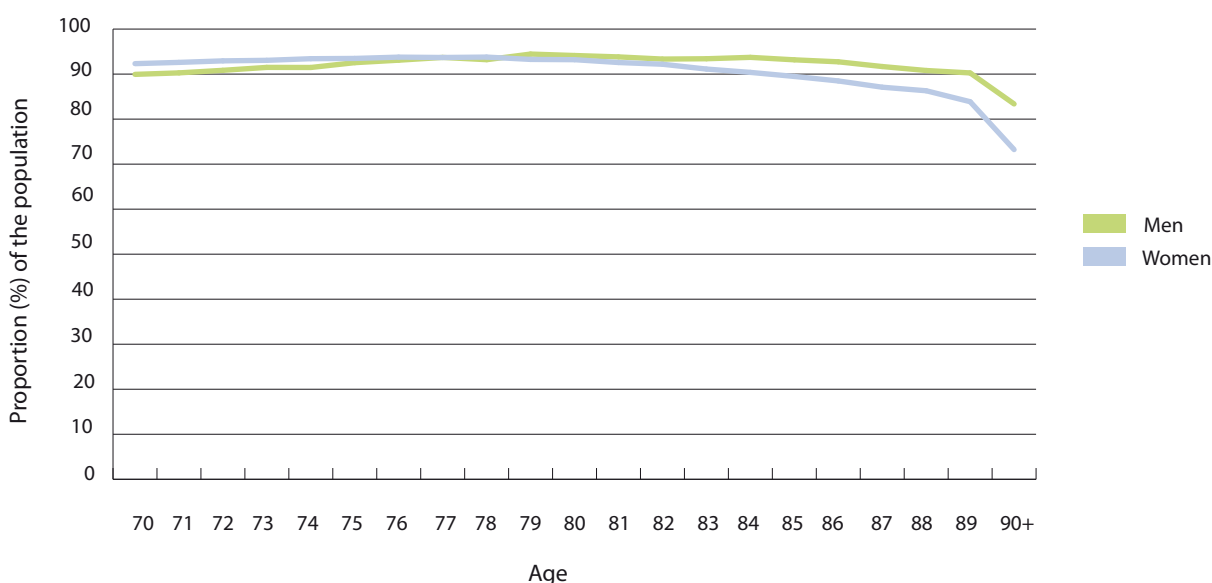
ATC	Women %	Men %
A Alimentary tract and metabolism	14.9	11.0
B Blood and blood forming organs	11.0	11.2
C Cardiovascular system	19.6	17.9
D Dermatologicals	13.6	11.2
G Genito urinary system and sex hormones	24.1	4.6
H Systemic hormonal preparations, excl.sex hormones and insulins	9.8	4.7
J Antiinfectives for systemic use	30.9	21.6
L Anti-neoplastic and immunomodulating agents	1.5	1.3
M Musculo-skeletal system	22.3	16.5
N Nervous system	29.8	20.3
P Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellents	2.4	1.3
R Respiratory system	27.4	21.6
S Sensory organs	14.0	10.8
V Various	0.2	0.2

## 2.2 Legemiddelbruk hos eldre (≥70 år)

Legemiddelbruken i befolkningen øker med alderen. Legemidler til pasienter i sykehus eller sykehjem er ikke tilgjengelig på individnivå i Reseptregisteret. Dette vil gi for lave tall for antall legemiddelbrukere, spesielt i de eldste aldersgruppene. Likevel viser tall fra Reseptregisteret at i aldersgruppen 70 år eller eldre har 91 % hentet minst ett legemiddel på resept i 2007 (figur 1). Andelen går noe ned hos de aller eldste og dette kan forklares ut fra at forskrivning til pasienter i institusjon ikke er med. I totalbefolkningen fikk 68 % minst ett legemiddel på resept i 2007.

## 2.2 Drug use in the elderly (≥70 years)

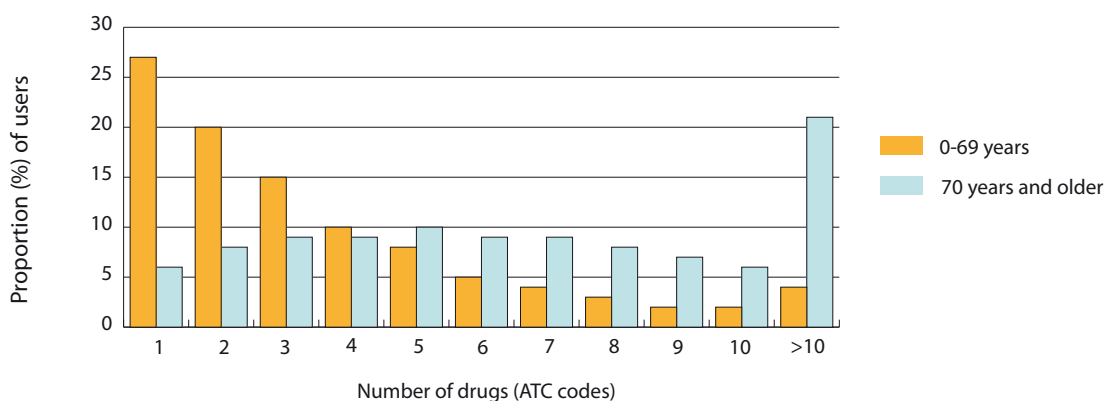
Use of medicines in the population increases with age. Medicine use in hospitals and nursing homes is not included at the individual level in the NorPD. This often provides too low figures for the number of drug users, particularly in the oldest age groups. Nevertheless, the figures from NorPD show that in the age group ≥ 70 years, 91% of the population had at least one drug dispensed on prescription in 2007 (fig 1).



**Figure 1:** One-year prevalence (%) of dispensed prescriptions in 2007 for men and women aged 70 years and older

**Table 1:** Number of individuals having a prescription dispensed in the major ATC groups and the corresponding sales in total number of DDDs. Proportion (%) in the age group 70 years and older is given in brackets.

ATC group	Number of individuals (% 70 years or older)	Million DDDs (% 70 years or older)
A Alimentary tract and metabolism	610 568 (30)	182 (34)
B Blood and blood-forming organs	522 863 (49)	83 (51)
C Cardiovascular system	882 923 (40)	766 (44)
G Genito-urinary system and sex hormones	678 836 (12)	148 (11)
H Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. sex hormones and insulins	342 396 (27)	59 (29)
J Anti-infectives for systemic use	1 236 036 (15)	27 (24)
M Musculoskeletal system	915 101 (17)	82 (32)
N Nervous system	1 181 319 (23)	302 (26)
R Respiratory system	1 152 808 (13)	230 (20)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 214 846 (15)</b>	<b>1 982 (35)</b>



**Figure 2:** Proportion (%) of total drug users according to number of drugs dispensed (ATC-codes) in 2007 in the age groups 0-69 and 70 years and older

Andelen legemiddelbrukere er størst i de eldste aldersgruppene, og de eldre bruker også flere legemidler og større kvantum av legemidlene målt i definerte døgndoser (DDD). I 2007 utgjorde personer 70 år eller eldre en andel på 15 % av alle legemiddelbrukere og 35 % av totalt antall definerte døgndoser (DDD) som utleveres på resept (tabell 1).

Figur 2 viser prosentvis fordeling på antall legemidler (definert som ulike ATC 5. nivåer) som ble utlevert i løpet av 2007 for legemiddelbrukere 70 år eller eldre i forhold til resten av befolkningen (0-69 år). 58 % av legemiddelbrukerne i aldersgruppen 70 år eller eldre fikk utlevert mer enn fem legemidler, mens for de under 70 år var andelen 20 % (figur 2). 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. Polyfarmasi har vært mye fokusert i medisinsk litteratur, men det finnes ingen generell definisjon av polyfarmasi (1). Tallene fra Reseptregisteret viser at mange eldre må forholde seg til mange legemidler og det kan øke faren for feilbruk. For å vurdere om tallene indikerer overforbruk, underforbruk eller feilbruk, kreves det flere analyser og ofte mer detaljert informasjon om diagnoser.

Utlevering av legemidler i ATC hovedgruppe B og C har den største andelen eldre (tabell 1)

The percentage is lower in the older age groups but this would be due to patients in institutions not being included. In the total population, the prevalence of drug use is 68% in 2007.

The proportion of drug users is high in the oldest age groups, and this group also uses more drugs and a higher quantity of the medicines in terms of defined daily doses (DDDs). In 2007, the 70 years or older group constituted a share of 15% of all drug users and 35% of the total number of defined daily doses (DDDs) dispensed on prescriptions (table 1)

Figure 2 shows the percentage distribution of the total number of individuals according to the number of drugs (defined as different ATC 5th levels) that were given during 2007 for drug users 70 years or older, compared to the rest of the population (0-69 years). 58% of the drug users in the age group 70 years and older use more than five drugs, while for those under 70 years, the share is 20%. Evidence-based guidelines often recommend several drugs for the treatment or prevention of disease. If an individual is treated for several illnesses, he or she will often use many drugs. Polypharmacy has been in high focus in medical literature, but there is no general definition of the term (1). The figures from NorPD show that many elderly people will need to handle many drugs which may increase the risk of misuse (figure 2). To assess whether these numbers indicate overuse, underuse or misuse requires in-depth analysis and often more detailed information about the diagnoses.

Prescriptions of drugs in ATC main groups B and C are used by the largest proportion of elderly (table 1).

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## 2.3 Hjerte/kar legemidler (ATC gruppe C og B01)

Totalt 882 923 individer fikk ekspedert minst en resept på et hjerte/kar legemiddel (ATC gruppe C) i 2007. Dette tilsvarer en ettårsprevalens i befolkningen på 18,7 %. Ettårsprevalens var 19,5 % for kvinner og 18,0 % for menn (ikke justert for aldersammensetning). Ettårsprevalens fordelt på alder og kjønn er vist i figur 1. Prevalensen øker med alderen hos både kvinner og menn, mens menn 40 år eller eldre har en høyere prevalens enn kvinner. I aldersgruppen 14-39 år ligger prevalensen noe høyere hos kvinner enn menn, og dette kan kanskje relateres til at noen kvinner bruker legemidler innenfor denne gruppen blant annet til behandling av svangerskaps hypertensjon.

Totalt er 40 % av individene som bruker hjerte/kar midler 70 år eller eldre og 85 % er over 50 år, figur 1.

Antall individer som fikk ekspedert minst en resept på et hjerte/kar middel har økt gradvis fra 2004-2007, en årlig økning på rundt 4 % (justert for befolkningsveksten ligger økningen på 3%). Mange pasienter bruker flere legemidler innenfor ATC gruppe C. Totalt hentet hver person i gjennomsnitt 2,2 ulike legemidler (talt som ATC 5.nivå) innenfor denne gruppen i 2007.

Innføring av nye prisreguleringer og refusjonsendringer har gitt en kostnadsreduksjon innenfor hjerte/kar midler de siste 5 årene (1). Blant annet ble simvastatin innført som førstevalg ved behandling av hyperkolesterolemi i juni 2005. Dette medførte at de som brukte andre statiner måtte bytte til simvastatin,

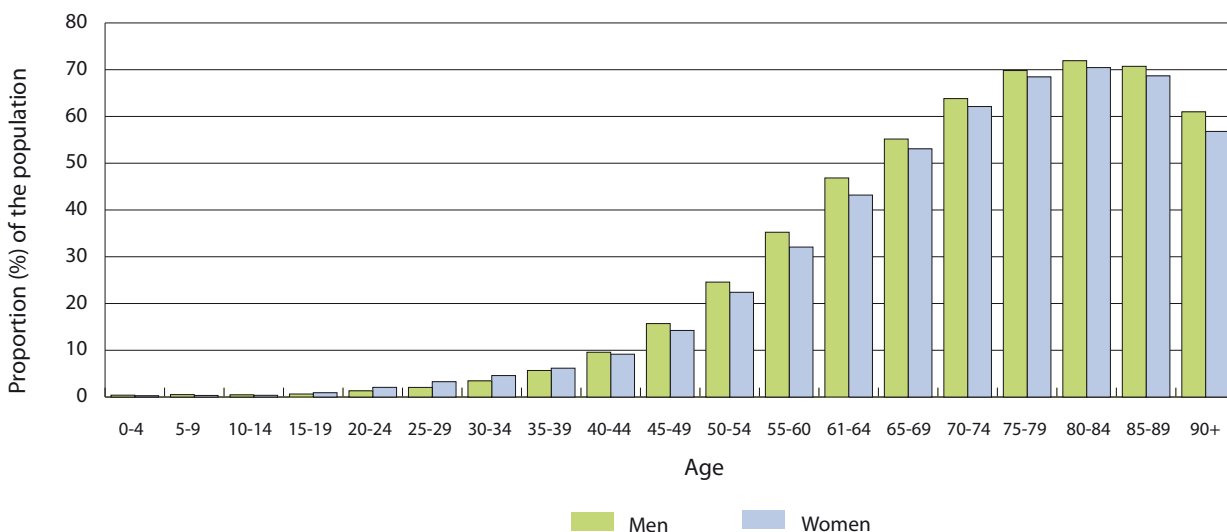
## 2.3 Cardiovascular drugs (ATC groups C and B01)

Overall, 882 923 individuals had at least one prescription dispensed for a cardiovascular drug (ATC group C) in 2007. This corresponds to a one-year prevalence in the population of 18.7 %. The one-year prevalence was 19.5 % for women and 18.0 % for men (not age adjusted). The one-year prevalence based on age and gender is shown in Figure 1. The prevalence increases with age among both women and men, while men 40 years or older have a higher prevalence than women. In the 14-39 year age group the prevalence is slightly higher among women than men which may be due to some women using drugs within this group, for example to treat hypertension in pregnancy.

Overall, 40 % of the total number of individuals in the cardiovascular group are 70 years or older and 85 % are over 50 years.

The number of individuals who had at least one cardiovascular prescription dispensed has increased gradually from 2004-2007, an annual increase of around 4 % (3 % increase when adjusted for the population growth) Many patients are using many cardiovascular drugs. On average, each individual had 2.2 different cardiovascular drugs (counted as ATC 5<sup>th</sup> levels) dispensed in 2007.

Introduction of new price and reimbursement regulations for some of the cardiovascular drugs has resulted in reduced costs in the latest 5 year period (1). When simvastatin became the drug of choice in June 2005,



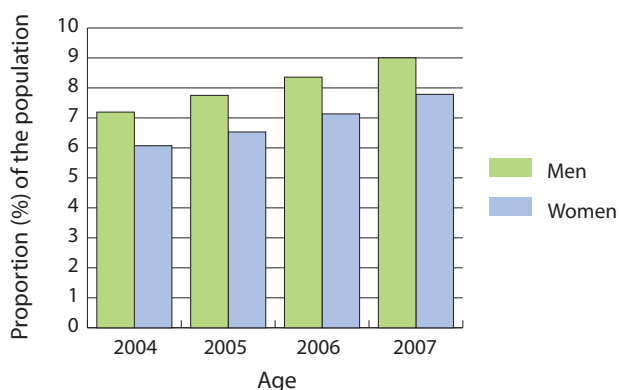
**Figure 1:** One-year prevalence (%) of cardiovascular prescriptions (ATC group C) in 2007 in Norway according to age and gender

dersom ikke tungtveiende medisinske årsaker tilsa at forskrivning av andre statiner var nødvendig. Tall fra Reseptregisteret viser at 39 % av atorvastatinbrukerne byttet til simvastatin i 13 måneders perioden etter innføring av ny refusjonsordning (2-3). Etter at simvastatin ble førstevalg har det vært en kraftig økning i antall individer som bruker simvastatin, mens antall atorvastatin og pravastatin brukere har gått ned. I juli 2007 ble de laveste tablettstyrkene (10 mg og 20 mg) tatt ut av blåreseptordningen og dette har ytterligere bidratt til en overgang fra atorvastatin til simvastatin.

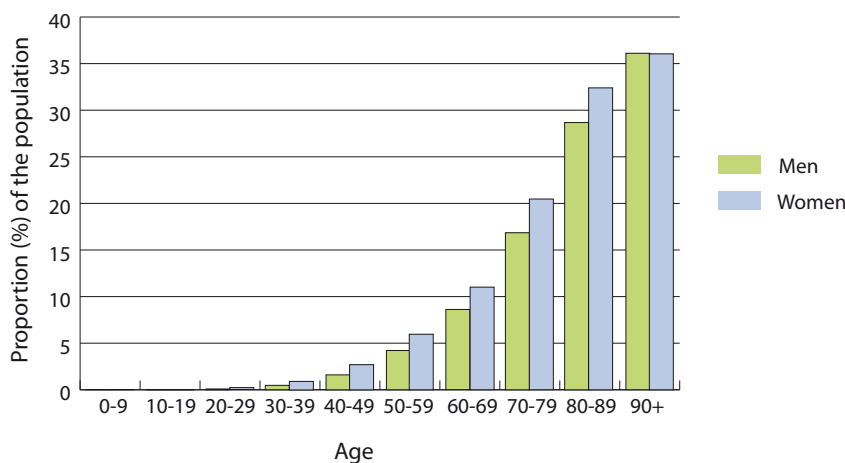
Norge er på topp i europeisk sammenheng når det gjelder bruk av statiner. Totalt fikk 395 238 individer (9 % av befolkningen) ekspedert minst en resept på et statin i 2007, en økning på 35 000 individer fra 2006. Figur 2 viser ettårsprevalens fordelt på kjønn for statiner 2004-2007. Prevalens av statinbruk er høyere

many atorvastatin users had to be switched to simvastatin, resulting in reduced costs. Other statins should only be prescribed based on solid medical grounds. Figures from NorPD show that 39 % of atorvastatin users were switched to simvastatin in the 13-month period after introduction of this new regulation (2-3). There has been a sharp increase in the number of individuals using simvastatin, while the numbers of atorvastatin and pravastatin users has reduced from 2005 to 2006. In July 2007, the lowest tablet strengths (10 mg and 20 mg) of atorvastatin were removed from the general reimbursement scheme, further increasing the switch from atorvastatin to simvastatin in 2007.

Norway has a high use of statins compared to other European countries. Overall, 395 238 individuals (9 % of the population) had at least one statin prescription



**Figure 2:** One-year prevalence (%) of statin prescriptions (C10AA) in Norway according to gender for the period 2004- 2007



**Figure 3:** One-year prevalence (%) of diuretics prescriptions (ATC group C03) in 2007 in Norway according to age and gender

hos menn enn kvinner i alle aldersgrupper, mens andelen som bruker statiner øker med alderen hos både menn og kvinner. Data fra Reseptregisteret viser at over 70 % av statinbrukerne også har fått ekspedert minst ett annet hjerte/kar middel (ATC gruppe C).

Det var totalt 62 000 nye brukere av statiner i 2007 og over 90 % av disse fikk simvastatin. Nye brukere er definert ut fra at de ikke fikk ekspedert en statinresept i 2006.

85 % av de individene som fikk ekspedert en statinresept i 2004, fikk også statiner i 2007. Bivirkninger kan bidra til at noen slutter med statiner, men i tillegg er det ikke justert for at noen personer er døde eller har emigrert i denne perioden.

Antall personer som bruker alfablokkere (dvs. doxazosin, C02CA04) har gått kraftig ned siden doxazosin ble tatt ut av blåreseptordningen fra januar 2004 (er tatt inn igjen i 2008). Disse legemidlene brukes også til behandling av benign prostatahyperplasi (BPH) og dette reflekteres ved at andelen menn var 70 % av totalt antall brukere av doxazosin i 2007. Andre alfablokkere som kun er godkjent til behandling av BPH er klassifisert i ATC gruppe G04CA, og antall menn som bruker disse legemidlene har økt med 50 % fra 2004-2007.

Antall personer som bruker diuretika (C03) har økt gradvis fra 2004-2007. Økningen i salget de siste årene må ses i sammenheng med at tiazider ble innført som førstevalg ved behandling av ukomplisert høyt blodtrykk i mars 2004. Figur 3 viser ettårsprevalens av diuretika fordelt på alder og kjønn i 2007. Prevalensen er høyere hos kvinner enn menn i alle aldersgrupper. Antall personer som bruker betablokkere (C07), kalsiumantagonister (C08) og ACE-hemmere (C09A/C09B) har økt svakt i perioden 2004-2007. Størst økning i antall brukere ses innenfor gruppen angiotensin II antagonist (C09C/C09D).

I ATC gruppe B finner vi legemidler som brukes til forebygging av blodpropp (B01). Acetylsalisylsyre (B01AC06) er det legemiddel som brukes av flest individer i aldersgruppen 70 år eller eldre. Totalt fikk 344 947 personer ekspedert en resept på acetylsalisylsyre i 2007 og eldre over 70 år utgjorde 52 %. Andre viktige legemidler i denne gruppen er warfarin (B01AA03) og klopidogrel (B01AC04). Høsten 2004 ble klopidogrel gitt generell refusjon med spesielle kriterier og dette kan være noe av årsaken til at det var en stor økning i antall brukere fra 2004 til 2005. Ettårsprevalens for bruk av tromboseforebyggende legemidler er høyere hos menn enn hos kvinner.

dispensed in 2007, an increase of 35 000 individuals from 2006. Figure 2 shows the one-year prevalence of statin use for men and women in the period 2004-2007. The prevalence is higher among men than women in all age groups, while the prevalence increases with age in both genders. Data from NorPD show that over 70 % of the statin users also use other cardiovascular drugs (ATC group C).

There were 62 000 new users of statins in 2007 and more than 90 % of these used simvastatin. New users were defined as individuals who had no statin prescriptions dispensed in 2006, receiving a statin for the first time in 2007.

85% of individuals who used statins in 2004 also had a statin prescription dispensed in 2007. Adverse events could be one reason why some individuals stop statin treatment, but the figure is not adjusted for individuals who died or emigrated during this period.

The number of individuals using alpha blockers (e.g. doxazosin, C02CA04) dropped when doxazosin was removed from the reimbursement scheme in January 2004 (it was reintroduced in 2008). Alpha blockers are also used to treat benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH), reflected by the fact that 70 % of the total number of users of doxazosin in 2007 were men. Other alpha blockers that are only approved for the treatment of BPH are classified in the ATC group G04CA, and the number of men who use these agents has increased by 50 % from 2004-2007.

The number of individuals using diuretics (C03) has increased gradually from 2004-2007. The increase in sales over recent years could be because thiazides were introduced as the drugs of choice for uncomplicated hypertension in March 2004. Figure 3 shows the one-year prevalence of diuretic use according to age and gender in 2007. The prevalence is higher in women than men in all age groups. The numbers of individuals using beta-blocking agents (C07), calcium channel blockers (C08) and ACE-inhibitors (C09A/C09B) have increased slightly during the period 2004-2007. The largest increase in the number of individuals is seen for the angiotensin II antagonists (C09C/C09D).

ATC group B includes drugs that are used to prevent thromboses (B01). Aspirin (B01AC06) is the most used drug in individuals 70 years or older. Overall, 344 947 individuals had a prescription dispensed for aspirin in 2007 with the elderly accounting for 52 % of the users. Other important medicines in this group are warfarin (B01AA03) and clopidogrel (B01AC04). In autumn 2004, clopidogrel was included in the reimbursement

Legemidler i heparingruppen (B01AB) brukes først og fremst i forbindelse med kirurgiske inngrep eller til behandling/forebygging av dyp venetrombose og aldersfordelingen er derfor noe annerledes i denne gruppen. Siden forskrivning til pasienter i institusjoner ikke er med i statistikken, vil tallene over antall brukere i denne gruppen være for lave.

scheme under specific criteria which explains the large increase in the number of users from 2004 to 2005. The one-year prevalence for anti-thrombotic agent use is higher among men than among women. Heparins (B01AB) are used primarily in connection with surgery or treatment/prevention of deep venous thromboembolism and the age distribution differs in this group. Since prescribing to patients in institutions is excluded, the number of individuals given for ATC group B01AB in the tables would underestimate the total number of users.

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2. Sakshaug S, Furu K, Karlstad Ø, Skurtveit S. Switching statins in Norway after new reimbursement policy - a nationwide prescription study. *Br J Clin Pharmacol.* 2007;64(4):476-81.
3. Evaluering av nytt refusjonsvilkår - innføring av simvastatin som foretrukket legemiddel. Rapport til Helse- og omsorgsdepartementet, Nasjonalt folke-helseinstitutt, Oslo, november 2006.

## 2.4 Midler til diabetesbehandling (ATC group A10)

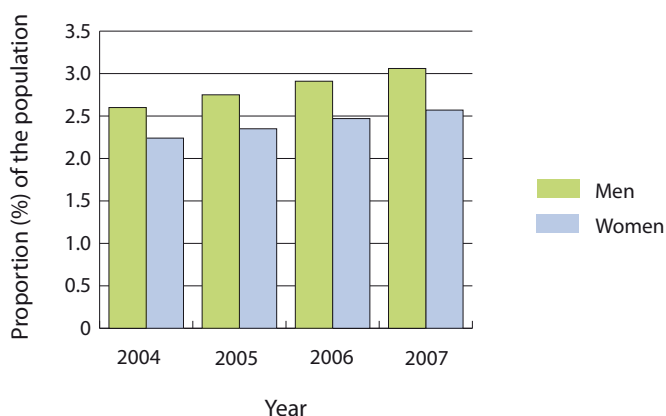
Diabetes mellitus er en fellesbetegnelse for type 1-diabetes, en insulinmangelsykdom, og type 2-diabetes som kjennetegnes ved nedsatt insulinsensitivitet og redusert insulinsekresjon. Prevalensen av type 1- og type 2-diabetes er økende, både globalt og nasjonalt. Økningen i prevalens forklares ut fra at pasientene lever lenger, og at det stadig blir flere nye tilfeller. I Norge er salget av legemidler til behandling av diabetes mellitus, målt i definerte døgndoser, mer enn doblet i løpet av siste tiårsperiode. Den årlige veksten i salget av diabetesmidler har vært relativt stabil i siste femårsperiode (5 % økning i doser i 2007). Omsetningen i 2007 var på vel 440 millioner kroner (utsalgspris fra apotek) (1). Økt insidens (nye tilfeller) av type 2-diabetes, som er mest utbredt, og intensivert behandling er hovedårsakene til omsetningsveksten.

Tall fra Reseptregisteret viser at 132 000 individer (2,8 % av befolkningen) fikk legemidler til behandling av diabetes utlevert på apotek i 2007. Dette er en økning fra 110 000 individer i 2004 (se tabell s.48).

## 2.4 Drugs used in diabetes (ATC group A10)

The term diabetes mellitus includes type 1 diabetes, an insulin deficiency disease, and type 2 diabetes which is characterized by decreased insulin sensitivity and reduced insulin secretion. The prevalence of type 1 and type 2 diabetes is growing worldwide. The increase in the prevalence is explained by the fact that patients are living longer, and that there is an increase in the number of new cases reported. In Norway, the sale of drugs to treat diabetes mellitus, in terms of defined daily doses, has more than doubled over the last decade. The annual growth in sales of drugs used in diabetes has been relatively stable in the last five-years (5 % increase in doses in 2007). In 2007, pharmacy retail price sales amounted to more than 440 million NOK (1). Increased incidence (new cases) of type 2 diabetes, which is most prevalent, and more intensive treatment are the main reasons for the growth in turnover.

Data from the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD) show that 132 000 individuals (2.8 % of



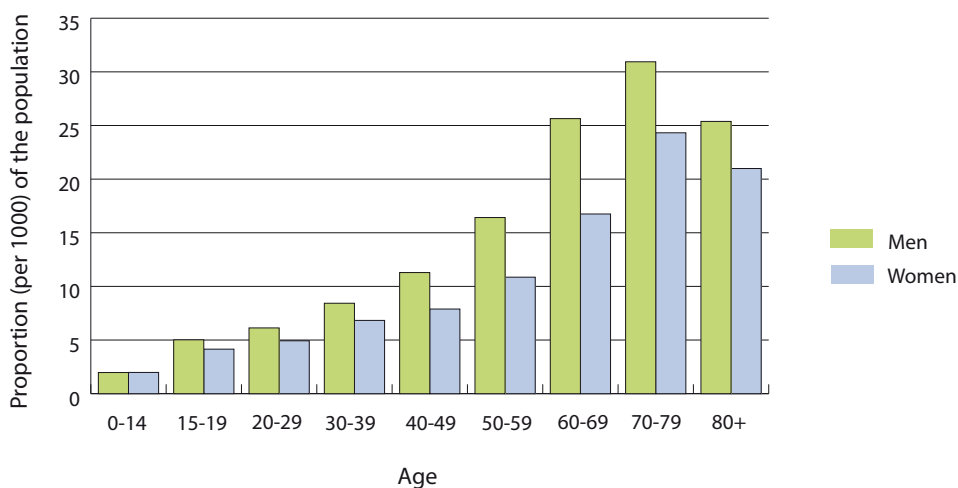
**Figure 1:** One-year prevalence (%) of antidiabetic prescriptions (A10) in Norway in men and women for the period 2004-2007

Ettårsprevalensen for medikamentelt behandlet diabetes har i perioden 2004-2007 økt fra 2,6 % til 3,1 % blant menn og fra 2,2 % til 2,6 % blant kvinner (figur 1). Reseptregisteret gir ikke eksakte prevalens-tall for type 1-diabetes og medikamentelt behandlet type 2-diabetes. Dette fordi insulin brukes i behandling av begge typer diabetes. I 2007 fikk nær 50 000 pasienter insulin (A10A), mens 99 000 pasienter ble behandlet med tablett (A10B). Figur 2 og figur 3 viser ettårsprevalensen per aldersgruppe for bruk av henholdsvis insulin og tablett i 2007. Nær 33 000 pasienter fikk kun insulin; i overkant av 16 000 pasienter fikk både tablett og insulin, og 83 000 pasienter fikk kun tablett. Figur 2 viser at prevalensen for bruk av insulin for menn ligger over kvinner i alle aldersgrupper, med unntak av 0-14 år. Norges Diabetesforbund angir at ca. 25 000 nordmenn har type 1-diabetes. Basert på denne informasjonen og tall fra Reseptregisteret, kan vi beregne at i underkant av 25 000 pasienter med type 2-diabetes bruker insulin alene eller i kombinasjon med tablett.

Insidensen av type 1-diabetes hos barn er urovek-kende i Norge og de andre nordiske land (2,3). Et landsdekkende diabetesregister for type 1-diabetes for barn under 15 år ble opprettet i 1989. Insidensrater for tidsperioden 1989-2003 er publisert, og resultatene viser en økning, på tross av stabil insidens i perioden 1989-1998 (4, 5). Insidensraten for perioden 2001-2003 var nær 29 per 100 000 personår (5). Til sammenlikning viser en ny finsk studie at insidensen av type 1-diabetes hos barn vokser raskere enn tidligere (6). Finland har siden 1950-årene hatt verdens høyeste insidens av type 1-diabetes, og i 2005 var den

the population) received drugs for the treatment of diabetes dispensed at a pharmacy in 2007. This is an increase from 110 000 individuals in 2004 (see table p. 48). The one-year prevalence of drug-treated diabetes during the period 2004-2007 increased from 2.6 % to 3.1% in men and from 2.2 % to 2.6 % among women (Figure 1). NorPD cannot give exact prevalence rates of type 1 diabetes and drug-treated type 2 diabetes, because insulin is used to treat both diabetes forms. In 2007, nearly 50 000 patients received insulin (A10A) and 99 000 patients were treated with tablets (A10B). Figure 2 and Figure 3 show one-year prevalence per age group for the use of insulin and tablets in 2007, respectively. Nearly 33 000 patients received insulin only; more than 16 000 patients were prescribed both tablets and insulin, and 83 000 patients had only tablets dispensed. Figure 2 shows that the prevalence of insulin use in men is higher than for women in all age groups, with the exception of 0-14 years. The Norwegian Diabetes Association estimates that about 25 000 Norwegians have type 1 diabetes. From this information and figures from the NorPD, we can estimate that 25 000 patients with type 2 diabetes use insulin alone or in combination with tablets.

The incidence of type 1 diabetes in children is a major concern in Norway and the other Nordic countries (2, 3). A Norwegian nationwide registry for type 1 diabetes in children under 15 years was created in 1989. Incidence rates for the period 1989-2003 have been published, and the results show an increase, despite stable incidence in the period 1989-1998 (4, 5). The incidence rate for the period 2001-2003 was nearly 29 per 100 000 person-years at risk (5). By



**Figure 2:** One-year prevalence (per 1000) of insulin prescriptions (A10A) in 2007 in Norway according to age and gender

på 64 per 100 000 personår i aldersgruppen under 15 år. Individuer under 15 år som bruker insulin, har høyst sannsynlig type 1-diabetes. Tall fra Reseptregisteret viser at det var 1 726 insulinbrukere i denne aldersgruppen i 2007, tilsvarende en ettårsprevalens på 2,0 per 1000 innbyggere. Insidensraten i aldersgruppen under 15 år, beregnet ut fra antall nye brukere i 2007, var ca. 35 per 100 000 personår. I perioden 2005-2007 har beregnet insidensrate med data fra Reseptregisteret for diabetes hos barn og unge under 15 år vært stabil, men høyere enn tidligere publiserte tall (5).

Bruk av legemidler til behandling av diabetes mellitus kan betraktes som et godt surrogatendepunkt for utbredelse av diabetes. Reseptregisteret er således en ny kilde som gir gode prevalens- og insidens-estimer for medikamentelt behandlet diabetes i Norge (7). Begrunnelsen for dette ligger i resepthåndteringen i apotek, som innebærer at alle pasienter med kroniske lidelser, som behandles medikamentelt utenfor institusjon, må oppsøke apotek i løpet av et år (7). Reseptregisteret gir kun prevalens-estimer for diabetes mellitus som behandles med legemidler. Mange med type 2-diabetes reguleres kun med kosthold, fysisk aktivitet og vektreduksjon. Norges Diabetesforbund anslår at ca. 70 % av personer med type 2-diabetes har behov for medikamentell behandling. I tillegg finnes det mange med uoppdaget diabetes (8).

Tall fra den grossistbaserte legemiddelstatistikken viser at totalforbruket av insulin er jevnt økende. Målt i doser økte salget med 2,8 % i 2007 (1). Trenden de siste fem årene er en vekst i salg av hurtigvirkende insulinanaloger som blant annet benyttes i insulinpumper for kontinuerlig administrasjon til pasienter

comparison, a new study shows that the incidence of type 1 diabetes in Finnish children is increasing at an even faster rate than previously (6). Since the 1950s, Finland has had the world's highest incidence of type 1 diabetes, and in 2005 it had 64 per 100 000 person-years at risk for children aged under 15 years. Individuals under 15 years of age who uses insulin are most likely to be type 1 diabetes patients. Data from the NorPD show there were 1 726 insulin users in this age group in 2007, corresponding to a one-year prevalence of 2.0 per 1000 inhabitants. The incidence rate in the age group under 15 years, calculated from the number of new users in 2007, was about 35 per 100 000 person-years at risk. In the period 2005-2007 the estimated incidence rate for diabetes in children and young people under 15 years has been stable, based on data from the NorPD, but higher than previously published figures (5).

The use of drugs for the treatment of diabetes mellitus can be considered as a good surrogate endpoint for the prevalence of diabetes. The NorPD is therefore a new source of reliable prevalence and incidence estimates of drug-treated diabetes in Norway (7). The reason for this lies in the processing of prescriptions in the pharmacy. All patients with chronic diseases who are treated outside an institution have to visit a pharmacy in the course of a year (7). The NorPD only provides prevalence estimates for diabetes mellitus being treated with drugs. Many people with type 2 diabetes control their disease with diet, physical activity and weight loss only. The Norwegian Diabetes Association estimates that about 70% of people with type 2 diabetes need medical treatment. In addition, there are many undiagnosed cases (8).

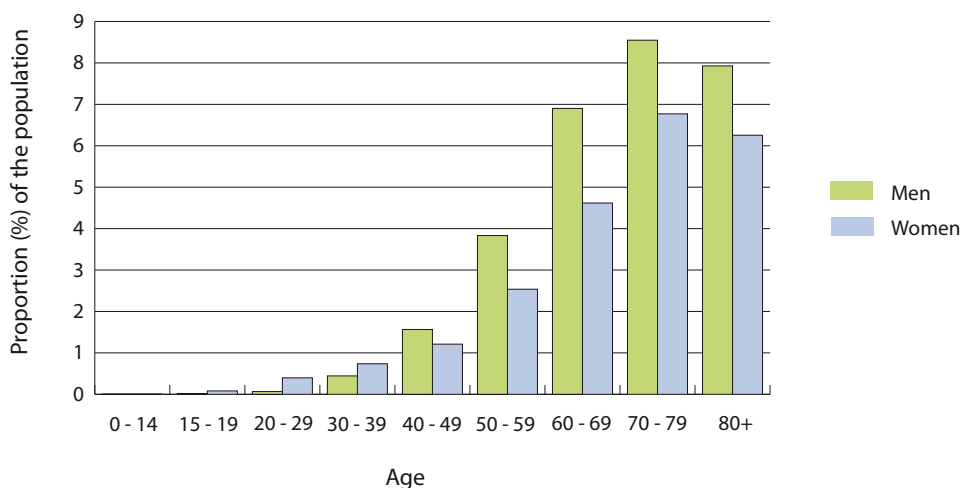
med type1-diabetes. Tall fra Reseptregisteret antyder at det er en overgang fra hurtigvirkende humaninsulin til hurtigvirkende analoger. De relativt nye insulinene, insulin glargin og insulin detemir, er kun tilgjengelig på individuell refusjon for pasienter med særlige blodglukosesvingninger. Reseptregisteret viser at en økende andel pasienter behandles med disse langsomtvirkende insulinanalogene.

Tabletter benyttes hovedsakelig av pasienter med type 2-diabetes. Et lite antall pasienter har MODY (maturity onset diabetes of the young), og i tillegg behandles noen unge kvinner med diagnosen polycystisk ovarialsyndrom med metformin eller thiazolidindioner (insulinsensitivitetsøkende substanser). Målt i doser var veksten i salget av tabletter med blodglukose-senkende effekt 7 % i 2007. Metformin (A10BA02) og glimepirid (A10BB12) utgjorde henholdsvis 47 % og 41 % av totalsalget av perorale midler i 2007 målt i doser (1). Reseptregisteret viser at rundt 80 000 individer fikk metformin, mens drøye 45 000 fikk sulfonamider (se tabell s.48). Bruken av thiazolidindioner ("glitazoner", A10BG) er relativt sett lav, men antall individer som får nye, faste kombinasjoner som inneholder glitazoner øker raskt. Figur 3 viser alders- og kjønnsespesifikk prevalens i 2007 for bruk av tabletter. Fram til rundt 40-års alder var andelen individer som ble behandlet med perorale antidiabetika høyere for kvinner enn for menn, mens i høyere alder var det motsatt.

Individer med type 2-diabetes har økt risiko for hjerte- og karsykdom. Internasjonale retningslinjer anbefaler bruk av statiner til denne pasientgruppen (9). Data fra Reseptregisteret viser at 54 % av langtidsbrukere av perorale antidiabetika også fikk statiner i 2006 (10).

Figures from the Norwegian Wholesales Statistics show that the total consumption of insulin is steadily increasing. The sales of insulin, measured in doses, increased by 2.8 % in 2007 (1). The trend over the past five years is a growth in the sales of rapid-insulin analogues which are often used in insulin pumps for continuous administration of insulin to patients with type 1 diabetes. Data from the NorPD suggest that there is a transition from fast-acting human insulin to rapid-insulin analogues. The relatively new insulins, insulin glargine and insulin detemir, are reimbursed for patients with frequent hypoglycaemic episodes only (on a named patient basis). The NorPD shows an increasing proportion of patients being treated with these long-acting insulin-analogues.

Oral drugs are used mainly by patients with type 2 diabetes. A small number of patients have MODY (maturity onset diabetes of the young), and in addition, some young women with the diagnosis polycystic ovary syndrome are treated with metformin or thiazolidindioner (insulin sensitizers). The sales measured in doses of tablets with blood glucose-lowering effect increased by 7 % in 2007. Metformin (A10BA02) and glimepiride (A10BB12) accounted for 47 % and 41 %, respectively, of the total sales of oral anti-diabetics in 2007, measured in doses (1). The NorPD shows that about 80 000 individuals received metformin, while roughly 45 000 had sulfonamides (see table p. 48). The use of thiazolidinediones ("glitazones," A10BG) is relatively low, but the number of individuals who receive the new, fixed combinations containing glitazones is increasing rapidly. Figure 3 shows the prevalence of antidiabetic tablet prescriptions in 2007 according to age and gender. Up to 40-years of age, the proportion of women treated with oral antidiabetics was higher than men, while in the older age group, it was the opposite.



**Figure 3:** One-year prevalence (%) of oral antidiabetic prescriptions (A10B) in 2007 in Norway according to age and gender

I Reseptregisteret er kun legemidler forskrevet i primærhelsetjenesten sporbare på individnivå. Dette gjør at antall individer underestimeres, spesielt i de eldste aldersgruppene. I 2007 ble 4 % av totalt antall doser av diabetesmidlene utlevert til sykehus/sykehjem.

Type 2 diabetes patients have an increased risk of cardiovascular disease. International guidelines recommend the use of statins for this group of patients (9). Data from the NorPD shows that 54% of long-term users of oral blood glucose-lowering drugs also received statins in 2006 (10).

The NorPD contains information from prescriptions dispensed from Norwegian pharmacies to individual patients living outside institutions. As a consequence, the number of individuals is underestimated, particularly in the oldest age groups. In 2007, the proportion of the total number of doses of drugs used in diabetes delivered to institutions was 4 %.

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## 2.5 Antibakterielle midler til systemisk bruk (ATC gruppe J01)

I 2007 fikk en fjerdedel av befolkningen utlevert antibiotika på resept minst en gang. Henholdsvis 29 % av kvinnene og 21 % av mennene i Norge fikk utlevert antibiotika. Det var store forskjeller i prevalensen av antibiotikabruk i ulike aldersgrupper. I de yngste og de eldste aldersgruppene var bruken størst. Nedgangen i prevalens i gruppen  $\geq 85$  år kan forklares med at en større andel av disse bodde på institusjoner. Ved å justere for dette, fant en at prevalensen av antibiotikabruk for den eldste hjemmeboende aldersgruppen

## 2.5 Antibacterials for systemic use (ATC group J01)

In 2007, a quarter of the Norwegian population received antibiotics on prescription at least once. 29% of women and 21% of men in the total population received antibiotics. The prevalence of antibiotic use differed greatly between age groups. In the youngest and the oldest age groups antibiotics were most widely used. The decline in prevalence in the population  $\geq 85$  years old can be explained by the fact that the majority were resident in institutions. Adjusting for this, the prevalence of antibiotic use in the elderly





**Figure 1:** One-year prevalence (%) of antibacterial prescriptions (J01) in 2007 in Norway according to age and gender

heller økte enn minsket. Estimert prevalens blant eldre som ikke bodde på institusjon var henholdsvis 34 %, 35 % og 37 % for aldersgruppene 75-79, 80-84 og  $\geq 85$  år.

Antibiotikabruken var forholdsvis lik for begge kjønn i småbarnsalder, men fra de var 15-16 år brukte kvinner mer antibiotika enn menn og den største forskjellen i prevalens fant vi ved 20 års alder (figur 1). For både kvinner og menn var fenoksymetylpenicillin hyppigst brukt, 10,6 % av kvinnene og 9 % av mennene brukte dette. I løpet av 2007 var fenoksymetylpenicillin det legemiddelet som totalt sett ble utlevert til flest pasienter i Norge. Fenoksymetylpenicillin topper også listen over legemidler som ble utlevert hyppigst til individer  $<15$  år (se tabell side 42). I tillegg inneholder denne listen de to antibakterielle midlene erytromycin og amoksisillin som i likhet med fenoksymetylpenicillin bl.a. er mye brukt i behandling av luftveisinfeksjoner hos barn. Disse tre midlene representerer (er klassifisert i) de respektive tre antibiotikagruppene som hadde størst andel brukere i totalbefolkningen, henholdsvis smalspektrede penicilliner med en andel på 10 % og makrolider og penicilliner med utvidet spektrum, hver med en andel på ca 6 % i 2007.

Totalt for kvinner ble fenoksymetylpenicillin fulgt av pivmecillinam (5,8 %), erytromycin (3,9 %) og trimetoprim (3,5 %). For menn ble bruken av fenoksymetylpenicillin etterfulgt av erytromycin (2,8 %), doksyklyn (2,6 %) og amoksisillin (2,1 %). Både pivmecillinam og trimetoprim brukes til behandling av urinveisinfeksjoner, og hyppigere behandling av slike infeksjoner hos kvinner kan forklare noe av forskjellen i prevalens av antibiotikabruk mellom kvinner og menn. Denne forskjellen var størst i aldersgruppen 20-40 år.

living at home increased rather than decreased. The estimated prevalence was 34 %, 35 % and 37 % for the age groups 75-79, 80-84 and  $\geq 85$  years, respectively.

The use of antibiotics was quite similar for young boys and girls, but from the age of 15-16 years, women used more antibiotics than men, with the greatest difference in the prevalence being found at the age of 20 (Figure 1). Phenoxymethylpenicillin was most commonly used by women and men; 10.6 % of the women and 9 % of the men used this. During 2007, phenoxymethylpenicillin was the drug that was given to most patients in Norway. It also tops the list of drugs that were most commonly given to individuals under 15 years of age (see table page 42). This list also includes two other antibacterial agents, erythromycin and amoxicillin, which, like phenoxymethylpenicillin, are widely used to treat respiratory infections in children. These three agents also represent (are classified in) the three groups of antibiotics with the greatest proportion of users in the total population; narrow spectrum penicillins with a share of 10 %, macrolides and penicillins with an extended spectrum, respectively, each with a share of about 6 % in 2007.

For women phenoxymethylpenicillin was followed by pivmecillinam (5.8 %), erythromycin (3.9 %) and trimethoprim (3.5 %), while the use of phenoxymethylpenicillin in men was followed by erythromycin (2.8 %), doxycycline (2.6 %) and amoxicillin (2.1%). Pivmecillinam and trimethoprim are used for urinary tract infections, so more frequent treatment of such infections among women may explain some of the difference in antibiotic use between the sexes. This difference was greatest in the age group 20-40 years.

For både kvinner og menn i denne aldersgruppen var også bruken av azitromycin høy. Dette middelet brukes bl.a mye i behandling av chlamydiainfeksjoner som er vanligst forekommende hos yngre voksne.

For kvinner over 75 år, utgjorde penicilliner med utvidet spektrum (J01CA) og sulfonamider og trimethoprim (J01E) de største antibiotikagruppene. Begge disse legemiddelgruppene brukes mye i behandling av urinveisinfeksjoner og ble brukt av henholdsvis 15 % og 9 % av kvinnene i denne aldersgruppen. For menn holdt bruken av smalspektret penicillin (J01CE) seg høy og ble i likhet med penicilliner med utvidet spektrum brukt av nesten 10 % av den mannlige befolkning over 75 år.

Totalt i befolkningen var bruken av smalspektrede penicilliner vanligst hos både kvinner og menn, etterfulgt av makrolider og tetracykliner hos menn og penicilliner med utvidet spektrum og makrolider hos kvinner.

## 2.6 Legemidler med virkning på nervesystemet

Legemidler med virkning på nervesystemet var i perioden 2004 - 2007 en av legemiddelgruppene hvor flest personer fikk utlevert minst ett legemiddel, totalt over 1,1 millioner individer, se tabell s 43. Gruppen omfatter en rekke forskjellige legemidler blant annet smertestillende medikamenter (N02), midler mot angst (N05B) og sovemidler (N05C), antidepressiva (N06A), midler mot psykoser og noen andre psykiske lidelser (N05A) og midler til behandling av avhengighetslidelser (N07B).

### *Smertestillende midler (ATC gruppe N02)*

Forskrivningen av smertestillende midler i ATC gruppe N02 må sees sammen med bruken av legemidler i ATC gruppe M01A Antiinflammatoriske og antireumatiske midler og andre medikamenter innen M-gruppen (midler mot muskel og skjelettplager). Disse vil kunne ha overlappende bruksområder. ATC gruppene M og N omfatter bl.a. de mest brukte reseptfrie analgetika (paracetamol og ibuprofen). Reseptfritt salg inngår ikke i Reseptstatistikken, se fotnoter om dette i tabellene i del 3 i denne boken.

I 2007 fikk mer enn 396 000 individer utlevert et kombinasjonspreparat som inneholder kodein og paracetamol (ATC kode N02AA59, Paralgin forte<sup>®</sup>, Pinex forte<sup>®</sup>). Disse legemidlene er nummer tre på listen over legemidler som flest individer får utlevert etter resept, se tabell s 41. Ved siden av disse kodeinholdige

The use of azithromycin was also high in this age group for men and women; this agent is often used to treat Chlamydia infections that commonly affect young adults.

For women over 75 years of age, penicillin with an extended spectrum (J01CA), and sulfonamides and trimethoprim (J01E) were the largest groups of antibiotics. Both of these groups of drugs are commonly used to treat urinary tract infections and were used by 15 % and 9 % of the women in this age group, respectively. For men, the use of narrow spectrum penicillins (J01CE) remained high and, similarly to penicillins with extended spectrum, they were used by almost 10% of the male population over 75 years.

In the population as a whole, narrow spectrum penicillins were most commonly used by both women and men, followed by macrolides and tetracyclines for men and extended spectrum penicillin and macrolides for women.

## 2.6 Drugs affecting the nervous system

Between 2004 to 2007, drugs affecting the nervous system were one of the ATC groups with most drugs dispensed from pharmacies. In 2007, a total of over 1.1 million individuals received a drug from this group, see table 43. The group includes a number of different drugs, e.g. analgesics (N02), anxiolytics (N05B) and hypnotics (N05C), antidepressants (N06A), agents against psychosis and some other mental health disorders (N05A), and drugs to treat addictive disorders (N07B).

### *Analgesics (ATC group N02)*

Prescription of analgesics in the ATC group of N02 must be viewed together with the prescribing of drugs in the ATC group M01A Anti-inflammatory and anti-rheumatic products, non-steroids, and other drugs within the ATC group M03B, the muscle relaxants. These drugs have overlapping indications. The ATC groups M and N also include the most widely used non-prescription (OTC - over the counter) analgesics (paracetamol and ibuprofen). OTC sales are not included in the prescription statistics, please refer to footnotes in the tables in part 3 of this book.

In 2007, more than 396 000 individuals received a combination of codeine and paracetamol (ATC code N02AA59, Paralgin forte<sup>®</sup>, Pinex forte<sup>®</sup>). These drugs are third on the list of most commonly dispensed drugs in Norway, see p. 41. In addition to the codeine-

legemidlene utleveres rene paracetamol-preparater hyppigst. I 2007 fikk nær 223 000 individer utlevert minst ett legemiddel med dette virkestoffet etter resept. Den sterke økningen i antall individer som fikk paracetamol utlevert etter resepter i perioden 2004-2007 kan sees i sammenheng med at de fleste legemidlene i gruppen "coxiber" (M01AH) ble trukket fra markedet etter meldinger om alvorlige bivirkninger i 2004-2006. Paracetamol var et av de anbefalte alternativene for denne pasientgruppen. I tillegg til det som fremgår av Reseptstatistikken, selges en stor andel paracetamol uten resept. Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk viser at reseptfritt salg av paracetamol i 2007 utgjorde 61 % av totalsalget målt i doser.

#### *Antiepileptika (ATC-gruppe N03)*

En rekke av legemidlene som brukes ved epilepsi har også andre bruksområder, som neuropatisk smerte (karbamazepin, valproat, lamotrigen, gabapentin og pregabalin), angstlidelser (klonazepam, pregabalin og karbamazepin) og bipolare lidelser (valproat, lamotrigen, karbamazepin og gabapentin). Disse alternative indikasjonene står for et betydelig og økende antall brukere av legemidlene i gruppen.

#### *Angstdempende legemidler (ATC gruppe N05B)*

Tall fra Reseptregisteret viser at 285 000 individer hentet ut minst én resept på et angstdempende legemiddel i 2007, hvorav kvinner utgjorde 65 %. Hovedsakelig er det benzodiazepin-anxiolytika som blir brukt. I tillegg til midlene i gruppen brukes klonazepam (N03AE01) i økende grad som anxiolytikum.

#### *Sovemidler (ATC gruppe N05C)*

Nær 386 000 individer fikk minst et hypnotikum i 2007. Også i denne gruppen står kvinner for den største delen av brukerne, 66 %. I aldersgruppen 80-89 år fikk nær 35 % av alle kvinner utlevert et slikt legemiddel, se figur 1. Den reelle andelen vil være høyere siden Reseptregisteret ikke omfatter individer innlagt i sykehus eller annen helseinstitusjon.

Legemidlene som dominerer gruppen er de såkalt z-hypnotika, zopiklon (Imovane<sup>®</sup>, Zopiclon<sup>®</sup> og zolpidem (Stilnoct<sup>®</sup>). Totalt fikk 88 % av individer som fikk utlevert et hypnotikum, fikk et av disse legemidlene. Z-hypnotika har en noe annen kjemisk struktur enn benzodiazepinene, men antagelig tilsvarende virkninger og bivirkninger som benzodiazepinene (1).

Den største endringen i perioden gjelder bruk av melatonin (N05CH01) hos unge under 20 år. Antall brukere har fordoblet seg i løpet av observasjonsperioden, fra 2 800 til 5 600 individer. Sannsynligvis representerer mye av dette bruk av melatonin som

containing drugs, plain paracetamol preparations were the most widely prescribed drug. Close to 223 000 individuals had at least one paracetamol prescription dispensed. The sharp increase in the number of paracetamol prescriptions in the period 2004 to 2007 can be seen in the use of the drug group "coxibs" (M01AH). After reports of serious adverse drug reactions most of these drugs were withdrawn from the market in 2004-2006. Paracetamol was one of the recommended options for this patient group. In addition to what is stated in the prescription statistics, a substantial amount of paracetamol is sold OTC. The wholesale drug statistics show that the prescription sales of paracetamol in 2007 accounted for 61% of the total paracetamol sales in doses.

#### *Anti-epileptics (ATC-group N03)*

A number of drugs used in epilepsy also have other uses, such as neuropathic pains (carbamazepine, valproic acid, lamotrigine, gabapentin and pregabalin), anxiety disorders (clonazepam, pregabalin and carbamazepine) and bipolar disorders (valproic acid, lamotrigine, carbamazepine and gabapentin). These alternative indications reflect a significant and growing number of drug users in the group.

#### *Anxiolytics (ATC group N05B)*

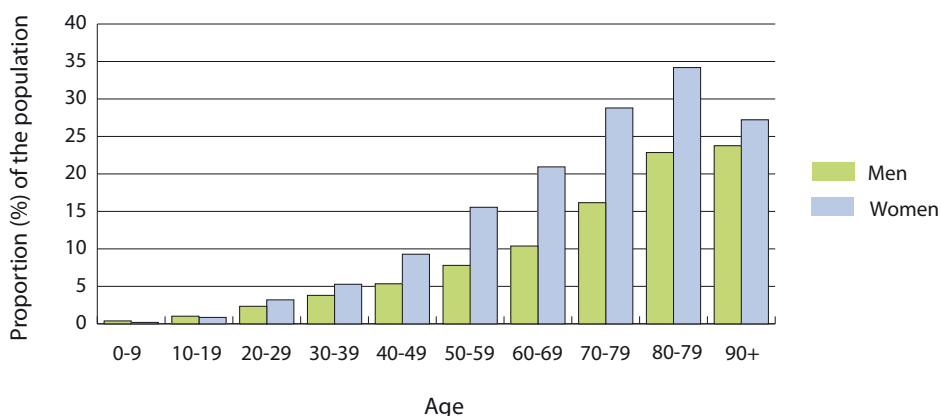
Figures from the statistics show that 285 000 individuals had dispensed at least one anxiolytic in 2007, of which women accounted for 65%. Mainly, benzodiazepines were used. In addition to the drugs in the group, clonazepam (N03AE01) is increasingly used as an anxiolytic.

#### *Hypnotics and sedatives (ATC group N05C)*

In 2007, nearly 386 000 individuals had at least one hypnotic dispensed. In this group, women account for 66%. In the age group 80-89 years almost 35% of women received at least one hypnotic. The actual proportion of the elderly is even higher because patients admitted in hospitals or other health institutions are not included in the statistics.

The group is dominated by the so-called z-hypnotics, zopiclone (Imovane<sup>®</sup>, Zopiclon<sup>®</sup>) and zolpidem (Stilnoct<sup>®</sup>). In total, 88 % of individuals who had had a hypnotic dispensed received one of these drugs. The Z-hypnotics have a slightly different chemical structure to benzodiazepines, but probably have similar wanted and unwanted effects to the benzodiazepines (1).

The biggest change in the period was observed for young people under the age of 20 in the dispensing of melatonin (N05CH01). This number doubled in the observation period, from 2 800 to 5 600 individuals.



**Figure 1:** One year prevalence (%) of hypnotic prescriptions (ATC group N05C) in 2007 in Norway according to age and gender

sovemiddel hos pasienter som behandles med midler mot ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder).

#### *Antidepressiva (ATC gruppe N06A)*

Reseptregisteret viser at 283 000 personer, omtrent 6 % av befolkningen, hentet ut minst ett antidepressivum i 2007. I den siste tre-årsperioden har dette tallet holdt seg relativt konstant. Av dem som fikk legemidler mot depresjoner i 2007, utgjorde kvinner 66 % (2). Den største legemiddelgruppe var selektive serotonin reopptakshemmere (SSRI). Utlevering til unge under 15 år, ble dominert av de to SSRI-preparatene sertralin (Sertralin<sup>®</sup>, Zoloft<sup>®</sup>) som ofte brukes mot tvangslidelser, og fluoksetin (Fluoxetin<sup>®</sup>, Fontex<sup>®</sup>) som er det best dokumenterte antidepressivum for denne aldersgruppen (3).

Nyere legemidler som fortsatt har patentbeskyttelse, spesielt escitalopram (Cipralext<sup>®</sup>), har hatt en stor økning i perioden, og representerer en betydelig andel av legemidlene utlevert i denne gruppen.

#### *Midler mot ADHD (ATC gruppe N06BA)*

I 2007 fikk mer enn 22 000 individer utlevert minst ett sentralstimulerende legemiddel, i hovedsak til bruk ved ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder). Gutter/menn utgjorde 69 % av disse individene. Statistikken viser også en økende bruk hos voksne. Tallene er i overensstemmelse med tidligere observasjoner (4).

#### *Midler mot demens (ATC gruppe N06D)*

Tall fra Reseptregisteret viser at nær 13 500 individer hentet ut minst én resept på et demenslegemiddel i 2007. Dette er noe færre enn året før. Kvinner utgjorde 62 %. Statistikken omfatter bare individdata om bruk utenom institusjoner, og undersøkelse viser en relativt omfattende bruk av disse legemidlene i institusjoner (5).

This is probably due to an increasing use of this drug as a hypnotic for patients receiving therapy for ADHD (Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder).

#### *Antidepressants (ATC group N06A)*

The statistics shows that 283 000 individuals, or about 6 % of the population, were dispensed at least one antidepressant in 2007. In the last three years this figure has remained relatively constant. Women accounted for 66 % of those who were dispensed an antidepressant in 2007 (2). The biggest sub-group was the selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRI). Dispensing to young individuals, under 15 years, was dominated by the two-SSRIs sertraline (Sertraline<sup>®</sup>, Zoloft<sup>®</sup>), often used for compulsive disorders and fluoxetine (Fluoxetine<sup>®</sup>, Fontex<sup>®</sup>), which is the best documented antidepressant for this age group (3).

Newer drugs that are still patent-protected, in particular escitalopram (Cipralext<sup>®</sup>), have had a considerable increase in prescribing, representing a significant proportion of those who were dispensed drugs from this group.

#### *ADHD drugs (ATC group N06BA)*

I 2007 more than 22 000 individuals had at least one psychostimulant dispensed primarily for use in ADHD. Boys/men accounted for 69 % of these individuals. The statistics also show an increasing use among adults. The figures are consistent with previous observations (4).

#### *Anti-dementia drugs (ATC group N06D)*

Figures from NorPD shows that nearly 13 500 individuals had been dispensed at least one anti-dementia drug in 2007, slightly fewer than the previous year. Women accounted for 62 %. The statistics do not include individuals who receive their medication in an

#### *Midler mot opioidavhengighet (ATC-gruppe N07BC)*

Denne legemiddelgruppen omfatter legemidler som metadon, Subutex<sup>®</sup> (buprenorfin) og Subuxone<sup>®</sup> (kombinasjonspreparat av buprenorfin og nalokson, en opiatantagonist), og brukes til behandling for opioidavhengighet. Antallet pasienter som får disse legemidlene som en del av legemiddelassistert rehabilitering (LAR) kan ikke leses ut av tabellene. Noen pasienter i LAR-program vil hente sine legemidler i apotek, mens andre vil få dem utlevert gjennom institusjon, eventuelt en kombinasjon av disse to. Avviket mellom antall pasienter i LAR og de tall som finnes i Reseptregisteret vil være størst for metadon, hvor antall individer også vil omfatte individer som har fått utlevert dette legemidlet som analgetikum i forbindelse med behandling av kreft.

I 2007 var 4 542 pasienter i følge rapport fra LAR-programmet inkludert i slike behandlingsopplegg (6).

institution, where a relatively widespread use of these drugs is documented (5).

#### *Drugs for the treatment of opioid dependence (ATC group N07BC)*

This group includes drugs such as methadone, Subutex<sup>®</sup> (buprenorphine) and Subuxone<sup>®</sup> (a combination of buprenorphine and naloxone, an opioid antagonist) used to treat opioid dependence. The number of patients who receive these drugs as a part of drug-assisted rehabilitation programs cannot be read from the tables. Some patients in these programs have their drugs dispensed from the pharmacies, while others will have them dispensed through an institution, or possibly a combination of the two. This difference between the number of patients in the drug-assisted rehabilitation programs, and the number seen in statistics will be greatest for methadone. Here, the number of individuals also includes those who have had this drug dispensed as an analgesic, especially cancer patients.

According to the report from the drug assisted rehabilitation program, 4542 patients were included in this treatment in 2007(6).

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# Del 3

## 3. Reseptregisteret 2004 - 2007 – Hovedtabeller

### 3.1 Beskrivelse av tabellene

Tabellene i del 3 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 ca 2 % av utleveringene til individer hvor fullstendig fødselsnummer ikke er angitt (se også s 20-21).

Tabellene inneholder tall for perioden 2004-2007. I tillegg er følgende opplysninger for 2007 inkludert:

- Andel kvinner (%) av totalt antall individer som har hentet ut minst én resept
- Antall individer som har hentet ut minst et 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 17). De aller fleste ATC grupper med legemidler på det norske markedet er inkludert. Legemidler til inneliggende 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.

## 3. The Norwegian Prescription Database 2004 -2007- Main tables

### 3.1 Description of the tables

The tables in Section 3 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 individual 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 one user. 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 about 2 % of the dispensed medicines (see also p 20-21).

The tables contain figures for the period 2004-2007. In addition, the following information for 2007 includes:

- Share of women (%) of the total number of individuals who had at least one prescription dispensed
- The number of individuals who had at least one prescription dispensed in the following age groups: <15, 15-44, 45-69, ≥ 70
- Sales in Norwegian kroner (NOK), i.e. prescriptions dispensed to individuals with 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 17). 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 excluded some ATC

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 muskelrelaxerende 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 Grossistbaserte legemiddelstatistikken, hvor tallmaterialet blir publisert i publikasjonen Legemiddelforbruket i Norge (se også s 16). 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 2007 utgjorde reseptfrie legemidler en andel på 18 % av totalt antall solgte doser (DDD) mens de i kroner utgjorde rundt 12 %. 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 godkjenningfritak 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 godkjenningfritak 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 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

groups in this book that are mainly used in hospitals or institutions. The following ATC groups are 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 (only ATC group V01 Allergens is included in the table)

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 16). 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 2007, OTC medicines had a share of 18 % of total sales measured in DDDs and about 12 % of total costs in Norway. 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 the number of users of various drugs or drug groups in the tables cannot be added together to find the total number of users of two or more drugs. Statistics on the aggregate level in the 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 hypnotics (ATC group N05C) is less than the sum of the number of users of the individual medicines classified in N05C. Some individuals have been given more than one type of hypnotic during a year, either through use of more than one simultaneous or by switching from one agent to another.

flere sovemidler samtidig eller ved bytte fra ett middel til et annet.

#### *Reseptregisterets nettside og utlevering av data*

Informasjon om antall brukere av et bestemt legemiddel eller legemiddelkategori, oppdelt etter kjønn, alder og geografi er tilgjengelig på nettet. Nettstedet er: [www.norpd.no](http://www.norpd.no) (engelsk versjon) eller [www.reseptregisteret.no](http://www.reseptregisteret.no) (norsk versjon). Data er tilgjengelige fra 2004 med en årlig oppdatering i mars for foregående år. Tallene i denne boken kan avvike ubetydelig fra tallene som finnes på nettsiden. Årsaken er at uttrekket av data til boken er gjort på et senere tidspunkt i 2008 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 vi får rapportert noen data fra 2007 også i 2008.

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](http://www.fhi.no)), og alle søknader om tilgang til data fra FHI skal sendes til [Datatilgang@fhi.no](mailto:Datatilgang@fhi.no). Dataene er gratis, men kostnader i forbindelse med administrativ håndtering og filbehandling må påregnes.

#### *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/kar middel (ATC gruppe C) i Norge i 2007: 882 923*

*Antall innbyggere i Norge per 1. juli 2007: 4 709 155*

#### **Beregning av prevalens (per 1000) for brukere av hjerte/kar midler i Norge i 2007:**

$$\frac{\text{Antall individer} \times 1000}{\text{Antall innbyggere}} = \frac{882\,923 \times 1000}{4\,709\,155} = 187,5 \text{ individer per } 1000 \text{ innbyggere}$$

På s 97 finnes tabeller over befolkningstallet i Norge for årene 2004-2007. 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).

#### *NorPD website and access to data*

Information about the number of users of a particular drug or drug category split by sex, age and geography are accessible online. The website is: [www.norpd.no](http://www.norpd.no) (English version) or [www.reseptregisteret.no](http://www.reseptregisteret.no) (Norwegian version). Data are currently available from 2004 with an annual update in March for the preceding year. The figures in this book may differ slightly from the numbers found on the website [www.norpd.no](http://www.norpd.no). This is because the data extraction for the book was made at a later date in 2008 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 2007 can arrive in 2008.

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](http://www.fhi.no)) and all applications for access to data from NIPH should be sent to [Datatilgang@fhi.no](mailto:Datatilgang@fhi.no). The data is free of charge, but fees for administration and file processing will be required.

#### *Calculation of prevalence by 1000 inhabitants*

Prevalence is often defined as the number of individuals per 1000 inhabitants who was dispensed at least one prescription in a pharmacy in 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 2007: 882 923*

*The number of inhabitants in Norway as of 1st July 2007: 4 709 155*

#### **Calculation of the prevalence (per 1000) of users of cardiovascular drugs in Norway in 2007:**

$$\frac{\text{The number of individuals} \times 1000}{\text{The number of inhabitants}} = \frac{882\,923 \times 1000}{4\,709\,155} = 187,5 \text{ individuals per } 1000 \text{ inhabitants}$$

The population in Norway for the years 2004-2007 is shown on p 97. 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 1<sup>st</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> December. Age is defined as the age of the individual at the end of the year (year of dispensing minus birth year).



### 3.2 Legemidler med flest brukere i Norge (tabeller) / Drugs with the highest number of users in Norway (tables)

**Table 1:** The 10 most commonly prescribed drugs (defined as ATC 5th level) dispensed to individuals regardless of age in Norway in 2007

ATC code	Active ingredient	Number of individuals	Proportion (%) of the population
J01CE02	Phenoxymethylpenicillin	460 529	10
M01AB05	Diclofenac	408 728	9
N02AA59	Codeine and paracetamol	396 222	8
B01AC06	Acetylsalicylic acid	344 947	7
C10AA01	Simvastatin	320 903	7
N05CF01	Zopiclone	303 710	6
R06AE07	Cetirizine	256 534	5
R05DA01	Ethylmorphine	251 979	5
C07AB02	Metoprolol	235 281	5
N02BE01	Paracetamol	224 742	5

**Table 2:** The 10 most commonly prescribed drugs (defined as ATC 5th level) dispensed to individuals aged ≥70 years in Norway in 2007

ATC code	Active ingredient	Number of individuals	Proportion (%) of the population
B01AC06	Acetylsalicylic acid	179 463	34
C10AA01	Simvastatin	131 412	25
C07AB02	Metoprolol	116 709	22
N05CF01	Zopiclone	112 271	22
N02AA59	Codeine and paracetamol	82 519	16
N02BE01	Paracetamol	75 759	15
C03CA01	Furosemide	70 441	14
C08CA01	Amlodipine	54 463	10
B01AA03	Warfarin	53 197	10
H03AA01	Levothyroxine sodium	47 910	9

**Table 3:** The 10 most commonly prescribed drugs (defined as ATC 5th level) dispensed to individuals aged 15-69 years in Norway in 2007

ATC code	Active ingredient	Number of individuals	Proportion (%) of the population
M01AB05	Diclofenac	360 058	11
J01CE02	Phenoxymethylpenicillin	332 720	10
N02AA59	Codeine and paracetamol	309 458	9
R05DA01	Ethylmorphine	192 804	6
R06AE07	Cetirizine	191 682	6
N05CF01	Zopiclone	191 354	6
C10AA01	Simvastatin	189 464	6
M01AE01	Ibuprofen	169 384	5
B01AC06	Acetylsalicylic acid	165 334	5
N02BE01	Paracetamol	146 836	4

**Table 4:** The 10 most commonly prescribed drugs (defined as ATC 5th level) dispensed to individuals aged <15 years in Norway in 2007

ATC code	Active ingredient	Number of individuals	Proportion (%) of the population
J01CE02	Phenoxymethylpenicillin	81 118	9
R03AC02	Salbutamol	47 774	5
S01AA01	Chloramphenicol	43 883	5
R06AE07	Cetirizine	41 848	5
R03CA02	Ephedrine	41 170	5
J01FA01	Erythromycin	37 656	4
R03BA05	Fluticasone	32 227	4
S01AA13	Fucidic acid	29 075	3
J01CA04	Amoxicillin	28 196	3
R05DA01	Ethylmorphine	22 324	3

### 3.3 Table - ATC main groups

ATC level	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
	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	510 517	545 884	570 912	610 570	58	13 767	146 396	265 671	184 736	1 338 638
B BLOOD AND BLOOD FORMING ORGANS	458 343	482 347	501 239	522 863	50	2 223	42 986	220 447	257 207	608 778
C CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	785 454	815 355	849 656	882 924	52	3 511	81 908	448 329	349 176	2 165 510
D DERMATOLOGICALS	569 414	577 674	585 088	582 612	55	68 336	222 918	195 664	95 694	208 044
G GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES	654 379	660 711	668 707	678 836	84	2 891	392 718	204 846	78 381	778 218
H SYSTEMIC HORMONAL PREPARATIONS, EXCL. SEX HORMONES AND INSULINS	289 462	306 832	323 866	342 396	68	15 314	92 731	143 444	90 907	358 333
J ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE	1 087 489	1 179 319	1 201 040	1 236 036	59	159 127	508 350	385 587	182 972	539 951
L ANTINEOPLASTIC AND IMMUNOMODULATING AGENTS	50 823	55 517	59 802	65 259	54	1 058	13 632	30 011	20 558	1 854 470
M MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM	923 010	889 384	906 476	915 101	58	11 844	342 637	404 383	156 237	345 147
N NERVOUS SYSTEM	1 071 508	1 115 535	1 143 287	1 181 319	60	36 900	372 072	495 563	276 784	2 621 651
P ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS	80 656	82 270	83 430	87 940	65	2 822	43 429	33 040	8 649	31 586
R RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	1 008 945	1 088 589	1 120 184	1 152 808	56	184 311	428 435	386 128	153 934	1 424 134
S SENSORY ORGANS	538 623	563 989	575 529	585 773	57	111 891	187 073	167 356	119 453	284 754
V VARIOUS	6 753	7 981	9 022	10 013	47	2 434	3 489	2 613	1 477	37 835

## 3.4 Table - ATC group A – Alimentary tract and metabolism

ATC group A

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>A01</b>	<b>STOMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>18 589</b>	<b>18 520</b>	<b>17 449</b>	<b>18 361</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1 577</b>	<b>6 152</b>	<b>6 854</b>	<b>3 778</b>	<b>1 994</b>
<b>A01A</b>	<b>STOMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>18 589</b>	<b>18 520</b>	<b>17 449</b>	<b>18 361</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1 577</b>	<b>6 152</b>	<b>6 854</b>	<b>3 778</b>	<b>1 994</b>
<b>A01AA</b>	<b>Caries prophylactic agents</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>115</b>
A01AA01	Sodium fluoride <sup>1)</sup>	436	538	557	601	71	11	146	236	208	115
<b>A01AB</b>	<b>Antiinfectives and antiseptics for local oral treatment</b>	<b>9 564</b>	<b>9 210</b>	<b>9 383</b>	<b>8 912</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>2 446</b>	<b>3 917</b>	<b>2 298</b>	<b>1 162</b>
A01AB02	Hydrogen peroxide <sup>1)</sup>	425	473	287	53	51	0	36	16	<5	8
A01AB03	Chlorhexidine <sup>1)</sup>	2 416	2 398	2 359	2 282	52	187	792	822	481	147
A01AB04	Amphotericin B	6 618	6 235	6 667	6 514	65	63	1 611	3 023	1 817	929
A01AB09	Miconazole	16	10	9	12	50	<5	<5	<5	<5	23
A01AB11	Various <sup>1)</sup>	28	23	16	11	55	0	<5	<5	<5	1
A01AB17	Metronidazole	142	132	109	106	60	0	9	78	19	54
<b>A01AC</b>	<b>Corticosteroids for local oral treatment</b>	<b>8 223</b>	<b>8 866</b>	<b>7 496</b>	<b>8 815</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1 308</b>	<b>3 376</b>	<b>2 789</b>	<b>1 342</b>	<b>629</b>
A01AC01	Triamcinolone	8 223	8 866	7 496	8 815	62	1 308	3 376	2 789	1 342	629
<b>A01AD</b>	<b>Other agents for local oral treatment</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>90</b>
A01AD01	Epinephrine	<5	<5	10	6	33	0	0	5	<5	9
A01AD02	Benzydamine	761	258	314	368	53	25	275	59	9	78
A01AD11	Various <sup>1)</sup>	62	56	35	28	68	8	13	<5	<5	2
<b>A02</b>	<b>DRUGS FOR ACID RELATED DISORDERS</b>	<b>222 770</b>	<b>236 537</b>	<b>255 203</b>	<b>277 321</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3 883</b>	<b>60 630</b>	<b>131 440</b>	<b>81 368</b>	<b>420 566</b>
<b>A02A</b>	<b>ANTACIDS</b>	<b>4 147</b>	<b>4 474</b>	<b>4 587</b>	<b>4 495</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1 048</b>	<b>1 610</b>	<b>1 762</b>	<b>4 631</b>
<b>A02AC</b>	<b>Calcium compounds</b>	<b>1 233</b>	<b>1 284</b>	<b>1 395</b>	<b>1 410</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>912</b>
A02AC01	Calcium carbonate <sup>1)</sup>	1 233	1 284	1 395	1 410	35	9	220	529	652	912
<b>A02AD</b>	<b>Combinations and complexes of aluminium, calcium and magnesium compounds</b>	<b>1 963</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>1 859</b>	<b>1 547</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>190</b>
A02AD01	Ordinary salt combinations <sup>1)</sup>	1 963	2 001	1 859	1 547	60	48	629	508	362	190
<b>A02AH</b>	<b>Antacids with sodium bicarbonate<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>1 466</b>	<b>1 714</b>	<b>1 935</b>	<b>2 106</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>1 016</b>	<b>3 530</b>
<b>A02B</b>	<b>DRUGS FOR PEPTIC ULCER AND GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE (GORD)</b>	<b>220 359</b>	<b>233 983</b>	<b>252 573</b>	<b>274 806</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3 822</b>	<b>60 050</b>	<b>130 610</b>	<b>80 324</b>	<b>415 934</b>
<b>A02BA</b>	<b>H<sub>2</sub>-receptor antagonists</b>	<b>59 242</b>	<b>57 961</b>	<b>59 042</b>	<b>60 197</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>15 831</b>	<b>27 456</b>	<b>16 102</b>	<b>26 132</b>
A02BA01	Cimetidine	11 683	10 177	8 509	6 274	58	35	1 344	2 962	1 933	3 510
A02BA02	Ranitidine <sup>1)</sup>	40 683	41 382	44 649	50 333	58	753	13 780	22 808	12 992	15 489
A02BA03	Famotidine <sup>1)</sup>	5 380	4 804	4 459	3 919	57	15	696	1 852	1 356	7 008
A02BA07	Ranitidine bismuth citrate	2 271	2 183	2 202	247	59	0	60	137	50	47
A02BA53	Famotidine, combinations <sup>1)</sup>	260	280	264	307	59	5	96	134	72	79
<b>A02BB</b>	<b>Prostaglandins</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>251</b>
A02BB01	Misoprostol	258	295	250	237	68	0	46	128	63	251
<b>A02BC</b>	<b>Proton pump inhibitors</b>	<b>173 099</b>	<b>187 790</b>	<b>205 934</b>	<b>227 534</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3 078</b>	<b>47 577</b>	<b>109 536</b>	<b>67 343</b>	<b>389 058</b>
A02BC01	Omeprazole <sup>1)</sup>	26 167	26 143	27 011	40 013	54	2 312	7 166	17 950	12 585	55 812
A02BC02	Pantoprazole	4 496	6 104	12 691	56 974	53	146	13 143	27 134	16 551	62 950
A02BC03	Lansoprazole	39 724	42 747	37 106	48 531	51	519	9 330	24 064	14 618	31 000
A02BC05	Esomeprazole	112 430	122 965	139 209	117 297	54	275	24 962	58 319	33 741	239 296

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>A02BX</b>	<b>Other drugs for peptic ulcer and gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD)</b>	<b>1 730</b>	<b>1 820</b>	<b>1 674</b>	<b>1 684</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>493</b>
A02BX02	Sucralfate	499	456	439	378	57	7	77	164	130	286
A02BX13	Alginic acid <sup>1)</sup>	1 238	1 372	1 243	1 311	63	143	406	394	368	207
<b>A03</b>	<b>DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS</b>	<b>46 283</b>	<b>49 269</b>	<b>52 586</b>	<b>54 553</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1 620</b>	<b>18 013</b>	<b>19 996</b>	<b>14 924</b>	<b>10 792</b>
<b>A03A</b>	<b>DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL BOWEL DISORDERS</b>	<b>3 134</b>	<b>3 314</b>	<b>3 522</b>	<b>3 419</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>1 125</b>	<b>1 412</b>	<b>1 358</b>
<b>A03AA</b>	<b>Synthetic anticholinergics, esters with tertiary amino group</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>
A03AA04	Mebeverine	7	6	10	34	79	0	18	10	6	25
<b>A03AB</b>	<b>Synthetic anticholinergics, quaternary ammonium compounds</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>103</b>
A03AB02	Glycopyrronium	10	11	22	28	39	<5	<5	14	10	95
A03AB05	Propantheline	15	10	14	13	23	0	9	<5	0	8
<b>A03AD</b>	<b>Papaverine and derivatives</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>
A03AD01	Papaverine	39	53	36	41	71	0	10	17	14	18
<b>A03AE</b>	<b>Drugs acting on serotonin receptors</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>69</b>
A03AE02	Tegaserod	7	9	21	19	89	<5	10	7	<5	69
<b>A03AX</b>	<b>Other drugs for functional bowel disorders</b>	<b>3 056</b>	<b>3 229</b>	<b>3 426</b>	<b>3 289</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>1 074</b>	<b>1 383</b>	<b>1 143</b>
A03AX13	Silicones <sup>1)</sup>	3 056	3 229	3 426	3 289	59	112	720	1 074	1 383	1 143
<b>A03B</b>	<b>BELLADONNA AND DERIVATIVES, PLAIN</b>	<b>3 143</b>	<b>3 159</b>	<b>2 489</b>	<b>1 305</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>938</b>
<b>A03BA</b>	<b>Belladonna alkaloids, tertiary amines</b>	<b>2 999</b>	<b>2 995</b>	<b>2 269</b>	<b>1 050</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>764</b>
A03BA01	Atropine	21	22	31	33	39	0	12	18	<5	22
A03BA03	Hyoscyamine	2 978	2 973	2 242	1 017	56	5	390	446	176	742
<b>A03BB</b>	<b>Belladonna alkaloids, semisynthetic, quaternary ammonium compounds</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>174</b>
A03BB01	Butylscopolamine	133	152	210	238	70	<5	77	120	39	148
A03BB02	Methylatropine	9	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A03BB03	Methylscopolamine	10	12	21	21	67	0	11	8	<5	26
<b>A03C</b>	<b>ANTISPASMODICS IN COMBINATION WITH PSYCHOLEPTICS</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>A03CA</b>	<b>Synthetic anticholinergic agents in combination with psycholeptics</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>31</b>
A03CA02	Clidinium and psycholeptics	29	15	19	30	57	0	<5	16	11	31
<b>A03F</b>	<b>PROPULSIVES</b>	<b>40 709</b>	<b>43 526</b>	<b>47 356</b>	<b>50 464</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>16 902</b>	<b>18 548</b>	<b>13 514</b>	<b>8 466</b>
<b>A03FA</b>	<b>Propulsives</b>	<b>40 709</b>	<b>43 526</b>	<b>47 356</b>	<b>50 464</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>16 902</b>	<b>18 548</b>	<b>13 514</b>	<b>8 466</b>
A03FA01	Metoclopramide	40 553	43 388	47 212	50 329	71	1 455	16 883	18 502	13 489	7 764
A03FA02	Cisapride	167	151	146	133	65	46	24	44	19	633
A03FA03	Domperidone	16	16	24	35	60	<5	6	15	11	69
<b>A04</b>	<b>ANTIEMETICS AND ANTINAUSEANTS</b>	<b>9 793</b>	<b>10 647</b>	<b>10 837</b>	<b>12 159</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>2 160</b>	<b>6 928</b>	<b>2 832</b>	<b>46 937</b>

<sup>1)</sup> The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>A04A</b>	<b>ANTIEMETICS AND ANTINAUSEANTS</b>	<b>9 793</b>	<b>10 647</b>	<b>10 837</b>	<b>12 159</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>2 160</b>	<b>6 928</b>	<b>2 832</b>	<b>46 937</b>
<b>A04AA</b>	<b>Serotonin (5HT<sub>3</sub>) antagonists</b>	<b>7 733</b>	<b>8 505</b>	<b>9 243</b>	<b>9 709</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>1 218</b>	<b>5 800</b>	<b>2 532</b>	<b>44 622</b>
A04AA01	Ondansetron	6 792	7 551	8 328	8 989	59	159	1 156	5 329	2 345	40 661
A04AA02	Granisetron	<5	10	<5	<5	50	<5	<5	0	0	10
A04AA03	Tropisetron	1 267	1 345	1 241	1 041	58	0	99	698	244	3 592
A04AA05	Palonosetron	0	0	0	82	68	0	13	58	11	360
<b>A04AD</b>	<b>Other antiemetics</b>	<b>2 158</b>	<b>2 302</b>	<b>1 952</b>	<b>3 096</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1 102</b>	<b>1 539</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>2 315</b>
A04AD01	Scopolamine	2 115	2 217	1 596	2 444	63	80	930	1 112	322	578
A04AD05	Metopimazine	24	18	43	23	74	<5	7	11	<5	4
A04AD10	Dronabinol	<5	<5	0	<5	33	0	<5	<5	0	12
A04AD12	Aprepitant	17	64	324	635	79	0	167	419	49	1 721
<b>A05</b>	<b>BILE AND LIVER THERAPY</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1 064</b>	<b>1 254</b>	<b>1 456</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>7 180</b>
<b>A05A</b>	<b>BILE THERAPY</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1 064</b>	<b>1 254</b>	<b>1 456</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>7 180</b>
<b>A05AA</b>	<b>Bile acid preparations</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>1 051</b>	<b>1 247</b>	<b>1 444</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>7 173</b>
A05AA02	Ursodeoxycholic acid	886	1 051	1 247	1 444	73	71	462	695	216	7 173
<b>A05AX</b>	<b>Other drugs for bile therapy</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>A06</b>	<b>LAXATIVES</b>	<b>25 874</b>	<b>23 457</b>	<b>23 662</b>	<b>26 295</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1 597</b>	<b>3 566</b>	<b>8 612</b>	<b>12 520</b>	<b>12 262</b>
<b>A06A</b>	<b>LAXATIVES</b>	<b>25 874</b>	<b>23 457</b>	<b>23 662</b>	<b>26 295</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1 597</b>	<b>3 566</b>	<b>8 612</b>	<b>12 520</b>	<b>12 262</b>
<b>A06AA</b>	<b>Softeners, emollients</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>
A06AA01	Liquid paraffin <sup>1)</sup>	82	103	79	88	51	35	6	21	26	32
<b>A06AB</b>	<b>Contact laxatives</b>	<b>8 899</b>	<b>9 857</b>	<b>10 691</b>	<b>11 916</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>1 161</b>	<b>4 019</b>	<b>6 507</b>	<b>1 971</b>
A06AB02	Bisacodyl <sup>1)</sup>	3 342	3 443	3 612	3 829	55	45	434	1 112	2 238	511
A06AB06	Senna glycosides <sup>1)</sup>	2 151	2 076	2 049	2 138	48	32	146	625	1 335	345
A06AB08	Sodium picosulfate <sup>1)</sup>	4 178	5 189	5 965	7 071	54	155	660	2 723	3 533	1 105
A06AB20	Contact laxatives in combination <sup>1)</sup>	14	13	<5	11	73	0	0	<5	7	3
A06AB53	Dantron, combinations	<5	<5	<5	<5	50	0	<5	<5	0	6
A06AB56	Senna glycosides, combinations <sup>1)</sup>	17	23	15	10	80	0	<5	<5	5	2
<b>A06AC</b>	<b>Bulk producers</b>	<b>1 662</b>	<b>1 646</b>	<b>1 680</b>	<b>1 586</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>422</b>
A06AC01	Ispaghula (psylla seeds) <sup>1)</sup>	1 662	1 640	1 665	1 575	58	56	439	545	535	420
A06AC51	Ispaghula, combinations <sup>1)</sup>	0	6	16	11	82	0	<5	<5	8	2
<b>A06AD</b>	<b>Osmotically acting laxatives</b>	<b>16 677</b>	<b>12 805</b>	<b>12 281</b>	<b>14 673</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1 079</b>	<b>1 577</b>	<b>5 255</b>	<b>6 762</b>	<b>4 483</b>
A06AD11	Lactulose <sup>1)</sup>	15 259	10 958	10 145	12 295	50	509	1 251	4 571	5 964	3 027
A06AD12	Lactitol	179	150	86	58	55	25	<5	14	15	42
A06AD17	Sodium phosphate <sup>1)</sup>	785	1 019	901	602	57	7	112	267	216	276
A06AD65	Macrogol, combinations <sup>1)</sup>	630	881	1 395	2 084	53	577	240	574	693	1 138
<b>A06AG</b>	<b>Enemas</b>	<b>4 143</b>	<b>4 272</b>	<b>4 309</b>	<b>4 451</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>1 436</b>	<b>1 589</b>	<b>5 354</b>
A06AG02	Bisacodyl <sup>1)</sup>	1 623	1 579	1 523	1 572	48	28	460	598	486	634
A06AG04	Glycerol <sup>1)</sup>	581	619	652	649	49	195	137	159	158	1 932
A06AG10	Docusate sodium, incl. combinations <sup>1)</sup>	1 052	1 111	1 154	1 137	48	75	214	386	462	1 525
A06AG11	Laurilsulfate, incl.combinations <sup>1)</sup>	1 209	1 307	1 324	1 475	50	160	266	435	614	1 263
<b>A07</b>	<b>ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAM- MATORY/ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS</b>	<b>49 749</b>	<b>53 287</b>	<b>54 522</b>	<b>55 418</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3 203</b>	<b>16 671</b>	<b>22 559</b>	<b>12 985</b>	<b>89 580</b>

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>A07A</b>	<b>INTESTINAL ANTIINFECTIVES</b>	<b>19 522</b>	<b>21 745</b>	<b>21 599</b>	<b>21 041</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2 713</b>	<b>5 574</b>	<b>7 468</b>	<b>5 286</b>	<b>7 619</b>
<b>A07AA</b>	<b>Antibiotics</b>	<b>19 522</b>	<b>21 745</b>	<b>21 599</b>	<b>21 041</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2 713</b>	<b>5 574</b>	<b>7 468</b>	<b>5 286</b>	<b>7 619</b>
A07AA02	Nystatin	19 450	21 635	21 448	20 886	67	2 711	5 523	7 423	5 229	7 157
A07AA06	Paromomycin	<5	13	44	49	63	<5	32	14	<5	118
A07AA09	Vancomycin	78	106	113	122	63	<5	25	35	58	345
<b>A07B</b>	<b>INTESTINAL ADSORBENTS</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>A07BA</b>	<b>Charcoal preparations</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>
A07BA01	Medicinal charcoal <sup>1)</sup>	103	103	121	133	53	25	48	37	23	14
<b>A07C</b>	<b>ELECTROLYTES WITH CARBOHYDRATES</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>A07CA</b>	<b>Oral rehydration salt formulations<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>272</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>A07D</b>	<b>ANTIPROPULSIVES</b>	<b>12 511</b>	<b>13 228</b>	<b>14 084</b>	<b>15 083</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>3 596</b>	<b>6 352</b>	<b>4 975</b>	<b>5 863</b>
<b>A07DA</b>	<b>Antipropulsives</b>	<b>12 511</b>	<b>13 228</b>	<b>14 084</b>	<b>15 083</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>3 596</b>	<b>6 352</b>	<b>4 975</b>	<b>5 863</b>
A07DA01	Diphenoxylate	7	<5	<5	<5	33	0	<5	<5	<5	14
A07DA02	Opium	52	53	51	42	52	0	6	16	20	76
A07DA03	Loperamide <sup>1)</sup>	12 472	13 197	14 056	15 014	55	160	3 577	6 327	4 950	5 761
A07DA53	Loperamide, combinations <sup>1)</sup>	0	0	0	76	62	0	25	29	22	13
<b>A07E</b>	<b>INTESTINAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS</b>	<b>18 811</b>	<b>19 472</b>	<b>19 924</b>	<b>20 613</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>7 859</b>	<b>9 440</b>	<b>3 081</b>	<b>75 998</b>
<b>A07EA</b>	<b>Corticosteroids acting locally</b>	<b>3 857</b>	<b>3 873</b>	<b>4 093</b>	<b>4 408</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1 817</b>	<b>1 908</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>12 042</b>
A07EA01	Prednisolone	1 166	1 032	1 041	975	50	8	393	439	135	1 026
A07EA02	Hydrocortisone	1 049	1 066	1 078	1 160	56	<5	484	513	160	1 302
A07EA06	Budesonide	1 880	1 987	2 176	2 480	60	28	1 034	1 046	372	9 714
<b>A07EB</b>	<b>Antiallergic agents, excl. corticosteroids</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>447</b>
A07EB01	Cromoglicic acid	94	72	69	71	65	26	14	29	<5	447
<b>A07EC</b>	<b>Aminosalicylic acid and similar agents</b>	<b>17 258</b>	<b>17 822</b>	<b>18 078</b>	<b>18 437</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>7 085</b>	<b>8 478</b>	<b>2 675</b>	<b>63 509</b>
A07EC01	Sulfasalazine	7 163	7 043	6 854	6 610	52	10	1 803	3 606	1 191	9 293
A07EC02	Mesalazine	9 757	10 378	10 754	11 299	48	190	5 025	4 676	1 408	48 366
A07EC03	Olsalazine	522	494	476	463	49	<5	179	213	67	1 814
A07EC04	Balsalazide	700	761	862	890	46	0	453	335	102	4 036
<b>A07F</b>	<b>ANTIDIARRHEAL MICROORGANISMS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>A07FA</b>	<b>Antidiarrheal microorganisms</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>
A07FA02	Saccharomyces boulardii	0	17	66	63	63	0	5	21	37	42
<b>A08</b>	<b>ANTIOBESITY PREPARATIONS, EXCL. DIET PRODUCTS</b>	<b>35 772</b>	<b>36 481</b>	<b>33 419</b>	<b>36 773</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18 036</b>	<b>17 132</b>	<b>1 590</b>	<b>86 880</b>
<b>A08A</b>	<b>ANTIOBESITY PREPARATIONS, EXCL. DIET PRODUCTS</b>	<b>35 772</b>	<b>36 481</b>	<b>33 419</b>	<b>36 773</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18 036</b>	<b>17 132</b>	<b>1 590</b>	<b>86 880</b>
<b>A08AA</b>	<b>Centrally acting antiobesity products</b>	<b>16 747</b>	<b>17 684</b>	<b>16 358</b>	<b>17 852</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10 896</b>	<b>6 558</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>35 981</b>
A08AA10	Sibutramine	16 747	17 684	16 358	17 852	83	12	10 896	6 558	386	35 981
<b>A08AB</b>	<b>Peripherally acting antiobesity products</b>	<b>21 398</b>	<b>20 920</b>	<b>18 083</b>	<b>16 707</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6 642</b>	<b>8 996</b>	<b>1 065</b>	<b>35 611</b>
A08AB01	Orlistat	21 398	20 920	18 083	16 707	78	<5	6 642	8 996	1 065	35 611
<b>A08AX</b>	<b>Other antiobesity drugs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 033</b>	<b>5 240</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 046</b>	<b>2 972</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>15 288</b>

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
		<15	15-44	45-69	≥70						
A08AX01	Rimonabant	0	0	1 033	5 240	70	0	2 046	2 972	222	15 288
<b>A09</b>	<b>DIGESTIVES, INCL. ENZYMES</b>	<b>5 074</b>	<b>5 136</b>	<b>5 173</b>	<b>5 026</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>2 383</b>	<b>1 778</b>	<b>31 438</b>
<b>A09A</b>	<b>DIGESTIVES, INCL. ENZYMES</b>	<b>5 074</b>	<b>5 136</b>	<b>5 173</b>	<b>5 026</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>2 383</b>	<b>1 778</b>	<b>31 438</b>
<b>A09AA</b>	<b>Enzyme preparations</b>	<b>4 976</b>	<b>5 058</b>	<b>5 120</b>	<b>4 961</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>2 367</b>	<b>1 749</b>	<b>31 374</b>
A09AA02	Multienzymes (lipase, protease etc.) <sup>1)</sup>	4 976	5 058	5 120	4 961	57	123	722	2 367	1 749	31 374
<b>A09AB</b>	<b>Acid preparations</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>64</b>
A09AB01	Glutamic acid hydrochloride <sup>1)</sup>	102	74	71	58	64	0	7	19	32	24
A09AB03	Hydrochloric acid <sup>1)</sup>	5	12	7	<5	67	0	<5	<5	<5	0
A09AB04	Citric acid	0	0	0	15	47	15	0	0	0	40
<b>A10</b>	<b>DRUGS USED IN DIABETES</b>	<b>110 749</b>	<b>117 533</b>	<b>124 649</b>	<b>131 957</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1 749</b>	<b>20 926</b>	<b>63 915</b>	<b>45 367</b>	<b>441 528</b>
<b>A10A</b>	<b>INSULINS AND ANALOGUES</b>	<b>45 650</b>	<b>47 074</b>	<b>48 123</b>	<b>49 342</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1 726</b>	<b>13 000</b>	<b>21 477</b>	<b>13 139</b>	<b>320 444</b>
<b>A10AB</b>	<b>Insulins and analogues for injection, fast-acting</b>	<b>27 274</b>	<b>28 720</b>	<b>29 763</b>	<b>30 984</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1 710</b>	<b>11 730</b>	<b>13 019</b>	<b>4 525</b>	<b>112 032</b>
A10AB01	Insulin (human)	9 920	8 787	4 557	2 536	41	102	680	1 195	559	6 288
A10AB03	Insulin (pork)	35	28	16	<5	67	0	<5	<5	<5	5
A10AB04	Insulin lispro	8 903	8 779	8 749	8 628	43	229	4 505	3 299	595	36 702
A10AB05	Insulin aspart	11 042	13 379	19 281	21 078	44	1 512	7 102	8 977	3 487	69 036
A10AB06	Insulin glulisine	0	0	0	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	2
<b>A10AC</b>	<b>Insulins and analogues for injection, intermediate- acting</b>	<b>37 409</b>	<b>36 967</b>	<b>35 488</b>	<b>34 018</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>7 885</b>	<b>15 320</b>	<b>9 822</b>	<b>116 012</b>
A10AC01	Insulin (human)	37 363	36 929	35 479	34 013	44	991	7 884	15 318	9 820	115 996
A10AC03	Insulin (pork)	50	44	19	7	57	0	<5	<5	<5	17
<b>A10AD</b>	<b>Insulins and analogues for injection, intermediate- acting combined with fast-acting</b>	<b>10 476</b>	<b>10 332</b>	<b>10 379</b>	<b>10 246</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>4 909</b>	<b>4 181</b>	<b>49 205</b>
A10AD01	Insulin (human)	6 388	4 802	939	43	37	0	5	20	18	147
A10AD03	Insulin (pork)	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A10AD04	Insulin lispro	928	828	803	763	42	5	145	389	224	3 880
A10AD05	Insulin aspart	4 136	7 766	9 389	9 475	46	43	964	4 520	3 948	45 178
<b>A10AE</b>	<b>Insulins and analogues for injection, long-acting</b>	<b>1 561</b>	<b>3 625</b>	<b>6 221</b>	<b>8 139</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>3 848</b>	<b>3 114</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>43 194</b>
A10AE01	Insulin (human)	113	69	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A10AE04	Insulin glargine	1 306	2 418	4 025	5 134	48	251	2 505	1 968	410	26 249
A10AE05	Insulin detemir	158	1 206	2 300	3 100	47	283	1 383	1 185	249	16 946
<b>A10B</b>	<b>BLOOD GLUCOSE LOWERING DRUGS, EXCL. INSULINS</b>	<b>78 676</b>	<b>85 016</b>	<b>91 934</b>	<b>98 907</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9 267</b>	<b>51 801</b>	<b>37 811</b>	<b>121 084</b>
<b>A10BA</b>	<b>Biguanides</b>	<b>59 585</b>	<b>66 683</b>	<b>74 120</b>	<b>81 197</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8 500</b>	<b>44 732</b>	<b>27 948</b>	<b>45 954</b>
A10BA02	Metformin	59 585	66 683	74 120	81 197	47	17	8 500	44 732	27 948	45 954
<b>A10BB</b>	<b>Sulfonamides, urea derivatives</b>	<b>43 445</b>	<b>44 293</b>	<b>45 392</b>	<b>46 452</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2 489</b>	<b>22 554</b>	<b>21 399</b>	<b>27 622</b>
A10BB01	Glibenclamide	9 063	2 924	2 377	2 127	45	7	72	856	1 192	1 185
A10BB02	Chlorpropamide	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	4
A10BB07	Glipizide	7 718	7 000	6 520	6 093	44	<5	193	2 539	3 360	3 500
A10BB12	Glimepiride	32 566	35 073	36 985	38 628	43	<5	2 244	19 347	17 034	22 934
<b>A10BD</b>	<b>Combinations of oral blood glucose lowering drugs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>1 940</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1 756</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>13 960</b>

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.



ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
A10BD03	Metformin and rosiglitazone	0	399	1 940	2 680	40	<5	216	1 756	707	13 960
<b>A10BF</b>	<b>Alpha glucosidase inhibitors</b>	<b>1 641</b>	<b>1 379</b>	<b>1 232</b>	<b>1 101</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>1 847</b>
A10BF01	Acarbose	1 641	1 379	1 232	1 101	47	0	65	534	502	1 847
<b>A10BG</b>	<b>Thiazolidinediones</b>	<b>2 449</b>	<b>5 229</b>	<b>6 436</b>	<b>6 461</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>4 026</b>	<b>1 911</b>	<b>30 178</b>
A10BG02	Rosiglitazone	1 981	4 263	5 053	5 007	43	<5	365	3 068	1 573	22 496
A10BG03	Pioglitazone	495	1 027	1 430	1 516	42	0	164	999	353	7 682
<b>A10BH</b>	<b>Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP-4) inhibitors</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>212</b>
A10BH01	Sitagliptin	0	0	0	143	43	0	14	107	22	212
<b>A10BX</b>	<b>Other blood glucose lowering drugs, excl. insulins</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>1 311</b>
A10BX02	Repaglinide	631	527	455	435	38	<5	33	248	153	929
A10BX03	Nateglinide	14	12	9	12	33	0	<5	7	<5	28
A10BX04	Exenatide	0	0	0	85	49	0	23	57	5	354
<b>A11</b>	<b>VITAMINS<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>51 137</b>	<b>63 761</b>	<b>66 735</b>	<b>75 631</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>16 558</b>	<b>26 522</b>	<b>32 102</b>	<b>40 978</b>
<b>A11A</b>	<b>MULTIVITAMINS, COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>A11AA</b>	<b>Multivitamins with minerals</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
A11AA01	Multivitamins and iron <sup>1)</sup>	24	13	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>A11B</b>	<b>MULTIVITAMINS, PLAIN</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>A11BA</b>	<b>Multivitamins, plain</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>A11C</b>	<b>VITAMIN A AND D, INCL. COMBINATIONS OF THE TWO</b>	<b>4 865</b>	<b>5 050</b>	<b>5 862</b>	<b>6 738</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1 622</b>	<b>2 757</b>	<b>2 238</b>	<b>8 661</b>
<b>A11CA</b>	<b>Vitamin A, plain</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>79</b>
A11CA01	Retinol (vit A)	18	17	15	18	78	0	8	9	<5	7
A11CA02	Betacarotene	5	7	9	13	85	<5	<5	6	0	72
<b>A11CC</b>	<b>Vitamin D and analogues</b>	<b>4 845</b>	<b>5 028</b>	<b>5 840</b>	<b>6 710</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1 611</b>	<b>2 744</b>	<b>2 237</b>	<b>8 582</b>
A11CC01	Ergocalciferol	741	767	1 098	1 482	73	11	722	600	149	1 137
A11CC02	Dihydrotachysterol	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A11CC03	Alfacalcidol	2 748	2 848	3 033	3 186	47	100	494	1 269	1 323	4 729
A11CC04	Calcitriol	1 398	1 511	1 657	1 907	44	6	298	828	775	2 667
A11CC05	Colecalciferol	0	0	93	220	80	<5	116	93	10	50
<b>A11D</b>	<b>VITAMIN B<sub>1</sub>, PLAIN AND IN COMBINATION WITH VITAMIN B<sub>6</sub> AND B<sub>12</sub></b>	<b>482</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>368</b>
<b>A11DA</b>	<b>Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, plain</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>368</b>
A11DA01	Thiamine (vit B <sub>1</sub> ) <sup>1)</sup>	482	555	573	624	31	<5	73	404	145	368
<b>A11E</b>	<b>VITAMIN B-COMPLEX, INCL. COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>42 967</b>	<b>55 571</b>	<b>57 802</b>	<b>65 838</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>14 496</b>	<b>23 072</b>	<b>28 042</b>	<b>30 535</b>
<b>A11EA</b>	<b>Vitamin B-complex, plain<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>42 577</b>	<b>55 060</b>	<b>57 208</b>	<b>65 072</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>14 399</b>	<b>22 776</b>	<b>27 701</b>	<b>29 928</b>
<b>A11EX</b>	<b>Vitamin B-complex, other combinations</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>607</b>
<b>A11G</b>	<b>ASCORBIC ACID (VITAMIN C), INCL. COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>3 021</b>	<b>2 984</b>	<b>3 043</b>	<b>3 306</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>2 394</b>	<b>694</b>
<b>A11GA</b>	<b>Ascorbic acid (vitamin C), plain</b>	<b>3 021</b>	<b>2 984</b>	<b>3 043</b>	<b>3 306</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>2 394</b>	<b>694</b>
A11GA01	Ascorbic acid (vit C) <sup>1)</sup>	3 021	2 984	3 043	3 306	70	<5	261	647	2 394	694
<b>A11H</b>	<b>OTHER PLAIN VITAMIN PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>1 241</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>1 262</b>	<b>1 246</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>581</b>
<b>A11HA</b>	<b>Other plain vitamin preparations</b>	<b>1 241</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>1 262</b>	<b>1 246</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>581</b>
A11HA01	Nicotinamide <sup>1)</sup>	11	14	21	14	79	<5	<5	7	<5	8

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

<sup>2)</sup>Includes prescription sales only for medicinal products with an approved marketing authorisation. A lot of products belonging to the vitamins are also sold outside pharmacies.

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
A11HA02	Pyridoxine (vit B <sub>6</sub> ) <sup>1)</sup>	399	466	554	571	73	24	219	230	98	275
A11HA03	Tocopherol (vit E) <sup>1)</sup>	843	672	695	650	58	56	142	203	249	295
A11HA04	Riboflavin (vit B <sub>2</sub> )	0	0	0	14	100	0	7	6	<5	4
<b>A11J</b>	<b>OTHER VITAMIN PRODUCTS, COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>A11JA</b>	<b>Combinations of vitamins</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>A11JB</b>	<b>Vitamins with minerals</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>A12</b>	<b>MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS</b>	<b>52 536</b>	<b>62 480</b>	<b>69 316</b>	<b>76 549</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>4 722</b>	<b>27 881</b>	<b>43 641</b>	<b>51 299</b>
<b>A12A</b>	<b>CALCIUM</b>	<b>35 462</b>	<b>44 151</b>	<b>50 058</b>	<b>56 456</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>3 585</b>	<b>21 703</b>	<b>31 047</b>	<b>31 808</b>
<b>A12AA</b>	<b>Calcium</b>	<b>1 402</b>	<b>1 482</b>	<b>1 499</b>	<b>1 449</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>947</b>
A12AA02	Calcium glubionate	5	5	5	<5	100	<5	0	<5	<5	1
A12AA04	Calcium carbonate <sup>1)</sup>	393	397	390	371	84	<5	29	86	252	112
A12AA06	Calcium lactate gluconate <sup>1)</sup>	990	1 087	1 100	1 078	70	42	156	425	455	818
A12AA12	Calcium acetate anhydrous	28	9	18	11	45	0	0	7	<5	16
<b>A12AX</b>	<b>Calcium, combinations with other drugs<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>34 207</b>	<b>42 852</b>	<b>48 744</b>	<b>55 179</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>3 418</b>	<b>21 248</b>	<b>30 440</b>	<b>30 861</b>
<b>A12B</b>	<b>POTASSIUM</b>	<b>16 299</b>	<b>17 530</b>	<b>18 545</b>	<b>19 731</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>5 767</b>	<b>12 986</b>	<b>17 778</b>
<b>A12BA</b>	<b>Potassium</b>	<b>16 299</b>	<b>17 530</b>	<b>18 545</b>	<b>19 731</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>5 767</b>	<b>12 986</b>	<b>17 778</b>
A12BA01	Potassium chloride <sup>1)</sup>	15 164	16 241	17 132	18 208	67	26	746	5 314	12 122	15 405
A12BA02	Potassium citrate <sup>1)</sup>	1 320	1 501	1 650	1 798	66	63	167	527	1 041	2 332
A12BA30	Combinations	5	<5	<5	5	40	0	<5	<5	<5	41
<b>A12C</b>	<b>OTHER MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS</b>	<b>2 662</b>	<b>3 031</b>	<b>3 404</b>	<b>3 344</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>1 639</b>	<b>1 557</b>
<b>A12CA</b>	<b>Sodium</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>178</b>
A12CA01	Sodium chloride <sup>1)</sup>	144	210	283	379	68	11	22	123	223	178
<b>A12CB</b>	<b>Zinc</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>277</b>
A12CB01	Zinc sulfate	764	799	878	904	66	50	176	259	419	277
<b>A12CC</b>	<b>Magnesium</b>	<b>1 769</b>	<b>2 050</b>	<b>2 272</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>1 101</b>
A12CC04	Magnesium citrate	25	19	17	24	54	<5	<5	12	9	21
A12CC30	Magnesium (different salts in combination) <sup>1)</sup>	1 748	2 036	2 262	2 076	58	43	207	824	1 002	1 081
<b>A14</b>	<b>ANABOLIC AGENTS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>656</b>
<b>A14A</b>	<b>ANABOLIC STEROIDS</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>656</b>
<b>A14AA</b>	<b>Androstan derivatives</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>503</b>
A14AA04	Metenolone	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A14AA07	Prasterone	842	763	684	593	85	0	132	421	40	490
A14AA08	Oxandrolone	0	<5	<5	<5	100	<5	<5	0	0	13
<b>A14AB</b>	<b>Estren derivatives</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>153</b>
A14AB01	Nandrolone	108	119	119	117	40	0	36	37	44	153
<b>A16</b>	<b>OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>96 496</b>
<b>A16A</b>	<b>OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>96 496</b>
<b>A16AA</b>	<b>Amino acids and derivatives</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 938</b>
A16AA01	Levocarnitine	40	41	52	56	52	43	7	<5	<5	756
A16AA03	Glutamine	0	<5	<5	<5	25	0	<5	<5	0	5
A16AA04	Mercaptamine	6	6	7	8	50	6	<5	0	0	848

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
		<15	15-44	45-69	≥70						
A16AA06	Betaine	0	0	0	6	83	<5	<5	<5	0	329
<b>A16AB</b>	<b>Enzymes</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>85 989</b>
A16AB02	Imiglucerase	7	10	8	9	44	0	7	<5	0	16 432
A16AB03	Agalsidase alfa	10	12	17	17	29	<5	8	7	<5	36 031
A16AB04	Agalsidase beta	8	11	16	19	42	<5	<5	10	<5	33 526
<b>A16AX</b>	<b>Various alimentary tract and metabolism products</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>8 569</b>
A16AX01	Tioctic acid	12	20	44	66	73	0	27	35	<5	57
A16AX03	Sodium phenylbutyrate	0	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	163
A16AX04	Nitisinone	0	11	11	11	18	10	<5	0	0	8 344
A16AX05	Zinc acetate	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	6

## 3.5 Table – ATC group B – Blood and bloodforming organs

ATC group B

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>B01</b>	<b>ANTITHROMBOTIC AGENTS</b>	<b>378 616</b>	<b>398 759</b>	<b>418 397</b>	<b>437 804</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>17 203</b>	<b>186 797</b>	<b>233 458</b>	<b>357 396</b>
	<b>ANTITHROMBOTIC AGENTS</b>	<b>378 616</b>	<b>398 759</b>	<b>418 397</b>	<b>437 804</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>17 203</b>	<b>186 797</b>	<b>233 458</b>	<b>357 396</b>
<b>B01AA</b>	<b>Vitamin K antagonists</b>	<b>72 848</b>	<b>76 021</b>	<b>79 146</b>	<b>82 041</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3 364</b>	<b>25 374</b>	<b>53 231</b>	<b>68 238</b>
B01AA01	Dicoumarol	54	62	67	69	46	0	9	42	18	304
B01AA02	Phenindione	52	47	43	45	62	0	6	21	18	207
B01AA03	Warfarin	72 755	75 920	79 044	81 939	40	72	3 354	25 316	53 197	67 728
<b>B01AB</b>	<b>Heparin group</b>	<b>18 478</b>	<b>20 141</b>	<b>21 801</b>	<b>25 295</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>5 518</b>	<b>10 810</b>	<b>8 832</b>	<b>51 710</b>
B01AB01	Heparin	554	647	649	746	58	106	164	344	132	1 067
B01AB02	Antithrombin III	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
B01AB04	Dalteparin	9 847	10 261	10 753	13 308	62	19	2 883	5 797	4 609	29 772
B01AB05	Enoxaparin	8 309	9 505	10 699	11 568	58	12	2 542	4 832	4 182	20 871
B01AB10	Tinzaparin	<5	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>B01AC</b>	<b>Platelet aggregation inhibitors excl. heparin</b>	<b>304 778</b>	<b>320 695</b>	<b>337 653</b>	<b>353 116</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>9 691</b>	<b>159 032</b>	<b>184 241</b>	<b>237 397</b>
B01AC04	Clopidogrel	17 973	21 604	22 541	23 283	33	<5	867	12 068	10 345	94 818
B01AC05	Ticlopidine	520	465	454	432	42	0	10	201	221	1 317
B01AC06	Acetylsalicylic acid	297 454	312 787	329 595	344 947	45	150	9 570	155 764	179 463	103 378
B01AC07	Dipyridamole	10 971	11 701	12 867	15 539	43	0	276	5 687	9 576	18 074
B01AC09	Epoprostenol	8	11	9	7	57	<5	<5	<5	0	11 437
B01AC11	Iloprost	9	6	10	5	60	0	<5	<5	<5	1 853
B01AC21	Treprostinil	0	0	0	8	75	0	5	<5	0	4 723
B01AC30	Combinations	1 637	1 488	1 440	1 331	45	0	31	531	769	1 797
<b>B01AE</b>	<b>Direct thrombin inhibitors</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
B01AE05	Ximelagatran	<5	758	166	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>B01AX</b>	<b>Other antithrombotic agents</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>51</b>
B01AX05	Fondaparinux	<5	<5	<5	7	71	0	0	5	<5	51
<b>B02</b>	<b>ANTIHEMORRHAGICS</b>	<b>11 656</b>	<b>12 012</b>	<b>11 795</b>	<b>12 222</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>5 969</b>	<b>5 491</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>105 285</b>
<b>B02A</b>	<b>ANTIFIBRINOLYTICS</b>	<b>11 372</b>	<b>11 711</b>	<b>11 501</b>	<b>11 870</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>5 812</b>	<b>5 432</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>14 160</b>
<b>B02AA</b>	<b>Amino acids</b>	<b>11 353</b>	<b>11 689</b>	<b>11 480</b>	<b>11 846</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>5 797</b>	<b>5 425</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>4 208</b>
B02AA02	Tranexamic acid	11 353	11 689	11 480	11 846	94	137	5 797	5 425	487	4 208
<b>B02AB</b>	<b>Proteinase inhibitors</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>9 952</b>
B02AB02	Alfa1 antitrypsin	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	695
B02AB03	C1-inhibitor	22	27	29	32	66	<5	19	10	<5	9 257
<b>B02B</b>	<b>VITAMIN K AND OTHER HEMOSTATICS</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>91 125</b>
<b>B02BA</b>	<b>Vitamin K</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>150</b>
B02BA01	Phytomenadione	238	231	195	224	62	65	83	35	41	150
<b>B02BD</b>	<b>Blood coagulation factors</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>90 975</b>
B02BD02	Coagulation factor VIII	55	71	115	122	2	22	68	31	<5	64 857
B02BD03	Factor VIII inhibitor bypassing activity	7	5	8	7	0	0	<5	<5	<5	10 564
B02BD04	Coagulation factor IX	0	8	17	26	0	9	13	<5	<5	9 491
B02BD06	Von Willebrand factor and coagulation factor VIII in combination	<5	9	7	8	75	0	5	<5	0	4 658
B02BD08	Eptacog alfa (activated)	6	7	6	9	44	<5	5	<5	0	1 405
<b>B03</b>	<b>ANTI-ANEMIC PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>102 404</b>	<b>108 357</b>	<b>108 856</b>	<b>112 774</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1 615</b>	<b>21 135</b>	<b>37 780</b>	<b>52 244</b>	<b>132 865</b>
<b>B03A</b>	<b>IRON PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>15 952</b>	<b>16 709</b>	<b>17 565</b>	<b>18 675</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1 117</b>	<b>4 344</b>	<b>3 788</b>	<b>9 424</b>	<b>4 289</b>

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>B03AA</b>	<b>Iron bivalent, oral preparations</b>	<b>14 754</b>	<b>15 629</b>	<b>16 453</b>	<b>17 488</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1 112</b>	<b>3 781</b>	<b>3 385</b>	<b>9 208</b>	<b>2 719</b>
B03AA01	Ferrous glycine sulfate <sup>1)</sup>	674	1 260	1 412	1 708	70	41	519	439	709	560
B03AA02	Ferrous fumarate <sup>1)</sup>	1 132	1 233	1 292	1 205	51	853	154	56	140	158
B03AA06	Ferrous succinate	0	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
B03AA07	Ferrous sulfate <sup>1)</sup>	13 034	13 222	13 825	14 687	66	224	3 123	2 912	8 428	2 001
<b>B03AC</b>	<b>Iron trivalent, parenteral preparations</b>	<b>1 266</b>	<b>1 143</b>	<b>1 181</b>	<b>1 255</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>1 570</b>
B03AC02	Saccharated iron oxide	297	286	301	302	72	<5	133	106	61	503
B03AC03	Iron-sorbitol-citric acid complex	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
B03AC06	Ferric oxide dextran complex	981	864	886	963	87	<5	453	323	183	1 066
<b>B03AD</b>	<b>Iron in combination with folic acid</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
B03AD03	Ferrous sulfate	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>B03B</b>	<b>VITAMIN B<sub>12</sub> AND FOLIC ACID</b>	<b>87 544</b>	<b>92 791</b>	<b>92 279</b>	<b>95 290</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>17 254</b>	<b>33 702</b>	<b>43 793</b>	<b>25 098</b>
<b>B03BA</b>	<b>Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (cyanocobalamin and analogues)</b>	<b>65 811</b>	<b>68 075</b>	<b>65 996</b>	<b>66 966</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>11 252</b>	<b>21 340</b>	<b>34 302</b>	<b>15 988</b>
B03BA01	Cyanocobalamin	5 494	5 743	5 819	5 378	68	16	1 478	1 817	2 067	1 209
B03BA02	Cyanocobalamin tannin complex	35 752	36 735	34 861	35 654	66	22	5 904	11 252	18 476	8 603
B03BA03	Hydroxocobalamin	26 572	27 479	27 325	27 724	66	38	4 276	8 845	14 565	6 078
B03BA05	Mecobalamin	7	19	19	26	85	0	13	10	<5	98
<b>B03BB</b>	<b>Folic acid and derivatives</b>	<b>27 549</b>	<b>30 968</b>	<b>31 750</b>	<b>33 575</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>6 670</b>	<b>13 771</b>	<b>12 654</b>	<b>9 109</b>
B03BB01	Folic acid <sup>1)</sup>	27 549	30 968	31 750	33 575	62	480	6 670	13 771	12 654	9 109
<b>B03X</b>	<b>OTHER ANTIANEMIC PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>2 655</b>	<b>2 957</b>	<b>3 318</b>	<b>3 498</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>1 267</b>	<b>1 820</b>	<b>103 478</b>
<b>B03XA</b>	<b>Other antianemic preparations</b>	<b>2 655</b>	<b>2 957</b>	<b>3 318</b>	<b>3 498</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>1 267</b>	<b>1 820</b>	<b>103 478</b>
B03XA01	Erythropoietin	1 306	1 011	902	867	42	5	83	294	485	25 681
B03XA02	Darbepoetin alfa	1 449	2 013	2 473	2 670	41	10	320	988	1 352	77 743
B03XA03	Methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta	0	0	0	7	43	0	<5	0	5	54

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

## 3.6 Table – ATC group C – Cardiovascular system

ATC group C

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>C01</b>	<b>CARDIAC THERAPY</b>	<b>140 813</b>	<b>136 852</b>	<b>134 588</b>	<b>130 266</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2 051</b>	<b>5 638</b>	<b>40 369</b>	<b>82 208</b>	<b>80 538</b>
<b>C01A</b>	<b>CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES</b>	<b>31 381</b>	<b>30 391</b>	<b>29 457</b>	<b>28 116</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>4 753</b>	<b>23 094</b>	<b>4 802</b>
<b>C01AA</b>	<b>Digitalis glycosides</b>	<b>31 381</b>	<b>30 391</b>	<b>29 457</b>	<b>28 116</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>4 753</b>	<b>23 094</b>	<b>4 802</b>
C01AA04	Digitoxin	29 883	28 973	28 140	26 912	50	<5	190	4 497	22 224	4 577
C01AA05	Digoxin	1 522	1 442	1 342	1 223	47	42	36	260	885	226
<b>C01B</b>	<b>ANTIARRHYTHMICS, CLASS I AND III</b>	<b>7 381</b>	<b>8 020</b>	<b>8 536</b>	<b>9 187</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>4 778</b>	<b>3 893</b>	<b>18 683</b>
<b>C01BA</b>	<b>Antiarrhythmics, class Ia</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>516</b>
C01BA01	Quinidine	23	20	18	9	67	0	0	<5	8	25
C01BA03	Disopyramide	254	233	210	193	48	<5	<5	80	108	491
<b>C01BB</b>	<b>Antiarrhythmics, class Ib</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>108</b>
C01BB02	Mexiletine	36	46	31	33	45	0	10	16	7	108
<b>C01BC</b>	<b>Antiarrhythmics, class Ic</b>	<b>3 950</b>	<b>4 412</b>	<b>4 708</b>	<b>5 112</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>3 191</b>	<b>1 517</b>	<b>13 948</b>
C01BC03	Propafenone	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	3
C01BC04	Flecainide	3 946	4 408	4 707	5 111	40	27	377	3 190	1 517	13 945
<b>C01BD</b>	<b>Antiarrhythmics, class III</b>	<b>3 223</b>	<b>3 433</b>	<b>3 696</b>	<b>3 964</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1 577</b>	<b>2 281</b>	<b>4 111</b>
C01BD01	Amiodarone	3 223	3 433	3 696	3 964	30	<5	102	1 577	2 281	4 111
<b>C01C</b>	<b>CARDIAC STIMULANTS EXCL. CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES</b>	<b>7 622</b>	<b>7 936</b>	<b>9 679</b>	<b>9 468</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1 977</b>	<b>3 520</b>	<b>3 326</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>6 101</b>
<b>C01CA</b>	<b>Adrenergic and dopaminergic agents</b>	<b>7 622</b>	<b>7 936</b>	<b>9 679</b>	<b>9 468</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1 977</b>	<b>3 520</b>	<b>3 326</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>6 101</b>
C01CA01	Etilefrine	381	185	148	131	64	0	33	49	49	224
C01CA17	Midodrine	0	7	10	18	61	0	12	<5	<5	99
C01CA24	Epinephrine	7 243	7 745	9 524	9 321	59	1 977	3 475	3 275	594	5 778
<b>C01D</b>	<b>VASODILATORS USED IN CARDIAC DISEASES</b>	<b>104 396</b>	<b>99 900</b>	<b>95 762</b>	<b>91 750</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 418</b>	<b>28 887</b>	<b>61 445</b>	<b>50 689</b>
<b>C01DA</b>	<b>Organic nitrates</b>	<b>104 396</b>	<b>99 900</b>	<b>95 762</b>	<b>91 750</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 418</b>	<b>28 887</b>	<b>61 445</b>	<b>50 689</b>
C01DA02	Glyceryl trinitrate	79 759	76 664	73 614	70 657	48	0	1 346	24 878	44 433	13 860
C01DA08	Isosorbide dinitrate	6 592	5 482	4 591	3 818	56	0	10	536	3 272	3 314
C01DA14	Isosorbide mononitrate	47 598	44 899	42 496	40 167	51	0	166	8 194	31 807	33 515
<b>C01E</b>	<b>OTHER CARDIAC PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>262</b>
<b>C01EB</b>	<b>Other cardiac preparations</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>262</b>
C01EB09	Ubidecarenone	48	43	92	133	67	<5	38	72	22	245
C01EB15	Trimetazidine	8	6	7	13	62	0	<5	8	<5	16
<b>C02</b>	<b>ANTIHYPERTENSIVES</b>	<b>26 570</b>	<b>19 125</b>	<b>17 921</b>	<b>17 294</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>7 915</b>	<b>8 445</b>	<b>55 517</b>
<b>C02A</b>	<b>ANTIADRENERGIC AGENTS, CENTRALLY ACTING</b>	<b>6 310</b>	<b>6 264</b>	<b>6 563</b>	<b>6 876</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>3 668</b>	<b>2 509</b>	<b>9 874</b>
<b>C02AB</b>	<b>Methyldopa</b>	<b>1 284</b>	<b>1 166</b>	<b>1 154</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>816</b>
C02AB01	Methyldopa (levorotatory)	1 284	1 166	1 154	1 131	70	0	364	309	458	816
<b>C02AC</b>	<b>Imidazoline receptor agonists</b>	<b>5 089</b>	<b>5 155</b>	<b>5 465</b>	<b>5 813</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>3 398</b>	<b>2 074</b>	<b>9 058</b>
C02AC01	Clonidine	50	68	74	73	41	<5	34	33	<5	132
C02AC05	Moxonidine	5 039	5 087	5 393	5 741	43	0	304	3 366	2 071	8 926
<b>C02C</b>	<b>ANTIADRENERGIC AGENTS, PERIPHERALLY ACTING</b>	<b>20 560</b>	<b>13 002</b>	<b>11 497</b>	<b>10 575</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>4 393</b>	<b>5 955</b>	<b>26 349</b>
<b>C02CA</b>	<b>Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists</b>	<b>20 560</b>	<b>13 002</b>	<b>11 497</b>	<b>10 575</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>4 393</b>	<b>5 955</b>	<b>26 349</b>
C02CA04	Doxazosin	20 560	13 002	11 497	10 575	18	0	227	4 393	5 955	26 349

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>C02D</b>	<b>ARTERIORAL SMOOTH MUSCLE, AGENTS ACTING ON</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>441</b>
<b>C02DB</b>	<b>Hydrazinophthalazine derivatives</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>213</b>
C02DB02	Hydralazine	235	263	283	302	38	0	13	127	162	213
<b>C02DC</b>	<b>Pyrimidine derivatives</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>229</b>
C02DC01	Minoxidil	30	36	37	40	23	0	9	28	<5	229
<b>C02K</b>	<b>OTHER ANTIHYPER- TENSIVES</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18 852</b>
<b>C02KD</b>	<b>Serotonin antagonists</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>531</b>
C02KD01	Ketanserin	43	37	24	21	90	0	5	15	<5	531
<b>C02KX</b>	<b>Other antihypertensives</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18 322</b>
C02KX01	Bosentan	47	64	72	69	64	9	17	33	10	18 322
<b>C03</b>	<b>DIURETICS</b>	<b>193 506</b>	<b>204 734</b>	<b>218 208</b>	<b>225 126</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>11 315</b>	<b>85 310</b>	<b>128 304</b>	<b>82 593</b>
<b>C03A</b>	<b>LOW-CEILING DIURETICS, THIAZIDES</b>	<b>33 463</b>	<b>43 334</b>	<b>53 817</b>	<b>61 857</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4 074</b>	<b>32 423</b>	<b>25 349</b>	<b>22 267</b>
<b>C03AA</b>	<b>Thiazides, plain</b>	<b>20 657</b>	<b>26 234</b>	<b>33 181</b>	<b>38 189</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2 716</b>	<b>20 606</b>	<b>14 861</b>	<b>11 218</b>
C03AA01	Bendroflumethiazide	13 001	17 022	22 562	26 164	58	<5	1 957	14 125	10 081	6 921
C03AA03	Hydrochlorothiazide	7 719	9 283	10 701	12 096	58	5	766	6 516	4 809	4 297
<b>C03AB</b>	<b>Thiazides and potassium in combination</b>	<b>13 426</b>	<b>17 922</b>	<b>21 623</b>	<b>24 862</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 433</b>	<b>12 431</b>	<b>10 993</b>	<b>11 049</b>
C03AB01	Bendroflumethiazide and potassium	13 426	17 922	21 623	24 862	63	5	1 433	12 431	10 993	11 049
<b>C03B</b>	<b>LOW-CEILING DIURETICS, EXCL. THIAZIDES</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>C03BA</b>	<b>Sulfonamides, plain</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>19</b>
C03BA04	Chlortalidone	5	<5	<5	5	40	0	<5	<5	<5	19
C03BA08	Metolazone	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>C03C</b>	<b>HIGH-CEILING DIURETICS</b>	<b>128 119</b>	<b>128 289</b>	<b>129 779</b>	<b>128 564</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>5 627</b>	<b>36 354</b>	<b>86 409</b>	<b>42 739</b>
<b>C03CA</b>	<b>Sulfonamides, plain</b>	<b>127 700</b>	<b>127 859</b>	<b>129 605</b>	<b>128 564</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>5 627</b>	<b>36 354</b>	<b>86 409</b>	<b>42 739</b>
C03CA01	Furosemide	115 698	112 574	110 773	106 945	63	173	5 075	31 256	70 441	24 840
C03CA02	Bumetanide	15 898	19 808	23 649	26 363	53	<5	650	6 065	19 647	17 884
C03CA04	Torsemide	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	14
<b>C03CB</b>	<b>Sulfonamides and potas- sium in combination</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>
C03CB02	Bumetanide and potassium	590	622	498	<5	33	0	0	<5	<5	0
<b>C03D</b>	<b>POTASSIUM-SPARING AGENTS</b>	<b>15 493</b>	<b>16 017</b>	<b>16 416</b>	<b>16 805</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>5 806</b>	<b>10 285</b>	<b>10 572</b>
<b>C03DA</b>	<b>Aldosterone antagonists</b>	<b>15 469</b>	<b>15 995</b>	<b>16 401</b>	<b>16 792</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>5 797</b>	<b>10 281</b>	<b>10 495</b>
C03DA01	Spironolactone	15 458	15 898	16 142	16 386	53	22	664	5 569	10 131	7 347
C03DA02	Potassium canrenoate	0	0	0	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	1
C03DA04	Eplerenone	24	167	321	453	14	0	29	260	164	3 148
<b>C03DB</b>	<b>Other potassium-sparing agents</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>77</b>
C03DB01	Amiloride	28	28	17	16	6	0	0	11	5	77
<b>C03E</b>	<b>DIURETICS AND POTAS- SIUM-SPARING AGENTS IN COMBINATION</b>	<b>33 740</b>	<b>34 745</b>	<b>36 325</b>	<b>36 308</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1 424</b>	<b>16 167</b>	<b>18 709</b>	<b>6 996</b>
<b>C03EA</b>	<b>Low-ceiling diuretics and potassium-sparing agents</b>	<b>33 740</b>	<b>34 745</b>	<b>36 325</b>	<b>36 308</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1 424</b>	<b>16 167</b>	<b>18 709</b>	<b>6 996</b>
C03EA01	Hydrochlorothiazide and potassium-sparing agents	33 740	34 745	36 325	36 308	67	8	1 424	16 167	18 709	6 996

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
		<15	15-44	45-69	≥70						
<b>C04</b>	<b>PERIPHERAL VASODILATORS</b>	<b>2 378</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>1 825</b>	<b>1 718</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>1 269</b>	<b>1 825</b>
<b>C04A</b>	<b>PERIPHERAL VASODILATORS</b>	<b>2 378</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>1 825</b>	<b>1 718</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>1 269</b>	<b>1 825</b>
<b>C04AC</b>	<b>Nicotinic acid and derivatives</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
C04AC01	Nicotinic acid	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>C04AD</b>	<b>Purine derivatives</b>	<b>2 371</b>	<b>2 088</b>	<b>1 819</b>	<b>1 715</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>1 269</b>	<b>1 804</b>
C04AD03	Pentoxifylline	2 371	2 088	1 819	1 715	49	0	37	409	1 269	1 804
<b>C04AX</b>	<b>Other peripheral vasodilators</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>
C04AX01	Cyclandelate	0	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
C04AX02	Phenoxybenzamine	6	10	<5	<5	67	0	<5	<5	0	22
<b>C05</b>	<b>VASOPROTECTIVES</b>	<b>52 342</b>	<b>52 760</b>	<b>54 943</b>	<b>54 296</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>20 996</b>	<b>22 115</b>	<b>10 479</b>	<b>8 019</b>
<b>C05A</b>	<b>AGENTS FOR TREATMENT OF HEMORRHOIDS AND ANAL FISSURES FOR TOPICAL USE</b>	<b>46 454</b>	<b>47 032</b>	<b>48 900</b>	<b>48 807</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>20 010</b>	<b>19 879</b>	<b>8 260</b>	<b>6 789</b>
<b>C05AA</b>	<b>Corticosteroids</b>	<b>46 008</b>	<b>46 518</b>	<b>48 225</b>	<b>48 009</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>19 676</b>	<b>19 581</b>	<b>8 111</b>	<b>6 242</b>
C05AA01	Hydrocortisone <sup>1)</sup>	14 729	14 399	14 664	11 922	53	271	4 517	5 088	2 046	2 198
C05AA04	Prednisolone <sup>1)</sup>	33 166	33 617	35 196	38 314	57	389	16 050	15 432	6 443	4 043
<b>C05AE</b>	<b>Muscle relaxants</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>374</b>
C05AE01	Glyceryl trinitrate	243	291	440	662	52	8	303	276	75	374
<b>C05AX</b>	<b>Other agents for treatment of hemorrhoids and anal fissures for topical use</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>173</b>
C05AX03	Other preparations, combinations <sup>1)</sup>	480	559	783	974	38	11	375	405	183	134
<b>C05B</b>	<b>ANTIVARICOSE THERAPY</b>	<b>6 117</b>	<b>5 948</b>	<b>6 255</b>	<b>5 655</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1 025</b>	<b>2 295</b>	<b>2 287</b>	<b>1 231</b>
<b>C05BA</b>	<b>Heparins or heparinoids for topical use</b>	<b>6 112</b>	<b>5 946</b>	<b>6 249</b>	<b>5 646</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1 021</b>	<b>2 290</b>	<b>2 287</b>	<b>1 222</b>
C05BA01	Organo-heparinoid <sup>1)</sup>	6 085	5 922	6 225	5 619	70	48	1 017	2 276	2 278	582
C05BA04	Pentosan polysulfate sodium	27	24	25	27	96	0	<5	14	9	640
<b>C05BB</b>	<b>Sclerosing agents for local injection</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>
C05BB02	Polidocanol	5	<5	6	9	78	0	<5	5	0	9
<b>C07</b>	<b>BETA BLOCKING AGENTS</b>	<b>309 758</b>	<b>322 256</b>	<b>334 495</b>	<b>343 715</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>18 759</b>	<b>158 441</b>	<b>166 150</b>	<b>238 026</b>
<b>C07A</b>	<b>BETA BLOCKING AGENTS</b>	<b>307 736</b>	<b>318 880</b>	<b>329 971</b>	<b>338 374</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>18 306</b>	<b>155 137</b>	<b>164 566</b>	<b>233 701</b>
<b>C07AA</b>	<b>Beta blocking agents, non-selective</b>	<b>33 164</b>	<b>30 743</b>	<b>29 263</b>	<b>28 163</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>4 033</b>	<b>12 061</b>	<b>11 866</b>	<b>17 302</b>
C07AA03	Pindolol	46	40	38	35	63	0	<5	14	17	83
C07AA05	Propranolol	17 428	16 069	15 955	15 986	64	198	3 627	7 550	4 611	8 266
C07AA06	Timolol	2 134	1 847	1 625	1 463	55	<5	152	602	706	1 134
C07AA07	Sotalol	14 003	12 908	11 730	10 744	46	<5	253	3 926	6 563	7 799
C07AA12	Nadolol	6	6	5	8	63	<5	5	<5	0	20
<b>C07AB</b>	<b>Beta blocking agents, selective</b>	<b>256 105</b>	<b>268 068</b>	<b>280 610</b>	<b>290 437</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>12 551</b>	<b>132 982</b>	<b>144 751</b>	<b>193 308</b>
C07AB02	Metoprolol	189 286	209 280	224 281	235 281	49	122	10 165	108 285	116 709	171 113
C07AB03	Atenolol	67 324	57 960	51 204	46 630	57	28	1 950	20 708	23 944	14 160
C07AB07	Bisoprolol	3 459	5 913	8 799	12 009	47	<5	576	5 539	5 890	8 034
<b>C07AG</b>	<b>Alpha and beta blocking agents</b>	<b>25 536</b>	<b>25 594</b>	<b>25 222</b>	<b>24 755</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>12 318</b>	<b>10 413</b>	<b>23 091</b>

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.



ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
		<15	15-44	45-69	≥70						
C07AG01	Labetalol	1 944	1 973	2 033	2 157	74	<5	1 070	602	483	2 247
C07AG02	Carvedilol	23 629	23 650	23 215	22 633	43	18	942	11 733	9 940	20 844
<b>C07B</b>	<b>BETA BLOCKING AGENTS AND THIAZIDES</b>	<b>2 520</b>	<b>4 035</b>	<b>5 092</b>	<b>5 873</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>3 618</b>	<b>1 774</b>	<b>4 324</b>
<b>C07BB</b>	<b>Beta blocking agents, selective, and thiazides</b>	<b>2 520</b>	<b>4 035</b>	<b>5 092</b>	<b>5 873</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>3 618</b>	<b>1 774</b>	<b>4 324</b>
C07BB07	Bisoprolol and thiazides	2 520	4 035	5 092	5 873	54	0	481	3 618	1 774	4 324
<b>C08</b>	<b>CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS</b>	<b>180 338</b>	<b>186 466</b>	<b>193 563</b>	<b>200 853</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7 580</b>	<b>93 716</b>	<b>99 509</b>	<b>191 238</b>
<b>C08C</b>	<b>SELECTIVE CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS WITH MAINLY VASCULAR EFFECTS</b>	<b>150 318</b>	<b>158 110</b>	<b>166 923</b>	<b>175 988</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6 778</b>	<b>84 671</b>	<b>84 500</b>	<b>162 645</b>
<b>C08CA</b>	<b>Dihydropyridine derivatives</b>	<b>150 318</b>	<b>158 110</b>	<b>166 923</b>	<b>175 988</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6 778</b>	<b>84 671</b>	<b>84 500</b>	<b>162 645</b>
C08CA01	Amlodipine	103 523	106 736	109 210	111 161	47	5	3 568	53 125	54 463	70 016
C08CA02	Felodipine	19 311	18 854	18 312	17 747	52	<5	435	7 963	9 348	15 764
C08CA03	Isradipine	765	766	742	693	54	0	28	313	352	1 360
C08CA05	Nifedipine	22 208	23 414	24 842	26 438	49	34	1 890	12 604	11 910	40 876
C08CA06	Nimodipine	33	41	30	35	57	0	7	22	6	31
C08CA13	Lercanidipine	6 690	10 966	16 904	23 451	52	0	1 014	12 376	10 061	34 598
<b>C08D</b>	<b>SELECTIVE CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS WITH DIRECT CARDIAC EFFECTS</b>	<b>31 536</b>	<b>29 773</b>	<b>28 026</b>	<b>26 221</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>9 577</b>	<b>15 814</b>	<b>28 592</b>
<b>C08DA</b>	<b>Phenylalkylamine derivatives</b>	<b>22 155</b>	<b>21 250</b>	<b>20 246</b>	<b>19 130</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>6 626</b>	<b>11 763</b>	<b>13 873</b>
C08DA01	Verapamil	22 155	21 250	20 246	19 130	56	8	733	6 626	11 763	13 873
<b>C08DB</b>	<b>Benzothiazepine derivatives</b>	<b>9 447</b>	<b>8 597</b>	<b>7 858</b>	<b>7 159</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>2 981</b>	<b>4 088</b>	<b>14 720</b>
C08DB01	Diltiazem	9 447	8 597	7 858	7 159	54	<5	89	2 981	4 088	14 720
<b>C09</b>	<b>AGENTS ACTING ON THE RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM</b>	<b>364 356</b>	<b>384 732</b>	<b>406 861</b>	<b>430 060</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>23 915</b>	<b>226 907</b>	<b>178 998</b>	<b>903 778</b>
<b>C09A</b>	<b>ACE INHIBITORS, PLAIN</b>	<b>118 442</b>	<b>117 975</b>	<b>118 902</b>	<b>120 667</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>5 863</b>	<b>52 299</b>	<b>62 305</b>	<b>77 968</b>
<b>C09AA</b>	<b>ACE inhibitors, plain</b>	<b>118 442</b>	<b>117 975</b>	<b>118 902</b>	<b>120 667</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>5 863</b>	<b>52 299</b>	<b>62 305</b>	<b>77 968</b>
C09AA01	Captopril	5 838	5 167	4 456	3 987	45	35	131	1 443	2 378	4 711
C09AA02	Enalapril	42 951	42 011	41 744	41 789	48	160	2 160	17 991	21 478	19 094
C09AA03	Lisinopril	32 598	30 722	29 322	28 411	48	5	1 593	13 012	13 801	20 991
C09AA05	Ramipril	37 776	40 725	43 993	47 128	37	<5	2 007	20 077	25 042	32 914
C09AA10	Trandolapril	71	103	117	117	32	0	8	67	42	256
<b>C09B</b>	<b>ACE INHIBITORS, COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>36 677</b>	<b>36 424</b>	<b>36 040</b>	<b>35 744</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 122</b>	<b>17 777</b>	<b>16 843</b>	<b>33 200</b>
<b>C09BA</b>	<b>ACE inhibitors and diuretics</b>	<b>36 677</b>	<b>36 424</b>	<b>36 040</b>	<b>35 744</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 122</b>	<b>17 777</b>	<b>16 843</b>	<b>33 200</b>
C09BA02	Enalapril and diuretics	19 656	19 737	19 795	19 810	51	<5	653	9 882	9 274	18 209
C09BA03	Lisinopril and diuretics	17 054	16 718	16 265	15 960	51	<5	470	7 905	7 584	14 991
<b>C09C</b>	<b>ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS, PLAIN</b>	<b>129 219</b>	<b>135 375</b>	<b>143 695</b>	<b>153 211</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>11 871</b>	<b>85 265</b>	<b>56 021</b>	<b>357 069</b>
<b>C09CA</b>	<b>Angiotensin II antagonists, plain</b>	<b>129 219</b>	<b>135 375</b>	<b>143 695</b>	<b>153 211</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>11 871</b>	<b>85 265</b>	<b>56 021</b>	<b>357 069</b>
C09CA01	Losartan	44 499	43 733	43 822	44 601	52	17	2 354	23 175	19 055	110 799
C09CA02	Eprosartan	1 467	1 567	1 755	2 210	56	0	132	1 025	1 053	4 000
C09CA03	Valsartan	17 952	18 476	19 186	19 497	49	0	1 268	11 450	6 779	46 282

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
		<15	15-44	45-69	≥70						
C09CA04	Irbesartan	24 469	24 463	24 321	23 784	50	5	1 550	13 986	8 243	61 641
C09CA06	Candesartan	41 042	46 908	53 496	60 228	54	32	6 277	33 804	20 115	125 185
C09CA07	Telmisartan	1 531	1 794	2 476	3 809	45	0	325	2 286	1 198	7 575
C09CA08	Olmesartan medoxomil	0	87	399	1 094	53	0	136	654	304	1 587
<b>C09D</b>	<b>ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS, COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>115 043</b>	<b>130 058</b>	<b>144 645</b>	<b>158 602</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7 246</b>	<b>92 515</b>	<b>58 841</b>	<b>435 541</b>
<b>C09DA</b>	<b>Angiotensin II antago- nists and diuretics</b>	<b>115 043</b>	<b>130 058</b>	<b>144 645</b>	<b>157 754</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7 199</b>	<b>92 029</b>	<b>58 526</b>	<b>433 702</b>
C09DA01	Losartan and diuretics	55 676	58 516	61 122	63 360	54	0	2 319	35 076	25 965	176 316
C09DA02	Eprosartan and diuretics	26	421	889	1 427	51	0	81	801	545	2 878
C09DA03	Valsartan and diuretics	14 873	17 944	21 180	23 363	50	0	1 166	14 120	8 077	62 528
C09DA04	Irbesartan and diuretics	22 959	25 798	27 936	29 855	50	0	1 313	17 835	10 707	92 618
C09DA06	Candesartan and diuretics	22 842	28 492	34 108	39 094	51	0	2 242	23 759	13 093	93 532
C09DA07	Telmisartan and diuretics	580	913	1 461	2 415	42	0	171	1 499	745	5 466
C09DA08	Olmesartan medoxomil and diuretics	0	0	0	349	50	0	25	223	101	364
<b>C09DB</b>	<b>Angiotensin II antago- nists and calcium channel blockers</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 350</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>1 839</b>
C09DB01	Valsartan and amlodipine	0	0	0	1 350	42	0	85	807	458	1 839
<b>C10</b>	<b>LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS</b>	<b>306 138</b>	<b>331 972</b>	<b>363 051</b>	<b>398 152</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>18 728</b>	<b>220 791</b>	<b>158 572</b>	<b>603 977</b>
<b>C10A</b>	<b>LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS, PLAIN</b>	<b>306 138</b>	<b>331 972</b>	<b>363 050</b>	<b>397 792</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>18 710</b>	<b>220 530</b>	<b>158 491</b>	<b>603 306</b>
<b>C10AA</b>	<b>HMG CoA reductase inhibitors</b>	<b>304 365</b>	<b>329 952</b>	<b>360 893</b>	<b>395 238</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>18 207</b>	<b>219 090</b>	<b>157 891</b>	<b>555 072</b>
C10AA01	Simvastatin	122 206	181 256	254 951	320 903	47	27	14 149	175 315	131 412	186 069
C10AA02	Lovastatin	3 000	2 688	2 107	1 884	56	0	37	789	1 058	6 568
C10AA03	Pravastatin	43 391	39 366	28 113	24 223	46	6	616	12 218	11 383	32 552
C10AA04	Fluvastatin	9 231	8 790	7 173	7 092	48	0	558	4 233	2 301	13 206
C10AA05	Atorvastatin	136 588	140 856	103 381	85 840	44	20	4 565	52 168	29 087	315 581
C10AA07	Rosuvastatin	0	0	22	234	44	0	40	180	14	1 096
<b>C10AB</b>	<b>Fibrates</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1 626</b>
C10AB02	Bezafibrate	107	95	80	76	32	0	6	67	<5	279
C10AB04	Gemfibrozil	96	92	93	102	27	0	21	71	10	867
C10AB05	Fenofibrate	71	119	151	143	32	0	39	97	7	480
<b>C10AC</b>	<b>Bile acid sequestrants</b>	<b>2 112</b>	<b>2 132</b>	<b>2 153</b>	<b>2 086</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>1 138</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>7 231</b>
C10AC01	Colestyramine	1 461	1 505	1 535	1 486	56	7	327	751	401	2 455
C10AC02	Colestipol	552	479	439	430	44	<5	38	255	134	1 193
C10AC04	Colesevelam	108	166	197	183	45	<5	27	141	14	3 583
<b>C10AD</b>	<b>Nicotinic acid and derivatives</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>617</b>
C10AD02	Nicotinic acid	42	76	154	211	30	0	37	151	23	480
C10AD06	Acipimox	32	24	22	19	26	0	<5	16	<5	137
<b>C10AX</b>	<b>Other lipid modifying agents</b>	<b>2 578</b>	<b>3 543</b>	<b>4 534</b>	<b>7 990</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 031</b>	<b>5 597</b>	<b>1 358</b>	<b>38 760</b>
C10AX06	Omega-3-triglycerides incl. other esters and acids	1 666	1 949	2 039	2 192	28	<5	362	1 594	235	20 069
C10AX09	Ezetimibe	945	1 653	2 586	5 962	46	<5	694	4 127	1 138	18 690
<b>C10B</b>	<b>LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS, COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>C10BA</b>	<b>HMG CoA reductase inhibitors in combination with other lipid modifying agents</b>	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	3
C10BA02	Simvastatin and ezetimibe	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	3

## 3.7 Table – ATC group D - Dermatologicals

ATC group D

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>D01</b>	<b>ANTIFUNGALS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE</b>	<b>103 159</b>	<b>103 625</b>	<b>106 211</b>	<b>109 774</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8 440</b>	<b>43 332</b>	<b>39 416</b>	<b>18 586</b>	<b>30 495</b>
<b>D01A</b>	<b>ANTIFUNGALS FOR TOPICAL USE</b>	<b>89 365</b>	<b>89 767</b>	<b>92 861</b>	<b>95 463</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>8 233</b>	<b>37 489</b>	<b>32 635</b>	<b>17 106</b>	<b>14 329</b>
<b>D01AA</b>	<b>Antibiotics</b>	<b>2 166</b>	<b>2 429</b>	<b>2 786</b>	<b>3 197</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>2 503</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>247</b>
D01AA01	Nystatin	2 166	2 429	2 786	3 197	89	171	2 503	314	209	247
<b>D01AC</b>	<b>Imidazole and triazole derivatives</b>	<b>64 455</b>	<b>65 360</b>	<b>68 170</b>	<b>70 646</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6 483</b>	<b>26 173</b>	<b>24 240</b>	<b>13 750</b>	<b>8 493</b>
D01AC01	Clotrimazole <sup>1)</sup>	7 474	7 383	7 979	8 182	53	815	2 850	2 383	2 134	1 009
D01AC02	Miconazole <sup>1)</sup>	2 377	2 316	2 247	2 082	48	210	832	693	347	317
D01AC03	Econazole <sup>1)</sup>	2 186	2 232	2 326	2 226	54	170	838	727	491	290
D01AC08	Ketoconazole <sup>1)</sup>	15 844	15 499	15 122	15 362	41	749	6 639	5 799	2 175	2 312
D01AC20	Combinations <sup>1)</sup>	39 684	41 229	44 008	46 252	51	4 806	16 253	15 791	9 402	4 565
D01AC60	Bifonazole, combinations	16	7	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>D01AE</b>	<b>Other antifungals for topical use</b>	<b>25 546</b>	<b>24 626</b>	<b>24 777</b>	<b>24 528</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1 793</b>	<b>10 013</b>	<b>9 049</b>	<b>3 673</b>	<b>5 589</b>
D01AE02	Methylrosaniline <sup>1)</sup>	776	694	645	661	56	155	156	179	171	50
D01AE14	Ciclopirox <sup>1)</sup>	34	27	33	52	62	7	23	14	8	10
D01AE15	Terbinafine <sup>1)</sup>	16 692	16 312	17 149	17 204	43	1 426	7 435	5 723	2 620	2 747
D01AE16	Amorolfine	8 434	7 947	7 351	6 978	54	224	2 543	3 279	932	2 782
D01AE20	Combinations <sup>1)</sup>	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>D01B</b>	<b>ANTIFUNGALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>16 867</b>	<b>16 880</b>	<b>16 706</b>	<b>17 536</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>7 266</b>	<b>8 134</b>	<b>1 836</b>	<b>16 166</b>
<b>D01BA</b>	<b>Antifungals for systemic use</b>	<b>16 867</b>	<b>16 880</b>	<b>16 706</b>	<b>17 536</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>7 266</b>	<b>8 134</b>	<b>1 836</b>	<b>16 166</b>
D01BA01	Griseofulvin	21	23	26	14	29	11	0	<5	<5	9
D01BA02	Terbinafine	16 853	16 859	16 686	17 527	38	293	7 266	8 133	1 835	16 156
<b>D02</b>	<b>EMOLLIENTS AND PROTECTIVES</b>	<b>1 425</b>	<b>1 448</b>	<b>1 361</b>	<b>1 572</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>268</b>
<b>D02A</b>	<b>EMOLLIENTS AND PROTECTIVES</b>	<b>1 425</b>	<b>1 448</b>	<b>1 361</b>	<b>1 572</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>268</b>
<b>D02AB</b>	<b>Zinc products<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>D02AE</b>	<b>Carbamide products</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>53</b>
D02AE01	Carbamide <sup>1)</sup>	38	68	44	222	53	34	76	62	50	53
<b>D02AF</b>	<b>Salicylic acid preparations<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>1 371</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>1 298</b>	<b>1 274</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>D02AX</b>	<b>Other emollients and protectives<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>8</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>D03</b>	<b>PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>D03A</b>	<b>CICATRIZANTS</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>D03AA</b>	<b>Cod-liver oil ointments<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>144</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>D03AX</b>	<b>Other cicatrizants</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>
D03AX03	Dexpanthenol	118	82	81	82	46	0	20	32	30	24
<b>D04</b>	<b>ANTIPRURITICS, INCL. ANTIHISTAMINES, ANESTHETICS, ETC.</b>	<b>2 316</b>	<b>2 907</b>	<b>2 978</b>	<b>2 993</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>436</b>
<b>D04A</b>	<b>ANTIPRURITICS, INCL. ANTIHISTAMINES, ANESTHETICS, ETC.</b>	<b>2 316</b>	<b>2 907</b>	<b>2 978</b>	<b>2 993</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>436</b>
<b>D04AA</b>	<b>Antihistamines for topical use</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>3</b>

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
		<15	15-44	45-69	≥70						
D04AA02	Mepyramine	<5	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
D04AA13	Dimetindene	7	5	5	5	60	0	<5	<5	<5	3
<b>D04AB</b>	<b>Anesthetics for topical use</b>	<b>1 307</b>	<b>1 892</b>	<b>1 878</b>	<b>1 936</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>341</b>
D04AB01	Lidocaine <sup>1)</sup>	1 306	1 892	1 878	1 935	67	216	711	575	433	340
D04AB06	Tetracaine	<5	0	0	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	2
<b>D04AX</b>	<b>Other antipruritics<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>1 023</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>1 105</b>	<b>1 077</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>D05</b>	<b>ANTIPSORIATICS</b>	<b>24 667</b>	<b>24 776</b>	<b>24 547</b>	<b>25 463</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>7 947</b>	<b>13 040</b>	<b>4 071</b>	<b>42 551</b>
<b>D05A</b>	<b>ANTIPSORIATICS FOR TOPICAL USE</b>	<b>23 582</b>	<b>23 723</b>	<b>23 414</b>	<b>24 285</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>7 711</b>	<b>12 286</b>	<b>3 890</b>	<b>36 463</b>
<b>D05AA</b>	<b>Tars<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>900</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>D05AC</b>	<b>Antracene derivatives</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>56</b>
D05AC01	Dithranol	231	206	167	109	55	<5	36	56	14	56
<b>D05AD</b>	<b>Psoralens for topical use</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>14</b>
D05AD01	Trioxysalen	22	<5	10	11	64	0	<5	6	<5	14
<b>D05AX</b>	<b>Other antipsoriatics for topical use</b>	<b>22 736</b>	<b>22 858</b>	<b>22 573</b>	<b>23 425</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>7 430</b>	<b>11 969</b>	<b>3 693</b>	<b>36 145</b>
D05AX02	Calcipotriol	14 635	14 482	13 491	11 689	46	196	3 556	5 986	1 951	11 855
D05AX03	Calcitriol	1 091	1 054	872	927	52	22	301	465	139	650
D05AX52	Calcipotriol, combinations	11 612	12 505	13 187	15 365	43	158	5 130	7 848	2 229	23 640
<b>D05B</b>	<b>ANTIPSORIATICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>1 625</b>	<b>1 585</b>	<b>1 637</b>	<b>1 669</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>1 032</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>6 088</b>
<b>D05BA</b>	<b>Psoralens for systemic use</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>50</b>
D05BA02	Methoxsalen	179	68	58	55	51	0	18	33	<5	42
D05BA03	Bergapten	<5	11	10	<5	75	0	0	<5	0	8
<b>D05BB</b>	<b>Retinoids for treatment of psoriasis</b>	<b>1 467</b>	<b>1 516</b>	<b>1 568</b>	<b>1 603</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>5 605</b>
D05BB02	Acitretin	1 467	1 516	1 568	1 603	44	9	366	995	233	5 605
<b>D05BX</b>	<b>Other antipsoriatics for systemic use</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>433</b>
D05BX51	Fumaric acid derivatives, combinations	<5	5	12	15	47	0	5	8	<5	433
<b>D06</b>	<b>ANTIBIOTICS AND CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE</b>	<b>126 729</b>	<b>117 793</b>	<b>118 079</b>	<b>110 265</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>13 991</b>	<b>48 988</b>	<b>33 118</b>	<b>14 168</b>	<b>16 235</b>
<b>D06A</b>	<b>ANTIBIOTICS FOR TOPICAL USE</b>	<b>67 019</b>	<b>57 648</b>	<b>57 846</b>	<b>55 448</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11 275</b>	<b>17 628</b>	<b>16 689</b>	<b>9 856</b>	<b>4 436</b>
<b>D06AA</b>	<b>Tetracycline and derivatives</b>	<b>2 669</b>	<b>3 130</b>	<b>3 025</b>	<b>3 003</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>1 013</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>181</b>
D06AA02	Chlortetracycline	45	36	33	26	54	0	10	12	<5	6
D06AA03	Oxytetracycline	2 625	3 096	2 992	2 977	54	500	908	1 001	568	175
<b>D06AX</b>	<b>Other antibiotics for topical use</b>	<b>64 536</b>	<b>54 722</b>	<b>54 992</b>	<b>52 600</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10 801</b>	<b>16 753</b>	<b>15 738</b>	<b>9 308</b>	<b>4 255</b>
D06AX01	Fusidic acid	62 534	52 807	53 086	50 915	56	10 261	16 208	15 421	9 025	4 068
D06AX05	Bacitracin <sup>1)</sup>	2 172	2 058	2 044	1 819	51	580	585	344	310	184
D06AX07	Gentamicin	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0
D06AX09	Mupirocin	21	33	13	8	75	<5	<5	<5	<5	2
D06AX13	Retapamulin	0	0	0	7	71	5	<5	<5	0	1
<b>D06B</b>	<b>CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS FOR TOPICAL USE</b>	<b>62 339</b>	<b>62 386</b>	<b>62 469</b>	<b>56 889</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2 882</b>	<b>32 316</b>	<b>17 087</b>	<b>4 604</b>	<b>11 799</b>
<b>D06BA</b>	<b>Sulfonamides</b>	<b>2 445</b>	<b>3 462</b>	<b>3 447</b>	<b>3 463</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>1 221</b>	<b>1 027</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>435</b>
D06BA01	Silver sulfadiazine	2 445	3 462	3 447	3 463	54	585	1 221	1 027	630	435
<b>D06BB</b>	<b>Antivirals</b>	<b>52 434</b>	<b>51 733</b>	<b>52 220</b>	<b>46 085</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>28 695</b>	<b>12 404</b>	<b>2 788</b>	<b>10 169</b>

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
D06BB03	Aciclovir <sup>1)</sup>	27 965	27 670	28 218	24 058	72	1 618	12 709	7 969	1 762	3 085
D06BB04	Podophyllotoxin	10 116	10 894	11 403	12 243	52	114	11 188	904	37	2 733
D06BB06	Penciclovir <sup>1)</sup>	13 794	12 468	11 808	8 464	72	339	4 268	3 205	652	1 580
D06BB10	Imiquimod	1 565	1 728	1 853	2 224	57	141	1 289	440	354	2 771
<b>D06BX</b>	<b>Other chemotherapeutics</b>	<b>7 736</b>	<b>7 447</b>	<b>7 061</b>	<b>7 574</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>2 509</b>	<b>3 742</b>	<b>1 221</b>	<b>1 195</b>
D06BX01	Metronidazole	7 736	7 447	7 061	7 574	69	102	2 509	3 742	1 221	1 195
<b>D07</b>	<b>CORTICOSTEROIDS, DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>335 013</b>	<b>344 291</b>	<b>347 421</b>	<b>345 358</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>44 562</b>	<b>108 815</b>	<b>124 397</b>	<b>67 584</b>	<b>80 854</b>
<b>D07A</b>	<b>CORTICOSTEROIDS, PLAIN</b>	<b>255 748</b>	<b>264 714</b>	<b>270 398</b>	<b>275 446</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>37 169</b>	<b>86 900</b>	<b>97 727</b>	<b>53 650</b>	<b>58 461</b>
<b>D07AA</b>	<b>Corticosteroids, weak (group I)</b>	<b>28 348</b>	<b>29 169</b>	<b>28 270</b>	<b>26 994</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10 877</b>	<b>7 528</b>	<b>4 959</b>	<b>3 630</b>	<b>2 923</b>
D07AA02	Hydrocortisone <sup>1)</sup>	28 348	29 169	28 270	26 994	56	10 877	7 528	4 959	3 630	2 923
<b>D07AB</b>	<b>Corticosteroids, moderately potent (group II)</b>	<b>84 619</b>	<b>86 994</b>	<b>88 545</b>	<b>91 251</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>18 398</b>	<b>28 370</b>	<b>27 741</b>	<b>16 742</b>	<b>13 606</b>
D07AB02	Hydrocortisone butyrate	57 309	59 055	59 835	62 153	56	13 539	19 313	18 028	11 273	9 723
D07AB08	Desonide	28 476	29 186	29 907	30 370	56	5 180	9 435	10 031	5 724	3 882
<b>D07AC</b>	<b>Corticosteroids, potent (group III)</b>	<b>140 549</b>	<b>145 538</b>	<b>148 924</b>	<b>151 128</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>14 422</b>	<b>49 971</b>	<b>55 931</b>	<b>30 804</b>	<b>31 233</b>
D07AC01	Betamethasone	45 440	47 521	48 812	50 712	54	2 692	16 600	20 321	11 099	7 802
D07AC03	Desoximetasone	14 746	14 431	14 160	13 764	53	532	4 118	5 797	3 317	3 585
D07AC04	Fluocinolone acetonide	8 312	7 826	7 548	7 292	55	201	1 525	3 326	2 240	1 307
D07AC08	Fluocinonide	1 428	1 172	1 173	998	56	14	234	472	278	177
D07AC13	Mometasone	59 460	64 373	66 960	69 055	55	9 041	23 866	23 441	12 707	14 994
D07AC17	Fluticasone	18 448	17 879	17 853	16 867	56	2 537	6 097	5 313	2 920	3 369
<b>D07AD</b>	<b>Corticosteroids, very potent (group IV)</b>	<b>40 099</b>	<b>42 244</b>	<b>43 658</b>	<b>45 616</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1 287</b>	<b>14 241</b>	<b>21 288</b>	<b>8 800</b>	<b>10 699</b>
D07AD01	Clobetasol	40 099	42 244	43 658	45 616	56	1 287	14 241	21 288	8 800	10 699
<b>D07B</b>	<b>CORTICOSTEROIDS, COMBINATIONS WITH ANTISEPTICS</b>	<b>60 264</b>	<b>60 666</b>	<b>57 670</b>	<b>48 588</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6 154</b>	<b>15 246</b>	<b>17 586</b>	<b>9 602</b>	<b>6 687</b>
<b>D07BB</b>	<b>Corticosteroids, moderately potent, combinations with antiseptics</b>	<b>43 231</b>	<b>42 781</b>	<b>38 420</b>	<b>28 416</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4 516</b>	<b>8 738</b>	<b>9 768</b>	<b>5 394</b>	<b>4 011</b>
D07BB01	Flumetasone and antiseptics	0	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
D07BB02	Desonide and antiseptics	8 793	9 257	10 643	14 104	51	2 210	3 997	4 979	2 918	2 381
D07BB03	Triamcinolone and antiseptics	29 583	28 375	19 574	351	48	40	96	144	71	38
D07BB04	Hydrocortisone butyrate and antiseptics	5 359	5 994	9 295	14 433	51	2 334	4 776	4 814	2 509	1 593
<b>D07BC</b>	<b>Corticosteroids, potent, combinations with antiseptics</b>	<b>18 681</b>	<b>19 618</b>	<b>20 868</b>	<b>21 606</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1 901</b>	<b>6 936</b>	<b>8 298</b>	<b>4 471</b>	<b>2 675</b>
D07BC01	Betamethasone and antiseptics	16 157	17 146	18 661	18 720	50	1 719	6 145	7 009	3 847	2 367
D07BC02	Fluocinolone acetonide and antiseptics	2 588	2 547	2 274	3 212	49	209	873	1 423	707	308
<b>D07C</b>	<b>CORTICOSTEROIDS, COMBINATIONS WITH ANTIBIOTICS</b>	<b>23 705</b>	<b>24 762</b>	<b>24 256</b>	<b>23 929</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4 467</b>	<b>7 070</b>	<b>7 697</b>	<b>4 695</b>	<b>2 832</b>
<b>D07CA</b>	<b>Corticosteroids, weak, combinations with antibiotics</b>	<b>23 705</b>	<b>24 762</b>	<b>24 256</b>	<b>23 929</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4 467</b>	<b>7 070</b>	<b>7 697</b>	<b>4 695</b>	<b>2 832</b>

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
		<15	15-44	45-69	≥70						
D07CA01	Hydrocortisone and antibiotics	23 705	24 762	24 256	23 929	55	4 467	7 070	7 697	4 695	2 832
<b>D07X</b>	<b>CORTICOSTEROIDS, OTHER COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>31 777</b>	<b>30 539</b>	<b>30 420</b>	<b>30 461</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>9 877</b>	<b>13 519</b>	<b>6 133</b>	<b>12 874</b>
<b>D07XA</b>	<b>Corticosteroids, weak, other combinations</b>	<b>1 173</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
D07XA01	Hydrocortisone	1 173	6	0	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	0
<b>D07XB</b>	<b>Corticosteroids, moderately potent, other combinations</b>	<b>4 049</b>	<b>4 398</b>	<b>4 007</b>	<b>3 998</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>1 951</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>802</b>
D07XB02	Triamcinolone	4 049	4 398	4 007	3 998	51	113	965	1 951	969	802
<b>D07XC</b>	<b>Corticosteroids, potent, other combinations</b>	<b>26 885</b>	<b>26 332</b>	<b>26 596</b>	<b>26 623</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>8 957</b>	<b>11 654</b>	<b>5 191</b>	<b>12 072</b>
D07XC01	Betamethasone	25 153	26 329	26 596	26 623	49	821	8 957	11 654	5 191	12 072
D07XC02	Desoximetasone	2 204	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>D08</b>	<b>ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS</b>	<b>14 532</b>	<b>17 519</b>	<b>17 934</b>	<b>17 765</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3 083</b>	<b>6 923</b>	<b>5 656</b>	<b>2 103</b>	<b>2 039</b>
<b>D08A</b>	<b>ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS</b>	<b>14 532</b>	<b>17 519</b>	<b>17 934</b>	<b>17 765</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3 083</b>	<b>6 923</b>	<b>5 656</b>	<b>2 103</b>	<b>2 039</b>
<b>D08AB</b>	<b>Aluminium agents<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>146</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>D08AC</b>	<b>Biguanides and amidines</b>	<b>12 799</b>	<b>13 786</b>	<b>13 980</b>	<b>13 928</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1 993</b>	<b>5 765</b>	<b>4 716</b>	<b>1 454</b>	<b>1 463</b>
D08AC01	Dibrompropamide <sup>1)</sup>	5 959	5 865	5 781	5 251	51	1 548	1 755	1 020	928	450
D08AC02	Chlorhexidine <sup>1)</sup>	7 078	8 202	8 445	8 930	63	543	4 111	3 724	552	1 013
<b>D08AG</b>	<b>Iodine products</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>
D08AG01	Iodine/octylphenoxy-polyglycoether <sup>1)</sup>	14	12	16	12	42	<5	9	<5	0	3
D08AG02	Povidone-iodine	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0
D08AG03	Iodine <sup>1)</sup>	46	56	37	44	59	8	9	13	14	5
<b>D08AJ</b>	<b>Quaternary ammonium compounds</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>88</b>
D08AJ03	Cetylpyridinium <sup>1)</sup>	125	133	109	136	46	14	38	38	46	88
<b>D08AX</b>	<b>Other antiseptics and disinfectants</b>	<b>1 523</b>	<b>3 544</b>	<b>3 798</b>	<b>3 559</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>443</b>
D08AX01	Hydrogen peroxide <sup>1)</sup>	158	2 295	2 646	2 457	54	776	758	547	376	282
D08AX06	Potassium permanganate <sup>1)</sup>	1 368	1 278	1 179	1 123	52	240	336	327	220	161
<b>D09</b>	<b>MEDICATED DRESSINGS</b>	<b>2 697</b>	<b>2 375</b>	<b>2 203</b>	<b>2 199</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>303</b>
<b>D09A</b>	<b>MEDICATED DRESSINGS</b>	<b>2 697</b>	<b>2 375</b>	<b>2 203</b>	<b>2 199</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>303</b>
<b>D09AA</b>	<b>Medicated dressings with antiinfectives</b>	<b>2 697</b>	<b>2 375</b>	<b>2 203</b>	<b>2 199</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>303</b>
D09AA01	Framycetin	11	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
D09AA02	Fusidic acid	2 686	2 375	2 203	2 199	57	183	509	703	804	303
<b>D10</b>	<b>ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>38 187</b>	<b>43 087</b>	<b>44 308</b>	<b>47 762</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2 824</b>	<b>34 875</b>	<b>8 021</b>	<b>2 042</b>	<b>24 323</b>
<b>D10A</b>	<b>ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS FOR TOPICAL USE</b>	<b>36 619</b>	<b>41 399</b>	<b>42 396</b>	<b>45 430</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2 787</b>	<b>32 687</b>	<b>7 916</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>10 663</b>
<b>D10AD</b>	<b>Retinoids for topical use in acne</b>	<b>16 035</b>	<b>18 028</b>	<b>18 652</b>	<b>21 387</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1 359</b>	<b>15 201</b>	<b>3 594</b>	<b>1 233</b>	<b>3 640</b>
D10AD01	Tretinoin	7 345	7 753	7 855	9 764	77	364	5 237	3 108	1 055	1 050
D10AD02	Retinol	<5	15	57	44	64	<5	16	22	<5	11
D10AD03	Adapalene	9 017	10 653	11 165	12 032	59	1 031	10 323	495	183	2 579
<b>D10AE</b>	<b>Peroxides</b>	<b>1 394</b>	<b>1 729</b>	<b>2 052</b>	<b>2 359</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>2 042</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>339</b>
D10AE01	Benzoyl peroxide	1 394	1 729	2 052	2 359	52	229	2 042	76	12	339
<b>D10AF</b>	<b>Antiinfectives for treatment of acne</b>	<b>16 421</b>	<b>17 102</b>	<b>16 977</b>	<b>17 357</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1 248</b>	<b>13 581</b>	<b>2 236</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>3 905</b>

<sup>1)</sup> The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
D10AF01	Clindamycin	16 368	17 064	16 932	17 309	63	1 247	13 536	2 234	292	3 883
D10AF02	Erythromycin	55	46	46	54	63	<5	51	<5	0	21
<b>D10AX</b>	<b>Other anti-acne preparations for topical use</b>	<b>9 289</b>	<b>12 348</b>	<b>13 135</b>	<b>13 444</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>9 779</b>	<b>2 344</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>2 779</b>
D10AX03	Azelaic acid	9 283	12 333	13 122	13 430	67	792	9 772	2 339	527	2 777
D10AX30	Various combinations	7	18	15	14	71	0	7	5	<5	2
<b>D10B</b>	<b>ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>2 226</b>	<b>2 462</b>	<b>2 744</b>	<b>3 422</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>3 198</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>13 659</b>
<b>D10BA</b>	<b>Retinoids for treatment of acne</b>	<b>2 226</b>	<b>2 462</b>	<b>2 744</b>	<b>3 422</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>3 198</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>13 659</b>
D10BA01	Isotretinoin	2 226	2 462	2 744	3 422	40	87	3 198	135	<5	13 659
<b>D11</b>	<b>OTHER DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>14 006</b>	<b>13 688</b>	<b>13 351</b>	<b>13 633</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2 091</b>	<b>5 819</b>	<b>3 726</b>	<b>1 997</b>	<b>10 513</b>
<b>D11A</b>	<b>OTHER DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>14 006</b>	<b>13 688</b>	<b>13 351</b>	<b>13 633</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2 091</b>	<b>5 819</b>	<b>3 726</b>	<b>1 997</b>	<b>10 513</b>
<b>D11AC</b>	<b>Medicated shampoos</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>1 025</b>	<b>1 127</b>	<b>1 017</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>93</b>
D11AC03	Selenium compounds	964	1 025	1 127	1 017	51	68	641	222	86	93
<b>D11AF</b>	<b>Wart and anti-corn preparations</b>	<b>1 264</b>	<b>1 328</b>	<b>1 468</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>D11AX</b>	<b>Other dermatologicals</b>	<b>11 789</b>	<b>11 347</b>	<b>10 775</b>	<b>11 215</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>4 632</b>	<b>3 309</b>	<b>1 811</b>	<b>10 274</b>
D11AX01	Minoxidil	1 082	367	196	172	50	<5	102	49	20	109
D11AX10	Finasteride	790	831	810	767	1	0	613	149	5	3 955
D11AX14	Tacrolimus	5 537	4 551	3 949	4 344	56	657	2 061	1 328	298	3 149
D11AX15	Pimecrolimus	4 352	4 219	3 697	3 905	60	820	1 808	1 027	250	2 107
D11AX18	Diclofenac	269	1 422	2 120	2 070	54	0	47	776	1 247	906



## 3.8 Table – ATC group G – Genito urinary system and sex hormones

ATC group G

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>G01</b>	<b>GYNECOLOGICAL ANTIINFECTIVES AND ANTISEPTICS</b>	<b>30 462</b>	<b>30 670</b>	<b>29 768</b>	<b>30 239</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>22 026</b>	<b>6 771</b>	<b>1 358</b>	<b>5 985</b>
<b>G01A</b>	<b>ANTIINFECTIVES AND ANTISEPTICS, EXCL. COMBINATIONS WITH CORTICOSTEROIDS</b>	<b>30 462</b>	<b>30 670</b>	<b>29 768</b>	<b>30 239</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>22 026</b>	<b>6 771</b>	<b>1 358</b>	<b>5 985</b>
<b>G01AA</b>	<b>Antibiotics</b>	<b>16 149</b>	<b>15 889</b>	<b>14 683</b>	<b>14 366</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10 409</b>	<b>3 417</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>3 306</b>
G01AA10	Clindamycin	16 149	15 889	14 683	14 366	100	47	10 409	3 417	493	3 306
<b>G01AF</b>	<b>Imidazole derivatives</b>	<b>15 489</b>	<b>16 011</b>	<b>16 164</b>	<b>17 089</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>12 563</b>	<b>3 587</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>2 674</b>
G01AF01	Metronidazole	7 429	8 275	8 843	9 950	100	8	7 564	2 126	252	1 430
G01AF02	Clotrimazole <sup>1)</sup>	5 731	5 511	5 229	5 254	99	23	3 628	1 090	513	902
G01AF04	Miconazole <sup>1)</sup>	890	949	823	788	100	<5	574	158	53	122
G01AF05	Econazole <sup>1)</sup>	1 792	1 624	1 646	1 492	99	<5	1 115	274	100	220
<b>G01AX</b>	<b>Other anti-infectives and antiseptics</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5</b>
G01AX03	Policresulen	5	18	12	12	58	0	7	<5	<5	5
<b>G02</b>	<b>OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS</b>	<b>36 647</b>	<b>36 708</b>	<b>38 156</b>	<b>41 311</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37 063</b>	<b>4 095</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>46 191</b>
<b>G02A</b>	<b>OXYTOCICS</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>G02AB</b>	<b>Ergot alkaloids</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>3</b>
G02AB01	Methylergometrine	43	43	34	31	100	0	30	0	<5	3
<b>G02AD</b>	<b>Prostaglandins</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
G02AD02	Dinoprostone	0	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>G02B</b>	<b>CONTRACEPTIVES FOR TOPICAL USE</b>	<b>34 319</b>	<b>34 307</b>	<b>35 776</b>	<b>39 027</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>35 558</b>	<b>3 460</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>41 330</b>
<b>G02BA</b>	<b>Intrauterine contraceptives</b>	<b>21 839</b>	<b>22 596</b>	<b>23 092</b>	<b>24 818</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21 629</b>	<b>3 184</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30 005</b>
G02BA03	Plastic IUD with progestogen	21 839	22 596	23 092	24 818	100	0	21 629	3 184	5	30 005
<b>G02BB</b>	<b>Intravaginal contraceptives</b>	<b>12 626</b>	<b>11 823</b>	<b>12 805</b>	<b>14 334</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>14 052</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>11 325</b>
G02BB01	Vaginal ring with progestogen and estrogen	12 626	11 823	12 805	14 334	100	<5	14 052	278	<5	11 325
<b>G02C</b>	<b>OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS</b>	<b>2 395</b>	<b>2 463</b>	<b>2 428</b>	<b>2 339</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 561</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>4 858</b>
<b>G02CB</b>	<b>Prolactin inhibitors</b>	<b>2 395</b>	<b>2 463</b>	<b>2 428</b>	<b>2 339</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 561</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>4 858</b>
G02CB01	Bromocriptine	1 540	1 475	1 360	1 259	90	<5	921	256	80	1 340
G02CB03	Cabergoline	682	820	904	913	70	0	542	318	53	2 790
G02CB04	Quinagolide	224	219	211	214	89	0	136	70	8	728
<b>G03</b>	<b>SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM</b>	<b>509 467</b>	<b>509 369</b>	<b>511 137</b>	<b>510 086</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>2 202</b>	<b>341 258</b>	<b>133 112</b>	<b>33 514</b>	<b>382 463</b>
<b>G03A</b>	<b>HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>283 225</b>	<b>295 013</b>	<b>300 970</b>	<b>301 396</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 011</b>	<b>291 607</b>	<b>8 759</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>162 263</b>
<b>G03AA</b>	<b>Progestogens and estrogens, fixed combinations</b>	<b>117 866</b>	<b>125 718</b>	<b>145 430</b>	<b>211 548</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>207 388</b>	<b>3 292</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>124 786</b>
G03AA06	Norgestrel and estrogen	13	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
G03AA07	Levonorgestrel and estrogen	30 427	37 514	47 622	83 625	100	330	81 870	1 423	<5	37 641
G03AA09	Desogestrel and estrogen	9 122	8 225	10 862	40 375	100	334	39 274	766	<5	11 407
G03AA12	Drospirenone and estrogen	68 789	73 567	84 140	97 503	100	248	96 206	1 046	<5	69 002
G03AA13	Norelgestromin and estrogen	16 421	13 103	9 260	9 016	100	12	8 844	160	0	6 736
<b>G03AB</b>	<b>Progestogens and estrogens, sequential preparations</b>	<b>126 954</b>	<b>123 178</b>	<b>112 813</b>	<b>29 232</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>28 426</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6 301</b>

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
G03AB03	Levonorgestrel and estrogen	115 297	112 651	102 582	5 340	100	<5	5 147	191	0	905
G03AB04	Norethisterone and estrogen	12 169	10 990	12 073	24 611	100	82	23 967	561	<5	5 396
<b>G03AC</b>	<b>Progestogens</b>	<b>61 140</b>	<b>71 563</b>	<b>77 911</b>	<b>85 653</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>80 455</b>	<b>5 072</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31 176</b>
G03AC01	Norethisterone	20 314	16 278	12 892	10 485	100	5	9 359	1 121	0	2 289
G03AC02	Lynestrenol	4 336	1 555	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
G03AC03	Levonorgestrel <sup>1)</sup>	3 228	1 829	424	408	99	<5	388	17	0	376
G03AC06	Medroxyprogesterone	28 395	25 383	23 401	22 506	100	32	19 943	2 525	6	4 832
G03AC08	Etonogestrel	1 427	1 805	2 063	2 598	100	<5	2 548	46	0	3 362
G03AC09	Desogestrel	5 021	29 057	41 479	51 988	100	73	50 475	1 434	6	20 318
<b>G03B</b>	<b>ANDROGENS</b>	<b>3 922</b>	<b>3 941</b>	<b>3 999</b>	<b>4 291</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1 356</b>	<b>2 313</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>17 938</b>
<b>G03BA</b>	<b>3-oxoandrogen (4) derivatives</b>	<b>3 922</b>	<b>3 941</b>	<b>3 999</b>	<b>4 291</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1 356</b>	<b>2 313</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>17 938</b>
G03BA01	Fluoxymesterone	8	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
G03BA03	Testosterone	3 915	3 939	3 999	4 291	5	56	1 356	2 313	566	17 938
<b>G03BB</b>	<b>5-androstanon (3) derivatives</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
G03BB01	Mesterolone	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>G03C</b>	<b>ESTROGENS</b>	<b>96 512</b>	<b>97 380</b>	<b>101 558</b>	<b>105 539</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>4 559</b>	<b>71 844</b>	<b>28 963</b>	<b>67 294</b>
<b>G03CA</b>	<b>Natural and semisynthetic estrogens, plain</b>	<b>81 335</b>	<b>84 359</b>	<b>90 029</b>	<b>95 287</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>4 296</b>	<b>62 351</b>	<b>28 467</b>	<b>49 558</b>
G03CA01	Ethinylestradiol	162	165	165	159	81	71	66	21	<5	718
G03CA03	Estradiol	53 926	60 519	68 864	76 470	100	25	3 993	57 008	15 444	39 568
G03CA04	Estriol <sup>1)</sup>	29 012	25 429	22 779	20 429	100	77	265	6 160	13 927	9 271
G03CA53	Estradiol, combinations	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
G03CA57	Conjugated estrogens	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	1
<b>G03CX</b>	<b>Other estrogens</b>	<b>16 256</b>	<b>14 166</b>	<b>12 560</b>	<b>11 192</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>10 348</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>17 736</b>
G03CX01	Tibolone	16 256	14 166	12 560	11 192	100	0	299	10 348	545	17 736
<b>G03D</b>	<b>PROGESTOGENS</b>	<b>39 474</b>	<b>40 356</b>	<b>39 386</b>	<b>39 335</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 003</b>	<b>28 892</b>	<b>9 272</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>14 444</b>
<b>G03DA</b>	<b>Pregnen (4) derivatives</b>	<b>12 419</b>	<b>12 430</b>	<b>12 156</b>	<b>12 447</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>8 799</b>	<b>3 418</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>11 404</b>
G03DA02	Medroxyprogesterone	8 386	8 030	7 539	7 330	100	81	3 737	3 364	148	1 356
G03DA04	Progesterone	4 072	4 483	4 703	5 201	100	0	5 146	54	<5	10 048
<b>G03DC</b>	<b>Estren derivatives</b>	<b>27 828</b>	<b>28 696</b>	<b>27 931</b>	<b>27 599</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>20 632</b>	<b>6 020</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3 040</b>
G03DC02	Norethisterone	27 828	28 696	27 931	27 599	100	928	20 632	6 020	19	3 040
<b>G03F</b>	<b>PROGESTOGENS AND ESTROGENS IN COMBINATION</b>	<b>78 166</b>	<b>65 110</b>	<b>56 823</b>	<b>50 988</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2 599</b>	<b>45 147</b>	<b>3 236</b>	<b>36 222</b>
<b>G03FA</b>	<b>Progestogens and estrogens, fixed combinations</b>	<b>58 690</b>	<b>49 812</b>	<b>44 108</b>	<b>40 063</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>36 285</b>	<b>3 088</b>	<b>29 009</b>
G03FA01	Norethisterone and estrogen	57 686	48 944	43 324	39 328	100	<5	663	35 591	3 071	28 234
G03FA12	Medroxyprogesterone and estrogen	635	549	521	500	100	0	16	472	12	501
G03FA15	Dienogest and estrogen	530	422	361	314	100	0	12	297	5	274
<b>G03FB</b>	<b>Progestogens and estrogens, sequential preparations</b>	<b>22 222</b>	<b>17 492</b>	<b>14 549</b>	<b>12 440</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 999</b>	<b>10 276</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>7 213</b>
G03FB01	Norgestrel and estrogen	1 302	1 057	820	5	100	0	<5	<5	<5	1
G03FB05	Norethisterone and estrogen	21 002	16 526	13 910	12 436	100	<5	1 998	10 274	161	7 213
G03FB11	Trimegestone and estrogen	16	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>G03G</b>	<b>GONADOTROPINS AND OTHER OVULATION STIMULANTS</b>	<b>9 514</b>	<b>9 693</b>	<b>9 748</b>	<b>10 111</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9 952</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68 024</b>
<b>G03GA</b>	<b>Gonadotropins</b>	<b>5 064</b>	<b>5 293</b>	<b>5 263</b>	<b>5 551</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5 487</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66 383</b>
G03GA01	Chorionic gonadotrophin	1 173	1 464	1 299	1 391	95	0	1 356	35	0	458
G03GA02	Human menopausal gonadotrophin	<5	625	864	1 092	100	0	1 080	12	0	8 921
G03GA05	Follitropin alfa	1 853	1 738	1 595	1 624	99	0	1 609	15	0	21 873
G03GA06	Follitropin beta	2 709	2 826	2 787	2 877	100	0	2 847	30	0	32 627
G03GA07	Lutropin alfa	145	135	81	82	100	0	78	<5	0	270
G03GA08	Choriogonadotropin alfa	3 713	3 640	3 717	4 039	100	0	4 009	30	0	2 233
<b>G03GB</b>	<b>Ovulation stimulants, synthetic</b>	<b>5 665</b>	<b>5 652</b>	<b>5 647</b>	<b>5 843</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5 722</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 641</b>
G03GB02	Clomifene	5 665	5 652	5 647	5 843	94	0	5 722	121	0	1 641
<b>G03H</b>	<b>ANTIANDROGENS</b>	<b>18 095</b>	<b>18 297</b>	<b>19 127</b>	<b>19 572</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>19 028</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>10 447</b>
<b>G03HA</b>	<b>Antiandrogens, plain</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>597</b>
G03HA01	Cyproterone	217	221	236	232	8	0	23	82	127	597
<b>G03HB</b>	<b>Antiandrogens and estrogens</b>	<b>17 887</b>	<b>18 084</b>	<b>18 899</b>	<b>19 345</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>19 010</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>9 851</b>
G03HB01	Cyproterone and estrogen	17 887	18 084	18 899	19 345	100	67	19 010	266	<5	9 851
<b>G03X</b>	<b>OTHER SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM</b>	<b>2 616</b>	<b>2 255</b>	<b>1 958</b>	<b>1 719</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>5 831</b>
<b>G03XA</b>	<b>Antigonadotropins and similar agents</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>192</b>
G03XA01	Danazol	37	40	43	52	40	<5	20	23	8	192
<b>G03XB</b>	<b>Antiprogestogens</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
G03XB01	Mifepristone	<5	<5	0	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	2
<b>G03XC</b>	<b>Selective estrogen receptor modulators</b>	<b>2 578</b>	<b>2 213</b>	<b>1 915</b>	<b>1 665</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>5 637</b>
G03XC01	Raloxifene	2 578	2 213	1 915	1 665	100	0	<5	722	940	5 637
<b>G04</b>	<b>UROLOGICALS</b>	<b>110 697</b>	<b>116 315</b>	<b>122 740</b>	<b>131 435</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>13 530</b>	<b>69 352</b>	<b>47 945</b>	<b>343 578</b>
<b>G04B</b>	<b>OTHER UROLOGICALS, INCL. ANTISPASMODICS</b>	<b>89 982</b>	<b>91 793</b>	<b>95 652</b>	<b>100 694</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>12 485</b>	<b>57 147</b>	<b>30 455</b>	<b>283 046</b>
<b>G04BA</b>	<b>Acidifiers</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>23</b>
G04BA01	Ammonium chloride	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	23
<b>G04BD</b>	<b>Urinary antispasmodics</b>	<b>34 249</b>	<b>36 378</b>	<b>39 288</b>	<b>40 918</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>3 178</b>	<b>17 154</b>	<b>19 989</b>	<b>147 327</b>
G04BD01	Emepromium	9	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
G04BD04	Oxybutynin	410	882	2 060	2 054	75	178	266	880	730	10 790
G04BD07	Tolterodine	33 858	31 502	27 131	23 740	70	380	1 526	9 251	12 583	86 437
G04BD08	Solifenacin	102	6 013	11 236	13 974	65	45	1 270	6 467	6 192	39 278
G04BD10	Darifenacin	0	0	2 185	4 336	70	9	398	1 959	1 970	10 822
<b>G04BE</b>	<b>Drugs used in erectile dysfunction</b>	<b>56 700</b>	<b>56 388</b>	<b>57 442</b>	<b>60 998</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9 381</b>	<b>40 744</b>	<b>10 864</b>	<b>135 683</b>
G04BE01	Alprostadil	1 974	1 906	1 941	2 038	0	0	128	1 347	563	3 751
G04BE02	Papaverine	24	32	30	30	0	0	<5	17	10	57
G04BE03	Sildenafil	35 463	32 480	32 054	33 253	1	9	5 055	21 641	6 548	70 029
G04BE04	Yohimbin	28	26	23	20	20	0	<5	13	<5	8
G04BE07	Apomorphine	760	319	160	6	0	0	0	<5	<5	2
G04BE08	Tadalafil	16 146	16 750	18 471	21 262	0	0	3 646	14 653	2 963	41 797
G04BE09	Vardenafil	11 009	12 268	11 727	11 619	0	0	1 688	7 987	1 944	19 110
G04BE30	Combinations	515	516	573	598	0	0	40	452	106	928
<b>G04BX</b>	<b>Other urologicals</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>14</b>

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
G04BX01	Magnesium hydroxide	12	10	13	10	40	<5	7	<5	<5	14
<b>G04C</b>	<b>DRUGS USED IN BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERTROPHY</b>	<b>23 850</b>	<b>28 289</b>	<b>31 538</b>	<b>35 859</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 164</b>	<b>14 746</b>	<b>19 947</b>	<b>60 532</b>
<b>G04CA</b>	<b>Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists</b>	<b>17 934</b>	<b>21 301</b>	<b>23 708</b>	<b>27 126</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>12 138</b>	<b>14 296</b>	<b>34 040</b>
G04CA01	Alfuzosin	827	914	972	937	1	0	25	397	515	1 507
G04CA02	Tamsulosin	16 206	19 538	21 924	25 393	1	<5	609	11 407	13 375	31 631
G04CA03	Terazosin	1 052	992	984	986	1	0	60	431	495	902
<b>G04CB</b>	<b>Testosterone-5-alpha reductase inhibitors</b>	<b>7 162</b>	<b>8 867</b>	<b>10 299</b>	<b>11 658</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>3 776</b>	<b>7 397</b>	<b>26 493</b>
G04CB01	Finasteride	5 998	5 961	5 913	5 805	0	0	428	1 505	3 872	12 041
G04CB02	Dutasteride	1 263	2 998	4 492	5 943	0	0	62	2 296	3 585	14 451

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

ATC group H

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>H01</b>	<b>PITUITARY AND HYPOTHALAMIC HORMONES AND ANALOGUES</b>	<b>22 484</b>	<b>22 793</b>	<b>22 932</b>	<b>23 653</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>9 374</b>	<b>11 689</b>	<b>1 534</b>	<b>1 056</b>	<b>246 702</b>
<b>H01A</b>	<b>ANTERIOR PITUITARY LOBE HORMONES AND ANALOGUES</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>1 395</b>	<b>1 442</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>140 303</b>
<b>H01AA</b>	<b>ACTH</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
H01AA02	Tetracosactide	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	<5	<5	0	0	1
<b>H01AC</b>	<b>Somatropin and somatropin agonists</b>	<b>1 168</b>	<b>1 304</b>	<b>1 383</b>	<b>1 430</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>137 248</b>
H01AC01	Somatropin	1 168	1 304	1 383	1 430	45	750	454	220	6	137 248
<b>H01AX</b>	<b>Other anterior pituitary lobe hormones and analogues</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 053</b>
H01AX01	Pegvisomant	5	8	10	10	40	0	5	5	0	3 053
<b>H01B</b>	<b>POSTERIOR PITUITARY LOBE HORMONES</b>	<b>18 297</b>	<b>18 368</b>	<b>18 267</b>	<b>18 536</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>8 650</b>	<b>7 914</b>	<b>1 077</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>40 282</b>
<b>H01BA</b>	<b>Vasopressin and analogues</b>	<b>12 378</b>	<b>11 938</b>	<b>11 606</b>	<b>11 701</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8 641</b>	<b>1 110</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>39 013</b>
H01BA02	Desmopressin	12 378	11 938	11 606	11 701	36	8 641	1 110	1 055	895	39 013
<b>H01BB</b>	<b>Oxytocin and analogues</b>	<b>5 921</b>	<b>6 433</b>	<b>6 661</b>	<b>6 837</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6 806</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 269</b>
H01BB02	Oxytocin	5 921	6 433	6 661	6 837	100	9	6 806	22	0	1 269
<b>H01C</b>	<b>HYPOTHALAMIC HORMONES</b>	<b>3 174</b>	<b>3 272</b>	<b>3 444</b>	<b>3 845</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3 408</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>66 117</b>
<b>H01CA</b>	<b>Gonadotropin-releasing hormones</b>	<b>2 705</b>	<b>2 717</b>	<b>2 748</b>	<b>3 021</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 986</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9 529</b>
H01CA02	Nafarelin	2 705	2 717	2 748	3 021	100	0	2 986	35	0	9 529
<b>H01CB</b>	<b>Antigrowth hormones</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>55 245</b>
H01CB02	Octreotide	334	333	358	383	52	<5	59	191	129	44 582
H01CB03	Lanreotide	38	56	67	89	51	<5	6	49	33	10 663
<b>H01CC</b>	<b>Anti-gonadotropin-releasing hormones</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 344</b>
H01CC01	Ganirelix	79	142	261	351	100	0	347	<5	0	994
H01CC02	Cetrorelix	71	96	93	120	100	0	117	<5	0	350
<b>H02</b>	<b>CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>134 018</b>	<b>145 047</b>	<b>156 724</b>	<b>169 602</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4 088</b>	<b>51 338</b>	<b>67 546</b>	<b>46 630</b>	<b>43 772</b>
<b>H02A</b>	<b>CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE, PLAIN</b>	<b>133 875</b>	<b>144 892</b>	<b>156 588</b>	<b>169 475</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4 087</b>	<b>51 306</b>	<b>67 472</b>	<b>46 610</b>	<b>43 691</b>
<b>H02AA</b>	<b>Mineralocorticoids</b>	<b>1 019</b>	<b>1 087</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>320</b>
H02AA02	Fludrocortisone	1 019	1 087	1 121	1 144	57	86	363	477	218	320
<b>H02AB</b>	<b>Glucocorticoids</b>	<b>133 770</b>	<b>144 763</b>	<b>156 447</b>	<b>169 332</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4 073</b>	<b>51 274</b>	<b>67 428</b>	<b>46 557</b>	<b>43 370</b>
H02AB01	Betamethasone	2 881	2 895	2 867	1 906	50	350	560	737	259	444
H02AB02	Dexamethasone	3 069	1 915	1 716	1 796	50	98	242	987	469	1 863
H02AB04	Methylprednisolone	5 752	7 192	9 139	9 567	52	79	3 101	4 548	1 839	3 716
H02AB06	Prednisolone	106 575	113 902	121 161	128 917	59	2 681	29 340	53 738	43 158	28 625
H02AB07	Prednisone	6	<5	5	<5	50	0	<5	<5	<5	4
H02AB08	Triamcinolone	16 285	19 910	23 347	29 137	49	773	18 536	8 485	1 343	3 521
H02AB09	Hydrocortisone	447	430	447	429	61	34	174	179	42	194
H02AB10	Cortisone	2 253	2 344	2 375	2 452	52	134	631	1 138	549	4 947
H02AB13	Deflazacort	7	10	13	18	78	<5	<5	9	<5	56
<b>H02B</b>	<b>CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE, COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>H02BX</b>	<b>Corticosteroids for systemic use, combinations</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>81</b>

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
H02BX01	Methylprednisolone, combinations	302	358	344	359	66	<5	65	204	89	81
<b>H03</b>	<b>THYROID THERAPY</b>	<b>141 006</b>	<b>148 122</b>	<b>154 293</b>	<b>160 905</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1 103</b>	<b>30 341</b>	<b>80 506</b>	<b>48 955</b>	<b>52 395</b>
<b>H03A</b>	<b>THYROID PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>137 408</b>	<b>144 601</b>	<b>150 748</b>	<b>157 347</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>29 328</b>	<b>78 994</b>	<b>47 941</b>	<b>50 235</b>
<b>H03AA</b>	<b>Thyroid hormones</b>	<b>137 408</b>	<b>144 601</b>	<b>150 748</b>	<b>157 347</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>29 328</b>	<b>78 994</b>	<b>47 941</b>	<b>50 235</b>
H03AA01	Levothyroxine sodium	137 235	144 428	150 511	157 090	83	1 081	29 240	78 859	47 910	46 617
H03AA02	Liothyronine sodium	3 459	3 461	3 643	3 867	90	11	1 348	2 243	265	3 196
H03AA03	Combinations of levothyroxine and liothyronine	180	189	257	295	91	<5	125	160	9	422
<b>H03B</b>	<b>ANTITHYROID PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>4 792</b>	<b>4 816</b>	<b>4 951</b>	<b>4 981</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1 560</b>	<b>2 237</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>2 160</b>
<b>H03BA</b>	<b>Thiouracils</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>398</b>
H03BA02	Propylthiouracil	448	450	453	470	88	<5	261	156	50	398
<b>H03BB</b>	<b>Sulfur-containing imidazole derivatives</b>	<b>4 436</b>	<b>4 456</b>	<b>4 621</b>	<b>4 620</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1 366</b>	<b>2 115</b>	<b>1 102</b>	<b>1 762</b>
H03BB01	Carbimazole	4 436	4 456	4 621	4 620	80	37	1 366	2 115	1 102	1 762
<b>H04</b>	<b>PANCREATIC HORMONES</b>	<b>4 997</b>	<b>5 142</b>	<b>5 018</b>	<b>4 767</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1 026</b>	<b>2 402</b>	<b>1 108</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>2 458</b>
<b>H04A</b>	<b>GLYCOGENOLYTIC HORMONES</b>	<b>4 997</b>	<b>5 142</b>	<b>5 018</b>	<b>4 767</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1 026</b>	<b>2 402</b>	<b>1 108</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>2 458</b>
<b>H04AA</b>	<b>Glycogenolytic hormones</b>	<b>4 997</b>	<b>5 142</b>	<b>5 018</b>	<b>4 767</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1 026</b>	<b>2 402</b>	<b>1 108</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>2 458</b>
H04AA01	Glucagon	4 997	5 142	5 018	4 767	46	1 026	2 402	1 108	231	2 458
<b>H05</b>	<b>CALCIUM HOMEOSTASIS</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>13 005</b>
<b>H05A</b>	<b>PARATHYROID HORMONES AND ANALOGUES</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>5 511</b>
<b>H05AA</b>	<b>Parathyroid hormones and analogues</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>5 511</b>
H05AA02	Teriparatide	73	125	152	174	87	0	<5	65	105	5 060
H05AA03	Parathyroid hormone	0	0	0	22	91	0	<5	8	13	451
<b>H05B</b>	<b>ANTI-PARATHYROID AGENTS</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>7 494</b>
<b>H05BA</b>	<b>Calcitonin preparations</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>822</b>
H05BA01	Calcitonin (salmon synthetic)	277	251	194	156	83	0	5	27	124	822
<b>H05BX</b>	<b>Other anti-parathyroid agents</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>6 672</b>
H05BX01	Cinacalcet	<5	85	189	254	44	0	59	118	77	6 672

## 3.10 Table – ATC group J – Antiinfectives for systemic use

ATC group J

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>J01</b>	<b>ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>1 034 011</b>	<b>1 101 329</b>	<b>1 136 873</b>	<b>1 167 977</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>154 806</b>	<b>477 226</b>	<b>361 924</b>	<b>174 021</b>	<b>277 739</b>
<b>J01A</b>	<b>TETRACYCLINES</b>	<b>168 556</b>	<b>179 255</b>	<b>176 509</b>	<b>180 323</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1 534</b>	<b>71 644</b>	<b>74 220</b>	<b>32 925</b>	<b>29 575</b>
<b>J01AA</b>	<b>Tetracyclines</b>	<b>168 556</b>	<b>179 255</b>	<b>176 509</b>	<b>180 323</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1 534</b>	<b>71 644</b>	<b>74 220</b>	<b>32 925</b>	<b>29 575</b>
J01AA02	Doxycycline	135 542	144 704	141 389	144 442	57	691	47 408	65 342	31 001	17 818
J01AA04	Lymecycline	9 353	10 513	11 473	12 322	53	264	8 454	3 038	566	6 487
J01AA06	Oxytetracycline	6 573	6 463	6 065	5 785	52	105	3 422	1 721	537	1 143
J01AA07	Tetracycline	19 456	20 173	20 131	20 337	53	500	13 921	4 894	1 022	4 025
J01AA08	Minocycline	5	5	5	<5	67	0	0	<5	0	8
J01AA12	Tigecycline	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	95
<b>J01B</b>	<b>AMPHENICOLS</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>J01BA</b>	<b>Amphenicols</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
J01BA01	Chloramphenicol	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>J01C</b>	<b>BETA-LACTAM ANTIBACTERIALS, PENICILLINS</b>	<b>621 190</b>	<b>665 295</b>	<b>701 462</b>	<b>730 743</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>110 529</b>	<b>296 887</b>	<b>215 248</b>	<b>108 079</b>	<b>110 837</b>
<b>J01CA</b>	<b>Penicillins with extended spectrum</b>	<b>209 454</b>	<b>226 201</b>	<b>245 166</b>	<b>262 239</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>31 772</b>	<b>88 680</b>	<b>79 598</b>	<b>62 189</b>	<b>49 309</b>
J01CA01	Ampicillin	24	35	33	32	38	<5	6	<5	23	18
J01CA02	Pivampicillin	5 626	5 147	4 101	1 288	65	9	446	461	372	334
J01CA04	Amoxicillin	89 668	99 410	104 505	114 529	56	28 196	30 939	34 302	21 092	14 710
J01CA08	Pivmecillinam	122 534	130 617	146 361	156 795	87	3 852	60 434	48 099	44 410	34 223
J01CA11	Mecillinam	5	<5	11	12	92	<5	<5	5	<5	26
<b>J01CE</b>	<b>Beta-lactamase sensitive penicillins</b>	<b>401 075</b>	<b>438 854</b>	<b>450 078</b>	<b>460 608</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>81 119</b>	<b>201 751</b>	<b>131 029</b>	<b>46 709</b>	<b>43 165</b>
J01CE01	Benzylpenicillin	56	57	63	53	43	<5	12	16	23	36
J01CE02	Phenoxyethylpenicillin	401 006	438 772	449 987	460 529	54	81 118	201 715	131 005	46 691	43 016
J01CE08	Benzathine benzylpenicillin	39	48	61	50	36	<5	29	15	<5	113
<b>J01CF</b>	<b>Beta-lactamase resistant penicillins</b>	<b>59 115</b>	<b>53 033</b>	<b>65 515</b>	<b>73 672</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>6 019</b>	<b>31 803</b>	<b>23 992</b>	<b>11 858</b>	<b>18 180</b>
J01CF01	Dicloxacillin	55 683	46 428	62 586	71 444	48	5 934	30 944	23 180	11 386	15 947
J01CF02	Cloxacillin	3 949	7 757	3 496	2 685	48	103	1 012	982	588	2 219
J01CF05	Flucloxacillin	<5	<5	<5	6	33	<5	<5	0	<5	14
<b>J01CR</b>	<b>Combinations of penicillins, incl. beta-lactamase inhibitors</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>182</b>
J01CR02	Amoxicillin and enzyme inhibitor	392	8	30	15	87	15	0	0	0	6
J01CR05	Piperacillin and enzyme inhibitor	5	13	18	16	50	<5	8	<5	<5	176
<b>J01D</b>	<b>OTHER BETA-LACTAM ANTIBACTERIALS</b>	<b>35 909</b>	<b>33 484</b>	<b>29 319</b>	<b>28 933</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2 892</b>	<b>10 628</b>	<b>9 989</b>	<b>5 424</b>	<b>7 865</b>
<b>J01DB</b>	<b>First-generation cephalosporins</b>	<b>35 775</b>	<b>33 323</b>	<b>29 102</b>	<b>28 696</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2 834</b>	<b>10 563</b>	<b>9 929</b>	<b>5 370</b>	<b>4 254</b>
J01DB01	Cefalexin	35 762	33 318	29 090	28 672	57	2 833	10 557	9 919	5 363	4 215
J01DB03	Cefalotin	13	6	14	24	33	<5	6	10	7	39
<b>J01DC</b>	<b>Second-generation cephalosporins</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>51</b>
J01DC02	Cefuroxime	33	41	46	57	60	0	6	16	35	51
<b>J01DD</b>	<b>Third-generation cephalosporins</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2 063</b>
J01DD01	Cefotaxime	9	14	16	16	44	<5	<5	5	6	40
J01DD02	Ceftazidime	52	45	54	66	44	13	28	17	8	1 468
J01DD04	Ceftriaxone	47	68	103	115	50	46	20	35	14	555
<b>J01DF</b>	<b>Monobactams</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>452</b>
J01DF01	Aztreonam	16	17	12	12	58	0	10	<5	0	452
<b>J01DH</b>	<b>Carbapenems</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 045</b>

## ATC group J

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
J01DH02	Meropenem	29	35	34	27	52	6	15	5	<5	1 038
J01DH03	Ertapenem	0	0	0	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	5
J01DH51	Imipenem and enzyme inhibitor	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	2
<b>J01E</b>	<b>SULFONAMIDES AND TRIMETHOPRIM</b>	<b>132 720</b>	<b>134 733</b>	<b>131 635</b>	<b>125 901</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>12 649</b>	<b>37 227</b>	<b>38 979</b>	<b>37 046</b>	<b>14 262</b>
<b>J01EA</b>	<b>Trimethoprim and derivatives</b>	<b>104 287</b>	<b>105 775</b>	<b>102 063</b>	<b>96 484</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>7 844</b>	<b>29 314</b>	<b>29 220</b>	<b>30 106</b>	<b>10 302</b>
J01EA01	Trimethoprim	104 287	105 775	102 063	96 484	86	7 844	29 314	29 220	30 106	10 302
<b>J01EE</b>	<b>Combinations of sulfonamides and trimethoprim, incl. derivatives</b>	<b>32 823</b>	<b>33 489</b>	<b>33 886</b>	<b>33 468</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>5 279</b>	<b>8 693</b>	<b>10 924</b>	<b>8 572</b>	<b>3 960</b>
J01EE01	Sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim	32 823	33 489	33 886	33 468	57	5 279	8 693	10 924	8 572	3 960
<b>J01F</b>	<b>MACROLIDES, LINCOSAMIDES AND STREPTOGRAMINS</b>	<b>270 274</b>	<b>301 998</b>	<b>317 040</b>	<b>326 009</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>49 948</b>	<b>151 830</b>	<b>95 179</b>	<b>29 052</b>	<b>59 708</b>
<b>J01FA</b>	<b>Macrolides</b>	<b>244 540</b>	<b>271 007</b>	<b>285 956</b>	<b>292 005</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>46 807</b>	<b>136 684</b>	<b>83 989</b>	<b>24 525</b>	<b>48 661</b>
J01FA01	Erythromycin	134 119	150 319	161 938	158 247	58	37 656	63 764	42 951	13 876	21 283
J01FA02	Spiramycin	4 413	4 181	4 149	4 371	61	94	1 952	1 866	459	699
J01FA09	Clarithromycin	49 638	50 739	50 845	51 571	57	6 049	19 082	19 405	7 035	8 693
J01FA10	Azithromycin	66 207	76 886	81 225	90 864	59	4 464	58 631	23 721	4 048	17 986
J01FA15	Telithromycin	18	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>J01FF</b>	<b>Lincosamides</b>	<b>31 188</b>	<b>37 647</b>	<b>37 933</b>	<b>41 651</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3 987</b>	<b>18 955</b>	<b>13 441</b>	<b>5 268</b>	<b>11 048</b>
J01FF01	Clindamycin	31 188	37 647	37 933	41 651	53	3 987	18 955	13 441	5 268	11 048
<b>J01G</b>	<b>AMINOGLYCOSIDE ANTIBACTERIALS</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11 931</b>
<b>J01GA</b>	<b>Streptomycins</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
J01GA01	Streptomycin	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>J01GB</b>	<b>Other aminoglycosides</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11 931</b>
J01GB01	Tobramycin	187	226	229	253	48	115	95	30	13	11 636
J01GB03	Gentamicin	25	19	23	25	48	10	<5	9	<5	142
J01GB06	Amikacin	<5	<5	<5	5	40	<5	<5	0	0	153
J01GB07	Netilmicin	0	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>J01M</b>	<b>QUINOLONE ANTIBACTERIALS</b>	<b>42 639</b>	<b>46 990</b>	<b>51 286</b>	<b>55 835</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>14 296</b>	<b>22 486</b>	<b>18 660</b>	<b>16 127</b>
<b>J01MA</b>	<b>Fluoroquinolones</b>	<b>42 638</b>	<b>46 989</b>	<b>51 285</b>	<b>55 835</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>14 296</b>	<b>22 486</b>	<b>18 660</b>	<b>16 127</b>
J01MA01	Ofloxacin	3 766	3 422	3 199	3 001	49	6	882	1 176	937	1 290
J01MA02	Ciprofloxacin	39 322	44 042	48 526	53 220	51	387	13 472	21 475	17 886	14 710
J01MA12	Levofloxacin	<5	0	<5	5	40	0	<5	<5	0	70
J01MA14	Moxifloxacin	0	0	0	36	36	0	30	6	0	58
<b>J01MB</b>	<b>Other quinolones</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
J01MB02	Nalidixic acid	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>J01X</b>	<b>OTHER ANTIBACTERIALS</b>	<b>42 672</b>	<b>44 071</b>	<b>45 040</b>	<b>46 595</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1 483</b>	<b>10 423</b>	<b>14 430</b>	<b>20 259</b>	<b>27 434</b>
<b>J01XA</b>	<b>Glycopeptide antibacterials</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>196</b>
J01XA01	Vancomycin	9	11	11	21	24	5	<5	<5	8	170
J01XA02	Teicoplanin	5	5	<5	<5	50	0	<5	0	0	26
<b>J01XB</b>	<b>Polymyxins</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2 164</b>
J01XB01	Colistin	47	39	47	37	43	6	23	6	<5	363
<b>J01XC</b>	<b>Steroid antibacterials</b>	<b>1 420</b>	<b>1 097</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>488</b>
J01XC01	Fusidic acid	1 420	1 097	868	865	51	43	284	317	221	488
<b>J01XD</b>	<b>Imidazole derivatives</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>47</b>
J01XD01	Metronidazole	12	8	12	16	56	<5	<5	6	7	47
<b>J01XE</b>	<b>Nitrofurantoin derivatives</b>	<b>28 436</b>	<b>29 002</b>	<b>29 180</b>	<b>29 366</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1 344</b>	<b>8 109</b>	<b>9 082</b>	<b>10 831</b>	<b>3 369</b>



ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
		<15	15-44	45-69	≥70						
J01XE01	Nitrofurantoin	28 436	29 002	29 180	29 366	87	1 344	8 109	9 082	10 831	3 369
<b>J01XX</b>	<b>Other antibacterials</b>	<b>15 622</b>	<b>17 030</b>	<b>18 199</b>	<b>19 846</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>2 528</b>	<b>6 104</b>	<b>11 105</b>	<b>21 170</b>
J01XX04	Spectinomycin	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J01XX05	Methenamine	15 500	16 900	18 074	19 703	82	107	2 497	6 041	11 058	15 378
J01XX08	Linezolid	123	134	128	146	42	<5	32	65	47	5 791
<b>J02</b>	<b>ANTIMYCOTICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>32 887</b>	<b>34 157</b>	<b>36 874</b>	<b>39 033</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>25 492</b>	<b>10 586</b>	<b>2 610</b>	<b>14 778</b>
<b>J02A</b>	<b>ANTIMYCOTICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>32 887</b>	<b>34 157</b>	<b>36 874</b>	<b>39 033</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>25 492</b>	<b>10 586</b>	<b>2 610</b>	<b>14 778</b>
<b>J02AA</b>	<b>Antibiotics</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
J02AA01	Amphotericin B	<5	0	7	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	0
<b>J02AB</b>	<b>Imidazole derivatives</b>	<b>2 182</b>	<b>2 239</b>	<b>2 317</b>	<b>2 325</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1 525</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>724</b>
J02AB02	Ketoconazole	2 182	2 239	2 317	2 325	45	28	1 525	672	100	724
<b>J02AC</b>	<b>Triazole derivatives</b>	<b>30 791</b>	<b>32 009</b>	<b>34 664</b>	<b>36 782</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>24 018</b>	<b>9 930</b>	<b>2 515</b>	<b>13 754</b>
J02AC01	Fluconazole	30 560	31 747	34 357	36 534	90	310	23 893	9 838	2 493	8 539
J02AC02	Itraconazole	314	330	403	317	79	9	198	98	12	493
J02AC03	Voriconazole	29	45	62	59	41	<5	12	33	11	4 672
J02AC04	Posaconazole	0	0	0	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	50
<b>J02AX</b>	<b>Other antimycotics for systemic use</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>299</b>
J02AX04	Caspofungin	0	<5	<5	<5	50	<5	0	<5	0	299
<b>J04</b>	<b>ANTIMYCOBACTERIALS</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>1 709</b>
<b>J04A</b>	<b>DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1 571</b>
<b>J04AB</b>	<b>Antibiotics</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1 044</b>
J04AB02	Rifampicin	172	197	245	296	50	7	62	112	115	698
J04AB04	Rifabutin	19	23	24	17	47	<5	6	8	<5	310
J04AB30	Capreomycin	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	37
<b>J04AC</b>	<b>Hydrazides</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>62</b>
J04AC01	Isoniazid	72	62	55	43	65	<5	17	15	9	62
<b>J04AD</b>	<b>Thiocarbamide derivatives</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>
J04AD01	Protionamide	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	20
<b>J04AK</b>	<b>Other drugs for treatment of tuberculosis</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>365</b>
J04AK01	Pyrazinamide	36	25	40	25	64	<5	15	<5	<5	25
J04AK02	Ethambutol	99	114	139	121	52	5	59	38	19	340
<b>J04AM</b>	<b>Combinations of drugs for treatment of tuberculosis</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>80</b>
J04AM02	Rifampicin and isoniazid	53	66	82	67	45	<5	44	13	8	52
J04AM05	Rifampicin, pyrazinamide and isoniazid	46	36	50	32	41	0	17	5	10	27
J04AM06	Rifampicin, pyrazinamide, ethambutol and isoniazid	0	0	0	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	1
<b>J04B</b>	<b>DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF LEPRO</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>J04BA</b>	<b>Drugs for treatment of lepra</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>137</b>
J04BA02	Dapsone	445	449	439	436	39	<5	71	200	161	137
<b>J05</b>	<b>ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>16 229</b>	<b>39 129</b>	<b>24 139</b>	<b>24 503</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>12 217</b>	<b>8 781</b>	<b>3 062</b>	<b>195 310</b>
<b>J05A</b>	<b>DIRECT ACTING ANTIVIRALS</b>	<b>16 229</b>	<b>39 129</b>	<b>24 139</b>	<b>24 503</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>12 217</b>	<b>8 781</b>	<b>3 062</b>	<b>195 310</b>
<b>J05AB</b>	<b>Nucleosides and nucleotides excl. reverse transcriptase inhibitors</b>	<b>14 534</b>	<b>16 164</b>	<b>18 391</b>	<b>19 835</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>9 915</b>	<b>6 864</b>	<b>2 739</b>	<b>52 916</b>
J05AB01	Aciclovir	6 402	7 596	8 359	8 781	67	174	4 177	3 011	1 419	4 811

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
J05AB04	Ribavirin	571	602	662	727	36	<5	457	266	<5	21 521
J05AB06	Ganciclovir	<5	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J05AB11	Valaciclovir	7 605	8 093	9 532	10 462	64	146	5 442	3 553	1 321	19 474
J05AB12	Cidofovir	0	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J05AB14	Valganciclovir	182	181	191	196	42	<5	42	129	23	7 110
<b>J05AD</b>	<b>Phosphonic acid derivatives</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>
J05AD01	Foscarnet	0	0	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	38
<b>J05AE</b>	<b>Protease inhibitors</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>45 893</b>
J05AE01	Saquinavir	24	20	16	19	42	0	9	10	0	720
J05AE02	Indinavir	54	46	30	20	35	0	9	11	0	476
J05AE03	Ritonavir	73	167	260	310	29	0	171	138	<5	1 404
J05AE04	Nelfinavir	102	79	68	51	65	0	35	15	<5	870
J05AE05	Amprenavir	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J05AE06	Lopinavir	425	386	410	523	45	7	340	173	<5	22 396
J05AE07	Fosamprenavir	<5	5	6	5	40	0	<5	<5	0	159
J05AE08	Atazanavir	104	221	353	425	31	0	232	189	<5	18 344
J05AE09	Tipranavir	0	0	6	7	14	0	<5	<5	0	524
J05AE10	Darunavir	0	0	0	25	20	0	5	20	0	1 000
<b>J05AF</b>	<b>Nucleoside and nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16 457</b>
J05AF01	Zidovudine	72	71	69	61	44	8	35	17	<5	1 308
J05AF02	Didanosine	193	182	131	102	38	<5	55	42	<5	1 854
J05AF04	Stavudine	153	99	69	47	45	<5	26	20	0	896
J05AF05	Lamivudine	279	261	209	174	36	7	82	80	5	2 270
J05AF06	Abacavir	71	82	51	52	31	0	24	25	<5	1 137
J05AF07	Tenofovir disoproxil	132	224	191	155	32	<5	76	76	0	5 797
J05AF08	Adefovir dipivoxil	14	26	32	36	19	0	17	19	0	1 843
J05AF09	Emtricitabine	8	90	47	20	30	0	6	14	0	390
J05AF10	Entecavir	0	0	<5	23	30	0	12	11	0	910
J05AF11	Telbivudine	0	0	0	<5	33	0	<5	<5	0	52
<b>J05AG</b>	<b>Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15 740</b>
J05AG01	Nevirapine	178	180	176	179	35	10	83	83	<5	4 072
J05AG03	Efavirenz	250	298	342	398	40	<5	220	173	<5	11 668
<b>J05AH</b>	<b>Neuraminidase inhibitors</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>22 151</b>	<b>4 584</b>	<b>3 270</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1 507</b>	<b>1 347</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>929</b>
J05AH01	Zanamivir	49	36	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	<5	1
J05AH02	Oseltamivir	692	22 120	4 584	3 268	53	106	1 506	1 347	309	928
<b>J05AR</b>	<b>Antivirals for treatment of HIV infections, combinations</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1 054</b>	<b>1 297</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>62 489</b>
J05AR01	Zidovudine and lamivudine	644	681	676	682	43	6	411	262	<5	23 516
J05AR02	Lamivudine and abacavir	0	87	125	161	35	0	80	78	<5	6 058
J05AR03	Tenofovir disoproxil and emtricitabine	0	35	315	518	34	<5	291	222	<5	30 896
J05AR04	Zidovudine, lamivudine and abacavir	49	44	38	39	38	<5	18	20	0	2 020
<b>J05AX</b>	<b>Other antivirals</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>847</b>
J05AX05	Inosine pranobex	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	34
J05AX07	Enfuvirtide	10	6	6	7	43	0	<5	6	0	813

## 3.11 Table – ATC group L – Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents

ATC group L

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
		<15	15-44	45-69	≥70						
<b>L02</b>	<b>ENDOCRINE THERAPY</b>	<b>20 238</b>	<b>21 608</b>	<b>22 455</b>	<b>23 650</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>2 263</b>	<b>8 402</b>	<b>12 817</b>	<b>352 146</b>
<b>L02A</b>	<b>HORMONES AND RELATED AGENTS</b>	<b>9 516</b>	<b>10 025</b>	<b>10 194</b>	<b>10 625</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>1 742</b>	<b>1 946</b>	<b>6 771</b>	<b>114 583</b>
<b>L02AA</b>	<b>Estrogens</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>148</b>
L02AA02	Polyestradiol phosphate	111	99	79	74	9	0	<5	10	63	148
<b>L02AB</b>	<b>Progestogens</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1 123</b>
L02AB01	Megestrol	285	257	227	216	63	0	9	103	104	866
L02AB02	Medroxyprogesterone	106	102	90	79	90	0	<5	29	49	257
<b>L02AE</b>	<b>Gonadotropin releasing hormone analogues</b>	<b>9 068</b>	<b>9 611</b>	<b>9 840</b>	<b>10 292</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>1 732</b>	<b>1 811</b>	<b>6 583</b>	<b>113 311</b>
L02AE01	Buserelin	1 348	1 495	1 370	1 364	99	0	1 340	13	11	2 421
L02AE02	Leuprorelin	3 568	3 641	3 467	3 544	9	163	152	519	2 710	42 001
L02AE03	Goserelin	4 233	4 631	5 170	5 506	6	<5	252	1 316	3 935	68 884
L02AE04	Triptorelin	<5	0	<5	<5	50	<5	<5	0	0	5
<b>L02B</b>	<b>HORMONE ANTAGONISTS AND RELATED AGENTS</b>	<b>13 047</b>	<b>14 101</b>	<b>14 904</b>	<b>16 018</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>7 458</b>	<b>7 994</b>	<b>237 563</b>
<b>L02BA</b>	<b>Anti-estrogens</b>	<b>6 508</b>	<b>6 635</b>	<b>5 841</b>	<b>5 566</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>3 140</b>	<b>1 909</b>	<b>13 588</b>
L02BA01	Tamoxifen	6 468	6 461	5 602	5 316	99	<5	508	3 004	1 802	6 141
L02BA03	Fulvestrant	52	182	257	271	99	0	7	145	119	7 447
<b>L02BB</b>	<b>Anti-androgens</b>	<b>4 868</b>	<b>5 215</b>	<b>5 512</b>	<b>6 003</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 643</b>	<b>4 356</b>	<b>154 902</b>
L02BB01	Flutamide	634	574	481	430	0	0	<5	109	319	2 056
L02BB03	Bicalutamide	4 266	4 676	5 058	5 595	0	0	<5	1 543	4 050	152 846
<b>L02BG</b>	<b>Enzyme inhibitors</b>	<b>2 226</b>	<b>3 676</b>	<b>4 610</b>	<b>5 518</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>3 329</b>	<b>2 111</b>	<b>69 073</b>
L02BG03	Anastrozole	1 206	2 206	2 741	3 253	99	0	37	2 032	1 184	39 302
L02BG04	Letrozole	749	872	994	1 175	99	0	24	627	524	13 661
L02BG06	Exemestane	436	774	1 074	1 272	100	0	19	786	467	16 110
<b>L03</b>	<b>IMMUNOSTIMULANTS</b>	<b>3 408</b>	<b>3 730</b>	<b>4 354</b>	<b>4 881</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2 110</b>	<b>2 459</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>341 419</b>
<b>L03A</b>	<b>IMMUNOSTIMULANTS</b>	<b>3 408</b>	<b>3 730</b>	<b>4 354</b>	<b>4 881</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2 110</b>	<b>2 459</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>341 419</b>
<b>L03AA</b>	<b>Colony stimulating factors</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>1 009</b>	<b>1 417</b>	<b>1 707</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>1 040</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>69 352</b>
L03AA02	Filgrastim	553	315	366	378	52	33	100	204	41	9 528
L03AA13	Pegfilgrastim	378	763	1 137	1 424	65	<5	330	891	202	59 824
<b>L03AB</b>	<b>Interferons</b>	<b>2 203</b>	<b>2 335</b>	<b>2 486</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1 405</b>	<b>1 152</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>215 871</b>
L03AB03	Interferon gamma	10	8	10	11	45	7	<5	<5	0	1 816
L03AB04	Interferon alfa-2a	32	41	57	20	15	0	<5	15	<5	1 041
L03AB05	Interferon alfa-2b	269	203	158	113	35	0	11	83	19	3 299
L03AB07	Interferon beta-1a	972	1 088	1 206	1 311	69	<5	751	555	<5	143 134
L03AB08	Interferon beta-1b	300	305	334	336	66	0	146	190	0	29 325
L03AB10	Peginterferon alfa-2b	359	443	446	503	37	0	291	205	7	23 658
L03AB11	Peginterferon alfa-2a	295	265	299	324	33	<5	211	111	0	13 597
<b>L03AC</b>	<b>Interleukins</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>
L03AC01	Aldesleukin	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	14
<b>L03AX</b>	<b>Other immunostimulants</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>56 182</b>
L03AX03	BCG vaccine	13	12	8	5	40	0	0	<5	<5	55
L03AX13	Glatiramer acetate	385	413	498	663	72	<5	359	301	<5	56 127
<b>L04</b>	<b>IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS</b>	<b>23 934</b>	<b>26 854</b>	<b>29 180</b>	<b>32 294</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>8 888</b>	<b>16 936</b>	<b>5 711</b>	<b>968 237</b>
<b>L04A</b>	<b>IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS</b>	<b>23 934</b>	<b>26 854</b>	<b>29 180</b>	<b>32 294</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>8 888</b>	<b>16 936</b>	<b>5 711</b>	<b>968 237</b>
<b>L04AA</b>	<b>Selective immunosuppressants</b>	<b>2 689</b>	<b>2 912</b>	<b>3 295</b>	<b>3 787</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>2 259</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>97 928</b>
L04AA06	Mycophenolic acid	1 441	1 662	1 925	2 295	38	34	656	1 326	279	60 875
L04AA10	Sirolimus	66	59	76	68	34	<5	18	40	9	3 560
L04AA13	Leflunomide	1 221	1 158	1 214	1 260	71	0	173	788	299	6 936
L04AA18	Everolimus	7	62	147	228	25	0	50	154	24	12 904
L04AA21	Efalizumab	0	45	85	127	38	0	41	82	<5	13 233

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
		<15	15-44	45-69	≥70						
L04AA24	Abatacept	0	0	0	13	69	0	<5	8	<5	421
<b>L04AB</b>	<b>Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α) inhibitors</b>	<b>3 571</b>	<b>4 586</b>	<b>5 536</b>	<b>6 540</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>2 154</b>	<b>3 668</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>718 360</b>
L04AB01	Etanercept	2 816	3 602	4 122	4 554	57	109	1 483	2 559	403	474 894
L04AB02	Infliximab	<5	<5	20	405	45	7	170	192	36	35 849
L04AB04	Adalimumab	935	1 125	1 631	1 790	61	10	590	1 024	166	207 616
<b>L04AC</b>	<b>Interleukin inhibitors</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5 337</b>
L04AC03	Anakinra	72	62	55	61	66	9	18	28	6	5 337
<b>L04AD</b>	<b>Calcineurin inhibitors</b>	<b>3 905</b>	<b>4 054</b>	<b>4 166</b>	<b>4 327</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>2 346</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>125 062</b>
L04AD01	Ciclosporin	3 399	3 442	3 445	3 424	39	73	959	1 903	489	84 826
L04AD02	Tacrolimus	563	675	769	975	40	72	376	479	48	40 236
<b>L04AX</b>	<b>Other immuno- suppressants</b>	<b>18 454</b>	<b>20 596</b>	<b>22 043</b>	<b>24 132</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>6 354</b>	<b>12 503</b>	<b>4 701</b>	<b>21 550</b>
L04AX01	Azathioprine	5 028	5 464	5 661	5 951	52	172	2 762	2 394	623	7 841
L04AX02	Thalidomide	193	231	274	356	42	8	9	153	186	4 819
L04AX03	Methotrexate	13 320	15 004	16 203	17 919	62	397	3 618	10 001	3 903	8 821
L04AX04	Lenalidomide	0	0	0	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	68

## 3.12 Table – ATC group M – Musculo-skeletal system

ATC group M

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>M01</b>	<b>ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS</b>	<b>823 173</b>	<b>783 456</b>	<b>803 641</b>	<b>822 451</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>10 753</b>	<b>330 591</b>	<b>369 368</b>	<b>111 739</b>	<b>215 988</b>
<b>M01A</b>	<b>ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS, NON-STEROIDS</b>	<b>823 000</b>	<b>783 281</b>	<b>803 456</b>	<b>822 316</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>10 753</b>	<b>330 581</b>	<b>369 294</b>	<b>111 688</b>	<b>214 181</b>
<b>M01AA</b>	<b>Butylpyrazolidines</b>	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
M01AA01	Phenylbutazone	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>M01AB</b>	<b>Acetic acid derivatives and related substances</b>	<b>256 230</b>	<b>352 480</b>	<b>389 169</b>	<b>436 287</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5 943</b>	<b>186 551</b>	<b>193 666</b>	<b>50 127</b>	<b>63 519</b>
M01AB01	Indometacin	12 211	12 801	13 002	12 711	53	46	4 009	6 410	2 246	3 213
M01AB02	Sulindac	741	854	750	751	62	<5	83	360	307	873
M01AB05	Diclofenac	233 715	321 485	360 616	408 728	55	5 876	180 452	179 606	42 794	45 565
M01AB15	Ketorolac	5	<5	8	7	57	0	<5	5	0	6
M01AB16	Aceclofenac	1 381	1 658	360	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
M01AB55	Diclofenac, combinations	11 779	22 468	21 104	21 643	64	27	4 363	11 229	6 024	13 862
<b>M01AC</b>	<b>Oxicams</b>	<b>154 453</b>	<b>197 572</b>	<b>201 052</b>	<b>167 622</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>65 743</b>	<b>80 316</b>	<b>20 639</b>	<b>36 810</b>
M01AC01	Piroxicam	134 864	164 983	172 204	140 361	55	853	59 637	66 394	13 477	28 360
M01AC06	Meloxicam	20 723	35 330	31 151	29 434	63	73	6 754	15 097	7 510	8 450
<b>M01AE</b>	<b>Propionic acid derivatives</b>	<b>229 176</b>	<b>250 484</b>	<b>251 798</b>	<b>262 454</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4 098</b>	<b>109 623</b>	<b>114 182</b>	<b>34 551</b>	<b>57 561</b>
M01AE01	Ibuprofen <sup>1)</sup>	162 620	176 266	183 558	193 707	62	3 171	87 659	81 725	21 152	30 620
M01AE02	Naproxen <sup>1)</sup>	63 880	71 216	64 988	64 431	59	939	21 446	29 978	12 068	23 026
M01AE03	Ketoprofen	6 817	8 222	8 279	8 789	61	26	2 241	4 620	1 902	3 513
M01AE14	Dexibuprofen	712	1 005	1 223	2 182	58	7	949	952	274	402
<b>M01AG</b>	<b>Fenamates</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>1 003</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>729</b>
M01AG02	Tolfenamic acid	937	1 003	918	847	80	9	568	256	14	729
<b>M01AH</b>	<b>Coxibs</b>	<b>331 908</b>	<b>76 318</b>	<b>34 413</b>	<b>37 255</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>12 624</b>	<b>18 545</b>	<b>6 032</b>	<b>20 876</b>
M01AH01	Celecoxib	104 979	31 909	11 194	9 397	59	13	2 742	4 768	1 874	9 475
M01AH02	Rofecoxib	160 920	8	0	<5	100	0	0	<5	<5	0
M01AH03	Valdecoxib	65 831	14 483	6	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	0
M01AH04	Parecoxib	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
M01AH05	Etoricoxib	52 038	31 817	23 504	28 104	54	41	9 958	13 902	4 203	11 402
<b>M01AX</b>	<b>Other antiinflammatory and antirheumatic agents, non-steroids</b>	<b>19 316</b>	<b>66 335</b>	<b>71 115</b>	<b>64 408</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6 434</b>	<b>36 941</b>	<b>21 004</b>	<b>34 686</b>
M01AX01	Nabumetone	6 930	14 899	12 718	12 759	67	20	2 970	6 672	3 097	7 212
M01AX05	Glucosamine	11 795	52 185	58 707	51 510	69	9	3 440	30 222	17 839	25 485
<b>M01C</b>	<b>SPECIFIC ANTIRHEUMATIC AGENTS</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1 807</b>
<b>M01CB</b>	<b>Gold preparations</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>786</b>
M01CB01	Sodium aurothiomalate	259	213	188	109	66	0	7	54	48	167
M01CB03	Auranofin	256	205	196	200	72	0	22	125	53	618
<b>M01CC</b>	<b>Penicillamine and similar agents</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>97</b>
M01CC01	Penicillamine	15	17	17	15	47	0	<5	12	<5	97
<b>M01CX</b>	<b>Other specific antirheumatic agents</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>924</b>
<b>M02</b>	<b>TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN</b>	<b>61 484</b>	<b>49 719</b>	<b>41 863</b>	<b>37 831</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1 337</b>	<b>12 956</b>	<b>14 744</b>	<b>8 794</b>	<b>5 233</b>
<b>M02A</b>	<b>TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN</b>	<b>61 484</b>	<b>49 719</b>	<b>41 863</b>	<b>37 831</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1 337</b>	<b>12 956</b>	<b>14 744</b>	<b>8 794</b>	<b>5 233</b>

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70						
<b>M02AA</b> <b>Antiinflammatory preparations, non-steroids for topical use</b>	<b>61 321</b>	<b>49 570</b>	<b>41 729</b>	<b>37 720</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1 333</b>	<b>12 927</b>	<b>14 720</b>	<b>8 740</b>	<b>5 215</b>
M02AA10 Ketoprofen <sup>1)</sup>	57 306	45 267	37 832	33 759	57	1 150	11 668	13 361	7 580	4 649
M02AA13 Ibuprofen <sup>1)</sup>	4 121	4 390	3 934	3 956	59	182	1 247	1 342	1 185	540
M02AA15 Diclofenac	61	62	66	127	73	<5	40	47	36	26
<b>M02AB</b> <b>Capsicum preparations and similar agents</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>M02AC</b> <b>Preparations with salicylic acid derivatives</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>M02AX</b> <b>Other topical products for joint and muscular pain</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>
M02AX10 Various	18	11	10	21	86	0	<5	6	11	2
<b>M03B</b> <b>MUSCLE RELAXANTS, CENTRALLY ACTING AGENTS</b>	<b>87 448</b>	<b>85 255</b>	<b>78 404</b>	<b>51 670</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>19 211</b>	<b>27 918</b>	<b>4 414</b>	<b>35 683</b>
<b>M03BA</b> <b>Carbamic acid esters</b>	<b>84 482</b>	<b>82 183</b>	<b>75 164</b>	<b>48 202</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18 355</b>	<b>25 915</b>	<b>3 924</b>	<b>28 763</b>
M03BA02 Carisoprodol	84 455	82 152	75 145	48 188	65	8	18 352	25 907	3 921	28 720
M03BA52 Carisoprodol, combinations excl. psycholeptics	56	48	33	25	80	0	8	14	<5	43
<b>M03BB</b> <b>Oxazol, thiazine, and triazine derivatives</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
M03BB03 Chlorzoxazone	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	<5	0	3
M03BB53 Chlorzoxazone, combinations excl. psycholeptics	11	12	5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>M03BC</b> <b>Ethers, chemically close to antihistamines</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
M03BC51 Orphenadrine, combinations	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	3
<b>M03BX</b> <b>Other centrally acting agents</b>	<b>3 235</b>	<b>3 344</b>	<b>3 500</b>	<b>3 834</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>1 013</b>	<b>2 195</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>6 914</b>
M03BX01 Baclofen	3 212	3 317	3 469	3 802	52	119	1 001	2 175	507	6 547
M03BX02 Tizanidine	48	55	59	60	38	0	22	37	<5	367
<b>M03C</b> <b>MUSCLE RELAXANTS, DIRECTLY ACTING AGENTS</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>M03CA</b> <b>Dantrolene and derivatives</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
M03CA01 Dantrolene	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	3
<b>M04</b> <b>ANTIGOUT PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>32 675</b>	<b>34 548</b>	<b>35 891</b>	<b>36 438</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2 255</b>	<b>15 163</b>	<b>19 011</b>	<b>15 153</b>
<b>M04A</b> <b>ANTIGOUT PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>32 675</b>	<b>34 548</b>	<b>35 891</b>	<b>36 438</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2 255</b>	<b>15 163</b>	<b>19 011</b>	<b>15 153</b>
<b>M04AA</b> <b>Preparations inhibiting uric acid production</b>	<b>30 443</b>	<b>32 065</b>	<b>33 319</b>	<b>33 742</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>14 030</b>	<b>17 707</b>	<b>12 907</b>
M04AA01 Allopurinol	30 443	32 065	33 319	33 742	31	<5	2 001	14 030	17 707	12 907
<b>M04AB</b> <b>Preparations increasing uric acid excretion</b>	<b>1 973</b>	<b>2 083</b>	<b>2 063</b>	<b>2 061</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>1 025</b>	<b>1 494</b>
M04AB01 Probenecid	1 973	2 083	2 063	2 061	32	0	168	868	1 025	1 494
<b>M04AC</b> <b>Preparations with no effect on uric acid metabolism</b>	<b>1 394</b>	<b>1 713</b>	<b>1 906</b>	<b>2 064</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>752</b>
M04AC01 Colchicine	1 394	1 713	1 906	2 064	24	5	187	927	945	752
<b>M05</b> <b>DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF BONE DISEASES</b>	<b>49 559</b>	<b>54 063</b>	<b>56 095</b>	<b>56 735</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>18 213</b>	<b>37 899</b>	<b>71 260</b>
<b>M05B</b> <b>DRUGS AFFECTING BONE STRUCTURE AND MINERALIZATION</b>	<b>49 559</b>	<b>54 063</b>	<b>56 095</b>	<b>56 735</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>18 213</b>	<b>37 899</b>	<b>71 260</b>

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
	Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70						
<b>M05BA Bisphosphonates</b>	<b>44 762</b>	<b>50 056</b>	<b>52 810</b>	<b>53 886</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>17 647</b>	<b>35 629</b>	<b>64 420</b>
M05BA01 Etidronic acid	830	693	567	442	94	0	<5	63	378	486
M05BA02 Clodronic acid	66	44	40	44	61	0	0	22	22	650
M05BA03 Pamidronic acid	<5	<5	<5	<5	67	0	0	<5	<5	26
M05BA04 Alendronic acid	40 486	43 650	48 332	51 581	90	<5	564	16 791	34 222	53 679
M05BA06 Ibandronic acid	19	74	1 424	719	93	0	16	336	367	4 004
M05BA07 Risedronic acid	3 955	6 277	6 033	1 971	91	0	35	723	1 213	4 858
M05BA08 Zoledronic acid	49	40	32	47	53	0	0	27	20	716
<b>M05BB Bisphosphonates, combinations</b>	<b>5 666</b>	<b>4 675</b>	<b>3 865</b>	<b>3 236</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>2 575</b>	<b>6 840</b>
M05BB01 Etidronic acid and calcium, sequential	5 666	4 674	3 860	3 235	94	0	16	645	2 574	6 840
M05BB03 Alendronic acid and colecalciferol	0	<5	5	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0
<b>M09 OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>M09A OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>M09AX Other drugs for disorders of the musculo-skeletal system</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5</b>
M09AX01 Hyaluronic acid	<5	5	<5	<5	50	0	0	0	<5	5

## 3.13 Table – ATC group N – Nervous system

ATC group N

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
		<15	15-44	45-69	≥70						
<b>N02</b>	<b>ANALGESICS</b>	<b>564 852</b>	<b>600 215</b>	<b>618 356</b>	<b>647 629</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>7 877</b>	<b>219 580</b>	<b>275 389</b>	<b>144 783</b>	<b>597 655</b>
<b>N02A</b>	<b>OPIOIDS</b>	<b>431 645</b>	<b>451 368</b>	<b>456 177</b>	<b>470 638</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4 346</b>	<b>158 074</b>	<b>201 995</b>	<b>106 223</b>	<b>318 452</b>
<b>N02AA</b>	<b>Natural opium alkaloids</b>	<b>387 339</b>	<b>402 882</b>	<b>401 143</b>	<b>406 292</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4 256</b>	<b>140 693</b>	<b>174 714</b>	<b>86 629</b>	<b>217 015</b>
N02AA01	Morphine	7 540	7 080	6 607	6 754	48	11	1 263	3 034	2 446	21 242
N02AA03	Hydromorphone	0	121	90	65	52	0	16	26	23	911
N02AA05	Oxycodone	6 029	8 974	10 842	12 629	52	<5	1 772	5 659	5 194	53 029
N02AA08	Dihydrocodeine	51	40	35	38	68	0	7	26	5	150
N02AA59	Codeine, combinations excl. psycholeptics	380 786	394 958	392 189	396 222	56	4 245	139 142	170 316	82 519	141 682
<b>N02AB</b>	<b>Phenylpiperidine derivatives</b>	<b>9 326</b>	<b>9 334</b>	<b>9 737</b>	<b>10 084</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1 888</b>	<b>4 232</b>	<b>3 953</b>	<b>40 313</b>
N02AB01	Ketobemidone	3 980	3 863	3 753	3 744	53	<5	1 136	1 760	845	3 524
N02AB02	Pethidine	1 559	1 482	1 466	1 399	60	<5	443	687	267	1 839
N02AB03	Fentanyl	4 380	4 559	5 098	5 496	58	6	438	2 043	3 009	34 950
<b>N02AC</b>	<b>Diphenylpropylamine derivatives</b>	<b>11 786</b>	<b>11 356</b>	<b>10 161</b>	<b>9 268</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 348</b>	<b>4 096</b>	<b>3 823</b>	<b>5 721</b>
N02AC03	Piritramide	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N02AC54	Dextropropoxyphene, comb. excl. psycholeptics	11 785	11 356	10 161	9 268	62	<5	1 348	4 096	3 823	5 721
<b>N02AD</b>	<b>Benzomorphan derivatives</b>	<b>1 591</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>554</b>
N02AD01	Pentazocine	1 591	162	79	52	54	0	6	36	10	554
<b>N02AE</b>	<b>Oripavine derivatives</b>	<b>2 324</b>	<b>2 430</b>	<b>5 304</b>	<b>7 907</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 417</b>	<b>2 591</b>	<b>3 899</b>	<b>20 476</b>
N02AE01	Buprenorphine	2 324	2 430	5 304	7 907	65	0	1 417	2 591	3 899	20 476
<b>N02AG</b>	<b>Opioids in combination with antispasmodics</b>	<b>1 904</b>	<b>1 946</b>	<b>1 866</b>	<b>1 854</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>1 632</b>
N02AG01	Morphine and antispasmodics	88	109	165	178	50	0	8	58	112	38
N02AG02	Ketobemidone and antispasmodics	1 820	1 839	1 708	1 684	57	<5	562	796	324	1 594
<b>N02AX</b>	<b>Other opioids</b>	<b>60 801</b>	<b>68 160</b>	<b>77 715</b>	<b>91 718</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>26 174</b>	<b>39 213</b>	<b>26 229</b>	<b>32 740</b>
N02AX02	Tramadol	60 801	68 160	77 715	91 718	62	102	26 174	39 213	26 229	32 740
<b>N02B</b>	<b>OTHER ANALGESICS AND ANTIPYRETICS</b>	<b>146 649</b>	<b>176 813</b>	<b>198 085</b>	<b>226 047</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2 246</b>	<b>54 904</b>	<b>92 802</b>	<b>76 095</b>	<b>39 968</b>
<b>N02BA</b>	<b>Salicylic acid and derivatives</b>	<b>1 685</b>	<b>1 493</b>	<b>1 222</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>108</b>
N02BA01	Acetylsalicylic acid <sup>1)</sup>	885	788	705	779	57	93	216	242	228	96
N02BA11	Diflunisal	799	703	517	11	82	0	<5	7	<5	5
N02BA51	Acetylsalicylic acid, combinations excl. psycholeptics	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	7
<b>N02BB</b>	<b>Pyrazolones</b>	<b>1 229</b>	<b>1 136</b>	<b>1 045</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>478</b>
N02BB02	Metamizole sodium	0	<5	<5	6	67	0	<5	<5	0	3
N02BB51	Phenazone, combinations excl. Psycholeptics <sup>1)</sup>	1 229	1 135	1 041	981	70	11	328	353	289	475
<b>N02BE</b>	<b>Anilides</b>	<b>144 300</b>	<b>174 805</b>	<b>196 364</b>	<b>224 742</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2 147</b>	<b>54 479</b>	<b>92 357</b>	<b>75 759</b>	<b>39 377</b>
N02BE01	Paracetamol <sup>1)</sup>	144 299	174 805	196 364	224 742	65	2 147	54 479	92 357	75 759	39 376
N02BE05	Propacetamol	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N02BE51	Paracetamol, combinations excl. psycholeptics	0	0	0	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	1
<b>N02BG</b>	<b>Other analgesics and antipyretics</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
N02BG07	Flupirtine	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	4
<b>N02C</b>	<b>ANTIMIGRAINE PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>78 276</b>	<b>81 304</b>	<b>83 837</b>	<b>86 656</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1 647</b>	<b>42 445</b>	<b>39 585</b>	<b>2 979</b>	<b>239 235</b>

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.



ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>N02CA</b>	<b>Ergot alkaloids</b>	<b>6 072</b>	<b>5 416</b>	<b>4 811</b>	<b>4 262</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>2 621</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>1 858</b>
N02CA04	Methysergide	11	10	8	<5	75	0	0	<5	<5	48
N02CA52	Ergotamine, combinations excl. psycholeptics	25	17	16	14	64	0	<5	9	<5	26
N02CA72	Ergotamine, combinations with psycholeptics	6 043	5 391	4 790	4 245	82	22	833	2 610	780	1 784
<b>N02CC</b>	<b>Selective serotonin (5HT<sub>1</sub>) agonists</b>	<b>71 068</b>	<b>74 361</b>	<b>77 245</b>	<b>80 445</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1 555</b>	<b>41 119</b>	<b>35 684</b>	<b>2 087</b>	<b>235 652</b>
N02CC01	Sumatriptan	28 757	30 763	31 849	32 324	77	1 321	15 997	14 119	887	86 105
N02CC02	Naratriptan	1 692	1 584	1 563	1 527	85	5	637	828	57	4 783
N02CC03	Zolmitriptan	12 291	11 997	13 666	13 948	82	59	6 576	6 931	382	42 565
N02CC04	Rizatriptan	19 326	20 777	22 384	24 815	80	197	13 972	10 069	577	57 763
N02CC05	Almotriptan	4 078	4 879	5 124	4 684	82	18	2 869	1 706	91	8 102
N02CC06	Eletriptan	14 077	13 256	12 526	12 532	82	52	6 608	5 645	227	36 335
<b>N02CX</b>	<b>Other antimigraine preparations</b>	<b>2 754</b>	<b>2 949</b>	<b>3 093</b>	<b>3 154</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1 999</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1 725</b>
N02CX01	Pizotifen	81	92	81	75	73	<5	25	38	8	161
N02CX02	Clonidine	2 674	2 858	3 013	3 081	79	72	876	1 963	170	1 564
<b>N03</b>	<b>ANTIPILEPTICS</b>	<b>67 532</b>	<b>76 515</b>	<b>83 661</b>	<b>90 853</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3 562</b>	<b>30 852</b>	<b>39 666</b>	<b>16 773</b>	<b>351 984</b>
<b>N03A</b>	<b>ANTIPILEPTICS</b>	<b>67 532</b>	<b>76 515</b>	<b>83 661</b>	<b>90 853</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3 562</b>	<b>30 852</b>	<b>39 666</b>	<b>16 773</b>	<b>351 984</b>
<b>N03AA</b>	<b>Barbiturates and derivatives</b>	<b>3 725</b>	<b>3 554</b>	<b>3 340</b>	<b>3 111</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>1 646</b>	<b>1 042</b>	<b>2 146</b>
N03AA02	Phenobarbital	3 506	3 310	3 110	2 885	52	13	378	1 533	961	1 760
N03AA03	Primidone	256	261	247	243	46	0	33	123	87	386
<b>N03AB</b>	<b>Hydantoin derivatives</b>	<b>2 986</b>	<b>2 861</b>	<b>2 661</b>	<b>2 485</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>1 329</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>1 194</b>
N03AB02	Phenytoin	2 986	2 859	2 661	2 484	42	27	355	1 328	774	1 175
N03AB05	Fosphenytoin	0	<5	<5	<5	50	<5	0	<5	0	18
<b>N03AD</b>	<b>Succinimide derivatives</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>418</b>
N03AD01	Ethosuximide	121	116	110	110	73	46	38	22	<5	418
<b>N03AE</b>	<b>Benzodiazepine derivatives</b>	<b>13 353</b>	<b>13 894</b>	<b>13 950</b>	<b>13 983</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>4 431</b>	<b>6 770</b>	<b>2 591</b>	<b>7 937</b>
N03AE01	Clonazepam	13 353	13 894	13 950	13 983	56	191	4 431	6 770	2 591	7 937
<b>N03AF</b>	<b>Carboxamide derivatives</b>	<b>24 026</b>	<b>23 144</b>	<b>22 315</b>	<b>21 518</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>6 544</b>	<b>9 946</b>	<b>4 175</b>	<b>27 087</b>
N03AF01	Carbamazepine	22 458	21 431	20 410	19 475	47	578	5 710	9 244	3 943	18 000
N03AF02	Oxcarbazepine	1 701	1 833	2 009	2 104	45	277	855	729	243	8 890
N03AF03	Rufinamide	0	0	0	41	22	25	14	<5	0	198
<b>N03AG</b>	<b>Fatty acid derivatives</b>	<b>11 719</b>	<b>12 062</b>	<b>12 450</b>	<b>12 751</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1 622</b>	<b>5 577</b>	<b>4 593</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>27 000</b>
N03AG01	Valproic acid	11 554	11 919	12 334	12 651	47	1 596	5 540	4 559	956	25 851
N03AG04	Vigabatrin	180	164	142	119	49	39	44	32	<5	812
N03AG06	Tiagabine	40	31	29	19	53	0	10	9	0	338
<b>N03AX</b>	<b>Other antiepileptics</b>	<b>23 876</b>	<b>33 928</b>	<b>42 118</b>	<b>50 424</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1 793</b>	<b>18 780</b>	<b>21 123</b>	<b>8 728</b>	<b>286 202</b>
N03AX03	Sultiame	21	28	39	51	47	32	18	<5	0	166
N03AX09	Lamotrigine	11 367	14 009	16 504	18 792	59	1 132	9 919	6 272	1 469	113 956
N03AX10	Felbamate	20	22	25	23	35	<5	19	<5	0	529
N03AX11	Topiramate	2 106	2 582	2 926	2 975	67	352	1 648	898	77	21 969
N03AX12	Gabapentin	9 178	8 133	7 618	7 481	60	14	1 548	3 770	2 149	33 797
N03AX14	Levetiracetam	1 738	2 183	2 746	3 496	50	499	1 656	1 067	274	39 301
N03AX15	Zonisamide	130	137	180	297	51	62	175	56	<5	3 832
N03AX16	Pregabalin	1 512	10 043	15 405	21 037	60	17	5 468	10 386	5 166	72 652
<b>N04</b>	<b>ANTI-PARKINSON DRUGS</b>	<b>12 620</b>	<b>12 853</b>	<b>14 219</b>	<b>17 098</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>7 276</b>	<b>8 135</b>	<b>112 777</b>
<b>N04A</b>	<b>ANTICHOLINERGIC AGENTS</b>	<b>4 123</b>	<b>3 942</b>	<b>3 484</b>	<b>3 268</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>1 925</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>1 818</b>
<b>N04AA</b>	<b>Tertiary amines</b>	<b>2 691</b>	<b>3 414</b>	<b>3 399</b>	<b>3 202</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>1 881</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1 691</b>

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
N04AA01	Trihexyphenidyl	14	15	18	19	63	<5	5	8	<5	96
N04AA02	Biperiden	2 670	3 393	3 375	3 179	51	<5	817	1 871	489	1 589
N04AA04	Procyclidine	8	7	7	<5	50	0	0	<5	<5	6
<b>N04AB</b>	<b>Ethers chemically close to antihistamines</b>	<b>1 520</b>	<b>1 263</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>127</b>
N04AB02	Orphenadrine (chloride)	1 520	1 263	132	81	62	0	17	52	12	127
<b>N04B</b>	<b>DOPAMINERGIC AGENTS</b>	<b>8 631</b>	<b>9 045</b>	<b>10 828</b>	<b>13 906</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>5 380</b>	<b>7 671</b>	<b>110 959</b>
<b>N04BA</b>	<b>Dopa and dopa derivatives</b>	<b>7 195</b>	<b>7 374</b>	<b>7 531</b>	<b>7 599</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>2 116</b>	<b>5 377</b>	<b>48 887</b>
N04BA02	Levodopa and decarboxylase inhibitor	7 172	7 131	7 119	7 065	48	13	88	1 892	5 072	31 763
N04BA03	Levodopa, decarboxylase inhibitor and COMT inhibitor	375	803	969	1 132	40	0	8	490	634	17 124
<b>N04BB</b>	<b>Adamantane derivatives</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>408</b>
N04BB01	Amantadine	100	104	104	116	55	0	31	78	7	408
<b>N04BC</b>	<b>Dopamine agonists</b>	<b>2 980</b>	<b>3 330</b>	<b>5 144</b>	<b>8 303</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>4 224</b>	<b>3 338</b>	<b>50 383</b>
N04BC01	Bromocriptine	46	21	9	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	45
N04BC02	Pergolide	9	5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	23
N04BC04	Ropinirole	690	881	1 125	1 819	53	<5	160	1 017	641	13 026
N04BC05	Pramipexole	953	1 432	3 226	5 921	57	<5	578	3 001	2 339	25 474
N04BC06	Cabergoline	1 414	1 187	978	796	44	0	19	345	432	8 138
N04BC07	Apomorphine	10	6	11	13	38	0	0	7	6	1 649
N04BC09	Rotigotine	0	0	5	232	47	0	6	145	81	2 028
<b>N04BD</b>	<b>Monoamine oxidase B inhibitors</b>	<b>2 157</b>	<b>2 143</b>	<b>2 223</b>	<b>2 413</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1 143</b>	<b>1 239</b>	<b>7 288</b>
N04BD01	Selegiline	2 157	2 141	2 113	2 098	39	0	28	994	1 076	3 606
N04BD02	Rasagiline	0	<5	173	405	40	0	5	201	199	3 682
<b>N04BX</b>	<b>Other dopaminergic agents</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>3 993</b>
N04BX01	Tolcapone	38	25	20	15	33	0	0	10	5	251
N04BX02	Entacapone	701	540	404	327	46	0	<5	109	214	3 741
<b>N05</b>	<b>PSYCHOLEPTICS</b>	<b>561 339</b>	<b>579 815</b>	<b>591 634</b>	<b>603 038</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>7 622</b>	<b>133 360</b>	<b>267 959</b>	<b>194 097</b>	<b>653 905</b>
<b>N05A</b>	<b>ANTIPSYCHOTICS</b>	<b>104 551</b>	<b>106 183</b>	<b>106 268</b>	<b>105 699</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>33 888</b>	<b>45 465</b>	<b>25 599</b>	<b>400 198</b>
<b>N05AA</b>	<b>Phenothiazines with aliphatic side-chain</b>	<b>32 465</b>	<b>32 191</b>	<b>31 414</b>	<b>29 867</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8 805</b>	<b>14 742</b>	<b>6 288</b>	<b>10 669</b>
N05AA01	Chlorpromazine	6 432	6 674	6 645	3 950	52	5	1 486	1 881	578	1 089
N05AA02	Levomepromazine	26 562	26 050	25 294	26 780	58	27	7 581	13 322	5 850	9 580
<b>N05AB</b>	<b>Phenothiazines with piperazine structure</b>	<b>26 671</b>	<b>26 501</b>	<b>25 162</b>	<b>23 005</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4 902</b>	<b>9 245</b>	<b>8 842</b>	<b>10 784</b>
N05AB01	Dixyrazine	1 979	1 926	1 815	620	61	<5	166	345	108	149
N05AB02	Fluphenazine	123	107	101	89	48	0	<5	59	29	119
N05AB03	Perphenazine	7 021	6 693	6 343	6 176	59	<5	1 597	3 418	1 159	7 208
N05AB04	Prochlorperazine	17 695	17 937	17 058	16 329	72	14	3 175	5 542	7 598	3 302
N05AB06	Trifluoperazine	8	<5	5	<5	50	0	<5	<5	<5	6
<b>N05AC</b>	<b>Phenothiazines with piperidine structure</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>423</b>
N05AC01	Periciazine	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	3
N05AC02	Thioridazine	733	492	102	77	52	0	12	44	21	368
N05AC04	Pipotiazine	8	9	7	6	50	0	0	<5	<5	53
<b>N05AD</b>	<b>Butyrophenone derivatives</b>	<b>4 659</b>	<b>4 904</b>	<b>4 796</b>	<b>4 818</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>1 573</b>	<b>2 701</b>	<b>1 814</b>
N05AD01	Haloperidol	4 639	4 887	4 784	4 807	55	19	522	1 569	2 697	1 805
N05AD03	Melperone	21	19	12	11	36	0	<5	<5	<5	10

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
		<15	15-44	45-69	≥70						
<b>N05AE</b>	<b>Indole derivatives</b>	<b>2 280</b>	<b>1 860</b>	<b>1 574</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>20 543</b>
N05AE03	Sertindole	22	18	43	119	55	0	95	24	0	1 269
N05AE04	Ziprasidone	2 259	1 843	1 535	1 355	59	7	772	514	62	19 274
<b>N05AF</b>	<b>Thioxanthen derivatives</b>	<b>22 226</b>	<b>22 490</b>	<b>22 906</b>	<b>24 161</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8 163</b>	<b>11 822</b>	<b>4 155</b>	<b>10 988</b>
N05AF01	Flupentixol	6 054	5 950	5 595	5 521	69	<5	1 360	2 874	1 284	2 766
N05AF03	Chlorprothixene	13 320	13 807	14 611	16 170	53	18	6 264	7 614	2 274	5 627
N05AF05	Zuclopenthixol	3 433	3 352	3 333	3 196	53	0	818	1 716	662	2 596
<b>N05AG</b>	<b>Diphenylbutylpiperidine derivatives</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>417</b>
N05AG02	Pimozide	157	165	148	138	33	14	74	39	11	355
N05AG03	Penfluridol	37	36	31	34	21	6	17	10	<5	62
<b>N05AH</b>	<b>Diazepines, oxazepines and thiazepines</b>	<b>18 925</b>	<b>20 724</b>	<b>22 530</b>	<b>24 910</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>11 980</b>	<b>9 789</b>	<b>3 025</b>	<b>251 646</b>
N05AH02	Clozapine	1 769	1 869	1 989	2 098	38	0	1 146	892	60	14 327
N05AH03	Olanzapine	14 175	14 499	14 912	15 639	48	30	7 003	6 612	1 994	177 012
N05AH04	Quetiapine	3 758	5 183	6 622	8 312	58	88	4 486	2 723	1 015	60 308
<b>N05AL</b>	<b>Benzamides</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4 963</b>
N05AL01	Sulpiride	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0
N05AL03	Tiapride	7	9	11	9	56	<5	<5	<5	<5	82
N05AL05	Amisulpride	640	811	713	654	46	<5	400	229	23	4 881
<b>N05AN</b>	<b>Lithium</b>	<b>7 749</b>	<b>7 843</b>	<b>7 749</b>	<b>7 713</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2 324</b>	<b>4 205</b>	<b>1 176</b>	<b>9 554</b>
N05AN01	Lithium	7 749	7 843	7 749	7 713	57	8	2 324	4 205	1 176	9 554
<b>N05AX</b>	<b>Other antipsychotics</b>	<b>7 711</b>	<b>8 811</b>	<b>9 649</b>	<b>10 217</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>4 622</b>	<b>3 055</b>	<b>1 962</b>	<b>78 396</b>
N05AX08	Risperidone	7 685	7 665	7 810	7 895	48	479	3 028	2 479	1 909	49 308
N05AX12	Aripiprazole	33	1 337	2 042	2 604	49	133	1 775	638	58	29 088
<b>N05B</b>	<b>ANXIOLYTICS</b>	<b>273 997</b>	<b>279 510</b>	<b>281 230</b>	<b>285 070</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3 625</b>	<b>64 868</b>	<b>130 442</b>	<b>86 135</b>	<b>109 276</b>
<b>N05BA</b>	<b>Benzodiazepine derivatives</b>	<b>256 577</b>	<b>261 101</b>	<b>261 607</b>	<b>264 604</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3 137</b>	<b>57 162</b>	<b>122 814</b>	<b>81 491</b>	<b>96 892</b>
N05BA01	Diazepam	150 341	149 404	146 677	145 978	64	2 999	30 247	68 623	44 109	48 634
N05BA02	Chlordiazepoxide	6	5	6	6	50	0	0	<5	<5	9
N05BA04	Oxazepam	116 955	122 797	126 384	130 630	68	71	29 998	59 464	41 097	39 896
N05BA06	Lorazepam	34	32	35	34	47	<5	15	9	7	72
N05BA08	Bromazepam	6	6	9	8	63	0	0	6	<5	17
N05BA09	Clobazam	519	520	507	532	52	185	251	90	6	1 535
N05BA12	Alprazolam	5 455	5 514	5 009	4 678	52	<5	2 008	2 137	531	6 729
<b>N05BB</b>	<b>Diphenylmethane derivatives</b>	<b>22 313</b>	<b>23 688</b>	<b>25 710</b>	<b>27 092</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>9 658</b>	<b>10 557</b>	<b>6 386</b>	<b>5 575</b>
N05BB01	Hydroxyzine	22 313	23 688	25 710	27 092	62	491	9 658	10 557	6 386	5 575
<b>N05BC</b>	<b>Carbamates</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>
N05BC01	Meprobamate	18	14	14	10	70	0	0	<5	6	24
<b>N05BE</b>	<b>Azaspirodecanedione derivatives</b>	<b>3 454</b>	<b>3 124</b>	<b>2 965</b>	<b>3 019</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 170</b>	<b>1 454</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>6 784</b>
N05BE01	Buspirone	3 454	3 124	2 965	3 019	58	<5	1 170	1 454	393	6 784
<b>N05C</b>	<b>HYPNOTICS AND SEDATIVES</b>	<b>342 371</b>	<b>360 940</b>	<b>374 196</b>	<b>385 779</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>72 206</b>	<b>170 340</b>	<b>139 251</b>	<b>144 431</b>
<b>N05CA</b>	<b>Barbiturates, plain</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
N05CA04	Barbital	5	0	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	1
<b>N05CD</b>	<b>Benzodiazepine derivatives</b>	<b>58 782</b>	<b>56 018</b>	<b>52 547</b>	<b>49 513</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>8 022</b>	<b>18 421</b>	<b>22 479</b>	<b>18 754</b>
N05CD01	Flurazepam	27	26	28	24	54	0	0	13	11	74
N05CD02	Nitrazepam	44 099	43 492	41 495	39 695	64	376	6 607	14 538	18 174	10 429
N05CD03	Flunitrazepam	16 316	13 589	11 740	10 179	58	8	1 532	4 140	4 499	6 763
N05CD04	Estazolam	6	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	6

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
N05CD05	Triazolam	94	104	102	99	64	0	11	45	43	103
N05CD08	Midazolam	117	295	441	639	50	278	210	107	44	1 378
<b>N05CF</b>	<b>Benzodiazepine related drugs</b>	<b>295 155</b>	<b>314 282</b>	<b>328 939</b>	<b>341 129</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>63 739</b>	<b>156 101</b>	<b>121 180</b>	<b>117 518</b>
N05CF01	Zopiclone	266 982	283 001	295 009	303 710	67	85	52 815	138 539	112 271	96 961
N05CF02	Zolpidem	37 769	41 381	44 380	48 400	67	25	14 077	22 535	11 763	20 555
N05CF03	Zaleplon	0	0	<5	5	40	0	<5	<5	0	2
<b>N05CH</b>	<b>Melatonin receptor agonists</b>	<b>6 021</b>	<b>7 847</b>	<b>9 481</b>	<b>12 418</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3 456</b>	<b>4 844</b>	<b>3 395</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>6 676</b>
N05CH01	Melatonin	6 021	7 847	9 481	12 418	52	3 456	4 844	3 395	723	6 676
<b>N05CM</b>	<b>Other hypnotics and sedatives</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1 295</b>	<b>1 491</b>	<b>1 761</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>1 138</b>	<b>1 481</b>
N05CM02	Clomethiazole	954	1 266	1 462	1 735	46	0	160	453	1 122	1 421
N05CM05	Scopolamine	26	28	28	24	54	0	<5	7	16	37
N05CM11	Bromides	0	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	2
N05CM18	Dexmedetomidine	0	0	0	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	22
<b>N06</b>	<b>PSYCHOANALEPTICS</b>	<b>293 562</b>	<b>294 767</b>	<b>300 440</b>	<b>312 171</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>9 358</b>	<b>102 841</b>	<b>128 983</b>	<b>70 989</b>	<b>736 146</b>
<b>N06A</b>	<b>ANTIDEPRESSANTS</b>	<b>273 435</b>	<b>270 003</b>	<b>273 505</b>	<b>283 093</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>92 789</b>	<b>127 436</b>	<b>62 392</b>	<b>466 696</b>
<b>N06AA</b>	<b>Non-selective monoamine reuptake inhibitors</b>	<b>57 596</b>	<b>57 347</b>	<b>57 549</b>	<b>58 335</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>13 700</b>	<b>30 314</b>	<b>14 240</b>	<b>25 284</b>
N06AA01	Desipramine	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N06AA02	Imipramine	67	53	41	40	53	12	8	13	7	126
N06AA04	Clomipramine	4 534	4 145	3 880	3 593	70	13	741	2 019	820	2 759
N06AA05	Opipramol	5	7	<5	<5	50	0	0	<5	<5	10
N06AA06	Trimipramine	14 205	13 733	13 449	13 341	69	8	2 824	6 738	3 771	7 740
N06AA07	Lofepramine	25	24	22	18	67	0	<5	15	<5	104
N06AA09	Amitriptyline	32 822	33 992	34 911	36 513	72	47	9 736	19 513	7 217	11 106
N06AA10	Nortriptyline	1 623	1 471	1 641	1 547	66	<5	319	694	533	668
N06AA12	Doxepin	5 248	4 768	4 424	4 063	71	0	296	1 737	2 030	2 765
N06AA21	Maprotiline	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	5
<b>N06AB</b>	<b>Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors</b>	<b>173 328</b>	<b>167 719</b>	<b>169 267</b>	<b>174 853</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>62 252</b>	<b>75 212</b>	<b>37 026</b>	<b>254 519</b>
N06AB03	Fluoxetine	9 757	8 971	8 563	8 627	74	147	4 531	3 211	738	15 610
N06AB04	Citalopram	57 450	45 761	41 264	38 124	68	10	10 153	17 267	10 694	34 644
N06AB05	Paroxetine	28 060	23 917	21 309	19 823	70	<5	4 599	10 539	4 684	19 437
N06AB06	Sertraline	32 534	29 279	27 618	26 532	67	195	9 662	11 185	5 490	25 095
N06AB08	Fluvoxamine	807	766	725	662	60	5	258	304	95	1 393
N06AB10	Escitalopram	54 858	66 527	76 432	87 515	65	14	35 681	35 257	16 563	158 339
<b>N06AF</b>	<b>Monoamine oxidase inhibitors, non-selective</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>926</b>
N06AF03	Phenelzine	137	131	120	108	64	0	27	64	17	719
N06AF04	Tranlycypromine	11	11	14	9	100	0	<5	<5	<5	207
<b>N06AG</b>	<b>Monoamine oxidase A inhibitors</b>	<b>1 622</b>	<b>1 411</b>	<b>1 292</b>	<b>1 204</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>2 702</b>
N06AG02	Moclobemide	1 622	1 411	1 292	1 204	62	0	276	689	239	2 702
<b>N06AX</b>	<b>Other antidepressants</b>	<b>79 439</b>	<b>79 987</b>	<b>82 253</b>	<b>86 877</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>28 641</b>	<b>38 871</b>	<b>19 311</b>	<b>183 265</b>
N06AX01	Oxatriptan	0	0	56	217	75	<5	116	83	16	148
N06AX02	Tryptophan	<5	<5	7	<5	50	0	<5	0	0	2
N06AX03	Mianserin	33 455	32 733	32 936	33 184	63	17	8 657	15 262	9 248	15 741
N06AX05	Trazodone	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N06AX06	Nefazodone	151	68	64	55	49	0	14	38	<5	351
N06AX11	Mirtazapine	26 928	26 410	26 956	27 856	58	31	8 687	11 879	7 259	37 120

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
N06AX14	Tianeptine	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	3
N06AX16	Venlafaxine	25 935	27 000	27 896	28 809	61	5	11 960	13 149	3 695	116 787
N06AX18	Reboxetine	566	631	639	587	64	0	324	237	26	1 089
N06AX21	Duloxetine	95	632	1 590	4 986	67	<5	1 994	2 386	605	12 024
<b>N06B</b>	<b>PSYCHOSTIMULANTS, AGENTS USED FOR ADHD AND NOOTROPICS</b>	<b>12 353</b>	<b>17 200</b>	<b>19 567</b>	<b>22 513</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8 996</b>	<b>12 088</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>158 881</b>
<b>N06BA</b>	<b>Centrally acting sympathomimetics</b>	<b>12 083</b>	<b>16 850</b>	<b>19 160</b>	<b>22 149</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8 993</b>	<b>11 865</b>	<b>1 210</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>158 563</b>
N06BA01	Amfetamine	189	183	156	178	35	16	111	43	8	404
N06BA02	Dexamfetamine	545	595	633	722	37	125	454	123	20	5 594
N06BA04	Methylphenidate	10 866	14 528	16 273	19 195	31	8 163	10 092	895	45	114 910
N06BA07	Modafinil	228	295	275	272	63	<5	150	110	9	3 863
N06BA09	Atomoxetine	838	3 203	3 207	3 183	28	1 315	1 754	112	<5	33 791
<b>N06BC</b>	<b>Xanthine derivatives</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>157</b>
N06BC01	Caffeine	228	319	364	327	52	<5	210	93	23	157
<b>N06BX</b>	<b>Other psychostimulants and nootropics</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>161</b>
N06BX03	Piracetam	48	37	48	43	53	<5	18	14	9	161
<b>N06C</b>	<b>PSYCHOLEPTICS AND PSYCHOANALEPTICS IN COMBINATION</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>N06CA</b>	<b>Antidepressants in combination with psycholeptics</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
N06CA02	Melitracen and psycholeptics	0	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>N06D</b>	<b>ANTI-DEMENTIA DRUGS</b>	<b>13 103</b>	<b>13 705</b>	<b>13 958</b>	<b>13 482</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1 096</b>	<b>12 376</b>	<b>110 569</b>
<b>N06DA</b>	<b>Anticholinesterases</b>	<b>12 582</b>	<b>12 884</b>	<b>12 978</b>	<b>12 428</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>11 437</b>	<b>100 946</b>
N06DA02	Donepezil	10 241	10 490	10 588	10 032	64	0	<5	738	9 291	81 526
N06DA03	Rivastigmine	1 316	1 466	1 681	1 773	54	0	<5	185	1 587	12 523
N06DA04	Galantamine	1 445	1 279	1 058	889	61	0	<5	95	793	6 897
<b>N06DX</b>	<b>Other anti-dementia drugs</b>	<b>1 044</b>	<b>1 363</b>	<b>1 589</b>	<b>1 616</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>1 399</b>	<b>9 623</b>
N06DX01	Memantine	1 044	1 363	1 589	1 616	58	0	5	212	1 399	9 623
<b>N07</b>	<b>OTHER NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS</b>	<b>15 949</b>	<b>15 995</b>	<b>17 913</b>	<b>38 261</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14 464</b>	<b>21 821</b>	<b>1 969</b>	<b>164 694</b>
<b>N07A</b>	<b>PARASYMPATHO-MIMETICS</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>2 054</b>
<b>N07AA</b>	<b>Anticholinesterases</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1 064</b>
N07AA01	Neostigmine	0	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N07AA02	Pyridostigmine	467	459	477	481	65	<5	88	209	183	1 064
N07AA51	Neostigmine, combinations	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	<5	1
<b>N07AB</b>	<b>Choline esters</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>112</b>
N07AB01	Carbachol	212	175	145	152	61	<5	19	69	63	112
<b>N07AX</b>	<b>Other parasympatho-mimetics</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>877</b>
N07AX01	Pilocarpine	126	122	106	122	91	0	16	81	25	877
<b>N07B</b>	<b>DRUGS USED IN ADDICTIVE DISORDERS</b>	<b>14 621</b>	<b>14 621</b>	<b>16 520</b>	<b>36 821</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>14 246</b>	<b>21 070</b>	<b>1 504</b>	<b>152 342</b>
<b>N07BA</b>	<b>Drugs used in nicotine dependence</b>	<b>8 236</b>	<b>7 049</b>	<b>8 025</b>	<b>27 358</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9 386</b>	<b>16 679</b>	<b>1 293</b>	<b>35 417</b>
N07BA01	Nicotine <sup>1)</sup>	865	781	876	770	49	0	126	480	164	472
N07BA02	Bupropion	7 409	6 289	6 944	4 430	51	0	1 755	2 483	192	5 121

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
N07BA03	Varenicline	0	0	250	22 637	55	0	7 656	14 017	964	29 824
<b>N07BB</b>	<b>Drugs used in alcohol dependence</b>	<b>3 770</b>	<b>3 972</b>	<b>4 287</b>	<b>4 868</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 658</b>	<b>3 010</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>2 818</b>
N07BB01	Disulfiram	3 277	3 549	3 773	4 066	28	0	1 394	2 509	163	1 579
N07BB03	Acamprosate	544	481	472	629	32	0	189	414	26	850
N07BB04	Naltrexone	60	54	154	362	49	<5	139	208	14	389
<b>N07BC</b>	<b>Drugs used in opioid dependence</b>	<b>2 696</b>	<b>3 684</b>	<b>4 300</b>	<b>4 853</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 300</b>	<b>1 536</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>114 107</b>
N07BC01	Buprenorphine	1 062	1 443	1 787	1 907	29	0	1 458	448	<5	37 452
N07BC02	Methadone <sup>3)</sup>	1 654	2 361	2 673	2 852	31	0	1 753	1 083	16	63 733
N07BC04	Lofexidine	0	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N07BC51	Buprenorphine, combinations	130	197	219	969	28	0	755	214	0	12 923
<b>N07C</b>	<b>ANTIVERTIGO PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1 072</b>
<b>N07CA</b>	<b>Antivertigo preparations</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1 072</b>
N07CA01	Betahistine	291	357	379	403	61	<5	62	241	99	1 061
N07CA03	Flunarizine	12	7	<5	<5	50	<5	<5	0	0	11
<b>N07X</b>	<b>OTHER NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>9 226</b>
<b>N07XX</b>	<b>Other nervous system drugs</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>9 226</b>
N07XX02	Riluzole	219	236	246	252	43	0	15	150	87	7 256
N07XX04	Hydroxybutyric acid	0	12	23	26	50	<5	16	6	<5	1 405
N07XX06	Tetrabenazine	30	31	35	32	63	0	7	18	7	565

<sup>3)</sup>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 Table – ATC group P – Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellents

ATC group P

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
		<15	15-44	45-69	≥70						
<b>P01</b>	<b>ANTIPROTOZOALS</b>	<b>77 478</b>	<b>79 254</b>	<b>80 298</b>	<b>84 749</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1 696</b>	<b>42 047</b>	<b>32 505</b>	<b>8 501</b>	<b>30 768</b>
<b>P01A</b>	<b>AGENTS AGAINST AMOEBIASIS AND OTHER PROTOZOAL DISEASES</b>	<b>51 797</b>	<b>51 066</b>	<b>50 677</b>	<b>51 701</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>25 477</b>	<b>19 106</b>	<b>6 631</b>	<b>5 985</b>
<b>P01AB</b>	<b>Nitroimidazole derivatives</b>	<b>51 796</b>	<b>51 065</b>	<b>50 675</b>	<b>51 699</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>25 476</b>	<b>19 105</b>	<b>6 631</b>	<b>5 922</b>
P01AB01	Metronidazole	51 796	51 065	50 675	51 699	70	487	25 476	19 105	6 631	5 922
<b>P01AC</b>	<b>Dichloroacetamide derivatives</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>
P01AC01	Diloxanide	0	<5	7	9	44	<5	5	<5	0	11
<b>P01AX</b>	<b>Other agents against amoebiasis and other protozoal diseases</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>
P01AX11	Nitazoxanide	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	52
<b>P01B</b>	<b>ANTIMALARIALS</b>	<b>26 206</b>	<b>28 724</b>	<b>30 119</b>	<b>33 681</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>16 912</b>	<b>13 642</b>	<b>1 911</b>	<b>24 766</b>
<b>P01BA</b>	<b>Aminoquinolines</b>	<b>9 187</b>	<b>9 120</b>	<b>8 430</b>	<b>8 701</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>3 670</b>	<b>3 978</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>3 505</b>
P01BA01	Chloroquine	4 860	4 720	4 012	4 222	60	171	2 557	1 360	134	524
P01BA02	Hydroxychloroquine	4 328	4 405	4 410	4 485	84	25	1 114	2 622	724	2 979
P01BA03	Primaquine	13	10	26	8	13	0	6	<5	0	2
<b>P01BB</b>	<b>Biguanides</b>	<b>13 733</b>	<b>16 059</b>	<b>17 897</b>	<b>20 820</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>11 006</b>	<b>8 405</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>19 041</b>
P01BB01	Proguanil	959	747	525	340	61	9	202	117	12	86
P01BB51	Proguanil, combinations	12 817	15 359	17 401	20 502	51	763	10 815	8 298	626	18 955
<b>P01BC</b>	<b>Methanolquinolines</b>	<b>4 566</b>	<b>4 663</b>	<b>4 748</b>	<b>5 014</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>2 803</b>	<b>1 503</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>2 208</b>
P01BC01	Quinine	512	547	606	621	65	0	31	248	342	247
P01BC02	Mefloquine	4 056	4 116	4 143	4 393	55	267	2 772	1 255	99	1 961
<b>P01BD</b>	<b>Diaminopyrimidines</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>
P01BD01	Pyrimethamine	<5	<5	<5	5	100	<5	<5	<5	0	12
<b>P01BE</b>	<b>Artemisinin and derivatives</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
P01BE52	Artemether, combinations	14	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>P01C</b>	<b>AGENTS AGAINST LEISHMANIASIS AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>P01CX</b>	<b>Other agents against leishmaniasis and trypanosomiasis</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>
P01CX01	Pentamidine isethionate	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	17
<b>P02</b>	<b>ANTHELMINTICS</b>	<b>2 060</b>	<b>1 911</b>	<b>2 061</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>360</b>
<b>P02B</b>	<b>ANTITREMATODALS</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>P02BA</b>	<b>Quinoline derivatives and related substances</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>
P02BA01	Praziquantel	22	21	10	11	55	0	6	5	0	11
<b>P02C</b>	<b>ANTINEMATODAL AGENTS</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>1 880</b>	<b>2 036</b>	<b>1 996</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>339</b>
<b>P02CA</b>	<b>Benzimidazole derivatives</b>	<b>1 882</b>	<b>1 780</b>	<b>1 888</b>	<b>1 859</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>302</b>
P02CA01	Mebendazole <sup>1)</sup>	1 877	1 766	1 872	1 843	58	910	578	272	83	253
P02CA02	Tiabendazole	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
P02CA03	Albendazole	<5	14	16	17	65	<5	10	5	0	49
<b>P02CE</b>	<b>Imidazothiazole derivatives</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
P02CE01	Levamisole	0	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>P02CF</b>	<b>Avermectines</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>
P02CF01	Ivermectin	15	13	38	41	59	8	22	11	0	21
<b>P02CX</b>	<b>Other antinematodals</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>15</b>
P02CX01	Pyrvinium <sup>1)</sup>	137	102	124	118	68	42	56	16	<5	15

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>P02D</b>	<b>ANTICESTODALS</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>P02DA</b>	<b>Salicylic acid derivatives</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>
P02DA01	Niclosamide	15	13	16	20	55	6	10	<5	0	10
<b>P03</b>	<b>ECTOPARASITICIDES, INCL. SCABICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS</b>	<b>1 215</b>	<b>1 218</b>	<b>1 192</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>458</b>
<b>P03A</b>	<b>ECTOPARASITICIDES, INCL. SCABICIDES</b>	<b>1 215</b>	<b>1 218</b>	<b>1 192</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>458</b>
<b>P03AC</b>	<b>Pyrethrines, incl. synthetic compounds</b>	<b>1 048</b>	<b>1 036</b>	<b>1 028</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>413</b>
P03AC04	Permethrin <sup>1)</sup>	1 048	1 036	1 028	1 139	44	149	708	220	62	413
<b>P03AX</b>	<b>Other ectoparasiticides, incl. scabicides</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>45</b>
P03AX01	Benzyl benzoate <sup>1)</sup>	39	36	41	38	50	7	20	8	<5	14
P03AX03	Malathion <sup>1)</sup>	136	161	138	114	80	26	56	30	<5	31

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.



## 3.15 Table – ATC group R – Respiratory system

ATC group R

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
		<15	15-44	45-69	≥70						
<b>R01</b>	<b>NASAL PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>286 020</b>	<b>302 900</b>	<b>313 512</b>	<b>330 828</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>31 905</b>	<b>162 236</b>	<b>111 537</b>	<b>25 150</b>	<b>114 209</b>
<b>R01A</b>	<b>DECONGESTANTS AND OTHER NASAL PREPARATIONS FOR TOPICAL USE</b>	<b>236 601</b>	<b>250 120</b>	<b>261 098</b>	<b>274 864</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>30 402</b>	<b>130 623</b>	<b>91 283</b>	<b>22 556</b>	<b>108 816</b>
<b>R01AA</b>	<b>Sympathomimetics, plain</b>	<b>5 086</b>	<b>5 186</b>	<b>4 654</b>	<b>4 594</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>1 782</b>	<b>1 331</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>300</b>
R01AA05	Oxymetazoline <sup>1)</sup>	2 002	2 103	1 952	1 895	52	503	750	448	194	109
R01AA07	Xylometazoline <sup>1)</sup>	3 113	3 094	2 726	2 721	53	396	1 038	892	395	192
<b>R01AC</b>	<b>Antiallergic agents, excl. corticosteroids</b>	<b>38 109</b>	<b>40 792</b>	<b>44 156</b>	<b>47 380</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>12 039</b>	<b>24 537</b>	<b>9 228</b>	<b>1 576</b>	<b>11 677</b>
R01AC01	Cromoglicic acid <sup>1)</sup>	11 132	11 356	11 797	11 769	60	2 257	6 476	2 625	411	3 053
R01AC02	Levocabastine <sup>1)</sup>	26 726	29 261	32 419	35 673	55	9 847	18 070	6 595	1 161	8 564
R01AC03	Azelastine <sup>1)</sup>	604	531	276	303	48	62	175	57	9	60
<b>R01AD</b>	<b>Corticosteroids</b>	<b>199 442</b>	<b>210 111</b>	<b>218 295</b>	<b>229 598</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>18 797</b>	<b>107 837</b>	<b>82 377</b>	<b>20 587</b>	<b>96 624</b>
R01AD01	Beclometasone	2 996	2 801	2 577	2 396	53	85	773	1 188	350	1 209
R01AD04	Flunisolide	5 223	4 988	4 811	4 529	51	132	1 336	2 312	749	1 688
R01AD05	Budesonide	50 750	48 831	48 122	46 625	55	3 160	21 094	17 975	4 396	20 619
R01AD08	Fluticasone	39 301	38 294	36 639	34 279	55	2 317	15 079	13 350	3 533	16 407
R01AD09	Mometasone	92 615	106 874	117 994	133 980	55	12 119	65 564	45 337	10 960	50 776
R01AD11	Triamcinolone	16 288	15 881	15 051	14 825	55	1 386	7 081	5 107	1 251	5 925
<b>R01AX</b>	<b>Other nasal preparations</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>214</b>
R01AX03	Ipratropium bromide	38	201	272	265	49	0	28	74	163	162
R01AX06	Mupirocin	64	132	159	173	53	13	76	50	34	52
<b>R01B</b>	<b>NASAL DECONGESTANTS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>64 184</b>	<b>68 736</b>	<b>69 851</b>	<b>75 585</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1 862</b>	<b>42 541</b>	<b>27 693</b>	<b>3 489</b>	<b>5 393</b>
<b>R01BA</b>	<b>Sympathomimetics</b>	<b>64 184</b>	<b>68 736</b>	<b>69 851</b>	<b>75 585</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1 862</b>	<b>42 541</b>	<b>27 693</b>	<b>3 489</b>	<b>5 393</b>
R01BA01	Phenylpropanolamine	64 184	68 736	69 851	75 585	65	1 862	42 541	27 693	3 489	5 393
<b>R03</b>	<b>DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES</b>	<b>361 077</b>	<b>384 945</b>	<b>392 064</b>	<b>395 583</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>105 536</b>	<b>102 889</b>	<b>122 856</b>	<b>64 302</b>	<b>1 047 777</b>
<b>R03A</b>	<b>ADRENERGICS, INHALANTS</b>	<b>281 161</b>	<b>295 903</b>	<b>303 707</b>	<b>309 302</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55 966</b>	<b>92 052</b>	<b>107 175</b>	<b>54 109</b>	<b>708 410</b>
<b>R03AA</b>	<b>Alpha-and beta-adrenoreceptor agonists</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>304</b>
R03AA01	Epinephrine	300	275	240	196	39	167	19	10	0	304
<b>R03AC</b>	<b>Selective beta-2-adrenoreceptor agonists</b>	<b>204 389</b>	<b>212 498</b>	<b>222 359</b>	<b>230 889</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>51 513</b>	<b>70 449</b>	<b>73 097</b>	<b>35 830</b>	<b>158 595</b>
R03AC02	Salbutamol	134 446	146 460	161 600	171 581	53	47 774	49 460	49 923	24 424	86 096
R03AC03	Terbutaline	54 087	52 012	46 582	43 398	57	3 541	17 438	15 698	6 721	20 267
R03AC04	Fenoterol	437	363	192	22	59	0	<5	12	8	90
R03AC12	Salmeterol	10 474	9 147	9 630	11 110	56	409	1 570	5 023	4 108	22 794
R03AC13	Formoterol	20 574	18 836	18 468	18 705	56	671	4 924	8 467	4 643	29 349
<b>R03AK</b>	<b>Adrenergics and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases</b>	<b>146 183</b>	<b>157 900</b>	<b>157 931</b>	<b>154 790</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>13 866</b>	<b>43 393</b>	<b>63 927</b>	<b>33 604</b>	<b>549 511</b>
R03AK04	Salbutamol and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases	0	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	6
R03AK06	Salmeterol and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases	86 861	93 122	92 468	87 838	55	10 916	21 332	35 248	20 342	336 605
R03AK07	Formoterol and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases	62 980	68 469	68 289	69 882	56	3 106	22 942	29 995	13 839	212 899
<b>R03B</b>	<b>OTHER DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES, INHALANTS</b>	<b>124 486</b>	<b>126 212</b>	<b>129 993</b>	<b>132 625</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>37 655</b>	<b>20 210</b>	<b>42 687</b>	<b>32 073</b>	<b>223 010</b>

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>R03BA</b>	<b>Glucocorticoids</b>	<b>89 835</b>	<b>87 949</b>	<b>88 344</b>	<b>87 558</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>37 395</b>	<b>17 604</b>	<b>21 655</b>	<b>10 904</b>	<b>102 938</b>
R03BA01	Beclometasone	6 841	5 389	5 090	4 904	55	1 043	1 132	1 834	895	5 934
R03BA02	Budesonide	40 722	37 512	35 120	31 517	55	6 361	8 053	11 039	6 064	50 006
R03BA05	Fluticasone	44 079	46 996	49 821	53 821	47	32 227	8 576	8 969	4 049	46 992
R03BA07	Mometasone	<5	<5	<5	<5	50	0	0	<5	0	5
<b>R03BB</b>	<b>Anticholinergics</b>	<b>42 093</b>	<b>44 739</b>	<b>47 831</b>	<b>50 686</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>2 944</b>	<b>23 502</b>	<b>23 671</b>	<b>119 641</b>
R03BB01	Ipratropium bromide	35 464	36 811	39 147	41 577	53	565	2 758	18 784	19 470	63 918
R03BB04	Tiotropium bromide	10 052	11 165	11 795	12 510	47	5	246	6 413	5 846	55 723
<b>R03BC</b>	<b>Antiallergic agents, excl. corticosteroids</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>431</b>
R03BC01	Cromoglicic acid	825	780	769	632	60	83	245	246	58	431
<b>R03C</b>	<b>ADRENERGICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>62 820</b>	<b>71 340</b>	<b>69 005</b>	<b>65 061</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51 186</b>	<b>5 776</b>	<b>5 649</b>	<b>2 450</b>	<b>8 239</b>
<b>R03CA</b>	<b>Alpha-and beta-adrenoreceptor agonists</b>	<b>47 423</b>	<b>55 300</b>	<b>53 615</b>	<b>50 309</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>41 170</b>	<b>4 034</b>	<b>3 767</b>	<b>1 338</b>	<b>5 396</b>
R03CA02	Ephedrine	47 423	55 300	53 615	50 309	49	41 170	4 034	3 767	1 338	5 396
<b>R03CB</b>	<b>Non-selective beta-adrenoreceptor agonists</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
R03CB03	Orciprenaline	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>R03CC</b>	<b>Selective beta-2-adrenoreceptor agonists</b>	<b>18 515</b>	<b>19 594</b>	<b>18 677</b>	<b>17 390</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>12 559</b>	<b>1 783</b>	<b>1 920</b>	<b>1 128</b>	<b>2 843</b>
R03CC02	Salbutamol	6 520	6 855	6 242	5 887	50	4 340	493	652	402	1 037
R03CC03	Terbutaline	11 947	12 727	12 399	11 406	50	8 316	1 271	1 168	651	1 559
R03CC12	Bambuterol	226	205	215	222	63	0	28	111	83	248
<b>R03D</b>	<b>OTHER SYSTEMIC DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES</b>	<b>28 173</b>	<b>33 614</b>	<b>35 627</b>	<b>37 514</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>8 398</b>	<b>9 259</b>	<b>13 531</b>	<b>6 326</b>	<b>108 117</b>
<b>R03DA</b>	<b>Xanthines</b>	<b>8 363</b>	<b>7 767</b>	<b>7 134</b>	<b>6 527</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>3 056</b>	<b>3 014</b>	<b>4 958</b>
R03DA02	Choline theophyllinate	35	34	15	13	92	0	<5	8	<5	83
R03DA04	Theophylline	8 308	7 714	7 096	6 497	57	11	438	3 040	3 008	4 707
R03DA05	Aminophylline	52	44	44	37	68	0	9	21	7	168
<b>R03DC</b>	<b>Leukotriene receptor antagonists</b>	<b>21 109</b>	<b>27 142</b>	<b>29 700</b>	<b>32 099</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>8 392</b>	<b>8 955</b>	<b>11 137</b>	<b>3 615</b>	<b>99 815</b>
R03DC01	Zafirlukast	46	40	37	32	59	0	6	20	6	237
R03DC03	Montelukast	21 067	27 105	29 667	32 068	54	8 392	8 949	11 118	3 609	99 578
<b>R03DX</b>	<b>Other systemic drugs for obstructive airway diseases</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 344</b>
R03DX05	Omalizumab	<5	6	24	33	39	<5	14	16	0	3 344
<b>R05</b>	<b>COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>306 856</b>	<b>358 631</b>	<b>374 210</b>	<b>389 332</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>32 045</b>	<b>131 005</b>	<b>152 666</b>	<b>73 616</b>	<b>59 243</b>
<b>R05C</b>	<b>EXPECTORANTS, EXCL. COMBINATIONS WITH COUGH SUPPRESSANTS</b>	<b>94 047</b>	<b>110 743</b>	<b>116 430</b>	<b>125 858</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5 936</b>	<b>29 647</b>	<b>51 776</b>	<b>38 499</b>	<b>24 914</b>
<b>R05CA</b>	<b>Expectorants</b>	<b>3 486</b>	<b>3 670</b>	<b>3 468</b>	<b>3 571</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>229</b>
R05CA10	Combinations <sup>1)</sup>	3 486	3 670	3 468	3 571	59	1 035	968	876	692	229
<b>R05CB</b>	<b>Mucolytics</b>	<b>91 067</b>	<b>107 640</b>	<b>113 569</b>	<b>122 911</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>4 944</b>	<b>28 817</b>	<b>51 131</b>	<b>38 019</b>	<b>24 685</b>
R05CB01	Acetylcysteine	85 344	101 675	108 126	118 278	59	3 947	27 772	49 689	36 870	17 105
R05CB02	Bromhexine <sup>1)</sup>	6 629	6 993	6 431	5 498	55	1 013	1 157	1 743	1 585	890
R05CB12	Tiopronin	0	0	<5	<5	25	0	<5	<5	<5	39
R05CB13	Dornase alfa (desoxyribonuclease)	102	87	87	99	49	37	53	9	0	6 651
<b>R05D</b>	<b>COUGH SUPPRESSANTS, EXCL. COMBINATIONS WITH EXPECTORANTS</b>	<b>217 382</b>	<b>254 046</b>	<b>264 972</b>	<b>265 461</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>23 922</b>	<b>98 137</b>	<b>104 535</b>	<b>38 867</b>	<b>29 760</b>

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>R05DA</b>	<b>Opium alkaloids and derivatives</b>	<b>209 634</b>	<b>245 083</b>	<b>256 854</b>	<b>262 662</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>22 832</b>	<b>97 417</b>	<b>103 830</b>	<b>38 583</b>	<b>29 590</b>
R05DA01	Ethylmorphine	200 118	235 008	246 746	251 979	61	22 324	93 617	99 187	36 851	26 842
R05DA03	Hydrocodone	751	751	643	649	66	<5	110	373	164	226
R05DA04	Codeine	6 652	7 453	7 341	8 196	64	115	3 166	3 649	1 266	1 522
R05DA07	Noscapine <sup>1)</sup>	1 396	1 497	1 590	1 844	61	322	578	618	326	119
R05DA08	Pholcodine <sup>1)</sup>	967	988	887	292	67	81	99	67	45	18
R05DA09	Dextromethorphan	0	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
R05DA20	Combinations	3 348	3 344	3 439	3 976	62	73	1 324	1 896	683	863
<b>R05DB</b>	<b>Other cough suppressants</b>	<b>9 786</b>	<b>11 332</b>	<b>10 171</b>	<b>3 510</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1 230</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>170</b>
R05DB05	Pentoxyverine	9 786	11 332	10 171	3 510	60	1 230	911	992	377	170
<b>R05F</b>	<b>COUGH SUPPRESSANTS AND EXPECTORANTS, COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>27 251</b>	<b>33 426</b>	<b>34 870</b>	<b>47 032</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3 509</b>	<b>17 657</b>	<b>18 408</b>	<b>7 458</b>	<b>4 569</b>
<b>R05FA</b>	<b>Opium derivatives and expectorants</b>	<b>27 251</b>	<b>33 426</b>	<b>34 870</b>	<b>47 032</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3 509</b>	<b>17 657</b>	<b>18 408</b>	<b>7 458</b>	<b>4 569</b>
R05FA02	Opium derivatives and expectorants	27 251	33 426	34 870	47 032	61	3 509	17 657	18 408	7 458	4 569
<b>R06</b>	<b>ANTIHISTAMINES FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>452 109</b>	<b>477 248</b>	<b>495 713</b>	<b>513 205</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>77 776</b>	<b>221 140</b>	<b>166 928</b>	<b>47 361</b>	<b>202 905</b>
<b>R06A</b>	<b>ANTIHISTAMINES FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>452 109</b>	<b>477 248</b>	<b>495 713</b>	<b>513 205</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>77 776</b>	<b>221 140</b>	<b>166 928</b>	<b>47 361</b>	<b>202 905</b>
<b>R06AA</b>	<b>Aminoalkyl ethers</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>69</b>
R06AA02	Diphenhydramine	7	9	5	<5	25	0	0	<5	0	44
R06AA04	Clemastine	23	19	22	20	60	0	6	9	5	25
<b>R06AB</b>	<b>Substituted alkylamines</b>	<b>35 082</b>	<b>35 397</b>	<b>37 627</b>	<b>38 563</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>15 185</b>	<b>12 655</b>	<b>7 427</b>	<b>3 296</b>	<b>8 191</b>
R06AB02	Dexchlorpheniramine	35 082	35 397	37 627	38 563	64	15 185	12 655	7 427	3 296	8 191
<b>R06AD</b>	<b>Phenothiazine derivatives</b>	<b>52 930</b>	<b>56 599</b>	<b>59 277</b>	<b>61 370</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>5 014</b>	<b>21 600</b>	<b>25 246</b>	<b>9 510</b>	<b>32 895</b>
R06AD01	Alimemazine	46 142	49 880	52 699	54 765	61	4 951	19 184	22 369	8 261	30 161
R06AD02	Promethazine	7 319	7 278	7 559	7 301	65	65	2 695	3 232	1 309	2 713
R06AD03	Thiethylperazine	10	9	9	8	63	0	<5	<5	5	21
<b>R06AE</b>	<b>Piperazine derivatives</b>	<b>183 507</b>	<b>178 730</b>	<b>224 618</b>	<b>260 098</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>42 021</b>	<b>111 695</b>	<b>82 861</b>	<b>23 521</b>	<b>54 150</b>
R06AE03	Cyclizine <sup>1)</sup>	709	813	801	607	68	11	155	252	189	226
R06AE04	Chlorcyclizine	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
R06AE05	Meclozine <sup>1)</sup>	1 716	1 929	1 874	1 892	86	42	1 285	314	251	184
R06AE07	Cetirizine <sup>1)</sup>	141 123	171 636	220 190	256 534	57	41 848	109 722	81 960	23 004	52 851
R06AE09	Levocetirizine	50 833	5 799	2 297	1 518	57	143	750	482	143	889
<b>R06AX</b>	<b>Other antihistamines for systemic use</b>	<b>211 734</b>	<b>236 941</b>	<b>212 567</b>	<b>192 364</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>21 075</b>	<b>92 017</b>	<b>64 827</b>	<b>14 445</b>	<b>107 600</b>
R06AX02	Cyproheptadine	54	54	35	57	63	12	19	19	7	47
R06AX13	Loratadine <sup>1)</sup>	44 390	37 023	56 304	72 051	59	6 930	35 034	24 209	5 878	19 793
R06AX17	Ketotifen	<5	6	<5	5	60	<5	<5	<5	<5	13
R06AX22	Ebastine <sup>1)</sup>	30 419	35 263	31 167	25 663	62	1 056	12 820	9 710	2 077	20 070
R06AX26	Fexofenadine	12 992	13 476	11 888	10 209	62	195	4 875	4 169	970	7 896
R06AX27	Desloratadine	129 973	159 117	124 719	93 903	58	13 491	43 935	30 310	6 167	59 780

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

## 3.16 Table – ATC group S – Sensory organs

ATC group S

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>S01</b>	<b>OPHTHALMOLOGICALS</b>	<b>479 567</b>	<b>505 500</b>	<b>513 004</b>	<b>519 028</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>99 825</b>	<b>165 951</b>	<b>142 721</b>	<b>110 531</b>	<b>272 887</b>
<b>S01A</b>	<b>ANTIINFECTIVES</b>	<b>241 912</b>	<b>255 624</b>	<b>255 406</b>	<b>250 557</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>68 559</b>	<b>77 266</b>	<b>67 064</b>	<b>37 668</b>	<b>34 427</b>
<b>S01AA</b>	<b>Antibiotics</b>	<b>237 630</b>	<b>250 505</b>	<b>250 725</b>	<b>247 583</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>68 244</b>	<b>76 209</b>	<b>66 065</b>	<b>37 065</b>	<b>33 182</b>
S01AA01	Chloramphenicol	173 797	195 558	187 144	184 767	56	43 883	59 741	52 378	28 765	26 815
S01AA11	Gentamicin	2 440	2 652	2 278	2 122	59	234	815	673	400	215
S01AA12	Tobramycin	326	343	480	2 210	56	315	742	674	479	202
S01AA13	Fusidic acid	75 023	66 302	76 128	72 936	58	29 075	18 842	15 433	9 586	5 617
S01AA30	Combinations of different antibiotics	4 793	5 068	4 516	4 584	59	325	1 226	1 675	1 358	333
<b>S01AD</b>	<b>Antivirals</b>	<b>3 092</b>	<b>3 242</b>	<b>3 157</b>	<b>3 091</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1 164</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>760</b>
S01AD02	Trifluridine	0	<5	0	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	1
S01AD03	Aciclovir	3 092	3 242	3 157	3 090	58	139	998	1 164	789	760
<b>S01AX</b>	<b>Other antiinfectives</b>	<b>3 151</b>	<b>4 204</b>	<b>3 857</b>	<b>2 111</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>485</b>
S01AX05	Bibrocathol	0	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
S01AX13	Ciprofloxacin	3 151	4 203	3 856	2 109	51	307	796	638	368	464
<b>S01B</b>	<b>ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS</b>	<b>31 778</b>	<b>33 572</b>	<b>34 171</b>	<b>39 668</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1 460</b>	<b>9 287</b>	<b>14 655</b>	<b>14 266</b>	<b>10 824</b>
<b>S01BA</b>	<b>Corticosteroids, plain</b>	<b>24 829</b>	<b>26 425</b>	<b>26 543</b>	<b>29 707</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1 383</b>	<b>8 103</b>	<b>11 543</b>	<b>8 678</b>	<b>8 666</b>
S01BA01	Dexamethasone	14 317	15 014	14 828	16 999	54	450	4 499	6 952	5 098	6 086
S01BA02	Hydrocortisone	7	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
S01BA04	Prednisolone	12 841	13 558	13 776	14 720	59	970	4 289	5 627	3 834	1 797
S01BA07	Fluorometholone	17	19	17	19	63	0	<5	11	<5	15
S01BA09	Clobetasone	0	11	12	18	50	<5	7	7	<5	61
S01BA13	Rimexolone	1 363	1 587	1 754	2 096	51	66	967	760	303	707
<b>S01BB</b>	<b>Corticosteroids and mydriatics in combination</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>S01BC</b>	<b>Antiinflammatory agents, non-steroids</b>	<b>7 835</b>	<b>8 001</b>	<b>8 608</b>	<b>11 289</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1 478</b>	<b>3 590</b>	<b>6 129</b>	<b>2 156</b>
S01BC03	Diclofenac	7 835	8 001	8 608	11 289	59	92	1 478	3 590	6 129	2 156
<b>S01C</b>	<b>ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS AND ANTIINFECTIVES IN COMBINATION</b>	<b>55 027</b>	<b>54 884</b>	<b>54 487</b>	<b>54 804</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1 182</b>	<b>9 946</b>	<b>18 130</b>	<b>25 546</b>	<b>11 783</b>
<b>S01CA</b>	<b>Corticosteroids and anti-infectives in combination</b>	<b>55 027</b>	<b>54 884</b>	<b>54 487</b>	<b>54 804</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1 182</b>	<b>9 946</b>	<b>18 130</b>	<b>25 546</b>	<b>11 783</b>
S01CA01	Dexamethasone and antiinfectives	55 027	54 884	54 487	54 804	59	1 182	9 946	18 130	25 546	11 783
<b>S01E</b>	<b>ANTIGLAUCOMA PREPARATIONS AND MIOTICS</b>	<b>64 382</b>	<b>65 485</b>	<b>66 581</b>	<b>67 445</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1 858</b>	<b>18 891</b>	<b>46 556</b>	<b>162 431</b>
<b>S01EA</b>	<b>Sympathomimetics in glaucoma therapy</b>	<b>3 096</b>	<b>3 410</b>	<b>3 583</b>	<b>3 654</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>2 559</b>	<b>4 447</b>
S01EA01	Epinephrine	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	1
S01EA02	Dipivefrine	392	310	275	234	50	0	<5	51	181	239
S01EA03	Apraclonidine	56	66	70	69	54	<5	9	24	35	35
S01EA05	Brimonidine	2 693	3 073	3 275	3 399	55	11	138	877	2 373	4 173
<b>S01EB</b>	<b>Parasympathomimetics</b>	<b>2 244</b>	<b>2 044</b>	<b>1 802</b>	<b>1 637</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1 225</b>	<b>995</b>
S01EB01	Pilocarpine	2 243	2 040	1 799	1 634	60	7	65	338	1 224	989
S01EB02	Carbachol	<5	5	<5	<5	67	0	0	<5	<5	6
<b>S01EC</b>	<b>Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors</b>	<b>9 055</b>	<b>9 206</b>	<b>9 383</b>	<b>9 559</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>2 430</b>	<b>6 483</b>	<b>12 702</b>
S01EC01	Acetazolamide	1 442	1 497	1 580	1 694	52	39	432	606	617	1 140
S01EC02	Diclofenamide	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
S01EC03	Dorzolamide	3 955	3 468	3 242	2 974	57	<5	53	615	2 304	4 468
S01EC04	Brinzolamide	4 040	4 550	4 887	5 150	60	27	107	1 292	3 724	7 080
S01EC05	Methazolamide	8	5	8	6	67	0	<5	<5	<5	13

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>S01ED</b>	<b>Beta blocking agents</b>	<b>47 129</b>	<b>46 966</b>	<b>47 137</b>	<b>47 223</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1 095</b>	<b>13 224</b>	<b>32 821</b>	<b>72 069</b>
S01ED01	Timolol	24 421	24 292	23 957	23 424	58	64	596	7 453	15 311	20 416
S01ED02	Betaxolol	3 623	3 114	2 805	2 525	66	<5	19	530	1 975	1 756
S01ED51	Timolol, combinations	21 560	21 901	22 592	23 680	57	31	571	5 963	17 115	49 897
<b>S01EE</b>	<b>Prostaglandin analogues</b>	<b>31 263</b>	<b>33 213</b>	<b>34 371</b>	<b>35 228</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>9 260</b>	<b>25 296</b>	<b>72 218</b>
S01EE01	Latanoprost	28 118	29 095	29 517	29 949	59	18	538	7 739	21 654	62 403
S01EE03	Bimatoprost	1 493	1 686	1 836	1 790	60	<5	46	512	1 229	3 000
S01EE04	Travoprost	2 304	3 026	3 607	4 046	58	<5	76	1 181	2 788	6 816
<b>S01F</b>	<b>MYDRIATICS AND CYCLOPLEGICS</b>	<b>5 042</b>	<b>5 324</b>	<b>5 233</b>	<b>4 586</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>1 264</b>	<b>1 814</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>845</b>
<b>S01FA</b>	<b>Anticholinergics</b>	<b>5 036</b>	<b>5 316</b>	<b>5 225</b>	<b>4 568</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>1 260</b>	<b>1 807</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>836</b>
S01FA01	Atropine	3 858	3 914	3 398	2 594	46	542	680	929	443	485
S01FA02	Scopolamine	8	9	5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	5
S01FA04	Cyclopentolate	284	605	926	1 901	46	54	559	843	445	297
S01FA05	Homatropine	923	919	1 048	127	46	<5	40	61	22	13
S01FA06	Tropicamide	180	115	112	185	58	12	80	73	20	36
<b>S01FB</b>	<b>Sympathomimetics excl. antiglaucoma preparations</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>
S01FB01	Phenylephrine	39	39	39	62	39	<5	17	29	14	10
<b>S01G</b>	<b>DECONGESTANTS AND ANTIALLERGICS</b>	<b>147 499</b>	<b>159 735</b>	<b>167 390</b>	<b>175 204</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>32 661</b>	<b>84 098</b>	<b>46 270</b>	<b>12 175</b>	<b>49 392</b>
<b>S01GA</b>	<b>Sympathomimetics used as decongestants</b>	<b>24 779</b>	<b>25 656</b>	<b>25 621</b>	<b>25 914</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>3 754</b>	<b>12 606</b>	<b>7 436</b>	<b>2 118</b>	<b>7 166</b>
S01GA51	Naphazoline, combinations	8	7	9	11	82	0	5	5	<5	3
S01GA52	Tetryzoline, combinations <sup>1)</sup>	24 771	25 649	25 613	25 903	60	3 754	12 601	7 431	2 117	7 163
<b>S01GX</b>	<b>Other antiallergics</b>	<b>126 622</b>	<b>138 195</b>	<b>145 873</b>	<b>153 776</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>29 955</b>	<b>73 594</b>	<b>39 925</b>	<b>10 302</b>	<b>42 226</b>
S01GX01	Cromoglicic acid <sup>1)</sup>	27 087	27 759	27 758	27 703	61	4 190	13 576	7 974	1 963	7 467
S01GX02	Levocabastine <sup>1)</sup>	66 791	70 654	74 462	78 424	57	15 829	37 823	19 912	4 860	17 886
S01GX04	Nedocromil	2 890	2 722	2 466	2 327	57	360	1 251	586	130	474
S01GX05	Lodoxamide <sup>1)</sup>	682	604	470	444	63	66	171	132	75	141
S01GX06	Emedastine	856	756	648	643	61	116	273	176	78	209
S01GX07	Azelastine	2 015	1 776	923	901	57	193	369	237	102	226
S01GX08	Ketotifen <sup>1)</sup>	17 426	17 893	18 526	18 611	59	3 547	8 850	4 912	1 302	7 453
S01GX09	Olopatadine	14 083	21 652	25 832	30 544	56	7 153	13 675	7 493	2 223	8 372
<b>S01H</b>	<b>LOCAL ANESTHETICS</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>S01HA</b>	<b>Local anesthetics</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>
S01HA02	Oxybuprocaine	65	73	51	86	36	<5	43	35	6	15
S01HA03	Tetracaine	23	21	17	21	52	<5	10	6	<5	3
S01HA04	Proxymetacaine	29	39	31	26	35	<5	5	13	7	4
<b>S01J</b>	<b>DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>S01JA</b>	<b>Colouring agents</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
S01JA01	Fluorescein <sup>1)</sup>	<5	<5	<5	<5	33	0	0	<5	0	1
S01JA51	Fluorescein, combinations	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>S01L</b>	<b>OCULAR VASCULAR DISORDER AGENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>172</b>
<b>S01LA</b>	<b>Antineovascularisation agents</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>172</b>
S01LA04	Ranibizumab	0	0	0	9	78	0	0	<5	7	172
<b>S01X</b>	<b>OTHER OPHTHALMOLOGICALS</b>	<b>5 691</b>	<b>5 964</b>	<b>5 760</b>	<b>6 054</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>2 029</b>	<b>3 187</b>	<b>2 806</b>
<b>S01XA</b>	<b>Other ophthalmologicals</b>	<b>5 691</b>	<b>5 964</b>	<b>5 760</b>	<b>6 054</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>2 029</b>	<b>3 187</b>	<b>2 806</b>

<sup>1)</sup>The ATC level comprises OTC medicinal products. The number of individuals is registered for prescription sales only.

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
S01XA03	Sodium chloride, hypertonic	27	29	19	18	78	0	0	5	13	13
S01XA20	Artificial tears and other indifferent preparations <sup>1)</sup>	5 668	5 940	5 744	6 038	70	63	775	2 025	3 175	2 792
<b>S02</b>	<b>OTOLOGICALS</b>	<b>6 263</b>	<b>6 173</b>	<b>7 290</b>	<b>11 991</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2 257</b>	<b>3 283</b>	<b>4 629</b>	<b>1 822</b>	<b>2 157</b>
<b>S02A</b>	<b>ANTIINFECTIVES</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>2 346</b>	<b>5 578</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2 132</b>	<b>1 532</b>	<b>1 377</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>1 074</b>
<b>S02AA</b>	<b>Antiinfectives</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>2 346</b>	<b>5 578</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2 132</b>	<b>1 532</b>	<b>1 377</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>1 074</b>
S02AA01	Chloramphenicol	446	441	315	253	50	119	72	49	13	70
S02AA15	Ciprofloxacin	0	0	2 046	5 347	48	2 023	1 466	1 334	524	1 004
<b>S02B</b>	<b>CORTICOSTEROIDS</b>	<b>5 725</b>	<b>5 638</b>	<b>4 982</b>	<b>6 623</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1 838</b>	<b>3 346</b>	<b>1 308</b>	<b>1 072</b>
<b>S02BA</b>	<b>Corticosteroids</b>	<b>5 725</b>	<b>5 638</b>	<b>4 982</b>	<b>6 623</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1 838</b>	<b>3 346</b>	<b>1 308</b>	<b>1 072</b>
S02BA07	Betamethasone	5 725	5 638	4 982	6 623	59	131	1 838	3 346	1 308	1 072
<b>S02C</b>	<b>CORTICOSTEROIDS AND ANTIINFECTIVES IN COMBINATION</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>S02CA</b>	<b>Corticosteroids and anti-infectives in combination</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>
S02CA02	Flumetasone and antiinfectives	108	105	66	75	63	<5	18	36	18	12
<b>S03</b>	<b>OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>68 989</b>	<b>68 730</b>	<b>73 527</b>	<b>74 412</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13 788</b>	<b>22 735</b>	<b>26 531</b>	<b>11 358</b>	<b>9 710</b>
<b>S03B</b>	<b>CORTICOSTEROIDS</b>	<b>1 590</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>S03BA</b>	<b>Corticosteroids</b>	<b>1 590</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
S03BA01	Dexamethasone	1 590	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>S03C</b>	<b>CORTICOSTEROIDS AND ANTIINFECTIVES IN COMBINATION</b>	<b>67 795</b>	<b>68 727</b>	<b>73 527</b>	<b>74 412</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13 788</b>	<b>22 735</b>	<b>26 531</b>	<b>11 358</b>	<b>9 710</b>
<b>S03CA</b>	<b>Corticosteroids and anti-infectives in combination</b>	<b>67 795</b>	<b>68 727</b>	<b>73 527</b>	<b>74 412</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13 788</b>	<b>22 735</b>	<b>26 531</b>	<b>11 358</b>	<b>9 710</b>
S03CA01	Dexamethasone and antiinfectives	18 162	23 473	21 089	16 096	56	2 049	4 804	6 331	2 912	2 021
S03CA04	Hydrocortisone and antiinfectives	53 047	49 329	55 887	61 041	54	12 048	18 853	21 282	8 858	7 689

## 3.17 Table – ATC group V - Various

ATC group V

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2007					
		Number of individuals				Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
<b>V01</b>	<b>ALLERGENS</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>2 525</b>	<b>3 343</b>	<b>4 170</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>2 461</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14 700</b>
<b>V01A</b>	<b>ALLERGENS</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>2 525</b>	<b>3 343</b>	<b>4 170</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>2 461</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14 700</b>
<b>V01AA</b>	<b>Allergen extracts</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>2 525</b>	<b>3 343</b>	<b>4 170</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>2 461</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14 700</b>
V01AA02	Grass pollen	851	1 380	1 938	2 501	42	580	1 633	280	8	6 298
V01AA03	House dust	88	116	171	211	44	71	108	32	0	894
V01AA05	Tree pollen	1 074	1 581	2 139	2 691	50	624	1 585	472	10	5 765
V01AA07	Insects	182	246	215	192	53	14	56	114	8	730
V01AA10	Flowers	16	27	35	36	61	<5	26	7	0	124
V01AA11	Animals	86	129	140	178	53	53	88	37	0	889

## Noen forkortelser og definisjoner/ Some abbreviations and definitions

ADHD	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
ATC	Anatomisk Terapeutisk Kjemisk (klassifikasjonssystem for legemidler)/Anatomical Therapeutical Chemical (classification system for medicines)
BPH	Benign prostatahyperplasi/Benign prostatic hyper
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
LAR	Legemiddelassistert rehabilitering
MA	Markedsføringstillatelse/Marketing Authorisation
NAV	Arbeids- og velferdsforvaltningen/Norwegian National Insurance Administration
NIPH	Norwegian Institute of Public Health
NMD	Norsk Medisinaldepot/Norwegian Medicinal Depot (wholesaler)
NOK	Norske kroner/Norwegian kroner
NorPD	Reseptregisteret/Norwegian Prescription Database
OTC	Reseptfritt/Over The Counter, non prescription drugs
RGP	Regular General Practitioner
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.

I Reseptregisteret kan du finne antall brukere av ett bestemt legemiddel eller en legemiddelgruppe per år i et definert befolkningsutvalg (f.eks. kjønn, alder, bosted). Prevalens er definert som antall brukere per 1000 innbyggere i det definerede befolkningsutvalget.

#### *Insidens (nye brukere)*

Insidens er antall brukere av ett bestemt legemiddel eller en legemiddelgruppe i en definert tidsperiode som ikke var brukere i en tidligere, definert periode.

### Definitions

#### *Prevalence*

A user (individual) is defined as a person who has had at least one prescription dispensed in a pharmacy during a specific time period. In NorPD, you can find the number of users of a particular drug/drug category per year in a defined population selection (e.g. sex, age, county). Prevalence is defined as the number of users per 1000 inhabitants in the selected populations.

#### *Incidence (new users)*

Incidence is the number of users of a particular drug/drug category in a defined time period who are not users in a previous, defined time period.



Folkemengde i Norge 2004-2007 (per 1 juli)/  
Population in Norway 2004 -2007 (as of 1st July)

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007
Population	4 591 996	4 623 474	4 661 041	4 709 155

Folkemengde etter alder i 2007 (per 1 juli)/  
Population by age in 2007 (as of 1st July)

Age groups	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70
Population	874 990	1 917 103	1 395 605	521 457

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå  
Source: Statistics Norway

