

Reseptregisteret  
2005–2009

The Norwegian  
Prescription Database  
2005–2009



Tema: Vanedannende legemidler  
Topic: Addictive drugs

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## The Norwegian Prescription Database 2005–2009

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Rapport 2010:2  
Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt /  
The Norwegian Institute of Public Health

**Tittel/Title:**

Reseptregisteret 2005–2009

The Norwegian Prescription  
Database 2005–2009

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**Publisert av / Published by:**

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Postboks 4404 Nydalen  
NO-0403  
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**Design/Layout**

Houston911

**Acknowledgement:**

Julie D.W. Johansen (English version)

**Forsideillustrasjon / Front page illustration:**

iStockPhoto

**Trykk/Print:**

Grafia kommunikasjon AS.

**Opplag / Number printed:**

700

**Bestilling/Order:**

publikasjon@fhi.no  
Fax: +47-21 07 81 05  
Tel: +47-21 07 82 00

ISSN: 1890-9647

ISBN: 978-82-8082-409-7 trykt utgave/printed version

ISBN: 978-82-8082-408-0 elektronisk utgave/electronic version

**Tidligere utgave / Previous edition:**

2008: Reseptregisteret 2004–2007 / The Norwegian Prescription Database 2004–2007.

2009: Legemiddelstatistikk 2009:2: Reseptregisteret 2004–2008 / The Norwegian  
Prescription Database 2004–2008



# 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 tredje utgave av den årlige statistikken fra Reseptregisteret. Årets utgave er et temanummer med fokus på bruk av vanedannende legemidler. Del 1 i rapporten omhandler bruk av disse legemidlene i et historisk perspektiv, og det benyttes data fra Reseptregisteret for å beskrive hvem som bruker legemidlene og hvordan bruken fordeler seg i befolkningen. Generell informasjon om Reseptregisteret, legemiddelstatistikk, klassifikasjon av legemidler og målemetoder finnes i rapportens del 2. Del 3 inneholder noen nøkkeltall fra Reseptregisteret og et omfattende tabellverk med opplysninger om antall individer som har fått utlevert legemidler etter resept fra apotekene i Norge i siste femårsperiode (2005–2009). Opplysningene er fordelt på enkeltlegemidler og legemiddelgrupper. ATC (Anatomisk Terapeutisk Kjemisk) klassifikasjon er benyttet i tabellene. For 2009 er informasjon om alders – og kjønnsfordeling og kostnader inkludert. ATC/DDD versjon gjeldende fra januar 2010 er benyttet i rapporten, se også [www.whocc.no](http://www.whocc.no).

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

Avdeling for legemiddelepidemiologi  
Folkehelseinstituttet  
April 2010

# Preface

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

This report is the third edition of the annual statistics from NorPD. This year's report is a theme issue focusing on the use of addictive drugs. Part 1 of the report presents the use of these drugs in a historical perspective, and data from NorPD is used to describe who uses drugs and how they are used. General information about NorPD, drug statistics, classification of drugs and measurement methods is included in part 2 of the report. Part 3 contains some key figures from NorPD and the main tables with information about the number of individuals who had prescriptions dispensed from pharmacies in Norway during the latest five years period (2005–2009). The information includes particular drug substances as well as drug groups. ATC (Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical) classification is used in the tables. For 2009, information about age, gender and costs are included. The ATC/DDD version of January 2010 has been used in the report, see also [www.whocc.no](http://www.whocc.no).

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

Department of Pharmacoepidemiology  
Norwegian Institute of Public Health  
April 2010

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## 1. Bruk av vanedannende legemidler

### 1.1 Sammendrag

Denne rapporten har som spesialtema vanedannende legemidler. I kapittel 1.2 beskrives vanedannende legemidler og klassifiseringen av dem. Det gis en oversikt over tiltak som er iverksatt for å påvirke forskrivning og bruk av disse legemidlene. Utviklingen i forbruket av vanedannende legemidler i siste tiårsperiode presenteres, basert på data fra Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk. Totalt sett har det vært en jevn økning i salget. Det har vært spesielt stor endring i salget av angstdempende legemidler og sovemidler. Salgsutviklingen av disse legemidlene fra 1980 til 2009 presenteres. Det selges stadig mindre benzodiazepiner mens det har vært økende salg av z-hypnotika (zopiklon og zolpidem). Disse dominerer nå sovemiddelmarkedet. Totalt salg av angstdempende legemidler og sovemidler har flatet noe ut i 2008 og 2009 etter flere års økning.

I kapittel 1.3 omtales endring i antall brukere, andel brukere i prosent av befolkningen (prevalens) og nye brukere av de mest brukte vanedannende legemidlene basert på data fra Reseptregisteret. Utviklingen i prevalens fordelt på aldersgrupper og kjønn i perioden 2005–2009 beskrives. Kombinasjonen kodein/paracetamol brukes hyppigst. Prevalensen har vært stabil eller noe nedadgående. De to smertestillende opioidene, tramadol og oksykodon, har hatt en jevn årlig økning i antall brukere i perioden. En analyse av nye brukere i 2009, dvs. individer som ikke hadde fått utlevert de vanedannende legemidlene i foregående ett- og fem-års periode, viser bl.a. at svært mange individer bruker slike legemidler av og til og er dermed ikke kroniske brukere.

Kapittel 1.4 beskriver ved hjelp av ulike metoder hvordan forbruket av vanedannende legemidler i befolkningen er skjevfordelt. Et fåtall individer bruker store mengder slike legemidler, mens de fleste bruker mindre mengder over kort tid. Forbruksmønsteret

## 1. Use of addictive drugs

### 1.1 Summary

The report is dedicated to the topic of addictive drugs. Chapter 1.2 describes the addictive drugs and their classification. It provides an overview of measures taken to influence the prescribing and use of these drugs. The trend in consumption of addictive drugs during the last decade is presented based on data from the Norwegian Drug Wholesale Statistics. Overall, there has been a steady increase in sales. The changes in sales of anxiolytics and hypnotics have been especially large. Sales development of these drugs from 1980 to 2009 are presented. The sales of benzodiazepines have decreased while sales of z-hypnotics (zopiclone and zolpidem) have increased. Z-hypnotics now dominate the market. Total sales of anxiolytics and hypnotics have leveled out somewhat in 2008 and 2009 after several year with increase.

Chapter 1.3 discusses changes in the number of users, proportion of users by percent of the population (prevalence) and new users of the most frequently used addictive drugs based on data from the NorPD. The trends in prevalence according to age and gender in the period 2005–2009 are described. The combination of codeine / paracetamol is most frequently used. The prevalence has been stable or slightly declining. The opioid analgesics, tramadol and oxycodone, have had a steady annual increase in the number of users over the period. An analysis of new users in 2009, i.e. individuals who had addictive drugs dispensed in the preceding one-and five-year period indicates that many individuals use such drugs occasionally and thus are not chronic users.

Chapter 1.4 describes how the consumption of addictive drugs in the population is skewed using various methods. A few individuals use large quantities of such drugs. However, most individuals use small amounts over a short time. This pattern of use varies between the different groups of addictive drugs.

varierer mellom de ulike grupper vanedannende legemidler. Variasjonen i forbruk mellom fylkene er stor. Aldersjustert prevalens for fylkene beskrives. Finnmark fylke ligger høyest i bruk av opioider. Når det gjelder angstdempende legemidler og alle typer sovemidler ligger Østfold, Vestfold, Vest-Agder og Aust-Agder høyest i forbruk, mens Sogn og Fjordane ligger lavest.

Kapittel 1.5 inneholder en kort oppsummering av forskning på bruk av vanedannende legemidler basert på data fra Reseptregisteret og kobling med andre registre.

## 1.2. Vanedannende legemidler i Norge i et historisk perspektiv

### 1.2.1. Innledning

Substanser som regnes som narkotika i Norge er definert i Forskrift om narkotika (FOR 1978-06-30). Listen i denne forskriften baserer seg på Den alminnelige narkotikakonvensjonen av 1961 og Konvensjonen om psykotrope stoffer av 1971. Statens legemiddelverk kan bestemme om enkeltsubstanser skal være helt eller delvis unntatt fra forskriften. I Norge plasseres vanedannende og narkotiske legemidler med markedsføringstillatelse i én av to reseptgrupper: A-preparater (narkotika) og B-preparater (andre vanedannende legemidler). Statens legemiddelverk avgjør plassering i reseptgruppe. Legemidler i reseptgruppe A og B omfatter sovemidler, angstdempende midler, sentraltvirkende smertestillende midler (opioider), sentralstimulerende midler (ADHD), midler til behandling av opiodavhengighet, hostestillende, samt enkelte legemidler mot epilepsi, migrene og anestesimidler. Tabell 1.2 gir en oversikt over legemidler som er klassifisert som A eller B-preparater med markedsføringstillatelse i Norge i 2009. Anestesimidler blir ikke nærmere omtalt i denne rapporten, da disse primært brukes i sykehus.

### 1.2.2. Tiltak for å påvirke forskrivning og bruk av vanedannende legemidler

Vanedannende legemidler, som for eksempel benzodiazepiner og opioider, brukes i behandlingen av pasienter med både somatiske og psykiske lidelser. Brukt på en forsvarlig måte kan de være til stor nytte, men de kan også misbrukes, ofte i kombinasjon med alkohol og/eller illegale rusmidler, og gjentatt bruk kan føre til avhengighet. Kunnskapen om risiko for tilvenning og misbruk av disse legemidlene er utgangspunktet for myndighetenes regelverk, kontroll, tilsyn og veiledning vedrørende forskrivning og bruk av vanedannende legemidler.

The variation in use between counties is extensive. Age-adjusted prevalence of use in the counties is described. Finnmark is the largest consumer of opioids. For anxiolytic and all types of hypnotics, Østfold, Vestfold Vest-Agder and Aust-Agder have the highest consumption, while the Sogn og Fjordane has the lowest.

Chapter 1.5 contains a brief summary of research on the use of addictive drugs based on data from the NorPD and linkage to other registries.

## 1.2. Addictive drugs in Norway – a historical perspective

### 1.2.1. Introduction

Substances that are recognized as narcotic drugs in Norway are defined in the Regulation for Narcotic Drugs (FOR 1978-06-30). The list in this regulation is based on The Common Drug Convention of 1961 and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. The Norwegian Medicines Agency decides whether a substance should be completely or partially exempt from the regulation. In Norway, addictive and narcotic drugs with marketing authorization are placed in one of two prescription groups: A-preparations (narcotic drugs) and B-preparations (other addictive drugs). The Norwegian Medicines Agency defines the prescription group. The prescription group A and B includes hypnotics, sedatives, anxiolytics, centrally acting analgesics (opioids), psychostimulants (ADHD), agents to treat opioid dependency, cough suppressants, and some antiepileptics, antimigraine drugs and anesthetic agents. Table 1.2 gives an overview of the medicines classified as A- or B-preparations with marketing authorization in Norway in 2009. Anesthetic agents are not discussed further in this report, as they are primarily used in hospitals.

### 1.2.2. Measures to influence prescribing and use of addictive drugs

Addictive drugs such as benzodiazepines and opioids are used in the treatment of patients with both somatic and mental disorders. Used properly, they can be of great benefit, but they can also be misused, often in combination with alcohol and / or illicit drugs, and repeated use can lead to addiction. Our knowledge about the risk of adaptation and misuse of these drugs is the basis for government regulation, control, supervision and guidance regarding the prescribing and use of addictive drugs. Over the years, the Norwegian health

Table 1.2: Drugs with dependence potential with marketing authorization in Norway in 2009

Prescription group (PG): A=narcotics, B=other addictive drugs

ATC Code	Active ingredient(s)	Drug class	PG
<b>GENERAL ANESTETICS</b>			
N01AF03	thiopental	barbiturate	B
N01AH01	fentanyl	strong opioid	A
N01AH02	alfentanil	strong opioid	A
N01AH03	sufentanil	strong opioid	A
N01AH06	remifentanil	strong opioid	A
N01AX03	ketamine	other general anesthetics	A
<b>ANALGESICS</b>			
N02AA01	morphine	strong opioid	A
N02AA03	hydromorphone	strong opioid	A
N02AA05	oxycodone	strong opioid	A
N02AA55	oxycodone and naltrexone	strong opioid	A
N02AA59	codeine and paracetamol	weak opioid	B
N02AB01	ketobemidone	strong opioid	A
N02AB02	pethidine	strong opioid	A
N02AB03	fentanyl	strong opioid	A
N02AC54	dextropropoxyphene and paracetamol	weak opioid	A
N02AE01	buprenorphine	strong opioid	A
N02AG01	morphine and antispasmodics	strong opioid	A
N02AG02	ketobemidone and antispasmodics	strong opioid	A
N02AX02	tramadol	weak opioid	B
N02CA72	ergotamine, diphenhydramine and meprobamate	antimigraine	B
<b>ANTIPILEPTICS</b>			
N03AA02	phenobarbital	barbiturate	B
N03AE01	clonazepam	benzodiazepine	B
<b>ANXIOLYTICS</b>			
N05BA01	diazepam	benzodiazepine	B
N05BA04	oxazepam	benzodiazepine	B
N05BA12	alprazolam	benzodiazepine	B
<b>HYPNOTICS/SEDATIVES</b>			
N05CD02	nitrazepam	benzodiazepine	B
N05CD03	flunitrazepam	benzodiazepine	A
N05CD08	midazolam	benzodiazepine	B
N05CF01	zopiclone	z-hypnotic (benzodiazepine related)	B
N05CF02	zolpidem	z-hypnotic (benzodiazepine related)	B
N05CM02	clomethiazole	other hypnotics	B
<b>ADHD/NARCOLEPSY</b>			
N06BA04	methylphenidate	psychostimulant	A
N06BA07	modafinil	psychostimulant	A
<b>DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF OPIOID ADDICTION</b>			
N07BC01	buprenorphine	strong opioid	A
N07BC02	methadone	strong opioid	A
N07BC51	buprenorphine and naloxone	strong opioid	A
<b>OTHER CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AGENTS</b>			
N07XX04	sodium oxybate	Sodium gamma hydroxybutyric acid (GHB)	A
<b>COUGH SUPPRESSANTS</b>			
R05DA01	ethylmorphine	weak opioid	B
R05DA04	codeine	weak opioid	B
R05FA02	ethylmorphine and expectorants	weak opioid	B

Helsemyndighetene har opp gjennom årene iverksatt ulike kontrolltiltak for å redusere misbruk av vanedannende legemidler. Blant annet etablerte helsemyndighetene allerede i 1970 et EDB-basert kontrollsystem basert på alle apoteks reseptekspedisjoner av legemidler klassifisert som narkotika (reseptgruppe A). Man antok at kontrollsystemet ville ha en forebyggende effekt ved at leger/tannleger følte seg "overvåket" og registeret ble brukt i forbindelse med tilsyn med legers og tannlegers forskrivning. Dette nasjonale registeret er nå avviklet. Helsetilsynet ber nå om å få tilsendt den aktuelle informasjonen om forskrivning i elektronisk format direkte fra aktuelle apotek når de har opprettet en konkret tilsynssak. Fylkeslegene kan også på eget initiativ foreta undersøkelser, der alle resepter på vanedannende legemidler (eller andre legemidler) samles inn fra bestemte apotek i en periode. Ved mistanke om uforsvarlig forskrivning følger Fylkeslegen opp med videre tilsyn med den enkelte forskriver. Fylkeslegenes register over pasienter som er avhengige av vanedannende legemidler, det såkalte "legemidelmisbrukerregisteret", ble avviklet 1. oktober 2001. I 1976 ble det innført autoriserte reseptblanketter med perforert helsepersonellnummer for forskrivning av legemidler i reseptgruppe A for å redusere muligheten for å forfalske A-resepter. B-preparater kan skrives ut på en vanlig reseptblankett. Resepter på A og B-preparater, kan bare ekspederes én gang, og resepten skal oppbevares i apoteket etter at legemiddel er utlevert.

Myndighetene har også utarbeidet veiledere for å gi råd og veiledning til leger i forskrivning av vanedannende legemidler. I 1990 ga Helsedirektoratet ut "Veileder i forskrivning av vanedannende legemidler" (1). Målet med veilederen var blant annet å bidra til å hindre at pasienter utviklet et misbruk eller at misbruk ble vedlikeholdt gjennom legers forskrivning. Med bakgrunn i ny kunnskap og nye behandlingstilbud, inkludert opprettelsen av et landsdekkende tilbud om legemiddellassert rehabilitering (LAR), reviderte og oppdaterte Helsetilsynet veilederen fra 1990. Den reviderte veilederen ble utgitt i 2001 av Helsetilsynet med endret tittel: "Vanedannende legemidler. Forskrivning og forsvarlighet", og den finnes bare i elektronisk versjon (2). Den nye veilederen ble utformet med tanke på at den skulle kunne brukes som faglig standard i tilsyn og klagesaker. Ifølge forordet til veilederen var innholdet i Helsetilsynets faglige veiledere i utgangspunktet ikke rettslig bindende for mottakerne, men Helsetilsynet ga på denne måten signaler om hvor listen for forsvarlighet etter helselovgivningen burde ligge. Etter omorganiseringen av den statlige helseforvaltningen fra 1. januar 2002 ble det bestemt at det nyopprettede Sosial- og helsedirektoratet

authorities have implemented various control measures to reduce the abuse of addictive drugs. Among other measures, in 1970 they established a computer-based control system based on all drugs classified as A-preparations dispensed from pharmacies. It was assumed that the control system would have a preventive effect in that physicians and dentists would feel "monitored" and the register was used in connection with surveillance of their prescribing habits. This national register was discontinued. Instead, the Norwegian Board of Health Supervision now requests the appropriate prescription information in electronic format directly from the relevant pharmacy when preparing a specific case of supervision for the prescriber in question. The County Medical Officers (Fylkeslegene) can also initiate their own investigations, where all prescriptions for addictive drugs (or other drugs) are collected from certain pharmacies for a period. If there is suspicion of irresponsible prescribing the County Medical Officer will continue to supervise the individual prescriber. The County Medical Officers' registry of patients who are dependent on addictive drugs, the so-called "drug abuse index", was discontinued on 1st October 2001. In 1976, an authorized prescription form with perforated ID health number for the prescription of A-preparations was introduced to reduce the possibility of forgery. B-preparations can be prescribed on an ordinary prescription form. A- and B-preparations may only be dispensed once, and the prescription is retained in the pharmacy after the medicine is dispensed.

The health authorities have also prepared guidelines to provide advice and guidance to doctors in prescribing addictive drugs. In 1990, the Directorate of Health issued "Guide to the prescription of addictive drugs" (1). The aim of the guide was to help preventing patients from developing a misuse or abuse that was supported by the doctors' continued prescribing. On the basis of new knowledge and new treatment options, including the establishment of medically-assisted rehabilitation (LAR) nationwide, the guidelines from 1990 were revised and updated by the Norwegian Board of Health Supervision. The revised guide was published in 2001 with the modified title: "Addictive drugs. Prescribing and Justification," only in electronic format (2). The guide was designed to be used as an academic standard in audits and appeals. According to the preface to the guide, the content of the Board of Health Supervision's professional guidelines was not legally binding for the recipients, but was intended as an indication of where the threshold for how reliable the health legislation should be. After the reorganization of the Norwegian health administration from 1st January 2002 it was decided that the newly created Directorate of Health and Social Affairs

(senere endret navn til Helsedirektoratet) skulle ha ansvaret for å utgi faglige retningslinjer og veiledere. Det er foreløpig ikke utgitt noen nye veiledere om bruk av vanedannende legemidler.

Sterke opioider har tradisjonelt vært indisert ved behandling av sterke smerter ved sykdommer med kort livsprognose som for eksempel kreft eller andre alvorlige grunnsykdommer. I 2002 publiserte Statens legemiddelverk en terapianbefaling der det også ble åpnet opp for å bruke opioider ved langvarige, ikke-kreft relaterte smertetilstander. I oppdateringen av denne terapianbefalingen i 2008 står det: "I enkelte tilfeller kan det også være riktig å begynne med et strukturert regime med opioider ved langvarige og plagsomme smertetilstander som ikke er relatert til kreft eller annen alvorlig grunnsykdom" (3). Bruk av opioider ved slike tilstander er fremdeles noe kontroversiell.

I 2009 ga Den norske legeforening ut Retningslinjer for smertelindring (4). Hensikten med disse retningslinjene er ifølge forordet "å sikre pasienten adekvat diagnostikk og behandling, uavhengig av geografi og ressursfaktorer" for å nå målet for smertebehandling som er å lindre smerten og bedre pasientens livskvalitet. Retningslinjene inkluderer også noe omtale av forskrivning av vanedannende medikamenter ved smertebehandling.

### 1.2.3 Utvikling i forbruk av vanedannende legemidler

Data basert på totalt legemiddelsalg fra grossister til apotek og institusjoner har vært tilgjengelig i Norge fra rundt 1970 og for noen legemiddelgrupper helt tilbake til 1963. Data fra denne Grossistbaserte legemiddelstatistikken gir en god oversikt over langtidsutviklingen i bruk av vanedannende legemidler, og vi har benyttet denne statistikken til å presentere noen figurer som viser utviklingen av forbruket de siste 10–30 årene. Salget er angitt som et gjennomsnitt for hele befolkningen og er angitt i antall DDD/1000 innbyggere/døgn (se nærmere beskrivelse av metode på side 46 og DDD liste tabell 1.4.a, side 28).

I de siste 10–30 årene har nye virkestoff blitt introdusert og flere virkestoff er fjernet fra markedet. Slike endringer i legemiddelutvalget har gitt varierende utslag på forbruket av vanedannende legemidler. Figur 1.2.a gir en total oversikt over salg av vanedannende legemidler med markedsføringstillatelse i Norge i perioden 1999–2009. Smertestillende, angstdempende og sovemidler dominerer salget og utgjorde en andel på 88 % av totalt salg i doser av vanedannende legemidler i 2009. Sentralstimule-

(later renamed as the Directorate of Health) would be responsible for issuing technical directives and guidelines. No new guidelines on the use of addictive drugs have been issued.

Strong opioids have traditionally been indicated for the treatment of severe pain in diseases with short life prognosis such as cancer or other serious illnesses. In 2002, the Norwegian Medicines Agency published a therapy recommendation which also opened for using opioids in long-term, non-cancer-related pain conditions. The update of this therapy recommendation in 2008 reads: "In some cases it may also be appropriate to begin with a structured treatment regime of opioids in long-lasting and serious pain conditions unrelated to cancer or other serious disease" (3). Use of opioids in these conditions is still somewhat controversial.

In 2009 the Norwegian Medical Association issued Guidelines for pain relief (4). According to the preface, the purpose of this policy is "to ensure adequate patient diagnosis and treatment, regardless of geography and resource factors" to achieve the goal of pain treatment which is to relieve pain and improve patients' quality of life. The guidelines also include some notes of the prescription of addictive drugs in pain treatment.

### 1.2.3 Trends in sales of addictive drugs

Statistics on total sales of medicines in Norway using wholesale data have been available in Norway since the early 1970s, and for some groups of drugs data are available from 1963. The wholesale data include total sales to all retailers including pharmacies, institutions and non-pharmacy outlets. The wholesale data provide a good overview of the long-term trend in the use of addictive drugs. Thus figures from the Norwegian Drug Wholesales Statistics have been used to show the long-term trends in use over the past 10–30 years. The sales are expressed as an average for the entire population and are given in number DDDs/1000 inhabitants /day (further description of the method is given on page 46 and a list of DDD uses is given in table 1.4.a on page 28).

In the past 10–30 years, new chemical entities have been introduced and several entities have been withdrawn from the market. Such changes in the drug market have influenced the use of addictive drugs. Figure 1.2.a gives an overview of the total sale of addictive drugs with marketing authorization in Norway in the period 1999–2009. Analgesics, anxiolytics and hypnotics dominate the sales and account for 88% of total number of DDDs of addictive drugs in



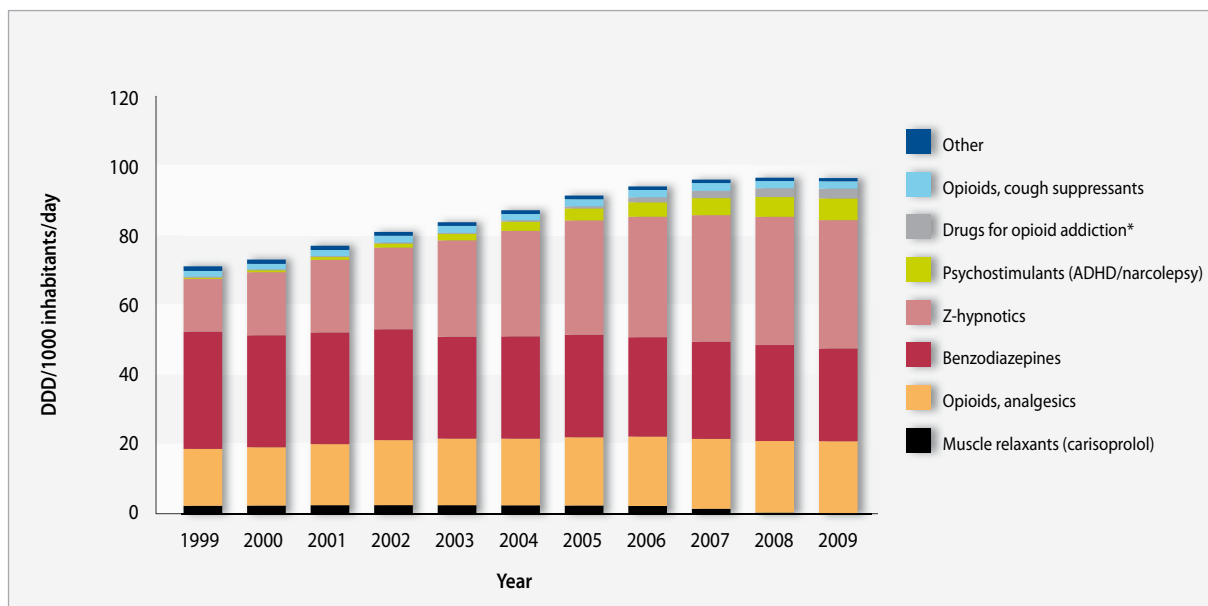


Figure 1.2.a. Sales of addictive drugs (prescription group A and B) in Norway 1999-2009 in DDD/1000 inhabitants/day\*. Source: Norwegian Drug Wholesales Statistics, Norwegian Institute of Public Health.

\* Includes sales of medicinal products with marketing authorization in Norway (excluding sales of non-licensed methadone products).

rende midler og midler til behandling av opioidavhengighet utgjorde en andel på henholdsvis 6 % og 3 % av totalt antall solgte doser i 2009. Program for legemiddelasistert rehabilitering av opioidavhengige (LAR) ble etablert i Norge rundt 2000. En stor andel av metadonmiksturer som brukes ved LAR behandling er såkalte apotekpreparater og disse har ikke en godkjent markedsføringstillatelse. Figur 1.2.a omfatter kun salg av metadonholdige produkter med markedsføringstillatelse.

#### 1.2.4 Opioider

Opioider har vært brukt i århundrer som smertelindring, og misbruk av slike legemidler har vært kjent lenge. Opioider inndeles ofte i sterke og svake opioider. Sterke opioider (for eksempel buprenorfin, fentanyl, oksykodon og morfin) er godkjent til behandling av sterke smerter, mens svake opioider (for eksempel kodein og tramadol) er godkjent til behandling av moderate smerter. I 1990 årene var forbruket av opioider relativt stabilt mens det har vært en gradvis økning de siste 10 årene. Totalt var økningen på 26 % fra 1999 til 2009 (figur 1.2.b). Kombinasjonspreparater som inneholder kodein og paracetamol (Paralgin forte® og Pinex forte®) er de mest brukte innenfor gruppen opioider. Disse preparatene utgjør nær 60 % av totalt salg av opioider (N02A). Tramadol kom på markedet i 1998, og salget har økt gradvis frem til 2009. Salg av kombinasjonspreparater med kodein har vært relativt

2009. Psychostimulants and medications used to treat opioid addiction accounted for 6% and 3% respectively of the total number of DDDs in 2009. LAR were established in Norway around 2000. A large proportion of methadone mixtures used in LAR are produced locally in the pharmacies and thus do not have an approved marketing authorization. Figure 1.2.a only includes the sale of methadone-containing products with marketing authorization.

#### 1.2.4 Opioids

Opioids have been used for centuries as analgesics, and the abuse potential is well known. Opioids are divided into strong and weak opioids. Strong opioids (e.g. buprenorphine, fentanyl, oxycodone and morphine) are approved to treat severe pain, and weak opioids (e.g. codeine and tramadol) are approved to treat moderate pain. In the 1990s, opioid sales were relatively stable while there has been a gradual increase in use during the latest decade. There was a total increase of 26% from 1999 to 2009 (figure 1.2.b). Fixed combination products of codeine and paracetamol (Paralgin forte® and Pinex forte®) are the most frequently used opioids (N02A). Tramadol was launched in 1998, and sales have increased gradually up to 2009. Sales of codeine combination products have been relatively stable in the same period. Oxycodone was launched in Norway

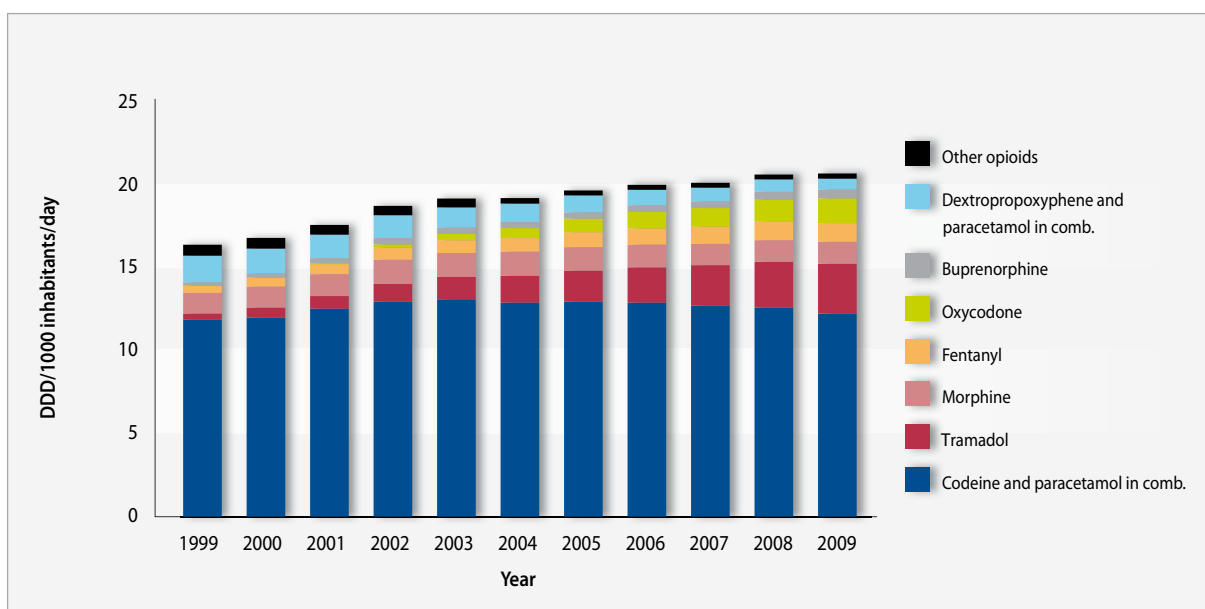


Figure 1.2.b. Sales of opioids (N02A) in Norway 1999-2009 in DDD/1000 inhabitants/day.\* Source: Norwegian Drug Wholesales statistics, Norwegian Institute of Public Health.

\* Includes sales of medicinal products with marketing authorization in Norway.

stabil i samme periode. Oksykodon kom på markedet i Norge i 2001 og salget har økt gradvis. Nye legemiddelformer i form av plaster har kommet på markedet både for fentanyl (1998) og buprenorfin (2005). Kontinuerlig tilførsel av opioider gjennom huden har bidratt til en forbedret administrering av opioider ved sterke kroniske smerter. Økningen i salg av både fentanyl og buprenorfin skyldes i hovedsak bruk av plaster (figur 1.2.b). I 2009 utgjorde plaster en andel på 99 % av totalt antall doser for fentanyl, mens for buprenorfin var andelen på 67 %.

I 1982 ble dekstropoksyfen flyttet til reseptgruppe A for å redusere problemer knyttet til akutt forgiftningsfare. Forbruket har fortsatt å synke også i de siste 10 år (figur 1.2.b). Preparater som inneholder dekstropoksyfen vil bli avregistrert i Norge i løpet av 2010 med bakgrunn i at legemiddelkontrollen i EU har konkludert med at nytten ikke oppveier mulig forgiftningsfare.

Salg av opioider (etyl morfin) som hostestillende middel har vært stabilt i perioden 1999–2009 (figur 1.2.a). Hostestillende opioider har over tid utgjort en konstant andel på rundt 2 % av totalt salg av vanedannende legemidler.

in 2001 and sales have increased gradually. New pharmaceutical formulations in the form of transdermal patches have been introduced for fentanyl (1998) and buprenorphine (2005). Continuous transdermal systemic delivery has improved administration of opioids in patients with severe chronic pain. The increasing sales of both fentanyl and buprenorphine are due to the increased use of patches (figure 1.2.b). In 2009, transdermal patches accounted for 99% and 67% of the total number of DDDs of fentanyl and buprenorphine respectively.

In 1982, dextropropoxyphene was moved to the prescription group A due to the problems related to risk of acute poisoning. The use has gradually declined in the latest decade (figure 1.2.b). Dextropropoxyphene-containing products will be withdrawn from the Norwegian market during 2010. This is according to a conclusion from the EU medicine regulatory authorities that states that the benefits of use do not outweigh the increased safety risk.

Sales of opioids (ethylmorphine) used as a cough suppressant have been stable during the period 1999–2009 (figure 1.2.a). Opioids as cough suppressants have had a constant share of around 2% of total sales of addictive drugs.

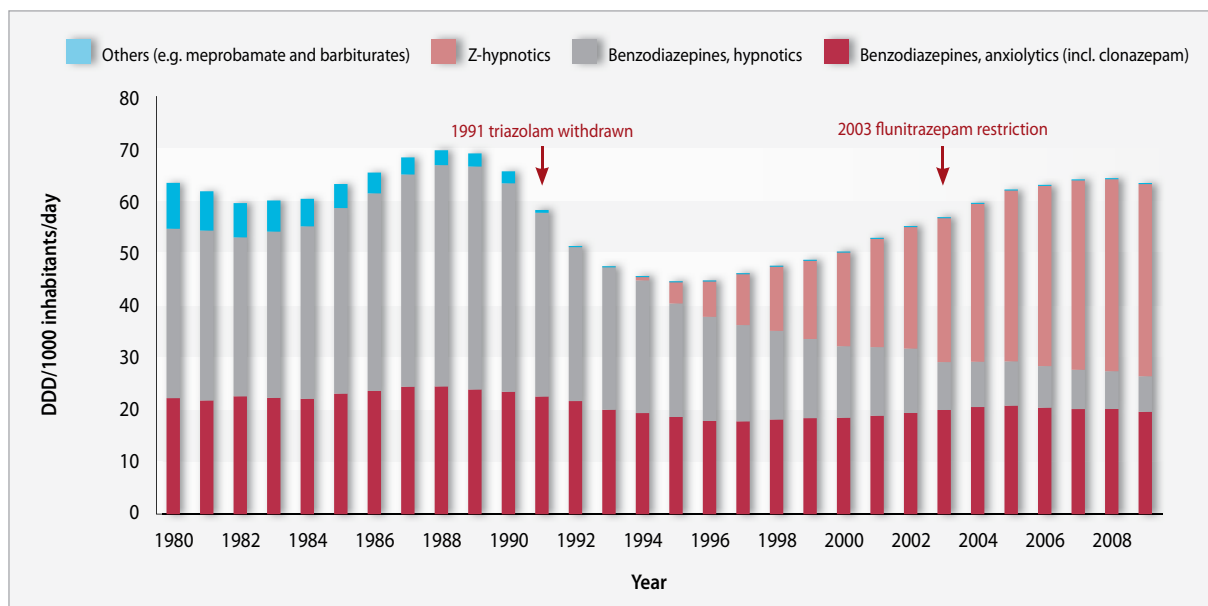


Figure 1.2.c Sales of anxiolytics (N05B) and hypnotics (N05C) in Norway 1980-2009 in DDD/1000 inhabitants/day.\*  
Source: Norwegian Drug Wholesales statistics, Norwegian Institute of Public Health.

\* Includes sales of medicinal products with marketing authorization in Norway. Excluding sales of melatonin, hydroxyzine and buspirone containing products.

### 1.2.5 Angstdempende legemidler og sovemidler

Figur 1.2.c viser salg av angstdempende midler og sovemidler i Norge i perioden 1980–2009. Benzodiazepiner har vært den dominerende gruppen blant angstdempende midler og sovemidler fra 1960 tallet og frem til midten av 1990 årene.

Klordiazepoksid (Librium®) var det første benzodiazepin som kom på markedet i 1961 og i 1963 kom diazepam (Valium®, Stesolid®). Benzodiazepiner erstattet mer toksiske legemidler som for eksempel barbiturater (ikke på markedet i Norge siden 1987) og meprobamat (ikke på markedet i Norge siden 1991). Salg av benzodiazepiner økte kraftig i Norge i 1960 og 1970 årene. I 1980 årene ble det et økende fokus på bruk av benzodiazepiner og problemer knyttet til negative effekter (bivirkninger, misbruk og avhengighet). Det var en topp i forbruket av benzodiazepiner brukt som sovemiddel i perioden 1984–1990, og denne toppen skyldes introduksjon av triazolam (Halcion®) i Norge i 1983. Forbruket av sovemidler økte kraftig, og på det meste utgjorde triazolam over halvparten av totalt salg av sovemidler. I 1991 ble triazolamholdige legemidler avregistrert i Norge med bakgrunn i økt forekomst av psykiske bivirkninger (for eksempel hallusinasjoner). Avregistreringen medførte en kraftig nedgang i salget av sovemidler (figur 1.2.c). Rundt 1990 ble også benzodiazepinene flurazepam og klordiazepoksid avregistrert i Norge.

### 1.2.5 Anxiolytics and hypnotics

Figure 1.2.c gives an overview of the total sales of anxiolytics and hypnotics in Norway in the period 1980–2009. Benzodiazepines have dominated the sales of anxiolytics and hypnotics from the 1960s until the mid 1990s.

Chlordiazepoxide (Librium®) was the first benzodiazepine launched in 1961, followed by diazepam (Valium®, Stesolid®) in 1963. Benzodiazepines replaced the more toxic medications such as barbiturates (not on the market in Norway since 1987) and meprobamate (not on the market in Norway since 1991). Sales of benzodiazepines increased sharply in Norway in the 1960s and 1970s. In the 1980s there was an increasing focus on the use of benzodiazepines and problems associated with negative effects (adverse events, abuse and dependency). There was a peak in the use of benzodiazepines used as hypnotics in the period 1984–1990, and this peak was due to the introduction of triazolam (Halcion®) in Norway in 1983. The use of hypnotics increased sharply and when triazolam sales peaked, it accounted for half of total sales of hypnotics. In 1991 triazolam was withdrawn in Norway based on the increased incidence of psychiatric adverse events (e.g. hallucinations). The withdrawal of triazolam induced a sharp decline in sales of hypnotics (figure 1.2.c). The benzodiazepines flurazepam and chlordiazepoxide were withdrawn in Norway around 1990.

Flunitrazepam ble godkjent i Norge i 1977, men allerede i 1981 ble den sterkeste styrken av tablettene (2 mg) fjernet fra markedet. Negative effekter ved bruk av flunitrazepam resulterte i at reseptstatus ble endret fra reseptgruppe B til A i 2003. I 2002 utgjorde flunitrazepam nær 60 % av forbruket av benzodiazepiner som sovemiddel mens andelen i 2009 var sunket til vel 20 %. Endring av reseptgruppe status for flunitrazepam medførte en sterk reduksjon i salg av benzodiazepiner (figur 1.2.a og 1.2.c).

Bruk av benzodiazepiner har gått ned etter at benzodiazepinliknende sovemidler, de såkalte z-hypnotika (zopiklon og zolpidem) kom på markedet i 1994 (figur 1.2.c). Z-hypnotika dominerer sovemiddelmarkedet i Norge og i 2009 utgjorde de en andel på 84 % av totalt antall solgte doser av sovemidler. Totalt salg av sovemidler har flatet noe ut i 2008 og i 2009, men ligger omtrent på samme nivå som i 1990 da benzodiazepiner var de dominerende legemidlene (figur 1.2.c).

### 1.2.6 Andre vanedannende legemidler

#### *Sentralstimulerende midler*

Sentralstimulerende midler brukes i hovedsak ved behandling av ADHD hos barn/unge og voksne. Bruken av disse legemidlene har økt kraftig i perioden 1999–2009 og har sammenheng med at stadig flere blir diagnostisert og behandlet. Metylfenidat er det mest brukte virkestoffet i denne gruppen og utgjorde 95 % av alle doser i 2009. Kommentarer til endringer i forskrivning av ADHD legemidler er inkludert i forrige utgave av rapporten Reseptregisteret i Norge 2004–2008 (5). Sentralstimulerende midler vil ikke bli nærmere omtalt i denne rapporten

#### *Karisoprodol*

Karisoprodol ble markedsført i Norge på 1960 tallet. Basert på studier gjort ved Folkehelseinstituttet som viste at det er et stort misbrukspotensial ved bruk av karisoprodol, ble reseptstatus endret fra gruppe B til A i 2007 (6). I mai 2008 ble karisoprodol avregistrert i Norge og tilbaketrekking ble også anbefalt av legemiddelkontrollen i EU som konkluderte med at nytten av karisoprodol ikke oppveier risikoen. Salg av muskelrelakserende legemidler er etter dette meget lavt, selv om Statens legemiddelverk har innvilget noen søknader om spesielt godkjeningsfritak for karisoprodol. Kun tidligere brukere får innvilget søknad og data fra Reseptregisteret viser at 1087 individer ble innvilget slik søknad i 2009. Karisoprodol omdannes i kroppen til det aktive virkestoffet meprobamat. Tidligere ble meprobamatholdige legemidler også brukt som angstdempende middel og sovemiddel, men disse ble avregistrert i Norge i 1991 (figur 1.2.a). I

Flunitrazepam was marketed in Norway in 1977, but in 1981 the highest strength of the tablets (2 mg) was removed from the market. Negative effects from flunitrazepam use resulted in a restriction in the prescription status from group B to A in 2003. In 2002, flunitrazepam accounted for nearly 60% of the total use of benzodiazepines as hypnotics whilst the proportion was reduced to around 20% in 2009. The restriction of the prescription status of flunitrazepam resulted in an overall reduction in sales of benzodiazepines (figure 1.2.a and 1.2.c).

Use of benzodiazepines has declined after the introduction of the benzodiazepine-related hypnotics, the so-called z-hypnotics (zopiclone and zolpidem) in 1994 (figure 1.2.c). Z-hypnotics dominate hypnotic use in Norway and in 2009 they had a market share of 84% of the total number of DDDs of hypnotics. Total sales of hypnotics have leveled off somewhat in 2008 and in 2009. The total use of hypnotics in 2009 was at the same level as in 1990, when the benzodiazepines dominated the market (figure 1.2.c).

### 1.2.6 Other addictive drugs

#### *Psychostimulants*

Psychostimulants are primarily used in the treatment of ADHD in children / adolescents and adults. The use of these agents has increased sharply in the period 1999–2009 and is due to the fact that an increasing number of individuals are diagnosed and treated. Methylphenidate is the most frequently used agent in this group and accounted for 95% of total number of DDDs in 2009. Comments on changes of the prescribing of ADHD drugs are included in the previous edition of the report Norwegian Prescription Database 2004–2008 (5). Psychostimulants will not be further discussed in this report

#### *Karisoprodol*

Karisoprodol was marketed in Norway in the 1960s. Based on the research performed at the Norwegian Institute of Public Health indicating that carisoprodol has great abuse potential, the prescription status was switched from group B to A in 2007 (6). In May 2008, carisoprodol was withdrawn in Norway and a withdrawal has also been recommended by the medicines control authorities in the EU. As a result of this regulation, the sales of muscle relaxants are now very low. Data from NorPD show that 1087 individuals had at least one carisoprodol prescription dispensed in Norway during 2009. Prescriptions of non-licensed carisoprodol have to be approved by the Norwegian Medicines Agency and prescribing would only be accepted for previous users of carisoprodol.

2009 er det i Norge kun ett produkt til behandling av migrene (Anervan® (N02CA72)) som inneholder meprobamat. Forbruket av Anervan®, som er et kombinasjonspreparat, er ubetydelig.

Carisoprodol is metabolized to the active compound meprobamate. Historically, different meprobamate products have been used as anxiolytic or hypnotic but these products were withdrawn from the Norwegian market in 1991 (figure 1.2.a). In 2009, Anervan® (N02CA72), which is a fixed combination product, was the only available product in Norway to contain meprobamate. It is used in the treatment of migraine, but the use is negligible.

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### 1.3 Utvikling i prevalens i perioden 2005–2009, nye brukere i 2009

I dette avsnittet beskrives utviklingen i prevalens av vanedannende legemidler i femårsperioden, samt nye brukere i 2009. Figurene viser prevalensutviklingen fordelt på alder og kjønn for følgende virkestoffer og legemiddelgrupper:

- Kodein og paracetamol i kombinasjon (N02AA59)
- Tramadol (N02AX02)
- Angstdempende benzodiazepiner (N05BA)
- Sovemidler, benzodiazepiner (N05CD)
- Z-hypnotika (N05CF)

Det er kun legemidler med markedsføringstillatelse i Norge som er inkludert. De observerte aldersgrupper er: 15–44 år, 45–49 år og over 70 år ( $\geq 70$  år). Vi presenterer incidens både i forhold til de som ikke var brukere i 2008, og de som ikke var brukere de siste fem år (2004–2008).

#### 1.3.1 Definisjoner

##### *Prevalens*

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

##### *Incidens (nye brukere)*

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

#### 1.3.2 Opioider

##### *Kodein og paracetamol i kombinasjon (N02AA59)*

Innenfor gruppen opioider har kombinasjonspreparater som inneholder kodein og paracetamol (Paralgin forte® og Pinex forte®) høyest prevalens i alle aldersgrupper for både kvinner og menn. I 2009 fikk 16 % av kvinner og 13 % av menn over 70 år utlevert slike preparater.

Utviklingen i femårsperioden viser en nedgang i prevalens blant kvinner og menn over 45 år. I den yngste aldersgruppen har prevalensen vært stabil for begge kjønn (figur 1.3.a). I 2009 fikk 390 000 individer (8 % av befolkningen) utlevert Paralgin forte® eller Pinex forte® på apotek.

### 1.3 Trends in prevalence in the period 2005–2009, new users in 2009

This section describes the trends in prevalence of addictive drugs in the five-year period, and new users in 2009. The figures show the trends in prevalence by age and gender for the following active substances and drug groups:

- Codeine and paracetamol in combination (N02AA59)
- Tramadol (N02AX02)
- Anxiolytics, benzodiazepines (N05BA)
- Hypnotics, benzodiazepines (N05CD)
- Z-hypnotics (N05CF)

Only medicines with marketing authorization in Norway are included. The observed age groups are: 15–44 years, 45–49 years and 70 years or older ( $\geq 70$  years). We present incidence in relation to both those who were not users in 2008, and those who were not users in the last five years (2004–2008).

#### 1.3.1 Definitions

##### *Prevalence*

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

##### *Incidence (new users)*

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

#### 1.3.2 Opioids

##### *Codeine and paracetamol in combination (N02AA59)*

Within the group of opioids, combination products containing codeine and paracetamol (Paralgin forte® and Pinex forte®) have the highest prevalence in all age groups for both women and men. 16% of women and 13% of men over 70 years were dispensed this type of medicinal products in 2009.

Developments in the five-year period show a decline in prevalence among women and men over 45 years. In the youngest age group the prevalence has remained stable for both sexes (figure 1.3.a). 390 000 individuals (8% of the population) were dispensed Paralgin forte® or Pinex forte® in pharmacies in 2009.

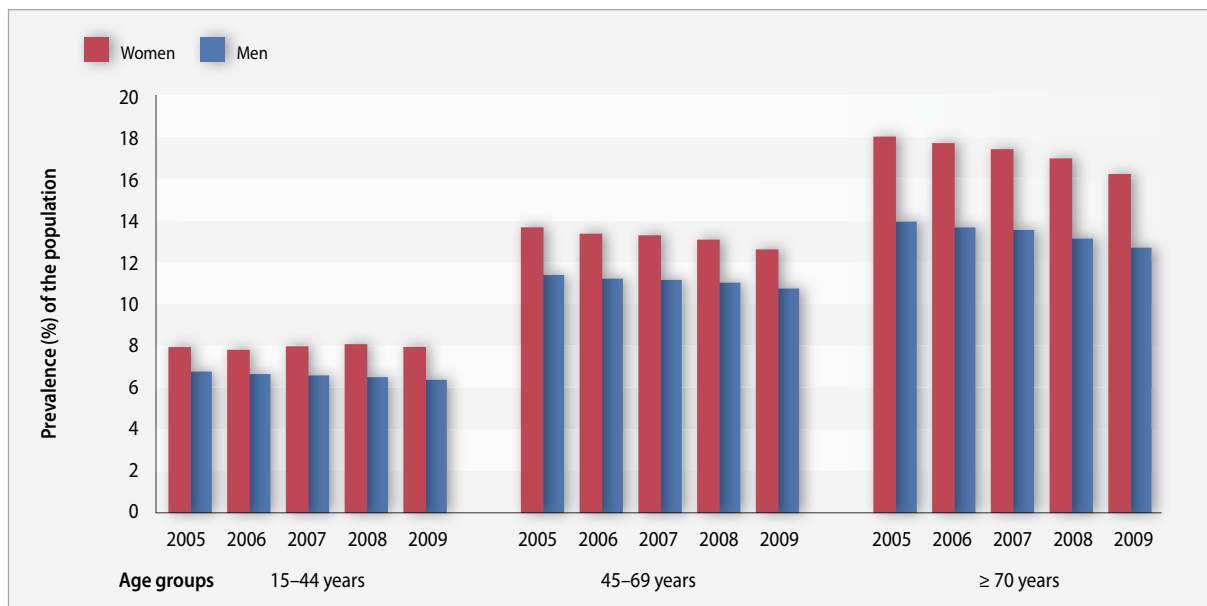


Figure 1.3.a: One year prevalence (per 100) of codeine and paracetamol in combination (N02AA59) by sex and age, 2005–2009

#### *Tramadol (N02AX02)*

Tramadol kom på markedet i Norge i 1998. Det har vært en jevn årlig vekst fra 2005 i antall brukere av tramadol til behandling av moderate smerter blant kvinner og menn i alle aldersgrupper. Prevalensen er høyest blant kvinner over 70 år, der 7 % av kvinnene fikk utlevert tramadol i 2009 (figur 1.3.b).

#### *Oksykodon (N02AA05, inkl. kombinasjoner)*

Oksykodon, som benyttes ved sterke smerter (kreftbehandling), kom på markedet i Norge i 2001. Antall brukere av oksykodon har økt gradvis gjennom femårsperioden og er nær doblet fra 2005 til 2009. Det er liten kjønnsforskjell i prevalens, dette gjelder alle aldersgruppene. Flest brukere ble registrert blant menn i aldersgruppen over 70 år; der prevalensen i 2009 var 1,3 %.

### 1.3.3 Angstdempende legemidler og sovemidler

Tabell 1.3.a viser antall brukere per legemiddelgruppe i 2009 fordelt på aldersgrupper og kjønn.

#### *Angstdempende benzodiazepiner (N05BA: Diazepam, oksazepam, alprazolam)*

I 2009 fikk 18 % (57 373) av kvinner over 70 år angstdempende midler. Dette er den høyeste prevalensen i de observerte gruppene. Tilsvarende prevalens for menn var 10 % (21 066). I femårsperioden ser vi

#### *Tramadol (N02AX02)*

Tramadol was introduced on the Norwegian market in 1998. There has been a steady annual growth from 2005 in the number of users of tramadol for the treatment of moderate pain among women and men in all age groups. The prevalence is highest among women  $\geq 70$  years, where 7% of women were dispensed tramadol in 2009 (figure 1.3.b).

#### *Oxycodone (N02AA05, including combinations)*

Oxycodone, which is used for severe pain (cancer treatment), was introduced on the Norwegian market in 2001. The number of users of oxycodone has increased gradually through the five-year period and almost doubled from 2005 to 2009. There is little gender difference in prevalence; this applies to all age groups. Most users were recorded in men aged  $\geq 70$  years, where oxycodone was dispensed to 1.3% in 2009.

### 1.3.3 Anxiolytics and hypnotics

Table 1.3.a shows the number of users per drug group in 2009 by age and gender.

#### *Anxiolytics, benzodiazepines (N05BA: Diazepam, oksazepam, alprazolam)*

18% (57 373) of women  $\geq 70$  years were dispensed anxiety-reducing benzodiazepines in 2009. This is the highest prevalence in the observed groups. The corresponding prevalence for men was 10% (21 066).

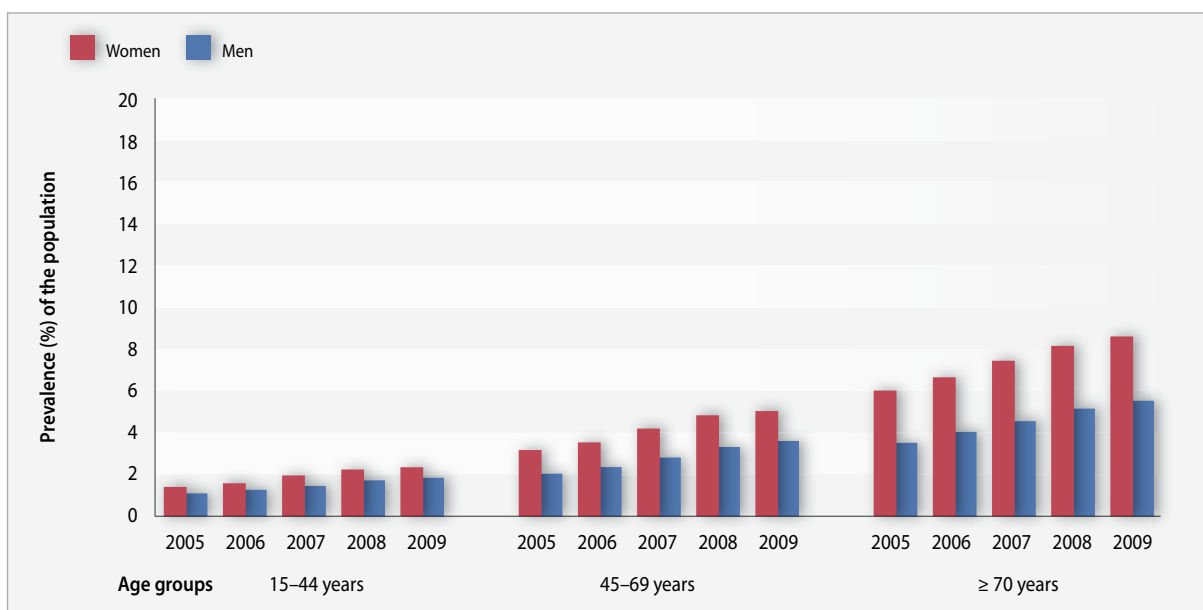


Figure 1.3.b One year prevalence (per 100) of tramadol (N02AX02) by sex and age, 2005–2009

en svak nedgang i prevalens både blant kvinner og menn. Dette gjelder særlig i den eldste aldersgruppen (figur 1.3.c).

Tabell 1.3.a viser at 3,4 % av kvinner og 2,5 % av menn i aldersgruppen 15–44 år fikk angstdependende benzodiazepiner i 2009. Gjennomsnittlig fikk mannlige brukere i denne aldersgruppen utlevert nær dobbelt så mange definerte døgndoser (161 DDD) sammenliknet med kvinnene (90 DDD).

A slight decrease in prevalence among both women and men is observed in the five-year period. This is particularly true in the oldest age group (figure 1.3.c).

Table 1.3.a shows that 3.4% of women and 2.5% of men aged 15–44 years were dispensed anxiety-reducing benzodiazepines in 2009. On average, male users in this age group received almost twice as many DDDs (161) compared with women (90).

Table 1.3.a: Number of users in 2009 (prevalence per 100 of the population)

Drug group	15–44 years		45–69 years		≥ 70 years	
	Women n (%)	Men n (%)	Women n (%)	Men n (%)	Women n (%)	Men n (%)
Anxiolytics, benzodiazepines (N05BA)	32 801 (3.4)	24 697 (2.5)	77 627 (10.8)	44 010 (6.0)	57 373 (18.5)	21 067 (9.7)
Hypnotics, benzodiazepines (N05CD)	3 461 (0.4)	4 250 (0.4)	9 776 (1.4)	7 135 (1.0)	13 179 (4.3)	5 499 (2.5)
Z-hypnotics (N05CF)	37 789 (3.9)	25 957 (2.6)	107 193 (14.9)	54 946 (7.5)	87 699 (28.3)	37 232 (17.1)



Sovemidler, benzodiazepiner (N05CD: Nitrazepam, flunitrazepam, midazolam)

I 2009 var ettårprevalens for bruk sovemidler av typen benzodiazepiner hos kvinner og menn over 70 år på henholdsvis 4,2 % og 2,5 %. Fra 2005 har det vært en svak, men kontinuerlig nedgang i prevalens. En tilsvarende økning i bruk av benzodiazepinliknende

Hypnotics, benzodiazepines (N05CD: Nitrazepam, flunitrazepam, midazolam)

One year prevalence of benzodiazepine hypnotics in women and men  $\geq 70$  years was respectively 4.2% and 2.5% in 2009. From 2005 there has been a slight but continuous decline in prevalence. A corresponding increase in the use of benzodiazepine related drugs

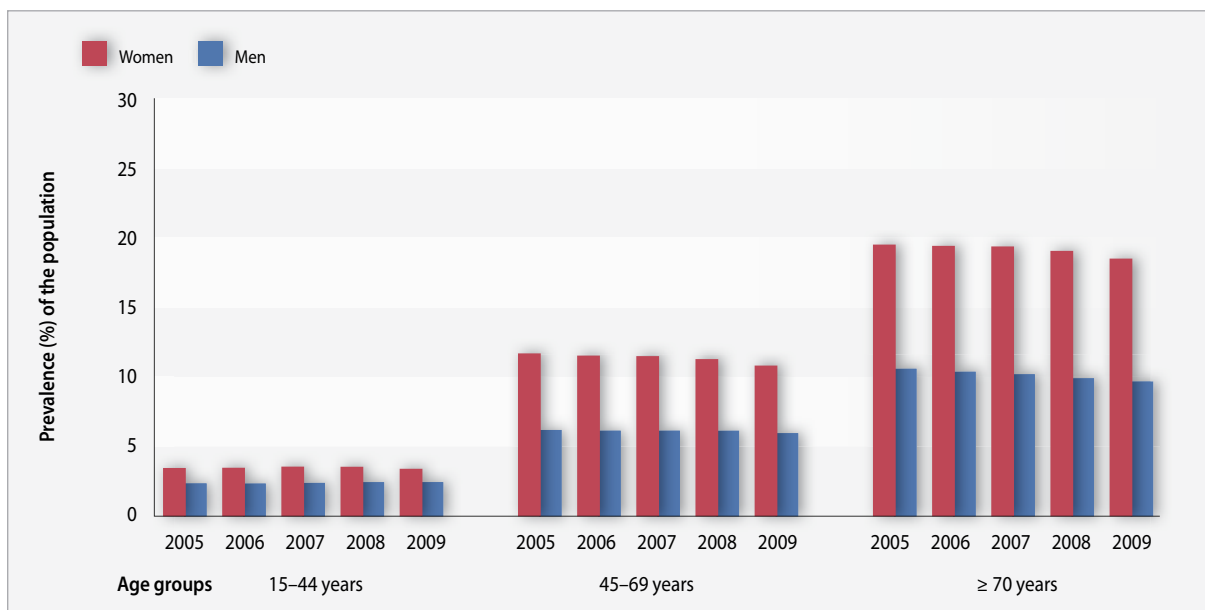


Figure 1.3.c: One year prevalence (per 100) of anxiolytics, benzodiazepines (N05BA) by sex and age, 2005–2009

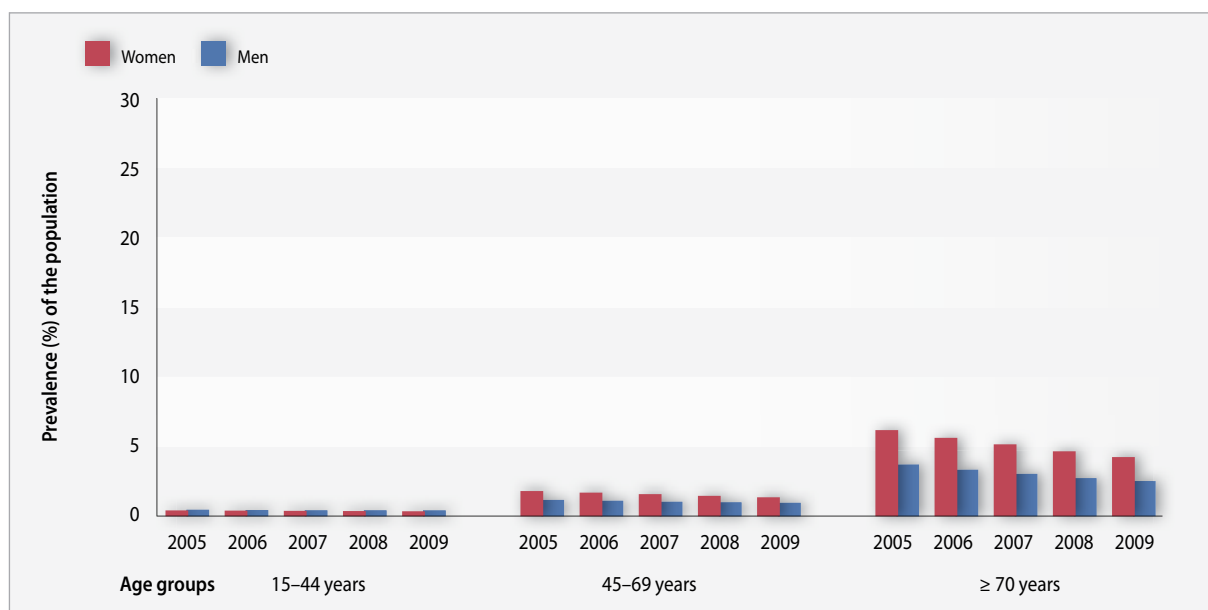


Figure 1.3.d: One year prevalence (per 100) of hypnotics, benzodiazepines (N05CD) by sex and age, 2005–2009

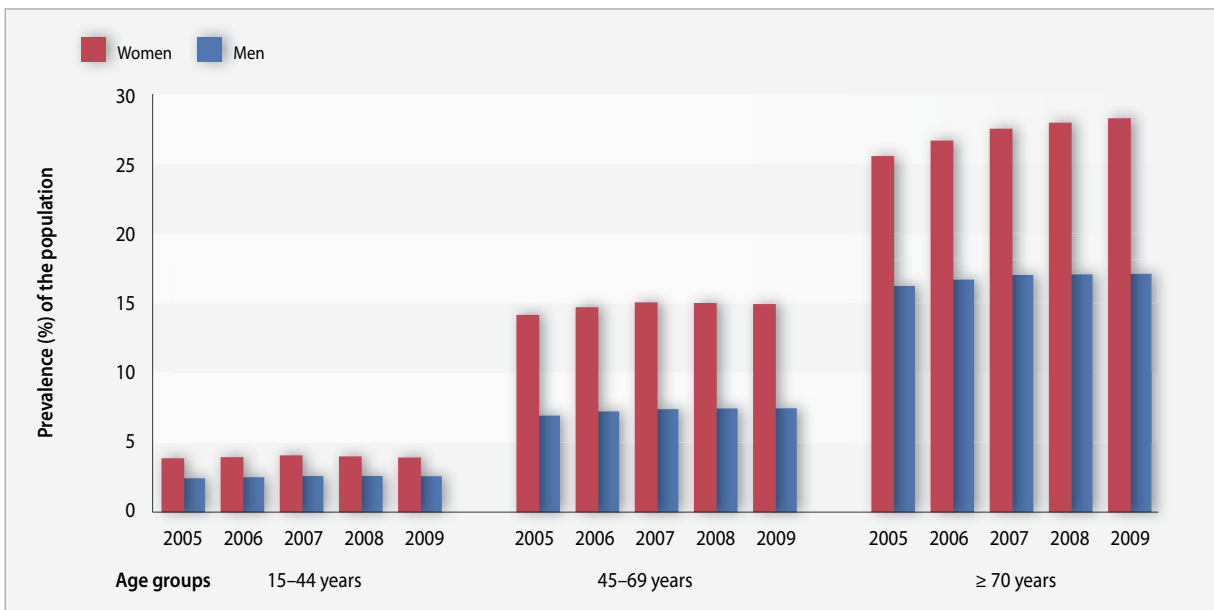


Figure 1.3.e: One year prevalence (per 100) of Z-hypnotics (N05CF) by sex and age, 2005–2009

sovemidler (Z-hypnotika) kan registreres (se figur 1.3.e). Dette gjør seg særlig gjeldende i den eldste aldersgruppen både for kvinner og menn, noe som kan skyldes økt fokus på å redusere bruken av benzodiazepiner hos eldre (figur 1.3.d). 80 % av brukerne av benzodiazepin sovemidler får nitrazepam.

*Z-hypnotika (N05CF: Zopiklon, zolpidem)*

I 2009 fikk 28 % (87 699) av kvinner over 70 år z-hypnotika. Dette er den høyeste prevalensen i de observerte gruppene. Tilsvarende prevalens for menn var 17 % (37 232). Utviklingen i femårsperioden viser en 3 % økning i prevalens blant kvinner i den eldste

(Z-hypnotics) can be observed (see figure 1.3.e). This is particularly observed for both women and men in the oldest age group, which may be due to increased focus on reducing use of benzodiazepines in the elderly (figure 1.3.d). 80% of the users of benzodiazepine hypnotics are dispensed nitrazepam.

*Z-hypnotics (N05CF: Zopiclone, zolpidem)*

28% (87 699) of women ≥ 70 years were dispensed z-hypnotics in 2009. This is the highest prevalence in the observed groups. The corresponding prevalence for men was 17% (37 232). Developments in the five-year period shows a 3% increase in prevalence among

Table 1.3.b: Number of new users in 2009 (incidence per 100 of the population at risk) with no dispensing in 2008 (1 year) and with no dispensing in the period 2004–2008 (5 years).

Drug group	Washout period	15–44 years		45–69 years		≥ 70 years	
		Women n (%)	Men n (%)	Women n (%)	Men n (%)	Women n (%)	Men n (%)
Anxiolytics, benzodiazepines (N05BA)	1 year	16 371 (1.8)	11 177 (1.1)	23 336 (3.6)	14 274 (2.0)	13 681 (5.2)	6 789 (3.3)
	5 years	11 179 (1.3)	7 925 (0.8)	12 394 (2.2)	8 893 (1.4)	6 919 (3.5)	4 260 (2.5)
Hypnotics, benzodiazepines (N05CD)	1 year	1 772 (0.2)	1 861 (0.2)	3 177 (0.4)	2 579 (0.4)	2 455 (0.8)	1 608 (0.7)
	5 years	1 395 (0.1)	1 466 (0.1)	2 223 (0.3)	1 867 (0.3)	1 529 (0.5)	1 150 (0.6)
Z-hypnotics (N05CF)	1 year	18 922 (2.0)	14 169 (1.4)	29 493 (4.7)	19 121 (2.8)	15 911 (6.7)	10 007 (5.2)
	5 years	13 486 (1.5)	10 565 (1.1)	15 986 (2.9)	12 216 (1.9)	8 627 (5.1)	6 516 (4.4)

aldersgruppen, mens andelen brukere har vært stabil for begge kjønn i de andre aldersgruppene. I aldersgruppen 45–69 år fikk 15 % av kvinnene utlevert z-hypnotika i 2009. Prevalensen var her dobbelt så høy hos kvinner sammenliknet med menn (figur 1.3.e).

### 1.3.4 Nye brukere i 2009

#### *Insidens*

Tabell 1.3.b viser antall nye brukere i 2009 som ikke var brukere i 2008 og nye brukere i 2009 som ikke var brukere i perioden 2004–2008. Ett års utvasking gir vesentlig høyere antall, noe som indikerer at svært mange av nye brukere i 2009 har fått utlevert tilsvarende vanedannende legemidler i perioden 2004–2007. Med andre ord er det mange som får utlevert slike legemidler av og til, men de er ikke kroniske brukere. F.eks. ble andel kvinner i aldersgruppen 45–69 år som fikk angstdempende benzodiazepiner for første gang i 2009 redusert fra 3,6 % (23 336 kvinner) til 2,2 % (12 394 kvinner) når utvaskingsperioden økte fra ett til fem år; noe som tilsvarer 50 % reduksjon i antall nye brukere.

Generelt utgjør nye brukere er vesentlig større andel av totalt antall brukere i aldersgruppen 15–44 år sammenliknet med de eldre. Eksempelvis hadde 50 % av kvinnene i aldersgruppen 15–44 år som brukte z-hypnotika i 2009 ikke fått utlevert slike legemidler i 2008, mens det tilsvarende tallet for kvinner i aldersgruppen over 70 år var kun 18 %.

women in the oldest age group, while the proportion of users has remained stable for both sexes in the other age groups. In the age group 45–69 years 15% of women were dispensed z-hypnotics in 2009. The prevalence here was twice as high in women compared with men (figure 1.3.e).

### 1.3.4 New users in 2009

#### *Incidence*

Table 1.3.b shows the number of new users in 2009 who were not users in 2008 and new users in 2009 who were not users in the period 2004–2008. One year washout period leads to significantly higher numbers, indicating that a large number of new users in 2009 had been given the same addictive drugs in the period 2004–2007. In other words, many people will be given such drugs occasionally, but they are not chronic users. For example, the proportion of women aged 45–69 years who received anxiolytic benzodiazepines for the first time in 2009 was reduced from 3.6% (23 336 women) to 2.2% (12 394 women) when the washout period increased from one to five years. This represents a 50% reduction in the number of new users.

Generally, new users represent a significantly larger share of the total users in the age group 15–44 years compared with the elderly. 50% of women aged 15–44 years who used z-hypnotics in 2009 had not been dispensed such drugs in 2008, while the corresponding figure for women aged over 70 years was only 18%.

## 1.4 Skjevhet i bruk av vanedannende legemidler

### 1.4.1 Innledning og metode

For å studere hvordan bruken av de ulike vanedannende legemidlene er fordelt blant alle brukere, har vi valgt å bruke ulike tilnærminger:

- Fordeling av det totale antall definerte døgndoser (DDD) for opioider, anxiolytika, benzodiazepin hypnotika og z-hypnotika
- Lorenz-kurver for enkeltstoffer fordelt på ulike aldersgrupper
- Variasjon i forbruket mellom fylker, fordelt på kjønn og aldersjustert

Definerte døgndoser som måleenhet er beskrevet på s 45 og en liste over fastsatte DDD for de vanedannende legemidler er angitt i tabell 1.4.a.

Persentilene 50 % (median), 80 %, 90 %, 95 % og 99 % presenteres. Disse tallene viser prosentandelene av brukere av de ulike vanedannende legemiddelgruppene (henholdsvis 50, 80, 90, 95 og 99 %) som har fått mindre enn et visst antall DDD utlevert i løpet av et år. Eller omvendt: andelen i prosent (henholdsvis 50, 20, 10, 5 og 1 %) som har fått mer enn et visst antall DDD utlevert i løpet av et år.

For å analysere bruk av legemidler nærmere kan man benytte Lorenz-kurver. Disse kurvene gir et mål for spredningen i bruken av legemidler. Lorenz-kurver viser kumulativ andel av det totale forbruket målt i DDD plottet mot kumulativ andel av individene sortert fra høyt til lavt forbruk. Dersom alle brukere av legemidler brukte samme mengde målt i DDD over en tidsperiode ville Lorenz-kurven følge diagonalen i figuren. Ved skjevfordeling vil Lorenz-kurven ha en buet form, jo mer buet jo større er skjevfordelingen. Kurver for de mest brukte legemidler innen gruppene opioider (kodein og paracetamol), anxiolytika (diazepam), benzodiazepin-hypnotika (nitrazepam) og z-hypnotika (zopiklon) presenteres. Fra Lorenz-kurvene har vi trukket ut den ene prosenten av brukerne med det høyeste forbruket og hvor stor andel av det totale forbruket i DDD disse representerer. Dette er presentert i tabell fordelt på kjønn og alder.

Variasjon i forbruket mellom fylker er presentert. Befolkningen er aldersjustert ved direkte metode til aldersfordelingen i hele landet i 2009, separat for kvinner og menn. Ett års prevalens er definert som andel av befolkningen med minst en utlevering av opioider, anxiolytika, benzodiazepin-hypnotika eller z-hypnotika i 2009.

## 1.4 Skewed use of addictive drugs

### 1.4.1 Introduction and methodology

To study how the use of different addictive drugs is distributed among all users, different approaches have been chosen:

- Distribution of the total number of DDDs for opioids, anxiolytics, benzodiazepine-hypnotics and z-hypnotics
- Lorenz curves for single substances distributed according to age groups
- Variation in consumption between the counties, by gender and age-adjusted

DDD as a unit of measure is described on p 45 and a list of prescribed DDDs for addictive drugs are listed in table 1.4.a.

The percentiles 50% (median), 80%, 90%, 95% and 99% are presented. These numbers indicate percentages of users of the various addictive drug groups (respectively 50, 80, 90, 95 and 99%) who were dispensed less than a certain number of DDDs in the course of a year. Or conversely: the proportion in percent (respectively 50, 20, 10, 5 and 1%) who received more than a certain number of DDD dispensed in the course of a year.

To analyze the use of drugs further, Lorenz-curves can be used. These curves provide a measure of the degree of skewed consumption of drugs. Lorenz curves show cumulative proportion of total consumption measured in DDDs plotted against cumulative proportion of individuals sorted from high to low consumption. If all users used the same quantity measured in DDDs over a period, the Lorenz-curve would follow the diagonal in the curve. For a skewed distribution the Lorenz curve has a curved shape, the more curved the greater the skewed distribution. Curves for the most commonly used drugs within the groups opioids (codeine and paracetamol), anxiolytics (diazepam), benzodiazepine-hypnotics (nitrazepam) and z-hypnotics (zopiclone) are presented. From Lorenz curves, 1% of users with the highest consumption and the proportion of total consumption in DDDs these represent were extracted. These are presented in a table by gender and age.

Variation in consumption between the counties is presented. The population is age adjusted by a direct method of age distribution in the whole country in 2009, separately for men and women. One year prevalence is defined as the proportion of the population who has been dispensed at least one opioid, anxiolytic, benzodiazepine-hypnotic, or z-hypnotic in 2009.

Table 1.4.a: List of defined daily doses (DDD) used in the statistics in the report

ATC Code	Active ingredient(s)	DDD	Route of administration*	Brand name**
M03BA02	carisoprodol	1.4 g	O	
N02AA01	morphine	30 mg	P	
N02AA01	morphine	0.1g	O	
N02AA03	hydromorphone	20 mg	O	
N02AA05	oxycodone	30 mg	P	
N02AA05	oxycodone	75 mg	O	
N02AA55	oxycodone and naloxone	75 mg (oxycodone)	O	
N02AA59	codeine and paracetamol comb.	3 tabl	O	Pinex forte tabl
N02AA59	codeine and paracetamol comb.	4 tabl	O	Paralgin forte tabl
N02AB01	ketobemidone	50 mg	P	
N02AB02	pethidine	0.4 g	O, P, R	
N02AB03	fentanyl	0.6 mg	SL	
N02AB03	fentanyl	1.2 mg	TD	
N02AC54	dextropropoxyphene and paracetamol comb.	2 tabl	O	Aporex tabl
N02AE01	buprenorphine	1.2 mg	P, SL, TD	
N02AG01	morphine and antispasmodics	1 ml	P	Morfin-Skopolamin inj
N02AG02	ketobemidone and antispasmodics	2.5 supp	R	Ketogan supp
N02AX02	tramadol	0.3 g	O	
N02CA72	ergotamine, diphenhydramine and meprobamate	8 tabl, 4 supp	O, R	Anervan tabl, supp
N03AA02	phenobarbital	0.1 g	O	
N03AE01	clonazepam	8 mg	O	
N05BA01	diazepam	10 mg	O,P,R	
N05BA04	oxazepam	50 mg	O	
N05BA12	alprazolam	1 mg	O	
N05CD02	nitrazepam	5 mg	O	
N05CD03	flunitrazepam	1 mg	O	
N05CD08	midazolam	15 mg	P	
N05CF01	zopiclone	7.5 mg	O	
N05CF02	zolpidem	10 mg	O	
N05CM02	clomethiazole	1.5 g	O	
N06BA04	methylphenidate	30 mg	O	
N06BA07	modafinil	0.3 g	O	
N07BC01	buprenorphine	8 mg	SL	
N07BC02	methadone	25 mg	O,P	
N07XX04	sodium oxybate	7.5 g	O	
R05DA01	ethylmorphine	50 mg	O	
R05DA04	codeine	0.1g	O	
R05FA02	ethylmorphine, combinations	15 ml	O	Solvipect comp. mikst

\*O=oral, P=parenteral, R=rectal, SL=sublingual/buccal, TD=transdermal

\*\*Brand name only included for fixed combinations

Table 1.4.b: Distribution of use of opioids, anxiolytics, hypnotics-benzodiazepines and z-hypnotics in 2009 in number of Defined Daily Doses (DDD)

Active ingredient	ATC code	Number of patients	Mean	Percentiles				
				50% (median)	80 %	90 %	95 %	99 %
<i>Opioids (non malignant pain)</i>								
Oxycodone	N02AA05	11958	98	13	91	237	457	1360
Codeine/paracetamol	N02AA59	390086	50	13	50	130	250	563
Tramadol	N02AX02	113685	40	10	40	103	200	433
<i>Anxiolytics</i>								
Diazepam	N05BA01	138225	115	38	170	325	510	879
Oxazepam	N05BA04	134643	85	30	120	233	360	713
<i>Hypnotics, benzodiazepines</i>								
Nitrazepam	N05CD02	35834	236	150	400	512	700	1250
Flunitrazepam	N05CD03	8477	300	210	450	670	840	1620
<i>Z-hypnotics</i>								
Zopiclone	N05CF01	308238	172	100	300	400	500	880
Zolpidem	N05CF02	53797	147	60	240	400	500	910

#### 1.4.2 Fordeling av totalforbruket målt i antall DDD (persentiler)

Tabell 1.4.b viser fordeling av det totale antall DDD for legemiddelgruppene opioider, anxiolytika, benzodiazepin-hypnotika og z-hypnotika blant individer som har fått utlevert disse legemidlene på resept i 2009. For alle gruppene var gjennomsnittlig antall DDD per individ større enn median. Dette viser at fordelingen av forbruket er skjevt. Mange har fått utlevert små pakninger i løpet av 2009, mens en mindre gruppe har fått utlevert større mengder. For eksempel fikk halvparten av brukerne av kombinasjonen kodein/paracetamol utlevert mindre enn 13 DDD i 2009, mens 1 % (nesten 4000 brukere) fikk mer enn 563 DDD. Zopiklon ble brukt av 308 238 personer i 2009. Av disse brukte 10 % mer enn 400 DDD i løpet av året.

#### 1.4.3 Lorenz-kurver for viktige legemidler fordelt på ulike aldersgrupper

Figur 1.4 viser Lorenz-kurver for kombinasjonen kodein/paracetamol, diazepam, nitrazepam og zopiklon fordelt på aldersgruppene 15–44, 45–69 og 70 år og eldre.

Lorenz-kurvene for det mest brukte svake opioid kodein i kombinasjon med paracetamol (Paralgin forte, Pinex forte) presentert. Forbruket er mest skjevfordelt

#### 1.4.2 Distribution of total consumption measured in DDDs (percentiles)

Table 1.4.b shows the distribution of the total number of DDDs for drug groups opioids, anxiolytics, benzodiazepine-hypnotics and z-hypnotics among individuals who have had these drugs dispensed in 2009. For all groups, the average number of DDDs per individual was greater than the median. This demonstrates that the distribution of consumption is skewed. Many have been given a few tablets during 2009, while a smaller group has been given larger quantities. For example, half of the users received less than 13 DDDs of the combined codeine/paracetamol in 2009, while 1% (almost 4000 users) had more than 563 DDDs dispensed. Zopiclone was used by 308 238 persons in 2009. Of these 10% used more than 400 DDDs during the year.

#### 1.4.3 Lorenz curves for important medicines in different age groups

Figure 1.4 shows the Lorenz curves for the combination of codeine / paracetamol, diazepam, nitrazepam and zopiclone by the age groups 15–44, 45–69 and 70 years and older.

The Lorenz curves for the weak opioid codeine combination with paracetamol (Paralgin forte®, Pinex forte®) are presented. Consumption is most skewed for the

Table 1.4.c : From Lorenz curves: Percent of total drug volume (in DDDs) dispensed to the 1% users with highest consumption

Drug	ATC code	Women Age			Men Age		
		15–44	45–69	70+	15–44	45–69	70+
<i>Opioids (non malignant pain)</i>							
Oxycodone	N02AA05	28,2	19,1	16,3	27,6	20,4	19,9
Codeine/paracetamol	N02AA59	23,7	14,3	10,0	24,0	16,1	12,0
Tramadol	N02AX02	21,5	14,7	10,3	22,0	17,5	12,6
<i>Anxiolytics</i>							
Diazepam	N05BA01	16,6	10,7	7,9	12,5	10,2	8,1
Oxazepam	N05BA04	16,3	12,1	8,5	12,1	12,0	9,7
<i>Hypnotics, benzodiazepines</i>							
Nitrazepam	N05CD02	9,1	8,3	4,6	8,0	8,1	5,6
Flunitrazepam	N05CD03	12,8	8,3	4,8	9,7	7,7	6,1
<i>Z-hypnotics</i>							
Zopiclone	N05CF01	13,8	8,1	4,4	14,1	8,6	5,2
Zolpidem	N05CF02	15,3	10,2	5,7	13,6	10,1	6,3

for de yngste (15–44 år). Skjevfordelingen er lik for menn og kvinner (resultater ikke vist). Lorenz-kurvene for diazepam, nitrazepam og zopiklon viser samme mønster med mest skjevfordeling for de yngste.

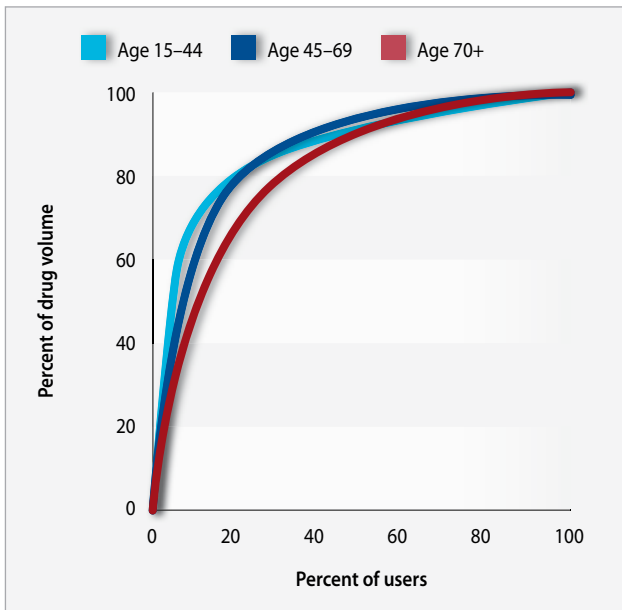
Tabell 1.4.c viser at 1 % av brukerne av kombinasjonen kodein/paracetamol i aldersgruppen 15–44 år stod for 24 % av det totale forbruket for denne aldersgruppen. Enda mer skjevfordeling var observert for oksykodon hvor 1 % av brukerne stod for 28 % av det totale forbruket for denne aldersgruppen. Brukerne av tramadol hadde samme forbruksmønster som for kombinasjonen kodein/paracetamol. Mange individer har fått utlevert én pakning bare én gang, mens noen få har fått utlevert svært mange DDD.

Tilsvarende skjevhet for ulike aldersgrupper ble observert også for de mest brukte legemidlene innen gruppene anxiolytika, benzodiazepin hypnotika og z-hypnotika (tabell 1.4.c). Sammenlignet med kombinasjonen kodein/paracetamol og tramadol var 1 %-andelen litt lavere for disse substansene. Benzodiazepin hypnotika (nitrazepam og flunitrazepam) og z-hypnotika (zopiklon og zolpidem) viste noenlunde lik skjevfordeling (tabell 1.4.c).

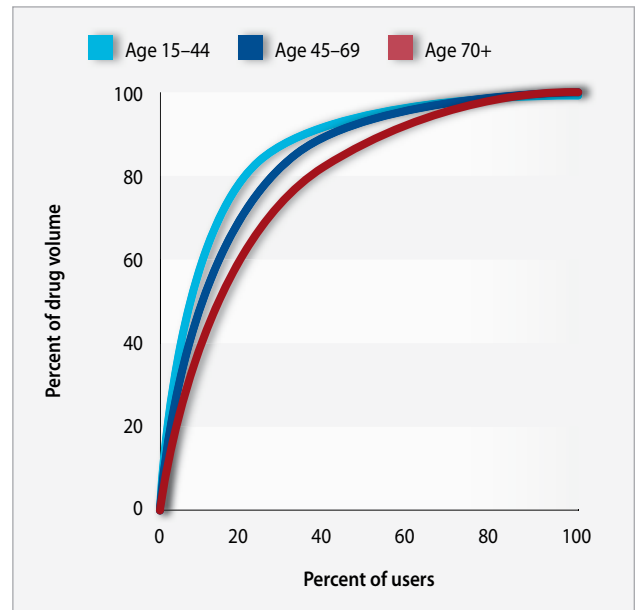
youngest age group (15–44 years). Skewed distribution is similar for men and women (results not shown). Lorenz curves for diazepam, nitrazepam and zopiclone show the same pattern with the most skewed distribution for the youngest age group.

Table 1.4.c shows that 1% of users of combined codeine / paracetamol in the age group 15–44 years accounted for 24% of total consumption in this age group. Even more skewed distribution was observed for oxycodone where 1% of users accounted for 28% of total consumption in this age group. Users of tramadol had the same consumption pattern as the combined codeine / paracetamol. Many individuals have only been given one packet, while some have received multiple packets.

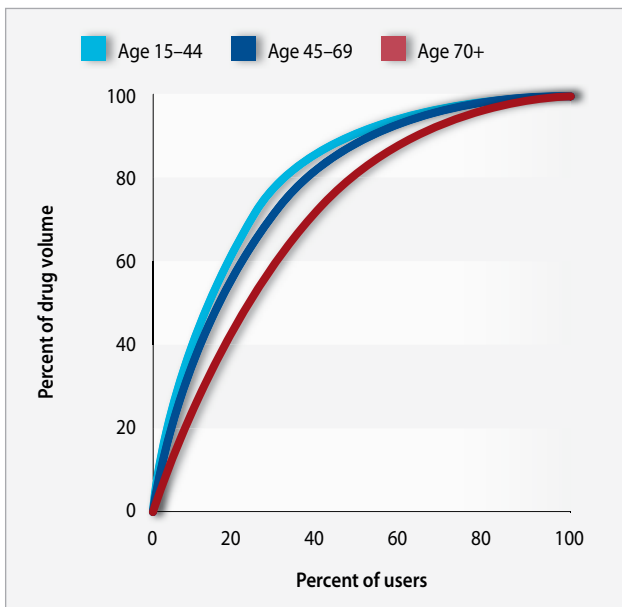
A corresponding skewed consumption in different age groups was also observed for the most commonly used drugs within the anxiolytic group, benzodiazepine-hypnotics and z-hypnotics (table 1.4.c). Compared with combined codeine/paracetamol and tramadol the 1% proportion was slightly lower for these substances. Benzodiazepine- hypnotics (nitrazepam and flunitrazepam) and z-hypnotics (zopiclone and zolpidem) showed fairly similar skewed distribution (table 1.4.c).



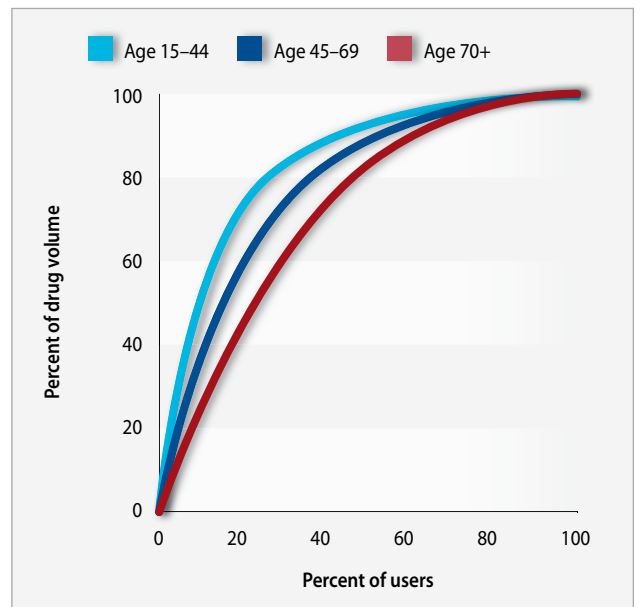
Codeine / paracetamol



Diazepam



Nitrazepam



Zopiclone

Figure 1.4: Lorenz curves: The association between cumulative percent of users and percent of total drug volume (in DDDs) for codeine/paracetamol, diazepam, nitrazepam and zopiclone.



#### 1.4.4 Variasjon i forbruket mellom fylker, fordelt på kjønn og aldersjustert

Tabell 1.4.d til 1.4.g viser fylkesvariasjon i ettårsprevalens av de ulike gruppene av vanedannende legemidlene fordelt på kjønn. Alle tall er aldersjustert. Finnmark har høyest ettårsprevalens i bruk av opioider. Dette gjelder både for kvinner og menn. Sogn og Fjordane har lavest prevalens (tabell 1.4.d).

Det er også stor variasjon i bruk av anxiolytika og benzodiazepin-hypnotika mellom fylkene (tabell 1.4.e og 1.4.f). Østfold, Vestfold, Vest-Agder og Aust-Agder ligger høyt i forbruk innen alle grupper. De samme fylkene ligger også høyest når det gjelder z-hypnotika (tabell 1.4.g). Sogn og Fjordane ligger lavest i bruk anxiolytika og hypnotika.

Table 1.4.d. One year prevalence of use of opioids (N02A) per 1000 inhabitants 2009, age-adjusted to the Norwegian population 2009 for men and women separately

Women		Men	
Finnmark	136	Finnmark	110
Østfold	133	Østfold	103
Buskerud	126	Buskerud	98
Vest-Agder	120	Vest-Agder	97
Aust-Agder	117	Aust-Agder	97
Akershus	116	Hordaland	94
Oslo	116	Akershus	89
Hordaland	116	<b>Norway</b>	<b>88</b>
Sør-Trøndelag	113	Rogaland	86
<b>Norway</b>	<b>114</b>	Oslo	86
Rogaland	110	Oppland	86
Oppland	110	Hedmark	86
Hedmark	110	Nordland	85
Vestfold	109	Sør-Trøndelag	85
Nordland	108	Telemark	84
Telemark	107	Vestfold	82
Nord-Trøndelag	106	Troms	81
Troms	106	Møre og Romsdal	80
Møre og Romsdal	102	Nord-Trøndelag	79
Sogn og Fjordane	87	Sogn og Fjordane	72

#### 1.4.4 Variation in consumption between the counties, by gender and age-adjusted

Tables 1.4.d to 1.4.g show the county variations in the one-year prevalence of the different groups of addictive drugs by gender. All figures are age adjusted. Finnmark has the highest one-year prevalence in the use of opioids. This applies to both women and men. Sogn og Fjordane has the lowest prevalence (table 1.4.d).

There is also considerable variation in the use of anxiolytics and benzodiazepine-hypnotics between counties (table 1.4.e and 1.4.f). Østfold, Vestfold, Vest-Agder and Aust-Agder have a high consumption in all groups. The same counties are also the highest users of z-hypnotics (table 1.4.g). Sogn og Fjordane has the lowest use of anxiolytics and hypnotics.

Table 1.4.e. One year prevalence of use of anxiolytics (N05BA) per 1000 inhabitants 2009, age-adjusted to the Norwegian population 2009 for men and women separately

Women		Men	
Østfold	98	Telemark	55
Telemark	94	Østfold	53
Vestfold	88	Vest-Agder	50
Aust-Agder	88	Aust-Agder	49
Vest-Agder	84	Vestfold	47
Oppland	83	Oppland	47
Buskerud	82	Buskerud	46
Hedmark	75	Oslo	43
<b>Norway</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>Norway</b>	<b>41</b>
Oslo	75	Hedmark	41
Rogaland	74	Rogaland	40
Akershus	73	Nordland	40
Møre og Romsdal	71	Finnmark	39
Troms	69	Akershus	38
Nordland	69	Hordaland	37
Sør-Trøndelag	68	Møre og Romsdal	37
Finnmark	68	Troms	36
Hordaland	64	Sør-Trøndelag	36
Nord-Trøndelag	63	Nord-Trøndelag	34
Sogn og Fjordane	46	Sogn og Fjordane	28

Table 1.4.f. One year prevalence of use of hypnotics, benzodiazepines (N05CD) per 1000 inhabitants 2009, age-adjusted to the Norwegian population 2009 for men and women separately

Women		Men	
Vest-Agder	19	Vest-Agder	13
Telemark	16	Telemark	11
Vestfold	14	Aust-Agder	10
Aust-Agder	14	Vestfold	10
Rogaland	14	Oslo	9
Oslo	12	Rogaland	8
Nordland	12	Nordland	8
Buskerud	12	Buskerud	8
Møre og Romsdal	11	Hordaland	8
<b>Norway</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Norway</b>	<b>7</b>
Troms	11	Møre og Romsdal	7
Hordaland	11	Troms	6
Oppland	10	Oppland	6
Østfold	9	Østfold	6
Sør-Trøndelag	9	Finnmark	6
Hedmark	9	Akershus	6
Akershus	8	Hedmark	5
Finnmark	8	Sør-Trøndelag	5
Nord-Trøndelag	7	Nord-Trøndelag	5
Sogn og Fjordane	6	Sogn og Fjordane	4

Table 1.4.g. One year prevalence of use of z-hypnotics (N05CF) per 1000 inhabitants 2009, age-adjusted to the Norwegian population 2009 for men and women separately

Women		Men	
Aust-Agder	111	Aust-Agder	59
Vest-Agder	111	Vest-Agder	58
Telemark	106	Oslo	56
Østfold	103	Telemark	56
Vestfold	103	Østfold	54
Rogaland	102	Oppland	52
Oslo	101	Vestfold	51
Akershus	101	Buskerud	50
Buskerud	99	Akershus	50
Oppland	99	Rogaland	49
Møre og Romsdal	97	Finnmark	49
<b>Norway</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>Norway</b>	<b>49</b>
Nordland	92	Møre og Romsdal	47
Nord-Trøndelag	90	Nordland	47
Hordaland	87	Hedmark	44
Hedmark	87	Hordaland	44
Sør-Trøndelag	85	Troms	42
Finnmark	84	Nord-Trøndelag	42
Troms	83	Sør-Trøndelag	40
Sogn og Fjordane	67	Sogn og Fjordane	37

## 1.5 Forskning på data fra Reseptregisteret

Forskere ved avdeling for legemiddelepidemiologi med samarbeidspartnere har i løpet av de siste årene arbeidet med ulike problemstillinger når det gjelder bruk av vanedannende legemidler. I det følgende er et utvalg arbeider kort oppsummert.

### 1.5.1 Opioider

#### Hvem bruker opioider?

Norge har et høyere forbruk av kodein/paracetamol kombinasjonspreparater enn noe annet land i Europa. Bruk av kodein/paracetamol ble beskrevet i en tverrsnittstudie (1) og i en kohortstudie med data fra 2004–2006 (2). Resultatene viser at bruken av kodein/paracetamol er høyere blant kvinner enn blant menn, og at bruken øker med alderen. Pasientene som hadde høyest forbruk av kodein/paracetamol fikk også utlevert store mengder av benzodiazepiner eller karisoprodol (1,2).

Total bruk av opioider hos kreftpasienter og andre pasienter i perioden 2004–2007 er også undersøkt. Studien konkluderer bl.a. med at de fleste pasienter fikk opioider for akutte, ikke maligne smerter (3).

#### Ny legemiddelformulering – hvilken plass har smertestillende plaster i terapien?

Norspan® (buprenorfin) plaster kom på markedet i Norge i 2005. Teoretisk skulle denne nye doseringsformen redusere behovet for andre smertestillende legemidler. Bruk av plaster og samtidig bruk av andre korttidsvirkende opioider, benzodiazepiner og/eller karisoprodol ble undersøkt og beskrevet. Studien indikerer at bruk av langtidsvirkende lavdose buprenorfin plaster ved kroniske, ikke maligne smerter ikke reduserer bruken av andre opioider og andre vanedannende legemidler. 13 måneder etter introduksjon av langtidsvirkende lavdose buprenorfin plaster brukte 60 % av pasienter i tillegg andre opioider og andre vanedannede legemidler. De fleste av pasientene brukte slike legemidler i forkant og fortsatte med dem senere (4).

#### Trafikkulykker og bruk av kodein/paracetamol og tramadol

Resultater fra tidligere studier har vært motstridende når det gjelder vurdering av trafikkrisikoen knyttet til bruk av kodein/paracetamol og tramadol. I en studie av anonymiserte data fra Reseptregisteret og Veitrafikkulykkesregisteret er det undersøkt om kodein/paracetamol og/eller tramadolbrukere har økt risiko for å bli involvert i en trafikkulykke med person-

## 1.5 Research on data from the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD)

Over the past year, researchers at the Department of Pharmacoepidemiology and partners have studied various issues regarding the use of addictive drugs. Here is a brief summary of some of the studies.

### 1.5.1 Opioids

#### Who uses opioids?

Norway has a higher consumption of codeine / paracetamol combination products than any other country in Europe. Use of codeine / paracetamol was described in a cross-sectional study (1) and in a cohort study with data from 2004–2006 (2). The results show that the use of codeine / paracetamol is higher among women than among men, and that use increases with age. Patients who had the highest consumption of codeine / paracetamol were also dispensed large amounts of benzodiazepines or carisoprodol (1,2).

Total use of opioids in cancer patients and other patients in the period 2004–2007 has been examined. One of the conclusions of the study is that most patients received opioids for acute, non-malignant pain (3).

#### New drug formulation - what place do analgesic patches have in therapy?

Norspan® (buprenorphine) patches were launched in Norway in 2005. This new dosage form was supposed to reduce the need for other analgesic drugs. The use of patches and the concurrent use of other short-acting opioids, benzodiazepines and / or carisoprodol were investigated and described. The study indicates that the use of long-acting low-dose buprenorphine patches for chronic non-malignant pain does not reduce the use of other opioids and other addictive drugs. 13 months after the introduction of long-acting low-dose buprenorphine patches, 60% of patients still used additional opioids and other addictive drugs. Most of the patients used such drugs previously and continued with them later (4).

#### Traffic accidents and the use of codeine / paracetamol and tramadol

Results from previous studies have been conflicting with regard to assessment of the traffic risks associated with use of codeine / paracetamol and tramadol. In a study using anonymous data from the NorPD and Road Traffic Accident Register, increased risk of being involved in a traffic accident involving personal injury for codeine / paracetamol and / or tramadol users was investigated. Over 33 months, 81 road

skade. I løpet av de 33 månedene studien pågikk ble 181 veitrafikkulykker med personskade der sjåføren hadde vært eksponert for kodein registrert, og 20 etter eksponering for tramadol. Eksponeringsperioden ble definert som de første syv dagene etter uthenting av kodein/paracetamol eller tramadol fra apotek. Studien viste at risikoen for å bli involvert i en veitrafikkulykke med personskade var dobbelt så høy under eksponeringstiden for kodein/paracetamol sammenlignet med ueksponert tid. For brukere av mer enn 100 DDD (ca 400 tabletter Paragin forte® per år), var risiko for å bli involvert i en trafikkulykke tre ganger så stor. Når man ekskluderte bruk av andre potensielt rusgivende legemidler, sank risikoen for ulykker betydelig. For sporadiske brukere av kodein/paracetamol fant man ingen forhøyet risiko for ulykke. For tramadol var det en ikke signifikant høyere risiko for trafikkulykke med personskade (5).

**1.5.2 Karisoprodol trukket tilbake fra markedet**  
Nytte/risiko forhold ved bruk av karisoprodol er blitt belyst i flere farmakoepidemiologiske studier. Resultatene viste at nytten av karisoprodol ikke oppveide de negative effektene ved bruk av legemidlet (fare for tilvenning, forgiftninger og nedsatt evne til bilkjøring). Som en følge av dette anbefalte European Medicinal Agency (EMA) at alle karisoprodol-legemidler trekkes fra det europeisk markedet. (6,7).

### **1.5.3 Benzodiazepiner og z-hypnotika** **Nye brukere av sovemidler – hvilket legemiddel prøver man først?**

I en studie ble det undersøkt hvilket sovemiddel nye brukere starter med, benzodiazepiner eller z-hypnotika. Av de mer enn 70 000 nye brukere av sovemidler i 2006 fikk 5,3 % utlevert et benzodiazepin som første sovemiddel. De aller fleste nye brukere fikk følgelig utlevert et z-hypnotikum. Flere kvinner enn menn var nye brukere. Den sterkeste prediktor for å få forskrevet benzodiazepiner istedenfor z-hypnotika var tidligere bruk av angstdepnende legemidler og å være mann. (8).

### **Trafikkulykker og bruk av benzodiazepiner og z-hypnotika**

Tidligere forskning har vist at det er økt risiko for trafikkulykker etter forskrivning av benzodiazepiner. De siste årene har det imidlertid vært en stor økning i bruk av sovemidler av typen z-hypnotika (zopiklon og zolpidem). Disse midlene har kortere virketid og skilles raskere ut enn benzodiazepiner. Det er derfor antatt at zopiklon og zolpidem er mindre farlige i trafikksammenheng når de tas i normale terapeutiske doser før sengetid.

traffic accidents involving personal injury where the driver had been exposed to codeine, and 20 accidents after exposure to tramadol were registered. Exposure period was defined as the first seven days after having codeine/paracetamol or tramadol dispensed from pharmacies. The study demonstrated that the risk of being involved in a road traffic accident with personal injury was twice as high during the exposure time for codeine/paracetamol compared with unexposed time. For users of more than 100 DDDs (about 400 tablets Paragin forte® per year), the risk of being involved in a traffic accident was three times as high. When the use of other potentially intoxicating drugs was excluded, the risk of accidents was considerably reduced. No elevated risk of accident was observed for occasional users of codeine/paracetamol. For tramadol, no significantly higher risk for traffic accidents involving personal injury was observed (5).

### **1.5.2 Carisoprodol withdrawn from the market**

Benefit / risk ratio using carisoprodol has been discussed in several pharmacoepidemiological studies. The results showed that the benefits of carisoprodol did not outweigh negative drug effects (risk of addiction, poisoning and impaired driving ability). As a result, the European Medicinal Agency (EMA) recommended that all carisoprodol-drugs should be withdrawn from the European market (6,7).

### **1.5.3 Benzodiazepines and z-hypnotics** **New users of hypnotics – which drug is tried first?**

One study investigated which type of hypnotics new users were given, benzodiazepines or z-hypnotics. Of the more than 70 000 new users of hypnotics in 2006, 5.3% received a benzodiazepine as their first hypnotic. Most of the new users were therefore given a z-hypnotic. More women than men were new users. The strongest predictor for having benzodiazepines dispensed instead of z-hypnotics was prior use of anxiolytics and being male. (8).

### **Traffic accidents and the use of benzodiazepines and z-hypnotics**

Previous research has shown that there is an increased risk of traffic accidents after prescription of benzodiazepines. In recent years there has been a large increase in the use of z-hypnotics (zopiclone and zolpidem). These drugs are short acting and have a faster elimination from the body than benzodiazepines. It is therefore assumed that zopiclone and zolpidem are less dangerous in a traffic context when taken in normal therapeutic doses before bedtime.

Til tross for økende bruk over store deler av verden, er z-hypnotika lite studert med tanke på en eventuell økt risiko for trafikkulykker. En studie av risikoen for å bli involvert i en trafikkulykke etter forskrivning av ulike sovemidler er gjennomført. Sovemidlene zopiklon, zolpidem, nitrazepam og flunitrazepam ble studert. Alle innbyggere i Norge mellom 18 og 69 år i perioden april 2004 – september 2006 (3,1 millioner personer) ble inkludert i studien ved hjelp av Folke-registeret. Informasjonen om utlevering av legemidler og innblanding i trafikkulykke med personskaade som bilfører ble hentet fra henholdsvis Reseptregisteret og Veitrafikkulykkesregisteret. Forekomsten av ulykker i et tidsrom etter forskrivning av sovemidler (eksponert periode) ble sammenlignet med forekomsten av ulykker i ikke-eksponerte perioder. Studien viste en tydelig økt risiko for trafikkulykke den første uken etter forskrivning for alle sovemidlene. Risikoen etter forskrivning av zopiklon, zolpidem og nitrazepam var sammenliknbar, og dobbelt så høy sammenliknet med ikke-eksponerte perioder. For flunitrazepam var risikoen rundt fire ganger forhøyet (9).

#### 1.5.4 Uføretrygd og bruk av benzodiazepiner

Andel nordmenn på uføretrygd har økt betraktelig i de senere år, og er fordoblet siden 1980-tallet. Norske myndigheter etterlyser tiltak som kan stimulere arbeidsevnen blant uføretrygdede som har et potensial for å bli deltakere i arbeidslivet. Informasjon om faktorer som kan hemme rehabilitering tilbake til arbeidslivet, herunder problematisk bruk av vanedannende legemidler, er i denne sammenheng relevant. Dette er belyst i fire studier.

##### **Bruk av benzodiazepiner etter 20 år som uføretrygdet**

To studier belyser oppstart og fortsatt bruk av benzodiazepiner blant 40 år gamle uføretrygdede etter 20 år (10,11). Utgangspunktet var befolkningsundersøkelser fra 1985–86 som ble koblet til data fra Reseptregisteret 2004–2006. Blant ikke-brukere ved baseline hadde 21 % og 29 % av alle uføretrygdede menn og kvinner startet med benzodiazepiner 20 år etter, en andel som var dobbelt så høy sammenlignet med de som ikke var uføretrygdede. Uføretrygd mer enn fordoblet risikoen for oppstart av benzodiazepiner blant menn, og ga en 60 % økning blant kvinner (10).

Blant de som allerede sto på benzodiazepiner ved baseline, hentet 57 og 65 % av alle uføretrygdede menn og kvinner fremdeles ut benzodiazepiner 20 år etter, en periode som dekker mye av den potensielt aktive yrkesperioden (11). Videre, mengden av benzodiazepiner som ble utlevert til denne gruppen

Despite the increasing use in many parts of the world, knowledge regarding z-hypnotics relating to a possible increased risk of traffic accidents is limited. A study of the risk of being involved in a traffic accident following prescription of various hypnotics has been performed. The hypnotics zopiclone, zolpidem, nitrazepam and flunitrazepam were studied. All residents of Norway between 18 and 69 years in the period April 2004 – September 2006 (3.1 million people) were included in the study by use of the National Registry. Information about dispensed drugs and involvement in traffic accidents involving personal injury of the driver was extracted from NorPD and the Road Traffic Accident Register respectively. The incidence of accidents in a period after the prescription of sleep medication (exposed period) was compared with the incidence of accidents in non-exposed periods. The study showed a clearly increased risk for traffic accidents in the first week following prescription of any hypnotic. The risks associated with zopiclone, zolpidem and nitrazepam were comparable and twice as high compared with non-exposed periods. For flunitrazepam the risk was about four times as high (9).

#### 1.5.4 Disability benefit and use of benzodiazepines

The percentage of Norwegians on disability benefit has increased considerably in recent years and has doubled since the 1980s. The Norwegian government is calling for measures to stimulate the working capacity among disability pensioners who have the potential to participate in the workplace. Information about factors that may hamper rehabilitation in the workplace, including problematic use of addictive drugs, is relevant in this context. This is illustrated by four studies.

##### **Use of benzodiazepines 20 years after receiving disability benefits**

Two studies looked at new and continued use of benzodiazepines among 40 year old individual receiving disability benefits 20 years after having received the benefits (10,11). The starting point was the population surveys from 1985–86 that were linked to data from the NorPD 2004 to 2006. Among non-users of benzodiazepines at baseline, 21% of men and 29 % of women receiving disability benefit had started using benzodiazepines 20 years later. This figure was twice as high compared to those who were not receiving disability benefit. Disability benefit more than doubled the risk of starting benzodiazepine use among men, and gave a 60% increase among women (10).

Among those who already used benzodiazepines at baseline, 57 % of men and 65% of women receiving disability benefit still used benzodiazepines after 20 years, a period

av langtidsbrukere indikerte mer enn sporadisk bruk. For eksempel fikk halvparten av de kvinnelige uførepensjonistene utlevert en mengde tilsvarende en DDD annenhver dag over en tre års periode. Kombinasjonsbruk med andre potensielt vanedannende legemidler var utbredt; halvparten av alle mannlige og tre av fire av de kvinnelige langtidsbrukerne fikk samtidig utlevert opioider.

#### **Bruk av benzodiazepiner hos uføretrygdde med utgangspunkt i nyere befolkningsundersøker**

De ovennevnte studiene hadde et spesielt fokus på langtids bruk med en 20 års periode mellom de to målepunktene i en begrenset aldersgruppe (40-åringer ved baseline).

Nyere befolkningsundersøkelser (2000–2001) med et bredere aldersutvalg ble derfor koblet til Reseptregisteret for å studere aspekter ved ny og problematisk bruk av benzodiazepiner blant uføretrygdde (12). Informasjon om uføretrygdstatus ble hentet fra Statistisk sentralbyrå. Også i denne studien var oppstart med benzodiazepiner signifikant høyere blant uføretrygdde, og høyest blant kvinnene. 18–20 % av de uføretrygdde kvinnene hadde startet med benzodiazepiner etter 3–4 år sammenlignet med 5–8 % av ikke-mottakere av uføretrygd. Utover det at flere uføretrygdde ble brukere, var det også en større andel i denne subgruppen som utviklet et langtidsbruk. 51 % av de yngste (40 + 45 år) og 60 % av de eldste (60 år) uførepensjonistene ble langtidsbrukere, sammenlignet med omlag en tredjedel av brukerne som ikke mottok uføretrygd. Det ble observert en uavhengig effekt av uførepensjon både på oppstart og langtidsbruk av benzodiazepiner, selv etter en justering for psykisk helse ved baseline. Dessuten ble det observert en gradvis økning i dose blant langtidsbrukerne. Dette kan indikere utvikling av en mer problematisk bruk. Den mest uttalte økningen ble observert blant de yngre uførepensjonistene. I 2004 hentet halvparten av de yngste uførepensjonistene ut benzodiazepiner tilsvarende en dags bruk (1 DDD) per uke, som økte til uttak av benzodiazepiner tilsvarende bruk annenhver dag i 2007.

#### **Bruk av benzodiazepiner hos uføretrygdde sammenlignet med bruk i totalbefolkningen**

For å få et bilde av omfanget av bruk i hele den norske befolkningen med potensielle arbeidstakere (18–61 år) ble data fra Reseptregisteret koblet til informasjon om uføretrygdstatus i SSB (13). Uttak av benzodiazepiner var betydelig høyere blant uføretrygdde enn i resten av befolkningen i alle aldersgrupper. Bruken blant de uføretrygdde økte med økende alder, fra 20 % blant de yngste, for så å nå en topp i alders-

that covers much of the potentially active working period (11). Moreover, the amount of benzodiazepines that were delivered to this group of long-term users indicated more than occasional use. For example, half of the women on disability benefit received a quantity equivalent to a DDD every other day over a three year period. Combined use with other potentially addictive drugs was widespread, half of all male and three quarters of the female long-term users were also given opioids.

#### **Use of benzodiazepines by individuals receiving disability benefits with recent population as starting point**

The above studies had a special focus on long-term use, with a 20 year period between the two measurement points in a limited age group (40 year olds at baseline).

Recent population surveys (2000–2001) with a broader age range were therefore linked to the NorPD to study aspects of new and problematic use of benzodiazepines among people on disability benefit (12). Information on disability status was obtained from Statistics Norway. In this study, new use of benzodiazepines was also significantly higher among those on disability benefit, and highest among women. 18–20% of women on disability benefit had started with benzodiazepines after 3–4 years, compared to 5–8% of non-recipients of disability benefit. Many people on disability benefit were users, with a larger proportion of this subgroup developing a long-term use. 51% of the youngest (40 + 45 years) and 60% of the oldest (60 years) of people on disability benefit were long-term users, compared with about one-third of the users who did not receive disability benefit. An independent effect of disability benefit was observed on start-up and long-term use of benzodiazepines, even after an adjustment for mental health at baseline. Moreover, a gradual increase in dose among long-term users was observed. This may indicate the development of a more problematic drug use. The most pronounced increase was among the younger people on disability benefit. In 2004 half of the youngest recipients of disability benefits had benzodiazepines dispensed equivalent to 1 DDD per week, increasing to an equivalent of use every other day in 2007.

#### **Use of benzodiazepines by individuals receiving disability benefits compared to use in the Norwegian population as a total**

To get a picture of the extent of use in the entire Norwegian population of potential workers (18–61 years), data from the NorPD was linked to information on disability status in Norway (13). Dispensing of benzodiazepines was significantly higher to those on disability benefit than the rest of the population in all age groups. Use

gruppen 40–50 år hvor en fjerdedel av alle menn og en tredjedel av alle kvinnelige norske uførepensjonister hadde hentet ut minst en resept på et benzodiazepin i 2004. I resten av befolkningene var til sammenligning bruken på det høyeste 10 % (blant de eldste kvinnene) og lavere.

### 1.5.5 Legemiddelshopping av vanedannede legemidler

I en undersøkelse ble det kartlagt hvor mange leger enkeltpasienter hadde benyttet for å få forskrevet ett og samme vanedannende legemiddel. Forskrivningsmønsteret for tre potensielt vanedannende legemidler (diazepam, karisoprodol og kodein/paracetamol) ble sammenliknet med tre legemidler som ikke regnes som vanedannende (esomeprazol, metformin og salbutamol). Få pasienter bruker mer enn to leger for å få forskrevet ett og samme legemiddel. Bruk av mange leger er hyppigere ved vanedannende enn ikke-vanedannende legemidler. Fastlegeordningen har ikke forhindret at et fåtall pasienter besøker mange leger for å få tak i legemidler med misbrukspotensial (14).

among those on disability benefit increased with age, from 20% among the youngest, before peaking in the age group 40–50 years where a quarter of all men and one third of all women receiving disability benefit received at least one prescription for a benzodiazepine in 2004. In comparison, consumption in the rest of the population was at the highest 10% (among the oldest women) or lower.

### 1.5.5 Prescription shopping for addictive drugs

In another study, the number of different physicians individual patients had consulted to get a prescription of a defined addictive drug was recorded. Prescribing patterns of three potentially addictive drugs (diazepam, carisoprodol and codeine / paracetamol) were compared with three drugs that are not considered addictive (esomeprazole, metformin and salbutamol). Few patients use more than two physicians to obtain prescriptions for addictive drugs. Use of many physicians is more common for the addictive than non-addictive drugs. Registration with one General Practitioner has not prevented a small number of patients from visiting several physicians to obtain addictive drugs (14).

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# Del 2 Part 2

## 2. Generelt om Reseptregisteret og legemiddelstatistikk

### 2.1 Reseptregisteret (NorPD)

#### *Datainnsamling og variabler i Reseptregisteret*

Ny apoteklov trådte i kraft 1. mars 2001, og ifølge den nye loven ble apotek forpliktet til å videregående reseptdata til en ny nasjonal legemiddeldatabase.

I oktober 2003 ble ny detaljert forskrift for Reseptregisteret (hjemlet i Helseregisterloven) vedtatt av Kongen i Statsråd (1). Formålet med Reseptregisteret (jf forskriftens § 1-3) er å samle inn og behandle data om legemiddelbruk hos mennesker og dyr for å:

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

Forskriftens formål bestemmer hva Reseptregisteret kan brukes til. Forskriften bestemmer også hva slags data vi kan samle 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: ICD10, ICPC koder og enkelte koder definert av Legemid-

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

### 2.1 About the NorPD

#### *Data collection and variables in NorPD*

New legislation in the Norwegian pharmacy sector came into force on March 1st 2001. According to the new act, pharmacies were obliged to forward prescription data to a new national drug database.

In October 2003, new, detailed regulations for the NorPD were approved (1). The objectives of the NorPD, as defined in authoritative regulations, are to collect and prepare data on drug use in individuals and animals in order to:

- describe drug use patterns, highlighting changes over time
- promote and form a basis for research and review of the safety and effectiveness of drug use
- serve as a management tool for the authorities in order to assure prescribing quality, in addition to general surveillance, control and planning
- 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 identi-

delverket, fullstendig implementert fra mars 2009), bruksområde og forskrevet dose (fritekst), utleveringsdato, pris (apotekets utsalgspris)

- *Apotek*  
Apoteknavn, konsesjonsnummer, kommune og fylke

Det nordiske varenummeret er en unik identifikasjon for hver pakning av et legemiddel og muliggjør kobling til andre registre som gir detaljert informasjon om legemidlene. Indikasjon for forskrivning ble de første årene ikke registrert i databasen, kun overordnede refusjonskoder som for enkelte legemidler fungerte som en grov diagnosekode. Fra mars 2008 ble forskriver pålagt å angi mer spesifikke diagnosekoder på blåresepter som erstatning for de gamle sykdomspunktene. Det skal benyttes enten International Classification of Diseases versjon 10 (ICD10) eller International Classification of Primary Care (ICPC). I tillegg har Legemiddelverket på enkelte områder definert egne koder. Ordningen er fullstendig implementert fra mars 2009.

Fra 1. januar 2004 har Folkehelseinstituttet (FHI) mottatt månedlig informasjon om reseptutleveringer fra alle apotek i Norge (2). I alle apotek er det tilrettelagt for automatisk innsending av rapport til Reseptregisteret til fast tidspunkt hver måned, slik at apotekene kan oppfylle sin rapporteringsplikt uten vesentlig ekstra arbeid. Reseptregisteret inneholder informasjon om alle legemidler som er forskrevet og utlevert til enkeltpasienter utenom sykehus og institusjoner. Legemidler foreskrevet på godkjenningsfritak er også inkludert, men legemidler som selges reseptfritt er ikke registrert i Reseptregisteret (se også side 28). 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 2.1 blir registreringer av utleverte legemidler fra apotek elektronisk og automatisk overført til Statistisk sentralbyrå (SSB) før de kommer til FHI og inkluderes i Reseptregisteret. SSB fungerer som en såkalt tiltrodd tredjepart og er en del av datasikkerheten for å ivareta konfidensialitet og informa-

tion. Dataene som blir registrert inkluderer blant annet: legemidlet (inkludert handelsnavn, styrke, farmasøytisk form og pakke størrelse), antall pakker, ATC-kode, antall Definerede Døgn Doser (DDD), reseptkategori, tilbakebetaling kode (fra mars 2008: ICD10, ICPC koder eller koder definert av den norske Legemiddelverket, fullstendig implementert fra mars 2009), intended use and prescribed dose (free-text according to pharmacy label), dispensing date, price (pharmacy retail price)

- *Pharmacy*  
Name, licence number, municipality and county

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

Since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2004, the Norwegian Institute of Public Health (NIPH) has received monthly data on prescriptions from all Norwegian pharmacies (2). Monthly electronically reports are automatically generated in all pharmacies, thus avoiding extra work for the pharmacy. NorPD contains information about all drugs prescribed (reimbursed or not) and dispensed at pharmacies to individual patients living outside institutions, i.e. ambulatory care. Unlicensed drugs are also included, but drugs sold over-the-counter (OTC) are not recorded in NorPD (see also page 28). 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 illustrated in figure 2.1 the pharmacy records of dispensed drugs are electronically and automatically transferred through Statistics Norway before they arrive at NIPH and are included in NorPD. Statistics Norway acts as a so-called "trusted third party centre" and is a part of the data protection to ensure confidentiality of personal information. Statistics Norway



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

sjonssikkerhet for all personlig informasjon. SSB har tilgang til pasientens personnummer og forskrivers helsepersonellnummer, og erstatter begge med et pseudonym. SSB kan ikke lese noen annen informasjon fra reseptene, fordi denne informasjonen er kryptert før SSB mottar dataene. Når SSB sender data er fødselsnummer og forskrivers 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: "Helseopplysninger der identitet er kryptert eller på annen måte skjult, men likevel individualisert slik at det er mulig å følge hver person gjennom helsesystemet uten at identitet røpes" (3). Dette betyr at identiteten til pasienter og forskrivere har blitt kryptert i henhold til norsk lovgivning, men likevel er individuell, slik at det er mulig å følge enkeltpersoner over tid, og gjøre registerkoblingsstudier.

#### Kvalitetssikring

For kvalitetssikring blir et antall søk gjennomført månedlig eller halvårlig for å identifisere mulige feil eller uoverensstemmelser. FHI gjør ulike rutinemessige kontroller på data før de overføres til Reseptregisterets database. I Reseptregisteret er det nordiske varenummeret knyttet til det nasjonale vareregisteret for legemidler med gyldige ATC-koder og DDD-verdier (4). Dette registeret oppdateres månedlig. FHI sjekker også om dataleveranser fra hvert apotek er av rimelig størrelse. Det totale antallet reseptbelagte poster, totalt antall pasienter og forskrivere blir sjekket hver måned. Hvert halvår blir rutinemessig statistikk for apotekene kjørt. Denne rutinen vil identifisere uvan-

only has access to the patient personal identification number and the prescriber's health personnel number and replaces both with a pseudonymised identifier. Statistics Norway cannot read any other prescription data because this information is encrypted before Statistics Norway receives the data. When Statistics Norway sends the data including the pseudonymised identifiers to the NIPH, the NIPH is allowed to decrypt the prescription information again. The term "Pseudonymous health data" is defined in the Personal Health Data Filing System Act (in Norwegian: Helseregisterloven): "personal health data in which the identity has been encrypted or otherwise concealed, but nonetheless individualized so that it is possible to follow each person through the health system without his identity being revealed" (3). This means that the identity of patients and prescribers has been encrypted according to Norwegian legislation, but 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. In the NorPD, the Nordic article number is linked to the national register of medicinal products with validated ATC codes and DDD values (4). This register is updated monthly. NIPH also checks if the data deliveries from each pharmacy are of a reasonable size. The total number of prescription records and the total number of patients and prescribers are checked every month. Routine statistics for pharmacies are run every half year. Unusual variations in size of data files from month to

lige variasjoner i størrelsen på dataleveranser fra måned til måned, og fange opp manglende leveranser av spesielle typer data, eller hvis en datalevering fra ett apotek er tom i en måned på grunn av tekniske feil på apoteket eller hos tiltrodd tredjepart (SSB). Fødselsnummeret kontrolleres hos SSB mot Folkeregisteret. Når fødselsnummeret er ugyldig eller mangler, lager SSB et spesielt pseudonym. Disse personene er ikke mulig å følge over tid, og heller ikke mulig å koble til andre datakilder, men det rapporterte antall resepter og DDD knyttet til disse personene kan likevel inkluderes i totalstatistikken.

## 2.2 Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk

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

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

## 2.3 Anatomisk Terapeutisk Kjemisk (ATC)-klassifisering

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.

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.

## 2.2 The Norwegian Drug Wholesales Statistics

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

*Drug Consumption in Norway – published annually*  
Data from the Norwegian Drug Wholesales Statistics Database have been published annually in *Drug Consumption in Norway (5)* 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 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).

## 2.3 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.

### ATC-koden

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

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

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

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

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

## 2.4 Definert Døgn-dose (DDD)

I enkelte tabeller i del 1 i boken er volum av legemiddelbruk angitt i antall DDD. Ved å benytte definerte døgn-doser (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 døgn-doser. Måleenheten DDD er definert som *den antatt gjennomsnittlige døgn-dose brukt ved preparatets hovedindikasjon hos voksne*.

Døgn-dosene 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 døgn-dose (DDD) bør derfor betraktes som en teknisk måleverdi.

### The ATC code

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

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

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

The ATC classification system makes it possible to compile drug consumption statistics on 5 different levels, i.e., figures showing total consumption of all preparations classified in main group C – *Cardiovascular system* (1st level), figures for the various 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.

## 2.4 The Defined Daily Dose (DDD)

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

The DDDs are determined on the basis of evaluation of *international* use of the substance in question, bearing in mind that national therapy traditions (indications,

Legemidler som benyttes ved forskjellige indikasjoner kan by på spesielle problemer som det må tas hensyn til ved vurdering av døgndosestatistikk. Dosen ved hovedindikasjonen benyttes normalt ved fastsettelse av DDD. Med unntak for noen få spesielle barnepreparater benyttes doseringer for voksne. Ofte vil DDD for ulike administrasjonsformer være like med unntak av der biotilgjengeligheten er svært forskjellig. For preparater der man benytter en støtdose og en vedlikeholdsdose, vil døgndosen være basert på vedlikeholdsdosen. Hvis mulig er DDD angitt i mengde aktiv substans. Er det umulig, som f.eks. ved kombinasjonspreparater og enkelte flytende preparater, angis DDD som antall enkelt-doser (antall tabletter, kapsler, milliliter osv). En liste over DDD fastsatt for de vanedannende legemidlene som er beskrevet i del 1 finnes i tabell 1.4.a, s 28.

DDD representer ikke nødvendigvis den mest forskrevne eller brukte dose, noe som må tas i betraktning når tallene vurderes. Det vil derfor ofte være vanskelig å beregne antall brukere ved kun å bruke DDD som måleenhet. Dette gjelder særlig der doseringsanbefalingene kan variere mye etter bruksområde. Salgstallene i del 1.2 i denne boken er angitt i DDD/1000 innbyggere/døgn og beregnes på følgende måte:

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

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

## 2.5 WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology

ATC/DDD-systemet administreres og videreutvikles av WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology. Dette senteret er en del av Avdeling for legemiddelepidemiologi ved Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt. Nærmere beskrivelse av systemet finnes i publikasjonen Guidelines for ATC classification and DDD assignment (6). ATC Index with DDDs, som inneholder en liste over alle fastsatte DDD, kan bestilles fra WHO senteret (7). Begge publikasjonene

dosages) often differ greatly. Each DDD should therefore be regarded as a technical measuring unit.

Drugs used for more than one indication may cause particular problems which are important to consider when evaluating statistics based on DDDs. With the exception of a very few specially formulated pediatric preparations, adult dosages are used. The DDD for a substance will often be one and the same, irrespective of the route of administration. However, drugs with different bioavailabilities depending on their administration route will have more than one DDD, each of them linked to a specific dosage form. For medications where a booster dose is followed by a smaller maintenance dosage, the maintenance dose will form the basis for determining the DDD. Whenever possible, the DDD is indicated as the quantity of active substance. 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.). A list of DDDs assigned for the addictive drugs described in part 1 is included (see table 1.4.a, p 28).

The DDDs are not necessarily the most frequently prescribed or used doses. This must be considered when evaluating the data. Accordingly it will often be difficult to estimate the number of users by using the DDD as the measuring unit. The sales figures in part 1.2 in this book are given as the number of DDDs/1000 inhabitants/day, calculated as follows:

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

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

## 2.5 The WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology

The WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology is responsible for the administration and development of the ATC/DDD system. The Centre is located at the Department of Pharmacoepidemiology at the NIPH. Further information about the ATC/DDD system is given in the publication Guidelines for ATC classifica-

finnes i engelsk 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 2010 er benyttet i rapporten. Publikasjonene kan bestilles fra WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology.

tion and DDD assignment (6). The ATC Index with DDDs which includes a list of all assigned DDDs can be ordered from the Centre (7). Both publications are available in English and Spanish. The website for the Centre is [www.whocc.no](http://www.whocc.no). ATC and DDD changes are published annually and are made official by the end of the year. ATC/DDD version from January 2010 has been used in this report. The ATC/DDD publications can be ordered from the WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology.

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# Del 3 Part 3

## 3. Reseptregisteret 2005–2009

### 3.1 Utvalgte nøkkeltall fra Reseptregisteret

Reseptregisteret inneholder opplysninger fra alle landets apotek om utlevering av legemidler på resept, til forskrivers egen praksis og til institusjoner. I 2009 ble 94 % av legemidlene i Reseptregisteret (målt i DDD) utlevert til enkeltpersoner. Leveransene til institusjoner (sykehus og sykehjem) utgjorde 5,4 % av det totale antall DDD og ca 0,5 % av totalt antall DDD ble utlevert til bruk i forskrivers egen praksis. Salg av reseptfrie legemidler er ikke inkludert i Reseptregisteret. Reseptfritt salg utgjorde i 2009 17 % av totalt salg av legemidler i Norge målt i DDD (Kilde: Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk, Folkehelseinstituttet).

Reseptregisteret ble opprettet 1. januar 2004 og i perioden 2004–2009 har mer enn 4,6 millioner individer blitt inkludert i NorPD med minst ett legemiddel utlevert på resept fra apotek. Antall legemiddelutleveringer etter resept til pasienter i samme periode er 208 millioner, et gjennomsnitt på i underkant av 8 utleveringer per individ per år.

## 3. The Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD) 2005–2009

### 3.1 Selected key figures from NorPD

NorPD contains information from all Norwegian pharmacies of prescriptions to individuals, to a prescriber's own practice and to institutions. In 2009, 94% of DDDs in NorPD were dispensed to individuals in ambulatory care. Deliveries to institutions (hospitals and nursing homes) amounted to 5.4% of the DDDs and about 0.5% of the DDDs were dispensed for use in the physician's practice. Sales of OTC medicines are not included in NorPD. OTC sales constitute 17% of total sales of pharmaceuticals in Norway in 2009, measured in DDDs (source: Norwegian Wholesale Drug Statistics, Norwegian Institute of Public Health).

Since January 2004 more than 4.6 million individuals have been included in NorPD with at least one prescription medication dispensed from a pharmacy. 208 million prescriptions were dispensed from a pharmacy to patients in the same period (2004–2009), or an average of about 8 per individual per year.

Table 3.1.a: Number of individuals and one-year prevalence (%) of the population who had at least one prescription dispensed in Norway 2005–2009

	Women n (%)	Men n (%)	Both genders n (%)
2005	1 730 326 (74.3)	1 381 387 (60.2)	3 111 713 (67.3)
2006	1 756 444 (74.8)	1 412 436 (61.0)	3 168 880 (68.0)
2007	1 775 068 (75.0)	1 440 658 (61.5)	3 215 726 (68.3)
2008	1 800 529 (75.3)	1 470 210 (61.8)	3 270 739 (68.6)
2009	1 836 963 (76.0)	1 520 388 (63.0)	3 357 351 (69.5)

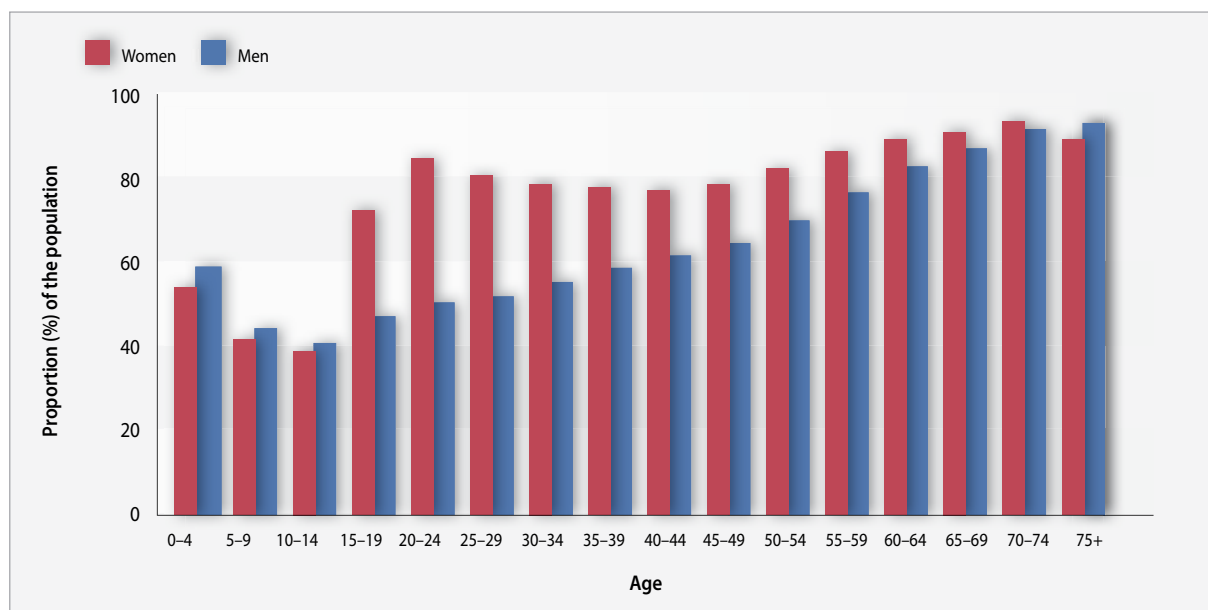


Figure 3.1: One-year prevalence (%) of the population who had at least one prescription dispensed in 2009 in Norway according to sex and gender

I 2009 fikk 70 % av den norske befolkningen utlevert minst ett legemiddel på resept, 76 % av kvinnene og 63 % av mennene (tabell 3.1.a). Krav om at pasientens fødselsnummer skal påføres resepten ble innført 1.oktober 2003. I 2004, det første driftsåret for NorPD, var andelen av resepter med ugyldig eller manglende 11-sifret fødselsnummer 3,7 %. I årene 2005–2007 lå denne andelen på rundt 2 %, og de to siste årene har den ligget på i underkant av 1,4 %. I siste femårsperiode har det vært en svak men jevnt økende andel av totalbefolkningen som har fått legemidler på resept (tabell 3.1.a).

Ettårsprevalensen for å få utlevert legemiddel etter resept i 2009 var lavest for begge kjønn i aldersgruppen 10–14 år (figur 3.1). Rundt 90 % av individene i alderen 70 år og eldre fikk utlevert medisiner etter resept. Hvis vi ekskluderer kvinner som kun fikk utlevert hormonelle prevensjonsmidler (ATC-kode G03A), blir prevalensen av legemiddelbruk redusert med ca 10–15 % hos kvinner i alderen 15–29 år, men fortsatt var andelen av legemiddelbrukere blant kvinner over 15 år høyere enn blant menn.

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

In 2009, 70% of the Norwegian population had at least one prescription dispensed, 76% of women and 63% of men (Table 3.1.a). In 2004, the first operational year of NorPD, 3.7% of prescriptions had invalid or missing personal identification numbers. In the period 2005–2007, the proportion was around 2%. The proportion of prescriptions with an invalid personal identification number has declined further to just below 1.4% in 2008 and 2009. A small annual increase in total prevalence is seen in the period 2005–2009 (see table 3.1.a).

The age-specific one year prevalence for having a drug dispensed in 2009 was lowest in both genders at about 10–14 years of age (figure 3.1). About 90% of individuals aged 70 years and older received prescription medications. Excluding women who received only hormonal contraception for systemic use (ATC code G03A), the prevalence of drug use was reduced by about 10–15% in women aged 15–29, although the proportion of drug users among women over 15 years of age was still higher than in men.

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

Table 3.1.b: One-year prevalence, or % of the population having at least one prescription dispensed, in Norway in 2009 according to the main ATC groups

ATC		Women %	Men %	Both genders %
A	Alimentary tract and metabolism	16.1	12.0	14.0
B	Blood and blood forming organs	11.5	11.8	11.6
C	Cardiovascular system	20.3	18.9	19.6
D	Dermatologicals	13.2	11.1	12.2
G	Genito urinary system and sex hormones	24.0	5.1	14.5
H	Systemic hormonal preparations, excl.sex hormones and insulins	10.5	5.1	7.8
J	Anti-infectives for systemic use	33.3	24.3	28.8
L	Anti-neoplastic and immunomodulating agents	1.6	1.4	1.5
M	Musculo-skeletal system	21.1	15.8	18.4
N	Nervous system	30.2	20.8	25.5
P	Anti-parasitic products, insecticides and repellents	2.3	1.3	1.8
R	Respiratory system	27.3	21.7	24.5
S	Sensory organs	13.9	10.8	12.3
V	Various	0.3	0.3	0.3

Tabell 3.1.c viser en oversikt over legemidler med flest brukere i Norge i 2009. De legemidlene (definert som ATC 5.nivåer) som brukes av flest personer er smertestillende midler (diclofenac og kombinasjonen kodein/paracetamol). I 2008 lå fenoxymetylpenicillin på første plass og dette antibiotikumet er i 2009 nummer to på listen. Listen inneholder generelt færre antibiotika enn i 2008. Dette samsvarer med at totalforbruket av antibiotika målt i DDD for første gang på flere år har gått noe ned. Oseltamivir (Tamiflu®) er i 2009 med blant de 30 mest brukte legemidler på grunn av influensapandemien.

Table 3.1.c lists the medicines with most users in Norway in 2009. The medicines (defined as ATC 5th levels, see p 28) used by most individuals are analgesics (diclofenac, and the combination of codeine / paracetamol). In 2008, phenoxymethylpenicillin was the most used drug, and this antibiotic is number two on the list in 2009. As expected, the list includes fewer antibiotics than in 2008, since the total consumption of antibiotics measured in DDDs was lower in 2009 compared to previous years. Last year, oseltamivir (Tamiflu®) was among the 30 most used drugs because of the flu pandemic.

Table 3.1.c: Legemidler med flest brukere i Norge 2009 / Drugs with the highest number of users i Norway 2009

	ATC code	Active ingredient	Use	Number of individuals	Proportion (%) of the population
1	M01AB05	diclofenac	NSAID/analgesic	464 142	9.6
2	J01CE02	phenoxymethylpenicillin	Antibacterial	443 780	9.2
3	N02AA59	codeine, combinations excl. psycholeptics	Analgesic	392 423	8.1
4	B01AC06	acetylsalicylic acid	Antithrombotic	369 983	7.7
5	C10AA01	simvastatin	Cholesterol-lowering	356 617	7.4
6	N05CF01	zopiclone	Hypnotic	308 238	6.4
7	R06AE07	cetirizine	Antihistamine	291 495	6.0
8	N02BE01	paracetamol	Analgesic	280 044	5.8
9	J05AH02	oseltamivir	Influenza, antiviral	277 705	5.7
10	C07AB02	metoprolol	Antihypertensive/cardiac disease	250 838	5.2
11	R05DA01	ethylmorphine	Cough suppressant	249 228	5.2
12	M01AE01	ibuprofen	Analgesic	211 393	4.4
13	R03AC02	salbutamol	Asthma/COPD	190 577	3.9
14	S01AA01	chloramphenicol	Antibacterial eyedrops	181 805	3.8
15	J01CA08	pivmecillinam	Antibacterial	176 521	3.7
16	H03AA01	levothyroxine sodium	Thyroxine supplement	170 400	3.5
17	H02AB06	prednisolone	Corticosteroid, systemic	143 448	3.0
18	R01AD09	mometasone	Anti-allergic nose spray	143 401	3.0
19	N05BA01	diazepam	Anxiolytic	138 225	2.9
20	N05BA04	oxazepam	Anxiolytic	134 643	2.8
21	R05CB01	acetylcysteine	Mucolytic	126 872	2.6
22	J01AA02	doxycycline	Antibacterial	124 382	2.6
23	J01FA01	erythromycin	Antibacterial	122 923	2.5
24	J01CA04	amoxicillin	Antibacterial	117 887	2.4
25	C08CA01	amlodipine	Antihypertensive/angina pectoris	115 204	2.4
26	N02AX02	tramadol	Analgesic	114 890	2.4
27	A02BC05	esomeprazole	Reflux oesophagitis	111 384	2.3
28	C03CA01	furosemide	Diuretic	101 555	2.1
29	N06AB10	escitalopram	Antidepressant	98 454	2.0
30	A10BA02	metformin	Diabetes	95 485	2.0

### 3.2 Beskrivelse av hovedtabellene

Tabellene i del 3 i denne boken gir en oversikt over antall individer som har fått utlevert legemidler etter resept fra apotekene i Norge. Alle som har hentet ut minst ett legemiddel er inkludert og opplysningene er fordelt på enkeltlegemidler og legemiddelgrupper. Selv om et individ har fått utlevert samme legemiddel flere ganger, telles vedkommende som bruker bare én gang. Det er kun utleveringer til individer med fullt fødselsnummer som er inkludert i tabellene i boken. I Reseptregisteret er 1,35 % av utleveringene til individer hvor fullstendig fødselsnummer ikke er angitt i 2009 (se også s 50).

Tabellene inneholder tall for perioden 2005–2009. I tillegg er følgende opplysninger for 2009 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 utsalgpris fra apotek.

Tabellene er sortert i henhold til ATC-systemet (se nærmere beskrivelse på s 8). De aller fleste ATC-grupper med legemidler på det norske markedet er inkludert. Legemidler til pasienter i sykehus eller sykehjem er ikke tilgjengelig på individnivå i Reseptregisteret. Det totale antall legemiddelbrukere vil derfor være høyere enn det som fremgår av tabellene for en del legemidler, og spesielt for legemidler som brukes mye i sykehus. Vi har valgt å utelate noen ATC-grupper. Dette er legemidler som hovedsaklig brukes i sykehus eller institusjoner. Følgende ATC-grupper er utelatt:

B05	Blodsubstitutter og infeksjonsløsninger
B06	Andre hematologiske midler
J06	Immunsæra 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

### 3.2 Description of the main tables

The tables in Section 3 of this book provide an overview of the number of individuals who have had prescriptions dispensed from pharmacies in Norway. Anyone who has had at least one prescription dispensed is included and the data are given for each medicinal substance and for groups of medicines. Even if an individual has been given the same medicine several times, he or she is counted as a user only once. Only dispensing data to individuals with a personal identification number are included in the tables. In NorPD the complete personal identification number is missing for 1.35% of the dispensed medicines to individuals in 2009 (see also p 50).

The tables contain figures for the period 2005–2009. In addition, the following information for 2009 includes:

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

The tables are arranged according to the ATC system (see further description in p 8). The majority of ATC groups containing drugs on the Norwegian market are included. Medicine use by individuals in hospitals and nursing homes is not included at the individual level in the Norwegian Prescription Database. The total number of medicine users will therefore be higher than the figures in the tables for a number of drugs, particularly for drugs that are frequently used in hospitals or institutions. We have chosen to exclude some ATC groups in this book that are mainly used in hospitals or institutions. The following ATC groups have been omitted:

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

Non-prescription medicines are sometimes prescribed, but the majority of the OTC medicine sales will not be

legemidler, både i og utenom apotek, er med i den grossistbaserte legemiddelstatistikken, hvor tallmaterialet blir publisert i publikasjonen Legemiddelforbruket i Norge (se også s 44). I tabellene i del 3 i denne rapporten er det tatt med en fotnote tilknyttet de ulike ATC kodene hvor det i tillegg også selges reseptfrie pakninger. I 2009 utgjorde reseptfrie legemidler en andel på 17 % 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 flere sovemidler samtidig eller ved bytte fra ett middel til et annet.

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

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 44). A footnote is used in the tables in part 3 of this report in the various ATC codes where OTC medicines are available in Norway. In 2009, OTC medicines had a share of 17% 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 it is not possible to add together the number of users of various drugs or drug groups in the tables to find the total number of users of two or more drugs. Statistics on the aggregate level in the tables will, however, include the use of at least one of the drugs in the included drug groups. For example, the figures in the tables show that the total number of users of sleeping pills (ATC group N05C) is lower than the sum of the number of users of the individual medicines that are classified in N05C. This means that some individuals have been given more than one type of sleeping pill during a year, either through the use of more than one simultaneously or by switching from one agent to another.

*The NorPD website [www.norpd.no](http://www.norpd.no)*

The Norwegian Prescription Database has its own website which can be used together with the tables in this report for complementary information. On the website (figure 3.2), one can create reports on the number of users of a particular drug or drug group. This can be done by searching for pre-defined drug groups, through the ATC system or by searching the active substance or product name.



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

Følgende data om legemiddelbruk kan hentes ut fra nettstedet:

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

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

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

#### Utlevering av data fra Reseptregisteret

Det er mulig å søke om data fra Reseptregisteret til forskning eller til andre formål som er i henhold til formålet for Reseptregisteret. Søknadsskjema er tilgjengelige på nettstedet til FHI ([www.fhi.no](http://www.fhi.no)), og alle

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

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

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

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

#### Access to data from NorPD

It is possible to apply for data from the Norwegian Prescription Database for research or for other purposes which are according to the objectives of NorPD. Application forms are available on the website of NIPH ([www.fhi.no](http://www.fhi.no)) and all applications for access to data from NIPH should be sent to [dataaccess@fhi.no](mailto:dataaccess@fhi.no).



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-/karmiddel (ATC-gruppe C) i Norge i 2009: 945 426*

*Antall innbyggere i Norge per 1. juli 2009: 4 829 800*

#### **Beregning av prevalens (per 1000) for brukere av hjerte-/karmidler i Norge i 2009:**

$$\frac{\text{Antall individer} \times 1000}{\text{Antall innbyggere}} = \frac{945\,426 \times 1000}{4\,829\,800} = 195,7 \text{ individer per 1000 innbyggere}$$

På s 123 finnes tabeller over befolkningstallet i Norge for årene 2005–2009. 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).

The data is free of charge, but fees for administration and file processing will be required.

#### *Calculation of prevalence per 1000 inhabitants*

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

*The number of individuals who had at least one cardiovascular drug dispensed (ATC group C) in Norway in 2009: 945 426*

*The number of inhabitants in Norway as of 1st July 2009: 4 829 800*

#### **Calculation of the prevalence (per 1000) of users of cardiovascular drugs in Norway in 2009:**

$$\frac{\text{The number of individuals} \times 1000}{\text{The number of inhabitants}} = \frac{945\,426 \times 1000}{4\,829\,800} = 195.7 \text{ individuals per 1000 inhabitants}$$

The population in Norway for the years 2005–2009 is shown on p 123. The population of the four age groups in the tables is also provided. The population as of 1st July each year is used, calculated from the population figures by Statistics Norway from 1st January and 31st December. Age is defined as the age of the individual at the end of the year (year of dispensing minus birth year).

### 3.3 ATC main groups

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
							<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	
A ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM	545 899	570 921	610 841	647 812	677 670	57	16 694	163 019	298 552	199 405	1 317 197
B BLOOD AND BLOOD FORMING ORGANS	482 358	501 248	523 074	541 128	562 034	49	2 510	48 121	241 689	269 714	720 302
C CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	815 390	849 688	883 079	917 213	945 426	52	4 306	89 248	489 043	362 829	2 078 121
D DERMATOLOGICALS	577 679	585 092	582 938	589 444	587 063	54	72 950	219 709	197 646	96 758	210 347
G GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES	660 716	668 711	679 017	692 726	702 458	83	2 974	397 974	214 657	86 853	798 040
H SYSTEMIC HORMONAL PREPARATIONS, EXCL. SEX HORMONES AND INSULINS	306 844	323 874	342 580	357 065	375 256	68	15 761	103 253	158 297	97 945	393 859
J ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE	1 179 324	1 201 046	1 237 146	1 247 154	1 390 936	58	193 268	565 807	440 383	191 478	688 440
L ANTINEOPLASTIC AND IMMUNOMODULATING AGENTS	55 518	59 803	65 314	70 153	72 763	54	1 180	15 224	34 100	22 259	1 991 599
M MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM	889 404	906 490	915 647	907 358	890 442	57	12 629	328 351	397 820	151 642	293 443
N NERVOUS SYSTEM	1 115 544	1 143 292	1 181 917	1 208 789	1 230 072	59	29 791	394 248	524 420	281 613	2 606 880
P ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS	82 270	83 430	88 035	89 343	86 568	64	2 630	41 672	33 035	9 231	30 625
R RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	1 088 598	1 120 189	1 153 401	1 151 926	1 182 585	56	190 847	437 177	398 820	155 741	1 472 549
S SENSORY ORGANS	563 993	575 532	586 105	596 097	595 319	56	114 694	182 243	175 771	122 611	307 801
V VARIOUS	7 982	9 022	10 024	11 571	13 290	48	2 595	5 105	3 655	1 935	56 691

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

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK	
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group					
	<15	15–44	45–69	≥70								
<b>A</b>	<b>ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM</b>	<b>545 899</b>	<b>570 921</b>	<b>610 841</b>	<b>647 812</b>	<b>677 670</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>16 694</b>	<b>163 019</b>	<b>298 552</b>	<b>199 405</b>	<b>1 317 197</b>
<b>A01</b>	<b>STOMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>18 520</b>	<b>17 449</b>	<b>18 374</b>	<b>18 177</b>	<b>11 188</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>3 480</b>	<b>4 623</b>	<b>2 700</b>	<b>1 688</b>
<b>A01A</b>	<b>STOMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>18 520</b>	<b>17 449</b>	<b>18 374</b>	<b>18 177</b>	<b>11 188</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>3 480</b>	<b>4 623</b>	<b>2 700</b>	<b>1 688</b>
<b>A01AA</b>	<b>Caries prophylactic agents</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>130</b>
A01AA01	sodium fluoride <sup>1)</sup>	538	557	601	618	665	67	6	146	235	278	130
<b>A01AB</b>	<b>Antiinfectives and antiseptics for local oral treatment</b>	<b>9 210</b>	<b>9 383</b>	<b>8 916</b>	<b>8 944</b>	<b>8 988</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>2 543</b>	<b>3 938</b>	<b>2 257</b>	<b>1 201</b>
A01AB02	hydrogen peroxide <sup>1)</sup>	473	287	53	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A01AB03	chlorhexidine <sup>1)</sup>	2 398	2 359	2 283	2 312	2 289	52	176	905	780	428	180
A01AB04	amphotericin B	6 235	6 667	6 517	6 554	6 684	67	70	1 644	3 135	1 835	975
A01AB09	miconazole	10	9	12	<5	5	80	<5	<5	<5	<5	12
A01AB11	various <sup>1)</sup>	23	16	11	18	22	55	<5	<5	7	8	2
A01AB17	metronidazole	132	109	106	108	45	69	0	6	32	7	32
<b>A01AC</b>	<b>Corticosteroids for local oral treatment</b>	<b>8 866</b>	<b>7 496</b>	<b>8 826</b>	<b>8 434</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>202</b>
A01AC01	triamcinolone	8 866	7 496	8 826	8 434	1 022	64	91	362	404	165	202
<b>A01AD</b>	<b>Other agents for local oral treatment</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>156</b>
A01AD01	epinephrine	<5	10	6	7	6	17	0	<5	<5	0	7
A01AD02	benzylamine	258	314	368	515	559	53	33	430	73	23	143
A01AD11	various <sup>1)</sup>	56	35	28	28	30	60	7	17	<5	<5	6
<b>A02</b>	<b>DRUGS FOR ACID RELATED DISORDERS</b>	<b>236 554</b>	<b>255 211</b>	<b>277 499</b>	<b>298 390</b>	<b>316 385</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5 067</b>	<b>69 774</b>	<b>151 071</b>	<b>90 473</b>	<b>365 744</b>
<b>A02A</b>	<b>ANTACIDS</b>	<b>4 474</b>	<b>4 587</b>	<b>4 503</b>	<b>4 296</b>	<b>4 530</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>1 034</b>	<b>1 563</b>	<b>1 797</b>	<b>5 041</b>
<b>A02AC</b>	<b>Calcium compounds</b>	<b>1 284</b>	<b>1 395</b>	<b>1 415</b>	<b>1 398</b>	<b>1 293</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>941</b>
A02AC01	calcium carbonate <sup>1)</sup>	1 284	1 395	1 415	1 398	1 293	37	13	166	477	637	941
<b>A02AD</b>	<b>Combinations and complexes of aluminium, calcium and magnesium compounds</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>1 859</b>	<b>1 548</b>	<b>1 240</b>	<b>1 489</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>201</b>
A02AD01	ordinary salt combinations <sup>1)</sup>	2 001	1 859	1 548	1 240	1 489	63	64	675	450	300	201
<b>A02AH</b>	<b>Antacids with sodium bicarbonate</b>	<b>1 714</b>	<b>1 935</b>	<b>2 109</b>	<b>2 166</b>	<b>2 186</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>1 093</b>	<b>3 775</b>
<b>A02B</b>	<b>DRUGS FOR PEPTIC ULCER AND GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE (GORD)</b>	<b>234 000</b>	<b>252 582</b>	<b>274 980</b>	<b>296 141</b>	<b>314 068</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>4 975</b>	<b>69 296</b>	<b>150 339</b>	<b>89 458</b>	<b>360 702</b>
<b>A02BA</b>	<b>H<sub>2</sub>-receptor antagonists</b>	<b>57 963</b>	<b>59 042</b>	<b>60 246</b>	<b>59 188</b>	<b>58 578</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>16 187</b>	<b>26 682</b>	<b>14 738</b>	<b>20 090</b>
A02BA01	cimetidine	10 177	8 509	6 275	356	56	46	<5	10	30	15	24
A02BA02	ranitidine <sup>1)</sup>	41 383	44 649	50 383	55 440	55 433	58	953	15 635	25 213	13 632	17 305

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

## ATC group A

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
A02BA03 famotidine <sup>1)</sup>	4 805	4 459	3 920	3 448	2 877	55	12	431	1 381	1 053	2 672
A02BA07 ranitidine bismuth citrate	2 183	2 202	247	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A02BA53 famotidine, combinations <sup>1)</sup>	280	264	307	351	378	58	6	155	137	80	89
<b>A02BB Prostaglandins</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>230</b>
A02BB01 misoprostol	295	250	237	267	248	71	0	108	96	44	230
<b>A02BC Proton pump inhibitors</b>	<b>187 805</b>	<b>205 943</b>	<b>227 681</b>	<b>250 314</b>	<b>269 584</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4 127</b>	<b>56 906</b>	<b>130 612</b>	<b>77 939</b>	<b>339 862</b>
A02BC01 omeprazole <sup>1)</sup>	26 148	27 013	40 043	44 878	46 831	54	2 937	9 119	20 722	14 053	53 463
A02BC02 pantoprazole <sup>1)</sup>	6 104	12 691	57 061	74 962	85 127	53	332	19 102	40 956	24 737	53 741
A02BC03 lansoprazole	42 751	37 108	48 558	50 409	49 988	51	390	9 776	24 959	14 863	33 270
A02BC05 esomeprazole	122 971	139 214	117 344	108 180	111 384	54	752	24 651	55 625	30 356	199 387
<b>A02BX Other drugs for peptic ulcer and gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD)</b>	<b>1 820</b>	<b>1 674</b>	<b>1 685</b>	<b>1 837</b>	<b>1 801</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>520</b>
A02BX02 sucralfate	456	439	378	424	403	59	6	105	164	128	278
A02BX13 alginic acid <sup>1)</sup>	1 372	1 243	1 312	1 424	1 409	63	134	507	416	352	243
<b>A03 DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS</b>	<b>49 270</b>	<b>52 586</b>	<b>54 622</b>	<b>58 680</b>	<b>60 380</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1 567</b>	<b>20 598</b>	<b>22 407</b>	<b>15 808</b>	<b>11 449</b>
<b>A03A DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL BOWEL DISORDERS</b>	<b>3 314</b>	<b>3 522</b>	<b>3 420</b>	<b>3 325</b>	<b>3 423</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>1 127</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>1 376</b>
<b>A03AA Synthetic anticholinergics, esters with tertiary amino group</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>41</b>
A03AA04 mebeverine	6	10	34	42	26	81	<5	11	13	<5	34
A03AA07 dicycloverine	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	6
<b>A03AB Synthetic anticholinergics, quaternary ammonium compounds</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>110</b>
A03AB02 glycopyrronium	11	22	28	25	105	41	0	8	45	52	105
A03AB05 propantheline	10	14	13	7	7	0	0	7	0	0	5
<b>A03AD Papaverine and derivatives</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
A03AD01 papaverine	53	36	41	8	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>A03AE Drugs acting on serotonin receptors</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</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>
A03AE02 tegaserod	9	21	19	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>A03AX Other drugs for functional bowel disorders</b>	<b>3 229</b>	<b>3 426</b>	<b>3 290</b>	<b>3 239</b>	<b>3 291</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>1 071</b>	<b>1 329</b>	<b>1 226</b>
A03AX13 silicones <sup>1)</sup>	3 229	3 426	3 290	3 239	3 291	59	134	757	1 071	1 329	1 226
<b>A03B BELLADONNA AND DERIVATIVES, PLAIN</b>	<b>3 159</b>	<b>2 490</b>	<b>1 305</b>	<b>1 101</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>559</b>
<b>A03BA Belladonna alkaloids, tertiary amines</b>	<b>2 995</b>	<b>2 270</b>	<b>1 050</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>1 098</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>402</b>

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

## ATC group A

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
A03BA01 atropine	22	31	33	27	26	46	0	7	16	<5	24
A03BA03 hyoscyamine	2 973	2 243	1 017	834	1 072	58	7	394	458	213	378
<b>A03BB Belladonna alkaloids, semisynthetic, quaternary ammonium compounds</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>158</b>
A03BB01 butylscopolamine	152	210	238	223	265	66	<5	94	120	50	140
A03BB02 methylatropine	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A03BB03 methylscopolamine	12	21	21	19	18	72	<5	8	6	<5	18
<b>A03C ANTISPASMODICS IN COMBINATION WITH PSYCHOLEPTICS</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>A03CA Synthetic anticholinergic agents in combination with psycholeptics</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>
A03CA02 clidinium and psycholeptics	15	19	30	27	18	50	0	<5	10	7	20
<b>A03F PROPULSIVES</b>	<b>43 527</b>	<b>47 356</b>	<b>50 532</b>	<b>54 797</b>	<b>56 266</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1 426</b>	<b>19 461</b>	<b>20 951</b>	<b>14 428</b>	<b>9 493</b>
<b>A03FA Propulsives</b>	<b>43 527</b>	<b>47 356</b>	<b>50 532</b>	<b>54 797</b>	<b>56 266</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1 426</b>	<b>19 461</b>	<b>20 951</b>	<b>14 428</b>	<b>9 493</b>
A03FA01 metoclopramide	43 389	47 212	50 397	54 676	56 159	72	1 404	19 440	20 912	14 403	8 838
A03FA02 cisapride	151	146	133	116	93	65	21	21	34	17	573
A03FA03 domperidone	16	24	35	39	44	73	<5	10	19	11	82
<b>A04 ANTIEMETICS AND ANTINAUSEANTS</b>	<b>10 647</b>	<b>10 837</b>	<b>12 191</b>	<b>12 917</b>	<b>13 046</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>2 147</b>	<b>7 402</b>	<b>3 220</b>	<b>32 811</b>
<b>A04A ANTIEMETICS AND ANTINAUSEANTS</b>	<b>10 647</b>	<b>10 837</b>	<b>12 191</b>	<b>12 917</b>	<b>13 046</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>2 147</b>	<b>7 402</b>	<b>3 220</b>	<b>32 811</b>
<b>A04AA Serotonin (5HT<sub>3</sub>) antagonists</b>	<b>8 505</b>	<b>9 243</b>	<b>9 738</b>	<b>10 497</b>	<b>10 860</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>1 317</b>	<b>6 417</b>	<b>2 931</b>	<b>29 499</b>
A04AA01 ondansetron	7 551	8 328	9 013	10 009	10 430	58	195	1 298	6 142	2 795	27 730
A04AA02 granisetron	10	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	1
A04AA03 tropisetron	1 345	1 241	1 050	755	613	64	0	44	399	170	1 763
A04AA05 palonosetron	0	0	82	6	<5	100	0	<5	<5	0	5
<b>A04AD Other antiemetics</b>	<b>2 302</b>	<b>1 952</b>	<b>3 106</b>	<b>3 138</b>	<b>3 191</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1 026</b>	<b>1 692</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>3 311</b>
A04AD01 scopolamine	2 217	1 596	2 447	2 412	2 109	58	83	809	907	310	571
A04AD05 metopimazine	18	43	23	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A04AD10 dronabinol	<5	0	<5	7	5	40	0	<5	<5	0	43
A04AD12 aprepitant	64	324	642	719	1 078	77	<5	216	782	79	2 697
<b>A05 BILE AND LIVER THERAPY</b>	<b>1 064</b>	<b>1 254</b>	<b>1 457</b>	<b>1 752</b>	<b>1 912</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>8 500</b>
<b>A05A BILE THERAPY</b>	<b>1 064</b>	<b>1 254</b>	<b>1 457</b>	<b>1 752</b>	<b>1 912</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>8 500</b>
<b>A05AA Bile acid preparations</b>	<b>1 051</b>	<b>1 247</b>	<b>1 445</b>	<b>1 749</b>	<b>1 908</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>8 498</b>
A05AA02 ursodeoxycholic acid	1 051	1 247	1 445	1 749	1 908	71	92	650	895	271	8 498
<b>A05AX Other drugs for bile therapy</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>2</b>

## ATC group A

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>A06 LAXATIVES</b>	<b>23 459</b>	<b>23 662</b>	<b>26 336</b>	<b>28 852</b>	<b>31 378</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2 546</b>	<b>4 484</b>	<b>10 099</b>	<b>14 249</b>	<b>16 159</b>
<b>A06A LAXATIVES</b>	<b>23 459</b>	<b>23 662</b>	<b>26 336</b>	<b>28 852</b>	<b>31 378</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2 546</b>	<b>4 484</b>	<b>10 099</b>	<b>14 249</b>	<b>16 159</b>
<b>A06AA Softeners, emollients</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>45</b>
A06AA01 liquid paraffin <sup>1)</sup>	103	79	88	69	104	48	28	11	35	30	45
<b>A06AB Contact laxatives</b>	<b>9 858</b>	<b>10 691</b>	<b>11 943</b>	<b>12 338</b>	<b>13 373</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>1 401</b>	<b>4 640</b>	<b>7 042</b>	<b>2 503</b>
A06AB02 bisacodyl <sup>1)</sup>	3 443	3 612	3 843	3 846	3 856	55	70	493	1 077	2 216	597
A06AB06 senna glycosides <sup>1)</sup>	2 076	2 049	2 140	2 000	2 017	49	37	173	615	1 192	365
A06AB08 sodium picosulfate <sup>1)</sup>	5 190	5 965	7 092	7 574	8 579	54	186	818	3 350	4 225	1 530
A06AB20 contact laxatives in combination <sup>1)</sup>	13	<5	11	6	<5	100	0	0	<5	<5	2
A06AB53 dantron, combinations	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	5
A06AB56 senna glycosides, combinations <sup>1)</sup>	23	15	10	17	17	76	0	<5	<5	11	3
<b>A06AC Bulk producers</b>	<b>1 646</b>	<b>1 680</b>	<b>1 586</b>	<b>1 508</b>	<b>1 772</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>468</b>
A06AC01 ispaghula (psylla seeds) <sup>1)</sup>	1 640	1 665	1 575	1 505	1 772	60	40	507	642	583	468
A06AC51 ispaghula, combinations <sup>1)</sup>	6	16	11	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>A06AD Osmotically acting laxatives</b>	<b>12 806</b>	<b>12 281</b>	<b>14 703</b>	<b>17 176</b>	<b>18 666</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2 023</b>	<b>2 303</b>	<b>6 175</b>	<b>8 165</b>	<b>6 340</b>
A06AD11 lactulose <sup>1)</sup>	10 959	10 145	12 323	13 475	13 492	52	576	1 589	4 858	6 469	3 312
A06AD12 lactitol	150	86	58	68	77	39	54	10	9	<5	83
A06AD17 sodium phosphate <sup>1)</sup>	1 019	901	602	923	847	58	<5	150	438	255	406
A06AD65 macrogol, combinations <sup>1)</sup>	881	1 395	2 086	3 327	4 941	55	1 450	611	1 160	1 720	2 538
<b>A06AG Enemas</b>	<b>4 273</b>	<b>4 309</b>	<b>4 453</b>	<b>4 522</b>	<b>4 644</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>1 518</b>	<b>1 653</b>	<b>5 855</b>
A06AG02 bisacodyl <sup>1)</sup>	1 579	1 523	1 574	1 468	1 474	44	40	400	581	453	690
A06AG04 glycerol <sup>1)</sup>	619	652	649	689	772	48	204	179	193	196	2 307
A06AG10 docusate sodium, incl. combinations <sup>1)</sup>	1 112	1 154	1 137	1 213	1 216	46	77	256	428	455	1 511
A06AG11 laurilsulfate, incl. combinations <sup>1)</sup>	1 308	1 324	1 475	1 511	1 564	51	172	249	454	689	1 347
<b>A06AH Peripheral opioid receptor antagonists</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>947</b>
A06AH01 methylnaltrexone bromide	0	0	0	18	164	45	0	15	96	53	947
<b>A07 ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS</b>	<b>53 288</b>	<b>54 522</b>	<b>55 457</b>	<b>60 675</b>	<b>62 265</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>5 218</b>	<b>18 057</b>	<b>25 183</b>	<b>13 807</b>	<b>103 769</b>
<b>A07A INTESTINAL ANTIINFECTIVES</b>	<b>21 745</b>	<b>21 599</b>	<b>21 063</b>	<b>24 718</b>	<b>25 340</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4 760</b>	<b>6 520</b>	<b>8 546</b>	<b>5 514</b>	<b>9 610</b>
<b>A07AA Antibiotics</b>	<b>21 745</b>	<b>21 599</b>	<b>21 063</b>	<b>24 718</b>	<b>25 340</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4 760</b>	<b>6 520</b>	<b>8 546</b>	<b>5 514</b>	<b>9 610</b>
A07AA02 nystatin	21 635	21 448	20 908	24 493	25 099	65	4 751	6 438	8 450	5 460	8 801
A07AA06 paromomycin	13	44	49	90	80	73	6	39	31	<5	231

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

## ATC group A

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
A07AA09 vancomycin	106	113	123	158	177	62	<5	49	69	55	490
A07AA11 rifaximin	0	0	0	0	<5	33	0	<5	<5	0	88
<b>A07B INTESTINAL ADSORBENTS</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>A07BA Charcoal preparations</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>
A07BA01 medicinal charcoal <sup>1)</sup>	103	121	134	146	95	47	20	26	22	27	10
<b>A07C ELECTROLYTES WITH CARBOHYDRATES</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>A07CA Oral rehydration salt formulations<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>298</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>A07D ANTIPROPULSIVES</b>	<b>13 228</b>	<b>14 084</b>	<b>15 092</b>	<b>15 925</b>	<b>16 112</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>3 584</b>	<b>7 044</b>	<b>5 355</b>	<b>6 460</b>
<b>A07DA Antipropulsives</b>	<b>13 228</b>	<b>14 084</b>	<b>15 092</b>	<b>15 925</b>	<b>16 112</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>3 584</b>	<b>7 044</b>	<b>5 355</b>	<b>6 460</b>
A07DA01 diphenoxylate	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	33	0	<5	<5	0	11
A07DA02 opium	53	51	42	99	94	53	0	11	47	36	167
A07DA03 loperamide <sup>1)</sup>	13 197	14 056	15 023	15 718	15 817	56	125	3 502	6 926	5 264	6 201
A07DA53 loperamide, combinations <sup>1)</sup>	0	0	76	221	326	58	<5	96	124	102	81
<b>A07E INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS</b>	<b>19 473</b>	<b>19 924</b>	<b>20 622</b>	<b>21 364</b>	<b>21 901</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>8 066</b>	<b>10 300</b>	<b>3 305</b>	<b>86 280</b>
<b>A07EA Corticosteroids acting locally</b>	<b>3 873</b>	<b>4 093</b>	<b>4 412</b>	<b>4 806</b>	<b>5 010</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1 996</b>	<b>2 190</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>13 741</b>
A07EA01 prednisolone	1 032	1 041	976	1 002	1 010	47	8	444	427	131	1 011
A07EA02 hydrocortisone	1 066	1 078	1 161	1 195	1 232	57	7	547	520	158	1 340
A07EA06 budesonide	1 987	2 176	2 482	2 820	2 970	61	42	1 110	1 320	498	11 389
<b>A07EB Antiallergic agents, excl. corticosteroids</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>330</b>
A07EB01 cromoglicic acid	72	69	71	63	54	57	22	13	19	0	330
<b>A07EC Aminosalicylic acid and similar agents</b>	<b>17 823</b>	<b>18 078</b>	<b>18 444</b>	<b>18 949</b>	<b>19 262</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>7 180</b>	<b>9 111</b>	<b>2 785</b>	<b>72 209</b>
A07EC01 sulfasalazine	7 044	6 854	6 613	6 461	6 191	53	6	1 605	3 437	1 143	7 455
A07EC02 mesalazine	10 378	10 754	11 303	11 965	12 540	49	178	5 333	5 459	1 570	59 216
A07EC03 olsalazine	494	476	463	494	488	48	<5	194	217	75	1 756
A07EC04 balsalazide	761	862	890	858	808	46	<5	379	336	92	3 781
<b>A07F ANTIDIARRHEAL MICROORGANISMS</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1 061</b>
<b>A07FA Antidiarrheal microorganisms</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1 061</b>
A07FA01 lactic acid producing organisms	0	0	0	204	581	73	7	347	208	19	994
A07FA02 saccharomyces boulardii	17	66	63	98	116	65	11	31	35	39	67
<b>A08 ANTI-OBESITY PREPARATIONS, EXCL. DIET PRODUCTS</b>	<b>36 481</b>	<b>33 419</b>	<b>36 784</b>	<b>37 873</b>	<b>38 333</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20 390</b>	<b>16 347</b>	<b>1 575</b>	<b>62 660</b>

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

## ATC group A

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>A08A ANTI-OBESITY PREPARATIONS, EXCL. DIET PRODUCTS</b>	<b>36 481</b>	<b>33 419</b>	<b>36 784</b>	<b>37 873</b>	<b>38 333</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20 390</b>	<b>16 347</b>	<b>1 575</b>	<b>62 660</b>
<b>A08AA Centrally acting antiobesity products</b>	<b>17 684</b>	<b>16 358</b>	<b>17 856</b>	<b>22 024</b>	<b>25 704</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15 828</b>	<b>9 241</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>35 615</b>
A08AA10 sibutramine	17 684	16 358	17 856	22 024	25 704	81	14	15 828	9 241	621	35 615
<b>A08AB Peripherally acting antiobesity products</b>	<b>20 920</b>	<b>18 083</b>	<b>16 714</b>	<b>14 563</b>	<b>14 536</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5 560</b>	<b>7 954</b>	<b>1 013</b>	<b>27 042</b>
A08AB01 orlistat <sup>1)</sup>	20 920	18 083	16 714	14 563	14 536	76	9	5 560	7 954	1 013	27 042
<b>A08AX Other antiobesity drugs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 033</b>	<b>5 244</b>	<b>4 206</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>
A08AX01 rimonabant	0	1 033	5 244	4 206	<5	100	0	<5	<5	0	3
<b>A09 DIGESTIVES, INCL. ENZYMES</b>	<b>5 136</b>	<b>5 173</b>	<b>5 027</b>	<b>5 053</b>	<b>5 124</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>2 431</b>	<b>1 822</b>	<b>18 029</b>
<b>A09A DIGESTIVES, INCL. ENZYMES</b>	<b>5 136</b>	<b>5 173</b>	<b>5 027</b>	<b>5 053</b>	<b>5 124</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>2 431</b>	<b>1 822</b>	<b>18 029</b>
<b>A09AA Enzyme preparations</b>	<b>5 058</b>	<b>5 120</b>	<b>4 962</b>	<b>4 965</b>	<b>5 068</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>2 419</b>	<b>1 791</b>	<b>17 973</b>
A09AA02 multienzymes (lipase, protease etc.) <sup>1)</sup>	5 058	5 120	4 962	4 965	5 068	56	136	722	2 419	1 791	17 973
<b>A09AB Acid preparations</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>56</b>
A09AB01 glutamic acid hydrochloride <sup>1)</sup>	74	71	58	66	52	65	0	<5	14	35	31
A09AB03 hydrochloric acid <sup>1)</sup>	12	7	<5	<5	<5	67	0	<5	<5	<5	0
A09AB04 citric acid	0	0	15	35	10	20	9	<5	0	0	25
<b>A10 DRUGS USED IN DIABETES</b>	<b>117 541</b>	<b>124 655</b>	<b>131 986</b>	<b>139 099</b>	<b>145 599</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1 833</b>	<b>22 190</b>	<b>72 899</b>	<b>48 677</b>	<b>477 116</b>
<b>A10A INSULINS AND ANALOGUES</b>	<b>47 076</b>	<b>48 125</b>	<b>49 358</b>	<b>51 156</b>	<b>52 575</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1 810</b>	<b>13 631</b>	<b>23 223</b>	<b>13 911</b>	<b>350 150</b>
<b>A10AB Insulins and analogues for injection, fast-acting</b>	<b>28 721</b>	<b>29 764</b>	<b>30 997</b>	<b>32 514</b>	<b>33 546</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>12 351</b>	<b>14 199</b>	<b>5 196</b>	<b>124 414</b>
A10AB01 insulin (human)	8 787	4 557	2 537	2 183	1 824	40	44	408	912	460	4 273
A10AB03 insulin (pork)	28	16	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A10AB04 insulin lispro	8 779	8 749	8 632	8 672	8 613	42	156	4 244	3 492	721	37 500
A10AB05 insulin aspart	13 380	19 282	21 088	22 740	23 886	43	1 670	8 022	10 089	4 105	81 790
A10AB06 insulin glulisine	0	0	<5	145	270	46	<5	113	129	25	851
<b>A10AC Insulins and analogues for injection, intermediate-acting</b>	<b>36 969</b>	<b>35 490</b>	<b>34 035</b>	<b>33 505</b>	<b>33 112</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>6 988</b>	<b>15 211</b>	<b>10 019</b>	<b>114 555</b>
A10AC01 insulin (human)	36 931	35 481	34 030	33 503	33 112	43	894	6 988	15 211	10 019	114 555
A10AC03 insulin (pork)	44	19	7	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>A10AD Insulins and analogues for injection, intermediate-acting combined with fast-acting</b>	<b>10 332</b>	<b>10 379</b>	<b>10 253</b>	<b>10 261</b>	<b>9 729</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>4 710</b>	<b>4 137</b>	<b>49 475</b>
A10AD01 insulin (human)	4 802	940	43	33	17	41	0	<5	5	10	14
A10AD03 insulin (pork)	<5	0	0	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 group A

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
A10AD04 Insulin lispro	829	803	763	750	672	43	<5	108	363	198	3 242
A10AD05 insulin aspart	7 768	9 389	9 482	9 506	9 068	44	12	760	4 357	3 939	46 219
<b>A10AE Insulins and analogues for injection, long-acting</b>	<b>3 625</b>	<b>6 221</b>	<b>8 144</b>	<b>9 845</b>	<b>11 305</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>4 989</b>	<b>4 689</b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>61 707</b>
A10AE01 insulin (human)	69	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A10AE03 insulin (pork)	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	27
A10AE04 insulin glargine	2 418	4 025	5 137	6 167	6 955	47	226	3 189	2 855	685	34 851
A10AE05 insulin detemir	1 206	2 300	3 102	3 802	4 491	46	319	1 864	1 891	417	26 829
<b>A10B BLOOD GLUCOSE LOWERING DRUGS, EXCL. INSULINS</b>	<b>85 022</b>	<b>91 940</b>	<b>98 930</b>	<b>105 411</b>	<b>111 372</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10 062</b>	<b>60 301</b>	<b>40 985</b>	<b>126 966</b>
<b>A10BA Biguanides</b>	<b>66 687</b>	<b>74 122</b>	<b>81 218</b>	<b>88 637</b>	<b>95 485</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9 419</b>	<b>53 848</b>	<b>32 204</b>	<b>52 308</b>
A10BA02 metformin	66 687	74 122	81 218	88 637	95 485	46	14	9 419	53 848	32 204	52 308
<b>A10BB Sulfonamides, urea derivatives</b>	<b>44 296</b>	<b>45 396</b>	<b>46 461</b>	<b>47 055</b>	<b>47 325</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2 477</b>	<b>24 074</b>	<b>20 762</b>	<b>22 806</b>
A10BB01 glibenclamide	2 924	2 377	2 127	1 912	1 736	44	8	59	745	924	951
A10BB02 chlorpropamide	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	50	0	0	<5	0	4
A10BB07 glipizide	7 001	6 522	6 095	5 707	5 227	44	0	158	2 169	2 900	3 015
A10BB12 glimepiride	35 075	36 987	38 635	39 865	40 664	42	<5	2 277	21 304	17 079	18 836
<b>A10BD Combinations of oral blood glucose lowering drugs</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>1 940</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>2 652</b>	<b>3 851</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>13 895</b>
A10BD03 metformin and rosiglitazone	399	1 940	2 680	2 641	2 575	37	0	178	1 701	696	10 799
A10BD04 glimepiride and rosiglitazone	0	0	0	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	<5	7
A10BD05 metformin and pioglitazone	0	0	0	<5	27	30	0	<5	23	<5	140
A10BD07 metformin and sitagliptin	0	0	0	0	318	35	0	30	224	64	667
A10BD08 metformin and vildagliptin	0	0	0	10	1 067	37	0	123	754	190	2 280
<b>A10BF Alpha glucosidase inhibitors</b>	<b>1 379</b>	<b>1 232</b>	<b>1 101</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>1 406</b>
A10BF01 acarbose	1 379	1 232	1 101	988	922	47	0	38	480	404	1 406
<b>A10BG Thiazolidinediones</b>	<b>5 229</b>	<b>6 436</b>	<b>6 463</b>	<b>5 719</b>	<b>5 399</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>3 393</b>	<b>1 633</b>	<b>25 932</b>
A10BG02 rosiglitazone	4 263	5 053	5 009	4 193	3 796	43	0	236	2 303	1 257	17 801
A10BG03 pioglitazone	1 027	1 430	1 516	1 568	1 641	39	0	141	1 114	386	8 131
<b>A10BH Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP-4) inhibitors</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>1 752</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1 229</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>5 739</b>
A10BH01 sitagliptin	0	0	143	793	1 491	41	0	122	1 056	313	5 325
A10BH02 vildagliptin	0	0	0	6	288	43	0	31	193	64	414
<b>A10BX Other blood glucose lowering drugs, excl. insulins</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>4 879</b>
A10BX02 repaglinide	527	455	435	399	328	42	0	23	180	125	656

## ATC group A

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
A10BX03 nateglinide	12	9	12	13	13	31	0	<5	5	7	30
A10BX04 exenatide	0	0	85	314	491	47	0	81	373	37	4 154
A10BX07 liraglutide	0	0	0	0	19	53	0	<5	16	<5	39
<b>A11 VITAMINS <sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>63 761</b>	<b>66 737</b>	<b>75 671</b>	<b>79 346</b>	<b>90 980</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>20 191</b>	<b>33 462</b>	<b>36 800</b>	<b>52 442</b>
<b>A11A MULTIVITAMINS, COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</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>A11AA Multivitamins with minerals</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</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>
A11AA01 multivitamins and iron <sup>1)</sup>	13	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>A11B MULTIVITAMINS, PLAIN</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>A11BA Multivitamins, plain</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>A11C VITAMIN A AND D, INCL. COMBINATIONS OF THE TWO</b>	<b>5 050</b>	<b>5 863</b>	<b>6 747</b>	<b>7 961</b>	<b>9 828</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>2 813</b>	<b>3 953</b>	<b>2 910</b>	<b>11 086</b>
<b>A11CA Vitamin A, plain</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>118</b>
A11CA01 retinol (vit A)	17	15	18	22	13	62	0	5	8	0	11
A11CA02 betacarotene	7	9	13	16	16	69	<5	6	7	0	107
<b>A11CC Vitamin D and analogues</b>	<b>5 028</b>	<b>5 841</b>	<b>6 719</b>	<b>7 930</b>	<b>9 807</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>2 804</b>	<b>3 944</b>	<b>2 910</b>	<b>10 968</b>
A11CC01 ergocalciferol	767	1 098	1 482	2 034	3 092	70	37	1 531	1 229	295	1 694
A11CC02 dihydrotachysterol	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
A11CC03 alfacalcidol	2 848	3 034	3 190	3 525	3 789	47	95	577	1 459	1 658	6 204
A11CC04 calcitriol	1 511	1 657	1 911	2 085	2 294	44	7	340	1 010	937	2 911
A11CC05 colecalciferol	0	93	221	367	753	78	11	395	303	44	159
<b>A11D VITAMIN B<sub>1</sub>, PLAIN AND IN COMBINATION WITH VITAMIN B<sub>6</sub> AND B<sub>12</sub> <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>555</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>452</b>
<b>A11DA Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, plain</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>443</b>
A11DA01 thiamine (vit B <sub>1</sub> ) <sup>1)</sup>	555	574	624	677	745	34	<5	95	476	171	443
<b>A11DB Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> in combination with vitamin B<sub>6</sub> and/or vitamin B<sub>12</sub></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>A11E VITAMIN B-COMPLEX, INCL. COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>55 571</b>	<b>57 802</b>	<b>65 869</b>	<b>68 574</b>	<b>78 334</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>16 786</b>	<b>28 981</b>	<b>32 339</b>	<b>39 236</b>
<b>A11EA Vitamin B-complex, plain<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>55 060</b>	<b>57 208</b>	<b>65 098</b>	<b>67 559</b>	<b>77 263</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>16 653</b>	<b>28 571</b>	<b>31 849</b>	<b>38 260</b>
<b>A11EB Vitamin B-complex with vitamin C</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>A11EX Vitamin B-complex, other combinations</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>949</b>
<b>A11G ASCORBIC ACID (VITAMIN C), INCL. COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>2 984</b>	<b>3 045</b>	<b>3 307</b>	<b>3 410</b>	<b>3 502</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>2 492</b>	<b>828</b>
<b>A11GA Ascorbic acid (vitamin C), plain</b>	<b>2 984</b>	<b>3 045</b>	<b>3 307</b>	<b>3 410</b>	<b>3 502</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>2 492</b>	<b>828</b>

<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 group A

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
A11GA01 ascorbic acid (vit C) <sup>1)</sup>	2 984	3 045	3 307	3 410	3 502	68	8	303	699	2 492	828
<b>A11H OTHER PLAIN VITAMIN PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>1 262</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>1 181</b>	<b>1 461</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>706</b>
<b>A11HA Other plain vitamin preparations</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>1 262</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>1 181</b>	<b>1 461</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>706</b>
A11HA01 nicotinamide <sup>1)</sup>	14	21	14	14	5	60	<5	<5	<5	0	4
A11HA02 pyridoxine (vit B <sub>6</sub> ) <sup>1)</sup>	466	554	574	568	871	69	38	469	272	92	364
A11HA03 tocopherol (vit E) <sup>1)</sup>	672	695	650	590	571	59	84	127	155	205	327
A11HA04 riboflavin (vit B <sub>2</sub> )	0	0	14	13	16	69	<5	8	<5	<5	11
<b>A11J OTHER VITAMIN PRODUCTS, COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>A11JA Combinations of vitamins</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>A11JB Vitamins with minerals</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</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>A12 MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS</b>	<b>62 487</b>	<b>69 324</b>	<b>76 586</b>	<b>83 208</b>	<b>91 547</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>6 847</b>	<b>35 068</b>	<b>49 270</b>	<b>62 528</b>
<b>A12A CALCIUM</b>	<b>44 151</b>	<b>50 058</b>	<b>56 475</b>	<b>62 611</b>	<b>70 944</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>5 651</b>	<b>28 363</b>	<b>36 769</b>	<b>42 604</b>
<b>A12AA Calcium</b>	<b>1 482</b>	<b>1 499</b>	<b>1 449</b>	<b>1 515</b>	<b>1 467</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>1 184</b>
A12AA02 calcium glubionate	5	5	<5	<5	8	38	6	<5	0	0	39
A12AA04 calcium carbonate <sup>1)</sup>	397	390	371	397	371	78	7	46	113	205	128
A12AA06 calcium lactate gluconate <sup>1)</sup>	1 087	1 100	1 078	1 123	1 090	70	43	226	399	422	1 003
A12AA12 calcium acetate anhydrous	9	18	11	22	12	33	0	<5	5	6	13
<b>A12AX Calcium, combinations with other drugs<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>42 852</b>	<b>48 744</b>	<b>55 198</b>	<b>61 293</b>	<b>69 680</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>5 419</b>	<b>27 923</b>	<b>36 232</b>	<b>41 420</b>
<b>A12B POTASSIUM</b>	<b>17 537</b>	<b>18 554</b>	<b>19 750</b>	<b>20 401</b>	<b>20 523</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>6 425</b>	<b>13 061</b>	<b>17 736</b>
<b>A12BA Potassium</b>	<b>17 537</b>	<b>18 554</b>	<b>19 750</b>	<b>20 401</b>	<b>20 523</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>6 425</b>	<b>13 061</b>	<b>17 736</b>
A12BA01 potassium chloride <sup>1)</sup>	16 247	17 141	18 225	18 832	18 960	67	20	803	5 945	12 192	14 965
A12BA02 potassium citrate <sup>1)</sup>	1 502	1 650	1 800	1 860	1 826	62	73	166	552	1 035	2 754
A12BA30 combinations	<5	<5	5	5	<5	33	0	<5	<5	0	17
<b>A12C OTHER MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS</b>	<b>3 031</b>	<b>3 404</b>	<b>3 345</b>	<b>3 628</b>	<b>3 772</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>1 329</b>	<b>1 859</b>	<b>2 022</b>
<b>A12CA Sodium</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>298</b>
A12CA01 sodium chloride <sup>1)</sup>	210	283	379	464	622	71	5	31	195	391	298
<b>A12CB Zinc</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>341</b>
A12CB01 zinc sulfate	799	878	904	909	864	63	74	174	256	360	341
<b>A12CC Magnesium</b>	<b>2 050</b>	<b>2 272</b>	<b>2 096</b>	<b>2 292</b>	<b>2 338</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1 132</b>	<b>1 383</b>
A12CC04 magnesium citrate	19	17	24	19	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	1
A12CC10 magnesium oxide	0	0	0	9	13	46	<5	<5	7	<5	15
A12CC30 magnesium (different salts in combination) <sup>1)</sup>	2 036	2 262	2 077	2 272	2 328	59	39	263	895	1 131	1 345

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

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>A14 ANABOLIC AGENTS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>590</b>
<b>A14A ANABOLIC STEROIDS</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>590</b>
<b>A14AA Androstan derivatives</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>462</b>
A14AA07 prasterone	763	684	593	560	644	85	0	161	446	37	424
A14AA08 oxandrolone	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	39
<b>A14AB Estren derivatives</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>128</b>
A14AB01 nandrolone	119	119	117	100	84	26	0	32	29	23	128
<b>A16 OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>103 623</b>
<b>A16A OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>103 623</b>
<b>A16AA Amino acids and derivatives</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2 248</b>
A16AA01 levocarnitine	41	52	56	63	73	48	48	15	6	<5	1 049
A16AA03 glutamine	<5	<5	<5	13	17	71	0	8	8	<5	15
A16AA04 mercaptamine	6	7	8	8	7	43	6	<5	0	0	614
A16AA06 betaine	0	0	6	10	11	64	<5	6	<5	0	570
<b>A16AB Enzymes</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>91 176</b>
A16AB02 imiglucerase	10	8	9	9	10	50	0	8	<5	0	15 758
A16AB03 agalsidase alfa	12	17	17	17	16	25	0	9	6	<5	28 843
A16AB04 agalsidase beta	11	16	19	19	23	35	<5	9	12	<5	34 923
A16AB07 alglucosidase alfa	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	3 547
A16AB09 idursulfase	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	8 105
<b>A16AX Various alimentary tract and metabolism products</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10 199</b>
A16AX01 tioctic acid	20	44	66	180	122	69	<5	27	80	13	119
A16AX03 sodium phenylbutyrate	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	50	<5	0	0	0	218
A16AX04 nitisinone	11	11	11	12	12	17	9	<5	0	0	9 844
A16AX05 zinc acetate	0	0	<5	<5	<5	33	0	<5	0	0	19

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

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15–44	45–69	≥70							
<b>B BLOOD AND BLOOD FORMING ORGANS</b>	<b>482 358</b>	<b>501 248</b>	<b>523 074</b>	<b>541 128</b>	<b>562 034</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2 510</b>	<b>48 121</b>	<b>241 689</b>	<b>269 714</b>	<b>720 302</b>
<b>B01 ANTITHROMBOTIC AGENTS</b>	<b>398 770</b>	<b>418 408</b>	<b>437 948</b>	<b>455 757</b>	<b>472 218</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>19 478</b>	<b>205 092</b>	<b>247 288</b>	<b>434 287</b>
<b>B01A ANTITHROMBOTIC AGENTS</b>	<b>398 770</b>	<b>418 408</b>	<b>437 948</b>	<b>455 757</b>	<b>472 218</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>19 478</b>	<b>205 092</b>	<b>247 288</b>	<b>434 287</b>
<b>B01AA Vitamin K antagonists</b>	<b>76 032</b>	<b>79 157</b>	<b>82 079</b>	<b>84 246</b>	<b>86 387</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3 476</b>	<b>26 361</b>	<b>56 496</b>	<b>74 100</b>
B01AA01 dicoumarol	62	67	70	88	93	47	0	12	45	36	426
B01AA02 phenindione	47	43	45	33	27	63	0	<5	12	11	229
B01AA03 warfarin	75 931	79 055	81 976	84 154	86 282	40	54	3 461	26 312	56 455	73 445
<b>B01AB Heparin group</b>	<b>20 141</b>	<b>21 801</b>	<b>25 395</b>	<b>28 157</b>	<b>32 017</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>7 062</b>	<b>14 082</b>	<b>10 724</b>	<b>73 094</b>
B01AB01 heparin	647	649	748	789	827	55	102	157	412	156	2 203
B01AB02 antithrombin III	0	0	0	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	443
B01AB04 dalteparin	10 261	10 753	13 383	15 439	15 906	60	28	3 736	7 057	5 085	38 647
B01AB05 enoxaparin	9 505	10 699	11 592	12 275	15 730	57	21	3 248	6 833	5 628	31 800
B01AB10 tinzaparin	0	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>B01AC Platelet aggregation inhibitors excl. heparin</b>	<b>320 695</b>	<b>337 653</b>	<b>353 178</b>	<b>368 197</b>	<b>380 730</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>10 502</b>	<b>174 584</b>	<b>195 473</b>	<b>286 219</b>
B01AC04 clopidogrel	21 606	22 541	23 299	25 177	26 419	33	<5	974	13 639	11 804	106 460
B01AC05 ticlopidine	465	454	432	429	420	42	0	6	191	223	1 089
B01AC06 acetylsalicylic acid	312 787	329 595	345 010	359 569	369 983	45	168	10 296	170 115	189 404	117 918
B01AC07 dipyridamole	11 705	12 869	15 554	18 072	18 747	44	<5	328	7 024	11 394	22 558
B01AC09 epoprostenol	11	9	7	9	7	43	<5	<5	<5	0	10 066
B01AC11 iloprost	6	10	5	<5	<5	67	0	<5	<5	<5	1 914
B01AC21 treprostinil	0	0	8	9	9	89	0	<5	5	0	20 042
B01AC22 prasugrel	0	0	0	0	31	32	0	0	26	5	94
B01AC30 combinations	1 488	1 440	1 331	2 230	5 553	45	<5	146	2 329	3 077	6 077
<b>B01AD Enzymes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>758</b>
B01AD02 alteplase	0	0	0	<5	<5	100	<5	0	0	0	758
<b>B01AE Direct thrombin inhibitors</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>25</b>
B01AE05 ximelagatran	758	166	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
B01AE07 dabigatran etexilate	0	0	0	<5	9	22	0	<5	<5	<5	25
<b>B01AX Other antithrombotic agents</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>91</b>
B01AX05 fondaparinux	<5	<5	7	7	16	75	0	7	5	<5	58
B01AX06 rivaroxaban	0	0	0	0	45	87	0	26	17	<5	33
<b>B02 ANTIHEMORRHAGICS</b>	<b>12 012</b>	<b>11 795</b>	<b>12 238</b>	<b>12 621</b>	<b>12 463</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>6 058</b>	<b>5 577</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>137 507</b>
<b>B02A ANTIFIBRINOLYTICS</b>	<b>11 711</b>	<b>11 501</b>	<b>11 884</b>	<b>12 227</b>	<b>12 060</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>5 882</b>	<b>5 505</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>17 317</b>
<b>B02AA Amino acids</b>	<b>11 689</b>	<b>11 480</b>	<b>11 860</b>	<b>12 204</b>	<b>12 028</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>5 867</b>	<b>5 491</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>4 367</b>
B02AA02 tranexamic acid	11 689	11 480	11 860	12 204	12 028	94	156	5 867	5 491	514	4 367

## ATC group B

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>B02AB Proteinase inhibitors</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>12 950</b>
B02AB02 alfa1 antitrypsin	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	277
B02AB03 c1-inhibitor	27	29	32	29	39	72	<5	21	15	<5	12 674
<b>B02B VITAMIN K AND OTHER HEMOSTATICS</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>120 190</b>
<b>B02BA Vitamin K</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>150</b>
B02BA01 phytomenadione	231	195	226	263	275	69	64	98	43	70	150
<b>B02BD Blood coagulation factors</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>119 048</b>
B02BD01 coagulation factor IX, II, VII and X in combination	0	0	0	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	70
B02BD02 coagulation factor VIII	71	115	122	138	127	2	21	72	31	<5	80 402
B02BD03 factor VIII inhibitor bypassing activity	5	8	7	8	6	0	0	<5	<5	<5	17 300
B02BD04 coagulation factor IX	8	17	26	23	30	0	5	17	6	<5	11 464
B02BD06 von Willebrand factor and coagulation factor VIII in combination	9	7	8	14	15	47	<5	7	5	<5	8 130
B02BD08 eptacog alfa (activated)	7	6	9	<5	7	43	<5	<5	<5	0	1 681
<b>B02BX Other systemic hemostatics</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>992</b>
B02BX04 romiplostim	0	0	0	0	6	100	0	<5	<5	<5	992
<b>B03 ANTIANEMIC PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>108 366</b>	<b>108 860</b>	<b>112 877</b>	<b>113 440</b>	<b>120 811</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1 833</b>	<b>24 370</b>	<b>42 328</b>	<b>52 280</b>	<b>132 840</b>
<b>B03A IRON PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>16 709</b>	<b>17 566</b>	<b>18 691</b>	<b>20 053</b>	<b>22 107</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1 202</b>	<b>5 480</b>	<b>4 550</b>	<b>10 875</b>	<b>5 903</b>
<b>B03AA Iron bivalent, oral preparations</b>	<b>15 629</b>	<b>16 454</b>	<b>17 501</b>	<b>18 749</b>	<b>20 730</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1 201</b>	<b>4 808</b>	<b>4 084</b>	<b>10 637</b>	<b>4 172</b>
B03AA01 ferrous glycine sulfate <sup>1)</sup>	1 260	1 412	1 708	2 024	2 887	68	44	923	687	1 233	1 328
B03AA02 ferrous fumarate <sup>1)</sup>	1 233	1 292	1 210	1 337	1 292	47	977	149	56	110	171
B03AA03 ferrous gluconate	0	0	0	10	112	62	14	27	26	45	28
B03AA06 ferrous succinate	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
B03AA07 ferrous sulfate <sup>1)</sup>	13 222	13 826	14 695	15 539	16 668	66	182	3 738	3 361	9 387	2 645
<b>B03AC Iron trivalent, parenteral preparations</b>	<b>1 143</b>	<b>1 181</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>1 395</b>	<b>1 461</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1 731</b>
B03AC02 saccharated iron oxide	286	301	302	297	288	76	0	133	93	62	417
B03AC06 ferric oxide dextran complex	864	886	966	1 113	1 189	86	<5	583	398	206	1 314
<b>B03B VITAMIN B<sub>12</sub> AND FOLIC ACID</b>	<b>92 800</b>	<b>92 282</b>	<b>95 373</b>	<b>94 764</b>	<b>100 513</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>19 655</b>	<b>37 665</b>	<b>42 519</b>	<b>27 263</b>
<b>B03BA Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> (cyanocobalamin and analogues)</b>	<b>68 085</b>	<b>66 002</b>	<b>67 033</b>	<b>65 575</b>	<b>69 114</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>13 080</b>	<b>23 406</b>	<b>32 518</b>	<b>15 862</b>
B03BA01 cyanocobalamin	5 743	5 819	5 380	5 696	6 555	67	22	1 812	2 281	2 440	1 472
B03BA02 cyanocobalamin tannin complex	36 744	34 867	35 678	34 253	36 376	66	29	6 980	12 101	17 266	8 068
B03BA03 hydroxocobalamin	27 480	27 325	27 766	27 456	28 043	67	64	4 707	9 698	13 574	6 187

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

## ATC group B

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
B03BA05 mecobalamin	19	19	26	26	16	94	0	8	6	<5	134
<b>B03BB Folic acid and derivatives</b>	<b>30 969</b>	<b>31 750</b>	<b>33 596</b>	<b>34 058</b>	<b>36 542</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>7 274</b>	<b>15 816</b>	<b>12 875</b>	<b>11 401</b>
B03BB01 folic acid <sup>1)</sup>	30 969	31 750	33 596	34 058	36 542	61	577	7 274	15 816	12 875	11 401
<b>B03X OTHER ANTIANEMIC PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>2 957</b>	<b>3 318</b>	<b>3 511</b>	<b>3 520</b>	<b>3 636</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>1 314</b>	<b>1 957</b>	<b>99 674</b>
<b>B03XA Other antianemic preparations</b>	<b>2 957</b>	<b>3 318</b>	<b>3 511</b>	<b>3 520</b>	<b>3 636</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>1 314</b>	<b>1 957</b>	<b>99 674</b>
B03XA01 erythropoietin	1 011	902	867	681	470	42	6	42	162	260	11 856
B03XA02 darbepoetin alfa	2 013	2 473	2 683	2 716	2 782	39	15	270	1 004	1 493	77 442
B03XA03 methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta	0	0	7	230	452	35	0	41	175	236	10 376

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

### 3.6 ATC group C – Cardiovascular system

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15–44	45–69	≥70							
<b>C</b> <b>CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM</b>	<b>815 390</b>	<b>849 688</b>	<b>883 079</b>	<b>917 213</b>	<b>945 426</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4 306</b>	<b>89 248</b>	<b>489 043</b>	<b>362 829</b>	<b>2 078 121</b>
<b>C01</b> <b>CARDIAC THERAPY</b>	<b>136 881</b>	<b>134 599</b>	<b>130 352</b>	<b>129 648</b>	<b>124 871</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2 660</b>	<b>6 506</b>	<b>40 069</b>	<b>75 636</b>	<b>77 969</b>
<b>C01A</b> <b>CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES</b>	<b>30 407</b>	<b>29 463</b>	<b>28 144</b>	<b>27 041</b>	<b>25 805</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4 725</b>	<b>20 840</b>	<b>4 633</b>
<b>C01AA</b> <b>Digitalis glycosides</b>	<b>30 407</b>	<b>29 463</b>	<b>28 144</b>	<b>27 041</b>	<b>25 805</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4 725</b>	<b>20 840</b>	<b>4 633</b>
C01AA04    digitoxin	28 989	28 146	26 940	25 924	24 724	49	<5	160	4 502	20 061	4 435
C01AA05    digoxin	1 442	1 342	1 223	1 144	1 120	49	39	40	227	814	198
<b>C01B</b> <b>ANTIARRHYTHMICS, CLASS I AND III</b>	<b>8 020</b>	<b>8 536</b>	<b>9 191</b>	<b>9 879</b>	<b>10 318</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>5 471</b>	<b>4 303</b>	<b>19 595</b>
<b>C01BA</b> <b>Antiarrhythmics, class Ia</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>443</b>
C01BA01    quinidine	20	18	9	5	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	21
C01BA03    disopyramide	233	210	193	179	170	50	0	11	70	89	422
<b>C01BB</b> <b>Antiarrhythmics, class Ib</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>190</b>
C01BB02    mexiletine	46	31	33	26	23	39	0	9	9	5	190
<b>C01BC</b> <b>Antiarrhythmics, class Ic</b>	<b>4 412</b>	<b>4 708</b>	<b>5 113</b>	<b>5 517</b>	<b>5 783</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>3 644</b>	<b>1 715</b>	<b>15 029</b>
C01BC03    propafenone	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	67	0	0	<5	<5	14
C01BC04    flecainide	4 408	4 707	5 112	5 515	5 780	39	26	398	3 642	1 714	15 014
<b>C01BD</b> <b>Antiarrhythmics, class III</b>	<b>3 433</b>	<b>3 696</b>	<b>3 967</b>	<b>4 273</b>	<b>4 472</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1 845</b>	<b>2 523</b>	<b>3 933</b>
C01BD01    amiodarone	3 433	3 696	3 967	4 273	4 472	29	<5	103	1 845	2 523	3 933
<b>C01C</b> <b>CARDIAC STIMULANTS EXCL. CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES</b>	<b>7 936</b>	<b>9 679</b>	<b>9 472</b>	<b>12 186</b>	<b>12 202</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2 585</b>	<b>4 462</b>	<b>4 378</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>7 608</b>
<b>C01CA</b> <b>Adrenergic and dopaminergic agents</b>	<b>7 936</b>	<b>9 679</b>	<b>9 472</b>	<b>12 186</b>	<b>12 202</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2 585</b>	<b>4 462</b>	<b>4 378</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>7 608</b>
C01CA01    etilefrine	185	148	131	115	114	61	<5	29	50	34	244
C01CA03    norepinephrine	0	0	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
C01CA17    midodrine	7	10	18	14	14	64	0	8	5	<5	162
C01CA24    epinephrine	7 745	9 524	9 325	12 058	12 074	59	2 584	4 425	4 323	742	7 203
<b>C01D</b> <b>VASODILATORS USED IN CARDIAC DISEASES</b>	<b>99 915</b>	<b>95 768</b>	<b>91 811</b>	<b>88 485</b>	<b>83 896</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 346</b>	<b>26 823</b>	<b>55 722</b>	<b>45 671</b>
<b>C01DA</b> <b>Organic nitrates</b>	<b>99 915</b>	<b>95 768</b>	<b>91 811</b>	<b>88 485</b>	<b>83 896</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 346</b>	<b>26 823</b>	<b>55 722</b>	<b>45 671</b>
C01DA02    glyceryl trinitrate	76 674	73 620	70 721	68 609	65 033	47	5	1 283	23 309	40 436	12 668
C01DA08    isosorbide dinitrate	5 486	4 592	3 820	3 256	2 787	55	0	8	359	2 420	2 242
C01DA14    isosorbide mononitrate	44 907	42 501	40 194	38 044	35 884	52	0	158	7 313	28 413	30 760
<b>C01E</b> <b>OTHER CARDIAC PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>462</b>
<b>C01EB</b> <b>Other cardiac preparations</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>462</b>
C01EB09    ubidecarenone	43	92	133	123	128	64	<5	25	79	20	224
C01EB15    trimetazidine	6	7	13	10	9	67	0	<5	7	<5	13
C01EB19    icatibant	0	0	0	0	6	83	0	<5	<5	0	225
<b>C02</b> <b>ANTIHYPERTENSIVES</b>	<b>19 125</b>	<b>17 921</b>	<b>17 300</b>	<b>17 795</b>	<b>17 687</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>8 363</b>	<b>8 567</b>	<b>46 966</b>



## ATC group C

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>C02A ANTIADRENERGIC AGENTS, CENTRALLY ACTING</b>	<b>6 264</b>	<b>6 563</b>	<b>6 882</b>	<b>7 114</b>	<b>6 701</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>3 705</b>	<b>2 513</b>	<b>6 367</b>
<b>C02AB Methyldopa</b>	<b>1 166</b>	<b>1 154</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>358</b>
C02AB01 methyldopa (levorotatory)	1 166	1 154	1 131	1 084	410	72	0	160	110	140	358
<b>C02AC Imidazoline receptor agonists</b>	<b>5 155</b>	<b>5 465</b>	<b>5 819</b>	<b>6 119</b>	<b>6 346</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>3 624</b>	<b>2 395</b>	<b>6 008</b>
C02AC01 clonidine	68	74	73	74	78	50	0	29	38	11	118
C02AC05 moxonidine	5 087	5 393	5 747	6 045	6 268	42	0	298	3 586	2 384	5 890
<b>C02C ANTIADRENERGIC AGENTS, PERIPHERALLY ACTING</b>	<b>13 002</b>	<b>11 497</b>	<b>10 577</b>	<b>10 920</b>	<b>11 232</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>4 873</b>	<b>6 104</b>	<b>14 226</b>
<b>C02CA Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists</b>	<b>13 002</b>	<b>11 497</b>	<b>10 577</b>	<b>10 920</b>	<b>11 231</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>4 872</b>	<b>6 104</b>	<b>14 225</b>
C02CA04 doxazosin	13 002	11 497	10 577	10 920	11 231	17	0	255	4 872	6 104	14 225
<b>C02CC Guanidine derivatives</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</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>1</b>
C02CC02 guanethidine	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	1
<b>C02D ARTERIOLAR SMOOTH MUSCLE, AGENTS ACTING ON</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>409</b>
<b>C02DB Hydrazinophthalazine derivatives</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>184</b>
C02DB02 hydralazine	263	283	302	300	285	36	0	14	112	159	184
<b>C02DC Pyrimidine derivatives</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>224</b>
C02DC01 minoxidil	36	37	40	31	33	27	0	9	22	<5	224
<b>C02K OTHER ANTIHYPERTENSIVES</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25 964</b>
<b>C02KD Serotonin antagonists</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>598</b>
C02KD01 ketanserin	37	24	21	22	18	94	0	<5	13	<5	598
<b>C02KX Other antihypertensives</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25 366</b>
C02KX01 bosentan	64	72	69	83	91	65	8	29	37	17	22 510
C02KX02 ambrisentan	0	0	0	<5	12	92	0	<5	8	0	2 856
C02KX03 sitaxentan	0	0	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>C03 DIURETICS</b>	<b>204 776</b>	<b>218 245</b>	<b>225 230</b>	<b>233 964</b>	<b>235 411</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>12 461</b>	<b>94 617</b>	<b>128 096</b>	<b>88 445</b>
<b>C03A LOW-CEILING DIURETICS, THIAZIDES</b>	<b>43 335</b>	<b>53 823</b>	<b>61 880</b>	<b>71 860</b>	<b>74 178</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5 060</b>	<b>40 186</b>	<b>28 924</b>	<b>27 781</b>
<b>C03AA Thiazides, plain</b>	<b>26 236</b>	<b>33 186</b>	<b>38 206</b>	<b>44 488</b>	<b>45 249</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>3 336</b>	<b>25 189</b>	<b>16 720</b>	<b>13 455</b>
C03AA01 bendroflumethiazide	17 024	22 567	26 175	30 790	31 694	57	<5	2 407	17 731	11 554	9 273
C03AA03 hydrochlorothiazide	9 283	10 701	12 102	13 765	13 619	57	<5	934	7 492	5 191	4 182
<b>C03AB Thiazides and potassium in combination</b>	<b>17 922</b>	<b>21 624</b>	<b>24 870</b>	<b>28 814</b>	<b>30 347</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>15 757</b>	<b>12 768</b>	<b>14 325</b>
C03AB01 bendroflumethiazide and potassium	17 922	21 624	24 870	28 814	30 347	62	<5	1 818	15 757	12 768	14 325
<b>C03B LOW-CEILING DIURETICS, EXCL. THIAZIDES</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>33</b>

## ATC group C

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>C03BA Sulfonamides, plain</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>33</b>
C03BA04 chlortalidone	<5	<5	5	6	6	67	0	<5	<5	<5	33
C03BA08 metolazone	<5	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>C03C HIGH-CEILING DIURETICS</b>	<b>128 330</b>	<b>129 811</b>	<b>128 644</b>	<b>128 677</b>	<b>127 909</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>5 745</b>	<b>37 754</b>	<b>84 198</b>	<b>43 791</b>
<b>C03CA Sulfonamides, plain</b>	<b>127 900</b>	<b>129 637</b>	<b>128 644</b>	<b>128 677</b>	<b>127 909</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>5 745</b>	<b>37 754</b>	<b>84 198</b>	<b>43 791</b>
C03CA01 furosemide	112 613	110 803	106 999	104 721	101 555	63	212	5 041	31 231	65 071	23 367
C03CA02 bumetanide	19 813	23 653	26 397	28 830	31 164	53	<5	814	7 577	22 770	20 413
C03CA04 torasemide	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	11
<b>C03CB Sulfonamides and potassium in combination</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>498</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>
C03CB02 bumetanide and potassium	622	498	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>C03D POTASSIUM-SPARING AGENTS</b>	<b>16 024</b>	<b>16 419</b>	<b>16 819</b>	<b>17 299</b>	<b>17 588</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>6 493</b>	<b>10 236</b>	<b>11 152</b>
<b>C03DA Aldosterone antagonists</b>	<b>16 002</b>	<b>16 404</b>	<b>16 806</b>	<b>17 284</b>	<b>17 575</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>6 484</b>	<b>10 233</b>	<b>11 028</b>
C03DA01 spironolactone	15 905	16 145	16 400	16 792	17 014	52	25	792	6 157	10 040	7 090
C03DA02 potassium canrenoate	0	0	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
C03DA04 eplerenone	167	321	453	579	658	16	0	44	388	226	3 938
<b>C03DB Other potassium-sparing agents</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>125</b>
C03DB01 amiloride	28	17	16	15	18	28	<5	<5	11	5	125
<b>C03E DIURETICS AND POTASSIUM-SPARING AGENTS IN COMBINATION</b>	<b>34 746</b>	<b>36 326</b>	<b>36 319</b>	<b>35 386</b>	<b>34 010</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 364</b>	<b>15 976</b>	<b>16 665</b>	<b>5 688</b>
<b>C03EA Low-ceiling diuretics and potassium-sparing agents</b>	<b>34 746</b>	<b>36 326</b>	<b>36 319</b>	<b>35 386</b>	<b>34 010</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 364</b>	<b>15 976</b>	<b>16 665</b>	<b>5 688</b>
C03EA01 hydrochlorothiazide and potassium-sparing agents	34 746	36 326	36 319	35 386	34 010	66	5	1 364	15 976	16 665	5 688
<b>C04 PERIPHERAL VASODILATORS</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>1 825</b>	<b>1 720</b>	<b>1 524</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1 412</b>
<b>C04A PERIPHERAL VASODILATORS</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>1 825</b>	<b>1 720</b>	<b>1 524</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1 412</b>
<b>C04AC Nicotinic acid and derivatives</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</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>
C04AC01 nicotinic acid	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>C04AD Purine derivatives</b>	<b>2 088</b>	<b>1 819</b>	<b>1 716</b>	<b>1 520</b>	<b>1 334</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1 397</b>
C04AD03 pentoxifylline	2 088	1 819	1 716	1 520	1 334	47	0	18	331	985	1 397
<b>C04AX Other peripheral vasodilators</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>15</b>
C04AX01 cyclandelate	<5	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
C04AX02 phenoxybenzamine	10	<5	<5	<5	6	67	0	<5	<5	<5	15
<b>C05 VASOPROTECTIVES</b>	<b>52 760</b>	<b>54 944</b>	<b>54 329</b>	<b>55 015</b>	<b>56 580</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>22 627</b>	<b>22 836</b>	<b>10 390</b>	<b>9 527</b>

## ATC group C

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK	
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group					
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70								
<b>C05A</b>	<b>AGENTS FOR TREATMENT OF HEMORRHOIDS AND ANAL FISSURES FOR TOPICAL USE</b>											
	<b>47 032</b>	<b>48 901</b>	<b>48 836</b>	<b>49 681</b>	<b>51 311</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>21 642</b>	<b>20 715</b>	<b>8 280</b>	<b>8 189</b>	
<b>C05AA</b>	<b>Corticosteroids</b>											
	<b>46 518</b>	<b>48 226</b>	<b>48 038</b>	<b>48 507</b>	<b>49 630</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>20 864</b>	<b>20 043</b>	<b>8 070</b>	<b>6 437</b>	
C05AA01	hydrocortisone <sup>1)</sup>	14 399	14 664	11 927	9 924	9 639	55	210	3 812	4 013	1 604	1 868
C05AA04	prednisolone <sup>1)</sup>	33 617	35 197	38 338	40 337	41 655	56	455	17 785	16 686	6 729	4 569
<b>C05AE</b>	<b>Muscle relaxants</b>											
	<b>291</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>2 134</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1 053</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1 594</b>	
C05AE01	glyceryl trinitrate	291	440	663	1 360	2 134	51	12	1 053	906	163	1 594
<b>C05AX</b>	<b>Other agents for treatment of hemorrhoids and anal fissures for topical use</b>											
	<b>565</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>158</b>	
C05AX03	other preparations, combinations	559	783	974	963	884	43	15	392	310	167	133
<b>C05B</b>	<b>ANTIVARICOSE THERAPY</b>											
	<b>5 948</b>	<b>6 255</b>	<b>5 659</b>	<b>5 555</b>	<b>5 487</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1 043</b>	<b>2 201</b>	<b>2 190</b>	<b>1 337</b>	
<b>C05BA</b>	<b>Heparins or heparinoids for topical use</b>											
	<b>5 946</b>	<b>6 249</b>	<b>5 650</b>	<b>5 551</b>	<b>5 483</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1 042</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>2 190</b>	<b>1 326</b>	
C05BA01	organo-heparinoid <sup>1)</sup>	5 922	6 225	5 623	5 525	5 459	69	53	1 040	2 183	2 183	631
C05BA04	pentosan polysulfate sodium	24	25	27	26	25	88	0	<5	15	8	695
<b>C05BB</b>	<b>Sclerosing agents for local injection</b>											
	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	
C05BB02	polidocanol	<5	6	9	<5	<5	50	0	<5	<5	0	11
<b>C07</b>	<b>BETA BLOCKING AGENTS</b>											
	<b>322 274</b>	<b>334 510</b>	<b>343 818</b>	<b>351 976</b>	<b>356 131</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>19 581</b>	<b>163 008</b>	<b>173 192</b>	<b>186 038</b>	
<b>C07A</b>	<b>BETA BLOCKING AGENTS</b>											
	<b>318 898</b>	<b>329 986</b>	<b>338 472</b>	<b>346 538</b>	<b>350 569</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>19 161</b>	<b>159 549</b>	<b>171 509</b>	<b>181 397</b>	
<b>C07AA</b>	<b>Beta blocking agents, non-selective</b>											
	<b>30 743</b>	<b>29 264</b>	<b>28 175</b>	<b>27 359</b>	<b>25 820</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>4 121</b>	<b>11 128</b>	<b>10 420</b>	<b>11 962</b>	
C07AA03	pindolol	40	38	35	31	28	64	0	<5	13	12	71
C07AA05	propranolol	16 069	15 955	15 992	16 403	16 533	64	144	3 856	7 763	4 770	6 224
C07AA06	timolol	1 847	1 625	1 463	1 337	636	58	<5	58	269	308	204
C07AA07	sotalol	12 908	11 731	10 750	9 646	8 812	46	5	219	3 184	5 404	5 436
C07AA12	nadolol	6	5	8	12	13	46	<5	10	<5	0	26
<b>C07AB</b>	<b>Beta blocking agents, selective</b>											
	<b>268 083</b>	<b>280 623</b>	<b>290 526</b>	<b>299 219</b>	<b>305 316</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>13 171</b>	<b>138 663</b>	<b>153 300</b>	<b>151 155</b>	
C07AB02	metoprolol	209 293	224 291	235 360	244 328	250 838	48	153	10 895	114 615	125 175	126 001
C07AB03	atenolol	57 962	51 206	46 634	42 913	39 528	58	25	1 661	17 258	20 584	11 918
C07AB07	bisoprolol	5 913	8 800	12 021	15 502	18 375	46	5	752	8 283	9 335	13 235
<b>C07AG</b>	<b>Alpha and beta blocking agents</b>											
	<b>25 597</b>	<b>25 223</b>	<b>24 760</b>	<b>24 682</b>	<b>24 381</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2 221</b>	<b>12 021</b>	<b>10 118</b>	<b>18 281</b>	
C07AG01	labetalol	1 973	2 033	2 159	2 173	2 323	78	<5	1 317	582	422	2 372
C07AG02	carvedilol	23 653	23 216	22 636	22 529	22 085	42	19	914	11 452	9 700	15 909
<b>C07B</b>	<b>BETA BLOCKING AGENTS AND THIAZIDES</b>											
	<b>4 035</b>	<b>5 092</b>	<b>5 878</b>	<b>5 991</b>	<b>6 053</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>3 753</b>	<b>1 862</b>	<b>4 641</b>	

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

## ATC group C

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>C07BB Beta blocking agents, selective, and thiazides</b>	<b>4 035</b>	<b>5 092</b>	<b>5 878</b>	<b>5 991</b>	<b>6 053</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>3 753</b>	<b>1 862</b>	<b>4 641</b>
C07BB07 bisoprolol and thiazides	4 035	5 092	5 878	5 991	6 053	54	0	438	3 753	1 862	4 641
<b>C08 CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS</b>	<b>186 478</b>	<b>193 581</b>	<b>200 909</b>	<b>208 607</b>	<b>214 594</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>8 351</b>	<b>101 994</b>	<b>104 187</b>	<b>182 953</b>
<b>C08C SELECTIVE CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS WITH MAINLY VASCULAR EFFECTS</b>	<b>158 120</b>	<b>166 939</b>	<b>176 038</b>	<b>185 197</b>	<b>192 674</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>7 548</b>	<b>93 859</b>	<b>91 210</b>	<b>158 567</b>
<b>C08CA Dihydropyridine derivatives</b>	<b>158 120</b>	<b>166 939</b>	<b>176 038</b>	<b>185 197</b>	<b>192 674</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>7 548</b>	<b>93 859</b>	<b>91 210</b>	<b>158 567</b>
C08CA01 amlodipine	106 740	109 222	111 188	113 649	115 204	47	28	3 727	55 533	55 916	56 994
C08CA02 felodipine	18 856	18 313	17 748	17 106	16 684	51	0	400	7 409	8 875	12 180
C08CA03 isradipine	766	742	693	683	664	55	0	17	297	350	1 247
C08CA05 nifedipine	23 418	24 843	26 450	28 300	29 933	48	32	2 195	14 468	13 238	42 200
C08CA06 nimodipine	41	30	35	36	32	50	0	12	17	<5	31
C08CA13 lercanidipine	10 967	16 906	23 471	28 958	33 484	51	0	1 352	17 774	14 358	45 914
<b>C08D SELECTIVE CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS WITH DIRECT CARDIAC EFFECTS</b>	<b>29 776</b>	<b>28 029</b>	<b>26 229</b>	<b>24 756</b>	<b>23 250</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>8 625</b>	<b>13 797</b>	<b>24 386</b>
<b>C08DA Phenylalkylamine derivatives</b>	<b>21 253</b>	<b>20 249</b>	<b>19 139</b>	<b>18 203</b>	<b>17 231</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>6 196</b>	<b>10 299</b>	<b>12 389</b>
C08DA01 verapamil	21 253	20 249	19 139	18 203	17 231	56	5	731	6 196	10 299	12 389
<b>C08DB Benzothiazepine derivatives</b>	<b>8 597</b>	<b>7 858</b>	<b>7 159</b>	<b>6 633</b>	<b>6 087</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2 461</b>	<b>3 532</b>	<b>11 997</b>
C08DB01 diltiazem	8 597	7 858	7 159	6 633	6 087	54	0	94	2 461	3 532	11 997
<b>C09 AGENTS ACTING ON THE RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM</b>	<b>384 761</b>	<b>406 882</b>	<b>430 137</b>	<b>452 969</b>	<b>473 182</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>26 464</b>	<b>253 426</b>	<b>192 870</b>	<b>952 504</b>
<b>C09A ACE INHIBITORS, PLAIN</b>	<b>117 993</b>	<b>118 915</b>	<b>120 713</b>	<b>123 581</b>	<b>125 355</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>6 455</b>	<b>55 990</b>	<b>62 524</b>	<b>68 814</b>
<b>C09AA ACE inhibitors, plain</b>	<b>117 993</b>	<b>118 915</b>	<b>120 713</b>	<b>123 581</b>	<b>125 355</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>6 455</b>	<b>55 990</b>	<b>62 524</b>	<b>68 814</b>
C09AA01 captopril	5 167	4 457	3 988	3 500	3 224	46	177	117	1 124	1 806	4 361
C09AA02 enalapril	42 018	41 746	41 795	42 621	43 053	47	212	2 474	19 422	20 945	18 286
C09AA03 lisinopril	30 728	29 323	28 418	27 936	27 069	47	<5	1 597	12 729	12 741	16 225
C09AA05 ramipril	40 730	44 002	47 162	50 152	52 666	36	7	2 294	22 986	27 379	29 691
C09AA10 trandolapril	103	117	117	119	111	28	0	<5	64	43	252
<b>C09B ACE INHIBITORS, COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>36 425</b>	<b>36 041</b>	<b>35 753</b>	<b>35 756</b>	<b>35 240</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 211</b>	<b>17 835</b>	<b>16 194</b>	<b>27 367</b>
<b>C09BA ACE inhibitors and diuretics</b>	<b>36 425</b>	<b>36 041</b>	<b>35 753</b>	<b>35 756</b>	<b>35 003</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 201</b>	<b>17 696</b>	<b>16 106</b>	<b>27 155</b>
C09BA02 enalapril and diuretics	19 738	19 795	19 817	20 160	20 141	50	0	751	10 232	9 158	15 709
C09BA03 lisinopril and diuretics	16 718	16 266	15 962	15 625	14 882	50	0	450	7 478	6 954	11 447
<b>C09BB ACE inhibitors and calcium channel blockers</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>211</b>

## ATC group C

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
C09BB02 enalapril and lercanidipine	0	0	0	0	259	46	0	11	147	101	211
<b>C09C ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS, PLAIN</b>	<b>135 381</b>	<b>143 697</b>	<b>153 246</b>	<b>162 374</b>	<b>168 681</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>12 918</b>	<b>94 067</b>	<b>61 637</b>	<b>370 296</b>
<b>C09CA Angiotensin II antagonists, plain</b>	<b>135 381</b>	<b>143 697</b>	<b>153 246</b>	<b>162 374</b>	<b>168 681</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>12 918</b>	<b>94 067</b>	<b>61 637</b>	<b>370 296</b>
C09CA01 losartan	43 737	43 823	44 607	44 126	42 935	52	26	2 126	22 208	18 575	90 513
C09CA02 eprosartan	1 567	1 755	2 212	2 386	2 321	51	0	126	1 122	1 073	4 497
C09CA03 valsartan	18 476	19 186	19 498	20 016	20 378	48	0	1 310	11 796	7 272	48 140
C09CA04 irbesartan	24 465	24 323	23 787	23 422	22 322	50	<5	1 312	13 037	7 969	56 296
C09CA06 candesartan	46 909	53 496	60 251	67 536	74 671	53	25	7 501	42 164	24 981	155 108
C09CA07 telmisartan	1 794	2 476	3 810	5 222	5 865	44	0	457	3 576	1 832	12 333
C09CA08 olmesartan medoxomil	87	399	1 094	1 539	1 752	51	<5	203	1 064	481	3 409
<b>C09D ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS, COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>130 066</b>	<b>144 651</b>	<b>158 627</b>	<b>172 489</b>	<b>184 181</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8 265</b>	<b>107 766</b>	<b>68 150</b>	<b>485 779</b>
<b>C09DA Angiotensin II antagonists and diuretics</b>	<b>130 066</b>	<b>144 651</b>	<b>157 775</b>	<b>168 660</b>	<b>174 803</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7 528</b>	<b>102 027</b>	<b>65 248</b>	<b>456 538</b>
C09DA01 losartan and diuretics	58 521	61 126	63 367	64 598	63 937	53	0	2 141	35 215	26 581	157 818
C09DA02 eprosartan and diuretics	421	889	1 428	1 840	2 040	49	0	112	1 143	785	4 561
C09DA03 valsartan and diuretics	17 945	21 180	23 365	24 767	25 416	49	0	1 147	15 260	9 009	71 539
C09DA04 irbesartan and diuretics	25 799	27 938	29 863	31 288	31 416	50	0	1 245	18 652	11 519	92 956
C09DA06 candesartan and diuretics	28 493	34 108	39 097	43 908	48 667	51	0	2 669	29 626	16 372	118 361
C09DA07 telmisartan and diuretics	913	1 461	2 415	3 320	3 724	41	0	208	2 376	1 140	9 162
C09DA08 olmesartan medoxomil and diuretics	0	0	349	813	1 143	49	0	79	731	333	2 142
<b>C09DB Angiotensin II antagonists and calcium channel blockers</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 356</b>	<b>5 351</b>	<b>11 757</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>7 264</b>	<b>3 631</b>	<b>29 241</b>
C09DB01 valsartan and amlodipine	0	0	1 356	5 351	11 757	41	0	862	7 264	3 631	29 241
<b>C09X OTHER AGENTS ACTING ON THE RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>C09XA Renin-inhibitors</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>248</b>
C09XA02 aliskiren	0	0	0	47	93	35	0	7	65	21	248
<b>C10 LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS</b>	<b>331 977</b>	<b>363 057</b>	<b>398 235</b>	<b>426 022</b>	<b>452 612</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>21 107</b>	<b>250 787</b>	<b>180 640</b>	<b>532 307</b>
<b>C10A LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS, PLAIN</b>	<b>331 977</b>	<b>363 056</b>	<b>397 874</b>	<b>425 410</b>	<b>451 913</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>21 072</b>	<b>250 298</b>	<b>180 465</b>	<b>530 378</b>
<b>C10AA HMG CoA reductase inhibitors</b>	<b>329 957</b>	<b>360 899</b>	<b>395 319</b>	<b>421 812</b>	<b>447 637</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>20 458</b>	<b>247 818</b>	<b>179 291</b>	<b>453 076</b>
C10AA01 simvastatin	181 262	254 955	321 025	348 044	356 617	47	41	15 458	193 112	148 006	236 591
C10AA02 lovastatin	2 688	2 107	1 884	1 715	1 423	56	0	16	598	809	2 290
C10AA03 pravastatin	39 366	28 113	24 230	23 056	22 324	49	6	578	11 071	10 669	26 256
C10AA04 fluvastatin	8 790	7 173	7 098	7 268	7 463	48	<5	579	4 392	2 491	12 343

## ATC group C

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
C10AA05 atorvastatin	140 857	103 383	85 858	59 209	79 665	44	25	4 894	51 454	23 292	172 102
C10AA07 rosuvastatin	0	22	234	355	571	43	<5	100	419	51	3 495
<b>C10AB Fibrates</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1 736</b>
C10AB02 bezafibrate	95	80	76	70	64	38	0	6	54	<5	231
C10AB04 gemfibrozil	92	93	102	105	101	28	0	22	72	7	989
C10AB05 fenofibrate	119	151	143	156	154	34	0	38	107	9	516
<b>C10AC Bile acid sequestrants</b>	<b>2 132</b>	<b>2 153</b>	<b>2 087</b>	<b>2 134</b>	<b>2 087</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>1 125</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>6 679</b>
C10AC01 colestyramine	1 505	1 535	1 486	1 563	1 564	56	5	360	780	419	2 276
C10AC02 colestipol	479	439	430	384	307	45	<5	20	180	105	861
C10AC04 colesevelam	166	197	184	204	237	43	<5	32	181	23	3 542
<b>C10AD Nicotinic acid and derivatives</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>626</b>
C10AD02 nicotinic acid	76	154	212	216	218	27	0	27	167	24	437
C10AD06 acipimox	24	22	19	20	11	27	0	0	11	0	76
C10AD52 nicotinic acid, combinations	0	0	0	0	69	23	0	8	60	<5	113
<b>C10AX Other lipid modifying agents</b>	<b>3 543</b>	<b>4 534</b>	<b>7 997</b>	<b>12 591</b>	<b>14 585</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 373</b>	<b>10 174</b>	<b>3 034</b>	<b>68 261</b>
C10AX06 omega-3-triglycerides incl. other esters and acids	1 949	2 039	2 194	2 417	2 754	29	<5	430	1 989	334	21 916
C10AX09 ezetimibe	1 653	2 586	5 967	10 425	12 122	46	<5	973	8 424	2 722	46 345
<b>C10B LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS, COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>0</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>
<b>C10BA HMG CoA reductase inhibitors in combination with other lipid modifying agents</b>	<b>0</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>
C10BA02 simvastatin and ezetimibe	0	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0

### 3.7 ATC group D – Dermatologicals

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15–44	45–69	≥70							
<b>D</b> <b>DERMATOLOGICALS</b>	<b>577 679</b>	<b>585 092</b>	<b>582 938</b>	<b>589 444</b>	<b>587 063</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>72 950</b>	<b>219 709</b>	<b>197 646</b>	<b>96 758</b>	<b>210 347</b>
<b>D01</b> <b>ANTIFUNGALS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE</b>	<b>103 625</b>	<b>106 212</b>	<b>109 849</b>	<b>113 854</b>	<b>111 530</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>9 941</b>	<b>41 937</b>	<b>40 317</b>	<b>19 335</b>	<b>28 225</b>
<b>D01A</b> <b>ANTIFUNGALS FOR TOPICAL USE</b>	<b>89 767</b>	<b>92 862</b>	<b>95 528</b>	<b>98 958</b>	<b>96 608</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>9 748</b>	<b>36 178</b>	<b>33 075</b>	<b>17 607</b>	<b>15 244</b>
<b>D01AA</b> <b>Antibiotics</b>	<b>2 429</b>	<b>2 786</b>	<b>3 204</b>	<b>3 467</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>
D01AA01   nystatin	2 429	2 786	3 204	3 467	218	86	23	144	26	25	23
<b>D01AC</b> <b>Imidazole and triazole derivatives</b>	<b>65 360</b>	<b>68 171</b>	<b>70 694</b>	<b>73 508</b>	<b>74 886</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>7 890</b>	<b>27 277</b>	<b>25 220</b>	<b>14 499</b>	<b>9 404</b>
D01AC01   clotrimazole <sup>1)</sup>	7 383	7 979	8 190	8 369	8 793	54	1 021	3 147	2 430	2 195	1 140
D01AC02   miconazole <sup>1)</sup>	2 316	2 247	2 082	1 927	1 876	48	213	717	629	317	313
D01AC03   econazole <sup>1)</sup>	2 232	2 326	2 231	2 197	2 175	53	156	804	689	526	317
D01AC08   ketoconazole <sup>1)</sup>	15 499	15 123	15 372	15 005	14 975	40	878	6 566	5 397	2 134	2 372
D01AC20   combinations <sup>1)</sup>	41 229	44 008	46 280	49 639	50 832	51	5 940	17 353	17 359	10 180	5 263
D01AC60   bifonazole, combinations	7	<5	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>D01AE</b> <b>Other antifungals for topical use</b>	<b>24 626</b>	<b>24 777</b>	<b>24 541</b>	<b>24 966</b>	<b>24 300</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2 081</b>	<b>9 762</b>	<b>8 815</b>	<b>3 642</b>	<b>5 816</b>
D01AE02   methyrosaniline <sup>1)</sup>	694	645	664	716	693	52	188	164	186	155	69
D01AE14   ciclopirox <sup>1)</sup>	27	33	52	14	<5	50	0	<5	<5	0	1
D01AE15   terbinafine <sup>1)</sup>	16 312	17 149	17 212	17 148	16 884	43	1 679	7 224	5 431	2 550	2 934
D01AE16   amorolfine	7 947	7 351	6 980	7 481	7 079	55	235	2 488	3 358	998	2 813
<b>D01B</b> <b>ANTIFUNGALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>16 880</b>	<b>16 706</b>	<b>17 549</b>	<b>18 326</b>	<b>18 287</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>7 196</b>	<b>8 671</b>	<b>2 130</b>	<b>12 981</b>
<b>D01BA</b> <b>Antifungals for systemic use</b>	<b>16 880</b>	<b>16 706</b>	<b>17 549</b>	<b>18 326</b>	<b>18 287</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>7 196</b>	<b>8 671</b>	<b>2 130</b>	<b>12 981</b>
D01BA01   griseofulvin	23	26	14	16	19	47	16	<5	<5	0	10
D01BA02   terbinafine	16 859	16 686	17 540	18 314	18 272	39	278	7 194	8 670	2 130	12 972
<b>D02</b> <b>EMOLLIENTS AND PROTECTIVES</b>	<b>1 448</b>	<b>1 361</b>	<b>1 572</b>	<b>1 750</b>	<b>1 836</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>466</b>
<b>D02A</b> <b>EMOLLIENTS AND PROTECTIVES</b>	<b>1 448</b>	<b>1 361</b>	<b>1 572</b>	<b>1 750</b>	<b>1 836</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>466</b>
<b>D02AB</b> <b>Zinc products<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>D02AE</b> <b>Carbamide products</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>258</b>
D02AE01   carbamide <sup>1)</sup>	68	44	222	459	667	51	133	177	184	173	258
<b>D02AF</b> <b>Salicylic acid preparations<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>1 298</b>	<b>1 274</b>	<b>1 197</b>	<b>1 047</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>166</b>
<b>D02AX</b> <b>Other emollients and protectives<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>D03</b> <b>PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>D03A</b> <b>CICATRIZANTS</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>

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

## ATC group D

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>D03AA Cod-liver oil ointments<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>146</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>D03AX Other cicatrizants</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>
D03AX03 dexpanthenol	82	81	82	89	84	42	5	18	36	25	19
<b>D04 ANTIPRURITICS, INCL. ANTIHISTAMINES, ANESTHETICS, ETC.</b>	<b>2 907</b>	<b>2 978</b>	<b>2 998</b>	<b>3 195</b>	<b>3 672</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>1 332</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>D04A ANTIPRURITICS, INCL. ANTIHISTAMINES, ANESTHETICS, ETC.</b>	<b>2 907</b>	<b>2 978</b>	<b>2 998</b>	<b>3 195</b>	<b>3 672</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>1 332</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>D04AA Antihistamines for topical use</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>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>1</b>
D04AA02 mepyramine	0	<5	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
D04AA13 dimetindene	5	5	5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	1
<b>D04AB Anesthetics for topical use</b>	<b>1 892</b>	<b>1 878</b>	<b>1 937</b>	<b>2 094</b>	<b>2 634</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1 087</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>487</b>
D04AB01 lidocaine <sup>1)</sup>	1 892	1 878	1 936	2 094	2 634	67	251	1 087	729	567	487
D04AB06 tetracaine <sup>1)</sup>	0	0	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>D04AX Other antipruritics</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>1 105</b>	<b>1 081</b>	<b>1 119</b>	<b>1 051</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>D05 ANTIPSORIATICS</b>	<b>24 777</b>	<b>24 548</b>	<b>25 478</b>	<b>26 570</b>	<b>27 480</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>8 493</b>	<b>14 111</b>	<b>4 471</b>	<b>44 441</b>
<b>D05A ANTIPSORIATICS FOR TOPICAL USE</b>	<b>23 724</b>	<b>23 415</b>	<b>24 300</b>	<b>25 328</b>	<b>26 149</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>8 199</b>	<b>13 282</b>	<b>4 269</b>	<b>37 924</b>
<b>D05AA Tars<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>944</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1 007</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>246</b>
<b>D05AC Antracen derivatives</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
D05AC01 dithranol	206	167	109	15	11	36	0	6	5	0	3
<b>D05AD Psoralens for topical use</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>10</b>
D05AD01 trioxysalen	<5	10	11	10	6	83	0	<5	<5	<5	10
<b>D05AX Other antipsoriatics for topical use</b>	<b>22 859</b>	<b>22 574</b>	<b>23 440</b>	<b>24 515</b>	<b>25 344</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>7 943</b>	<b>13 010</b>	<b>4 070</b>	<b>37 666</b>
D05AX02 calcipotriol	14 482	13 493	11 700	9 932	8 738	46	149	2 626	4 428	1 535	8 198
D05AX03 calcitriol	1 054	872	929	1 125	1 084	47	27	340	584	133	812
D05AX52 calcipotriol, combinations	12 506	13 187	15 377	17 660	19 301	41	185	6 203	9 976	2 937	28 656
<b>D05B ANTIPSORIATICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>1 585</b>	<b>1 637</b>	<b>1 670</b>	<b>1 765</b>	<b>1 884</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>1 136</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>6 517</b>
<b>D05BA Psoralens for systemic use</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>
D05BA02 methoxsalen	68	58	55	29	33	52	0	6	19	8	27
D05BA03 bergapten	11	10	<5	7	<5	50	0	0	<5	0	4
<b>D05BB Retinoids for treatment of psoriasis</b>	<b>1 516</b>	<b>1 568</b>	<b>1 604</b>	<b>1 709</b>	<b>1 817</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>1 102</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>5 085</b>
D05BB02 acitretin	1 516	1 568	1 604	1 709	1 817	44	10	443	1 102	262	5 085
<b>D05BX Other antipsoriatics for systemic use</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 401</b>

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



## ATC group D

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
D05BX51 fumaric acid derivatives, combinations	5	12	15	25	41	41	0	18	20	<5	1 401
<b>D06 ANTIBIOTICS AND CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE</b>	<b>117 793</b>	<b>118 079</b>	<b>110 362</b>	<b>108 178</b>	<b>105 036</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>13 203</b>	<b>45 380</b>	<b>31 826</b>	<b>14 627</b>	<b>17 796</b>
<b>D06A ANTIBIOTICS FOR TOPICAL USE</b>	<b>57 648</b>	<b>57 846</b>	<b>55 498</b>	<b>57 268</b>	<b>53 923</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>10 719</b>	<b>17 083</b>	<b>16 534</b>	<b>9 587</b>	<b>4 596</b>
<b>D06AA Tetracycline and derivatives</b>	<b>3 130</b>	<b>3 025</b>	<b>3 007</b>	<b>2 844</b>	<b>2 678</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>252</b>
D06AA02 chlortetracycline	36	33	26	16	23	61	0	5	14	<5	4
D06AA03 oxytetracycline	3 096	2 992	2 981	2 828	2 655	54	420	751	968	516	247
<b>D06AX Other antibiotics for topical use</b>	<b>54 722</b>	<b>54 992</b>	<b>52 646</b>	<b>54 593</b>	<b>51 399</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>10 332</b>	<b>16 361</b>	<b>15 615</b>	<b>9 091</b>	<b>4 344</b>
D06AX01 fusidic acid	52 807	53 086	50 961	52 408	49 016	55	9 487	15 635	15 141	8 753	4 018
D06AX05 bacitracin	2 058	2 044	1 819	1 972	1 794	50	530	572	391	301	204
D06AX07 gentamicin	<5	0	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
D06AX09 mupirocin	33	13	8	19	17	53	5	<5	7	<5	5
D06AX13 retapamulin	0	0	7	374	743	56	356	207	115	65	117
<b>D06B CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS FOR TOPICAL USE</b>	<b>62 386</b>	<b>62 469</b>	<b>56 939</b>	<b>52 801</b>	<b>52 980</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2 636</b>	<b>29 125</b>	<b>15 906</b>	<b>5 313</b>	<b>13 200</b>
<b>D06BA Sulfonamides</b>	<b>3 462</b>	<b>3 447</b>	<b>3 474</b>	<b>3 491</b>	<b>3 194</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>1 069</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>416</b>
D06BA01 silver sulfadiazine	3 462	3 447	3 474	3 491	3 194	52	603	1 069	980	542	416
<b>D06BB Antivirals</b>	<b>51 733</b>	<b>52 220</b>	<b>46 120</b>	<b>41 381</b>	<b>41 278</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1 928</b>	<b>25 135</b>	<b>10 785</b>	<b>3 430</b>	<b>11 398</b>
D06BB03 aciclovir <sup>1)</sup>	27 670	28 218	24 080	20 673	20 089	72	1 404	9 978	6 996	1 711	2 748
D06BB04 podophyllotoxin	10 894	11 403	12 255	13 170	13 388	49	142	12 196	996	54	2 945
D06BB06 penciclovir <sup>1)</sup>	12 468	11 808	8 465	5 031	3 999	70	162	1 816	1 592	429	825
D06BB10 imiquimod	1 728	1 853	2 226	3 407	4 698	56	223	1 918	1 301	1 256	4 880
D06BB11 docosanol	0	0	0	6	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	0
<b>D06BX Other chemotherapeutics</b>	<b>7 447</b>	<b>7 061</b>	<b>7 578</b>	<b>8 151</b>	<b>8 714</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>3 005</b>	<b>4 232</b>	<b>1 368</b>	<b>1 386</b>
D06BX01 metronidazole	7 447	7 061	7 578	8 151	8 714	67	109	3 005	4 232	1 368	1 386
<b>D07 CORTICOSTEROIDS, DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>344 298</b>	<b>347 427</b>	<b>345 539</b>	<b>349 456</b>	<b>346 805</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>48 812</b>	<b>105 870</b>	<b>124 901</b>	<b>67 222</b>	<b>82 154</b>
<b>D07A CORTICOSTEROIDS, PLAIN</b>	<b>264 721</b>	<b>270 402</b>	<b>275 582</b>	<b>285 570</b>	<b>286 095</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>41 605</b>	<b>87 094</b>	<b>101 987</b>	<b>55 409</b>	<b>61 274</b>
<b>D07AA Corticosteroids, weak (group I)</b>	<b>29 169</b>	<b>28 270</b>	<b>27 012</b>	<b>27 438</b>	<b>26 668</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>12 114</b>	<b>6 723</b>	<b>4 560</b>	<b>3 271</b>	<b>3 189</b>
D07AA02 hydrocortisone <sup>1)</sup>	29 169	28 270	27 012	27 438	26 668	54	12 114	6 723	4 560	3 271	3 189
<b>D07AB Corticosteroids, moderately potent (group II)</b>	<b>86 996</b>	<b>88 546</b>	<b>91 309</b>	<b>95 778</b>	<b>96 386</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>20 901</b>	<b>28 766</b>	<b>29 162</b>	<b>17 557</b>	<b>13 694</b>
D07AB02 hydrocortisone butyrate	59 057	59 835	62 192	64 610	64 795	55	14 864	19 314	18 843	11 774	9 396
D07AB08 desonide	29 186	29 908	30 391	32 619	33 040	55	6 426	9 847	10 680	6 087	4 298

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

## ATC group D

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>D07AC Corticosteroids, potent (group III)</b>	<b>145 543</b>	<b>148 928</b>	<b>151 191</b>	<b>154 908</b>	<b>153 478</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>15 476</b>	<b>48 989</b>	<b>57 420</b>	<b>31 593</b>	<b>33 497</b>
D07AC01 betamethasone	47 524	48 813	50 739	52 700	50 037	54	2 823	15 854	20 359	11 001	7 323
D07AC03 desoximetasone	14 431	14 160	13 765	13 814	13 846	54	534	3 987	5 956	3 369	4 883
D07AC04 flucinolone acetonide	7 826	7 549	7 298	7 162	6 570	53	221	1 374	2 962	2 013	1 220
D07AC08 fluocinonide	1 172	1 173	998	872	792	52	10	166	397	219	142
D07AC13 mometasone	64 375	66 962	69 084	71 673	74 271	54	10 036	24 685	25 562	13 988	16 215
D07AC17 fluticasone	17 879	17 853	16 870	16 949	15 459	55	2 473	5 274	4 986	2 726	3 714
<b>D07AD Corticosteroids, very potent (group IV)</b>	<b>42 247</b>	<b>43 658</b>	<b>45 635</b>	<b>48 233</b>	<b>49 913</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1 517</b>	<b>15 415</b>	<b>23 413</b>	<b>9 568</b>	<b>10 894</b>
D07AD01 clobetasol	42 247	43 658	45 635	48 233	49 913	56	1 517	15 415	23 413	9 568	10 894
<b>D07B CORTICOSTEROIDS, COMBINATIONS WITH ANTISEPTICS</b>	<b>60 667</b>	<b>57 672</b>	<b>48 627</b>	<b>41 193</b>	<b>37 021</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4 994</b>	<b>10 954</b>	<b>13 487</b>	<b>7 586</b>	<b>5 150</b>
<b>D07BB Corticosteroids, moderately potent, combinations with antiseptics</b>	<b>42 781</b>	<b>38 422</b>	<b>28 438</b>	<b>29 399</b>	<b>17 765</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3 303</b>	<b>4 917</b>	<b>6 023</b>	<b>3 522</b>	<b>3 053</b>
D07BB01 flumetasone and antiseptics	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
D07BB02 desonide and antiseptics	9 257	10 643	14 118	13 954	17 599	50	3 266	4 869	5 966	3 498	3 035
D07BB03 triamcinolone and antiseptics	28 375	19 576	351	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
D07BB04 hydrocortisone butyrate and antiseptics	5 994	9 295	14 441	15 968	193	50	40	54	71	28	18
<b>D07BC Corticosteroids, potent, combinations with antiseptics</b>	<b>19 619</b>	<b>20 868</b>	<b>21 626</b>	<b>13 184</b>	<b>20 089</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1 883</b>	<b>6 276</b>	<b>7 707</b>	<b>4 223</b>	<b>2 097</b>
D07BC01 betamethasone and antiseptics	17 147	18 661	18 732	9 686	17 279	50	1 679	5 426	6 547	3 627	1 782
D07BC02 flucinolone acetonide and antiseptics	2 547	2 274	3 221	3 872	2 915	46	214	878	1 199	624	316
<b>D07C CORTICOSTEROIDS, COMBINATIONS WITH ANTIBIOTICS</b>	<b>24 762</b>	<b>24 256</b>	<b>23 939</b>	<b>26 606</b>	<b>26 313</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5 598</b>	<b>7 583</b>	<b>8 345</b>	<b>4 787</b>	<b>3 211</b>
<b>D07CA Corticosteroids, weak, combinations with antibiotics</b>	<b>24 762</b>	<b>24 256</b>	<b>23 939</b>	<b>25 877</b>	<b>26 307</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5 598</b>	<b>7 579</b>	<b>8 343</b>	<b>4 787</b>	<b>3 209</b>
D07CA01 hydrocortisone and antibiotics	24 762	24 256	23 939	25 877	26 307	54	5 598	7 579	8 343	4 787	3 209
<b>D07CC Corticosteroids, potent, combinations with antibiotics</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
D07CC01 betamethasone and antibiotics	0	0	0	768	6	50	0	<5	<5	0	1
<b>D07X CORTICOSTEROIDS, OTHER COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>30 539</b>	<b>30 420</b>	<b>30 481</b>	<b>27 135</b>	<b>26 609</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>8 944</b>	<b>11 771</b>	<b>5 083</b>	<b>12 519</b>

## ATC group D

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>D07XA Corticosteroids, weak, other combinations</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	-	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
D07XA01 hydrocortisone	6	0	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>D07XB Corticosteroids, moderately potent, other combinations</b>	<b>4 398</b>	<b>4 007</b>	<b>4 002</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>0</b>	-	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
D07XB02 triamcinolone	4 398	4 007	4 002	556	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>D07XC Corticosteroids, potent, other combinations</b>	<b>26 332</b>	<b>26 596</b>	<b>26 639</b>	<b>26 672</b>	<b>26 609</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>8 944</b>	<b>11 771</b>	<b>5 083</b>	<b>12 519</b>
D07XC01 betamethasone	26 329	26 596	26 639	26 672	26 609	48	811	8 944	11 771	5 083	12 519
D07XC02 desoximetasone	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>D08 ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS</b>	<b>17 519</b>	<b>17 934</b>	<b>17 787</b>	<b>18 290</b>	<b>18 585</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3 012</b>	<b>7 410</b>	<b>6 103</b>	<b>2 060</b>	<b>2 485</b>
<b>D08A ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS</b>	<b>17 519</b>	<b>17 934</b>	<b>17 787</b>	<b>18 290</b>	<b>18 585</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3 012</b>	<b>7 410</b>	<b>6 103</b>	<b>2 060</b>	<b>2 485</b>
<b>D08AB Aluminium agents<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>194</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>D08AC Biguanides and amidines</b>	<b>13 786</b>	<b>13 980</b>	<b>13 943</b>	<b>14 688</b>	<b>15 137</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2 072</b>	<b>6 337</b>	<b>5 238</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>1 892</b>
D08AC01 dibrompropamide <sup>1)</sup>	5 865	5 781	5 257	5 342	5 109	52	1 548	1 637	1 087	837	684
D08AC02 chlorhexidine <sup>1)</sup>	8 202	8 445	8 939	9 594	10 287	64	616	4 790	4 204	677	1 208
<b>D08AG Iodine products</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>
D08AG01 iodine/octylphenoxypolyglycoether <sup>1)</sup>	12	16	12	15	5	0	0	<5	<5	0	1
D08AG02 povidone-iodine	<5	<5	<5	0	20	40	<5	<5	10	6	4
D08AG03 iodine <sup>1)</sup>	56	37	44	38	29	62	5	8	9	7	3
<b>D08AJ Quaternary ammonium compounds</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>
D08AJ03 cetylpyridinium <sup>1)</sup>	133	109	136	147	135	60	9	39	39	48	100
<b>D08AX Other antiseptics and disinfectants</b>	<b>3 544</b>	<b>3 798</b>	<b>3 567</b>	<b>3 292</b>	<b>3 129</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>434</b>
D08AX01 hydrogen peroxide <sup>1)</sup>	2 295	2 646	2 465	2 223	2 058	53	631	649	478	300	250
D08AX06 potassium permanganate <sup>1)</sup>	1 278	1 179	1 123	1 090	1 094	50	261	351	304	178	184
<b>D09 MEDICATED DRESSINGS</b>	<b>2 375</b>	<b>2 203</b>	<b>2 203</b>	<b>2 077</b>	<b>1 935</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>254</b>
<b>D09A MEDICATED DRESSINGS</b>	<b>2 375</b>	<b>2 203</b>	<b>2 203</b>	<b>2 077</b>	<b>1 935</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>254</b>
<b>D09AA Medicated dressings with anti-infectives</b>	<b>2 375</b>	<b>2 203</b>	<b>2 203</b>	<b>2 077</b>	<b>1 935</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>254</b>
D09AA02 fusidic acid	2 375	2 203	2 203	2 077	1 935	56	153	434	601	747	254
<b>D10 ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>43 087</b>	<b>44 308</b>	<b>47 783</b>	<b>48 261</b>	<b>51 381</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>3 061</b>	<b>37 706</b>	<b>8 480</b>	<b>2 134</b>	<b>22 927</b>
<b>D10A ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS FOR TOPICAL USE</b>	<b>41 399</b>	<b>42 396</b>	<b>45 449</b>	<b>45 378</b>	<b>47 828</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3 005</b>	<b>34 347</b>	<b>8 344</b>	<b>2 132</b>	<b>12 197</b>
<b>D10AD Retinoids for topical use in acne</b>	<b>18 028</b>	<b>18 652</b>	<b>21 396</b>	<b>21 578</b>	<b>24 342</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1 651</b>	<b>18 013</b>	<b>3 466</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>5 517</b>
D10AD01 tretinoin	7 753	7 855	9 770	9 451	9 873	75	418	5 645	2 781	1 029	1 031

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

## ATC group D

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
D10AD02 retinol	15	57	44	97	117	64	11	30	68	8	33
D10AD03 adapalene	10 653	11 165	12 035	10 560	8 437	62	685	7 075	511	166	1 986
D10AD53 adapalene, combinations	0	0	0	2 247	7 058	59	640	6 254	151	13	2 467
<b>D10AE Peroxides</b>	<b>1 729</b>	<b>2 052</b>	<b>2 360</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>2 240</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1 906</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>364</b>
D10AE01 benzoyl peroxide	1 729	2 052	2 360	2 001	2 240	51	251	1 906	78	5	364
<b>D10AF Antiinfectives for treatment of acne</b>	<b>17 102</b>	<b>16 977</b>	<b>17 364</b>	<b>16 763</b>	<b>16 021</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1 158</b>	<b>12 325</b>	<b>2 228</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>3 559</b>
D10AF01 clindamycin	17 064	16 932	17 316	16 729	15 984	62	1 157	12 294	2 223	310	3 541
D10AF02 erythromycin	46	46	54	39	41	66	<5	34	5	<5	18
<b>D10AX Other anti-acne preparations for topical use</b>	<b>12 348</b>	<b>13 135</b>	<b>13 448</b>	<b>13 521</b>	<b>13 275</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>9 089</b>	<b>2 868</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>2 757</b>
D10AX03 azelaic acid	12 333	13 122	13 434	13 516	13 269	68	689	9 087	2 865	628	2 756
D10AX30 various combinations	18	15	14	7	7	71	0	<5	<5	<5	1
<b>D10B ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>2 462</b>	<b>2 744</b>	<b>3 424</b>	<b>4 227</b>	<b>5 137</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>4 825</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>10 731</b>
<b>D10BA Retinoids for treatment of acne</b>	<b>2 462</b>	<b>2 744</b>	<b>3 424</b>	<b>4 227</b>	<b>5 137</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>4 825</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>10 731</b>
D10BA01 isotretinoin	2 462	2 744	3 424	4 227	5 137	42	115	4 825	194	<5	10 731
<b>D11 OTHER DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>13 688</b>	<b>13 351</b>	<b>13 640</b>	<b>14 730</b>	<b>15 672</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2 442</b>	<b>6 797</b>	<b>4 435</b>	<b>1 998</b>	<b>10 892</b>
<b>D11A OTHER DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>13 688</b>	<b>13 351</b>	<b>13 640</b>	<b>14 730</b>	<b>15 672</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2 442</b>	<b>6 797</b>	<b>4 435</b>	<b>1 998</b>	<b>10 892</b>
<b>D11AC Medicated shampoos</b>	<b>1 025</b>	<b>1 127</b>	<b>1 017</b>	<b>1 027</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>103</b>
D11AC03 selenium compounds	1 025	1 127	1 017	1 027	974	52	71	600	214	89	103
<b>D11AF Wart and anti-corn preparations</b>	<b>1 328</b>	<b>1 468</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>1 375</b>	<b>1 495</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>D11AH Agents for atopic dermatitis, excluding corticosteroids</b>	<b>8 622</b>	<b>7 516</b>	<b>8 121</b>	<b>9 500</b>	<b>10 311</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1 705</b>	<b>4 679</b>	<b>3 103</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>5 789</b>
D11AH01 tacrolimus	4 551	3 949	4 347	6 175	6 795	55	1 063	3 110	2 080	542	3 811
D11AH02 pimecrolimus	4 219	3 697	3 908	3 511	3 709	58	684	1 663	1 067	295	1 979
<b>D11AX Other dermatologicals</b>	<b>2 736</b>	<b>3 273</b>	<b>3 118</b>	<b>2 868</b>	<b>2 937</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1 018</b>	<b>4 825</b>
D11AX01 minoxidil	367	196	172	192	175	57	5	96	63	11	116
D11AX10 finasteride	831	810	767	815	795	0	0	642	150	<5	3 911
D11AX18 diclofenac	1 422	2 120	2 071	1 697	1 701	51	6	67	633	995	692

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

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15–44	45–69	≥70							
<b>G GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES</b>	<b>660 716</b>	<b>668 711</b>	<b>679 017</b>	<b>692 726</b>	<b>702 458</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>2 974</b>	<b>397 974</b>	<b>214 657</b>	<b>86 853</b>	<b>798 040</b>
<b>G01 GYNECOLOGICAL ANTIINFECTIVES AND ANTISEPTICS</b>	<b>30 670</b>	<b>29 768</b>	<b>30 254</b>	<b>30 558</b>	<b>30 669</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>22 419</b>	<b>6 772</b>	<b>1 393</b>	<b>6 305</b>
<b>G01A ANTIINFECTIVES AND ANTISEPTICS, EXCL. COMBINATIONS WITH CORTICOSTEROIDS</b>	<b>30 670</b>	<b>29 768</b>	<b>30 254</b>	<b>30 558</b>	<b>30 669</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>22 419</b>	<b>6 772</b>	<b>1 393</b>	<b>6 305</b>
<b>G01AA Antibiotics</b>	<b>15 889</b>	<b>14 683</b>	<b>14 376</b>	<b>14 416</b>	<b>15 227</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11 084</b>	<b>3 601</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>3 571</b>
G01AA10 clindamycin	15 889	14 683	14 376	14 416	15 227	100	35	11 084	3 601	507	3 571
<b>G01AF Imidazole derivatives</b>	<b>16 011</b>	<b>16 164</b>	<b>17 095</b>	<b>17 328</b>	<b>16 762</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>12 362</b>	<b>3 422</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>2 728</b>
G01AF01 metronidazole	8 275	8 843	9 952	10 346	9 680	100	10	7 400	2 001	269	1 402
G01AF02 clotrimazole <sup>1)</sup>	5 511	5 229	5 256	5 028	5 318	99	28	3 675	1 056	559	974
G01AF04 miconazole <sup>1)</sup>	949	823	790	960	767	100	<5	565	155	45	140
G01AF05 econazole <sup>1)</sup>	1 624	1 646	1 492	1 407	1 321	100	10	966	264	81	212
<b>G01AX Other antiinfectives and antiseptics</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>
G01AX03 policresulen	18	12	12	18	6	33	0	<5	<5	<5	6
<b>G02 OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS</b>	<b>36 708</b>	<b>38 156</b>	<b>41 341</b>	<b>42 936</b>	<b>44 005</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>39 148</b>	<b>4 701</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>44 790</b>
<b>G02A OXYTOCICS</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>G02AB Ergot alkaloids</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
G02AB01 methylergometrine	43	34	31	26	12	100	0	12	0	0	1
<b>G02AD Prostaglandins</b>	<b>0</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>
G02AD02 dinoprostone	0	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>G02B CONTRACEPTIVES FOR TOPICAL USE</b>	<b>34 307</b>	<b>35 776</b>	<b>39 055</b>	<b>40 634</b>	<b>41 634</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37 612</b>	<b>4 008</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>41 830</b>
<b>G02BA Intrauterine contraceptives</b>	<b>22 596</b>	<b>23 092</b>	<b>24 841</b>	<b>24 795</b>	<b>24 789</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>21 119</b>	<b>3 664</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28 426</b>
G02BA03 plastic IUD with progestogen	22 596	23 092	24 841	24 795	24 789	100	<5	21 119	3 664	5	28 426
<b>G02BB Intravaginal contraceptives</b>	<b>11 823</b>	<b>12 805</b>	<b>14 339</b>	<b>16 010</b>	<b>17 038</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16 674</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>13 404</b>
G02BB01 vaginal ring with progestogen and estrogen	11 823	12 805	14 339	16 010	17 038	100	7	16 674	356	<5	13 404
<b>G02C OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS</b>	<b>2 463</b>	<b>2 428</b>	<b>2 341</b>	<b>2 381</b>	<b>2 456</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 621</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>2 959</b>
<b>G02CB Prolactine inhibitors</b>	<b>2 463</b>	<b>2 428</b>	<b>2 341</b>	<b>2 381</b>	<b>2 456</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 621</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>2 959</b>
G02CB01 bromocriptine	1 475	1 360	1 260	1 247	1 310	90	0	996	252	62	815
G02CB03 cabergoline	820	904	914	987	943	69	0	531	342	70	1 213
G02CB04 quinagolide	219	211	214	189	302	78	0	164	124	14	931
<b>G03 SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM</b>	<b>509 369</b>	<b>511 137</b>	<b>510 176</b>	<b>512 605</b>	<b>514 378</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>2 240</b>	<b>342 854</b>	<b>134 055</b>	<b>35 229</b>	<b>384 104</b>
<b>G03A HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>295 013</b>	<b>300 970</b>	<b>301 439</b>	<b>304 422</b>	<b>306 492</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 097</b>	<b>295 602</b>	<b>9 767</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>165 266</b>
<b>G03AA Progestogens and estrogens, fixed combinations</b>	<b>125 718</b>	<b>145 430</b>	<b>211 570</b>	<b>212 575</b>	<b>214 325</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>209 841</b>	<b>3 570</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>126 007</b>

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

## ATC group G

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
G03AA06 norgestrel and estrogen	<5	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
G03AA07 levonorgestrel and estrogen	37 514	47 622	83 640	88 668	86 902	100	355	85 073	1 466	8	44 522
G03AA09 desogestrel and estrogen	8 225	10 862	40 393	48 475	54 983	100	360	53 764	858	<5	17 925
G03AA12 drospirenone and estrogen	73 567	84 140	97 505	79 229	74 625	100	225	73 299	1 094	7	57 314
G03AA13 norelgestromin and estrogen	13 103	9 260	9 019	9 016	8 907	100	8	8 725	174	0	6 245
<b>G03AB Progestogens and estrogens, sequential preparations</b>	<b>123 178</b>	<b>112 813</b>	<b>29 235</b>	<b>22 034</b>	<b>18 831</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>18 185</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4 879</b>
G03AB03 levonorgestrel and estrogen	112 651	102 582	5 340	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	0
G03AB04 norethisterone and estrogen	10 990	12 073	24 614	22 031	18 519	100	48	17 880	591	0	4 759
G03AB08 dienogest and estrogen	0	0	0	0	322	100	<5	315	<5	0	119
<b>G03AC Progestogens</b>	<b>71 563</b>	<b>77 911</b>	<b>85 683</b>	<b>87 803</b>	<b>89 448</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>83 505</b>	<b>5 733</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>34 380</b>
G03AC01 norethisterone	16 278	12 892	10 486	9 195	8 176	100	6	7 176	993	<5	1 856
G03AC02 lynestrenol	1 555	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
G03AC03 levonorgestrel <sup>1)</sup>	1 829	424	408	312	239	98	<5	229	6	0	207
G03AC06 medroxyprogesterone	25 383	23 401	22 514	21 186	19 946	100	38	17 158	2 743	7	4 651
G03AC08 etonogestrel	1 805	2 063	2 600	2 683	2 800	100	10	2 707	83	0	3 585
G03AC09 desogestrel	29 057	41 479	52 008	56 589	60 186	100	147	58 065	1 972	<5	24 081
G03AD02 ulipristal	0	0	0	0	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	0
<b>G03B ANDROGENS</b>	<b>3 941</b>	<b>3 999</b>	<b>4 292</b>	<b>4 801</b>	<b>5 233</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1 551</b>	<b>2 947</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>18 588</b>
<b>G03BA 3-oxoandrogen (4) derivatives</b>	<b>3 941</b>	<b>3 999</b>	<b>4 292</b>	<b>4 801</b>	<b>5 230</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1 548</b>	<b>2 947</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>18 547</b>
G03BA01 fluoxymesterone	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
G03BA03 testosterone	3 939	3 999	4 292	4 801	5 230	5	47	1 548	2 947	688	18 547
<b>G03BB 5-androstanon (3) derivatives</b>	<b>0</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>41</b>
G03BB01 mesterolone	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	41
<b>G03C ESTROGENS</b>	<b>97 380</b>	<b>101 558</b>	<b>105 557</b>	<b>109 008</b>	<b>112 798</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>5 001</b>	<b>76 874</b>	<b>30 739</b>	<b>71 884</b>
<b>G03CA Natural and semisynthetic estrogens, plain</b>	<b>84 359</b>	<b>90 029</b>	<b>95 304</b>	<b>99 839</b>	<b>104 432</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>4 781</b>	<b>69 300</b>	<b>30 167</b>	<b>57 646</b>
G03CA01 ethinylestradiol	165	165	159	146	140	78	66	57	16	<5	710
G03CA03 estradiol	60 519	68 864	76 487	83 236	89 770	100	39	4 488	65 378	19 865	49 603
G03CA04 estriol <sup>1)</sup>	25 429	22 779	20 431	18 207	16 204	100	79	272	4 694	11 159	7 330
G03CA53 estradiol, combinations	0	0	0	0	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	0
G03CA57 conjugated estrogens	<5	<5	<5	5	<5	100	0	0	<5	<5	2
<b>G03CX Other estrogens</b>	<b>14 166</b>	<b>12 560</b>	<b>11 193</b>	<b>10 007</b>	<b>9 181</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>8 311</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>14 238</b>
G03CX01 tibolone	14 166	12 560	11 193	10 007	9 181	100	0	249	8 311	621	14 238
<b>G03D PROGESTOGENS</b>	<b>40 356</b>	<b>39 386</b>	<b>39 363</b>	<b>40 529</b>	<b>37 758</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>28 064</b>	<b>8 578</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>15 286</b>
<b>G03DA Pregnen (4) derivatives</b>	<b>12 430</b>	<b>12 156</b>	<b>12 458</b>	<b>13 004</b>	<b>13 092</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>9 632</b>	<b>3 236</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>13 122</b>
G03DA02 medroxyprogesterone	8 030	7 539	7 339	7 504	7 209	100	88	3 832	3 155	134	1 280

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

## ATC group G

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
G03DA04 progesterone	4 483	4 703	5 203	5 588	5 979	100	0	5 893	84	<5	11 842
<b>G03DC Estren derivatives</b>	<b>28 696</b>	<b>27 931</b>	<b>27 617</b>	<b>28 284</b>	<b>25 394</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>18 978</b>	<b>5 516</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2 164</b>
G03DC02 norethisterone	28 696	27 931	27 617	28 284	25 394	100	883	18 978	5 516	17	2 164
<b>G03F PROGESTOGENS AND ESTROGENS IN COMBINATION</b>	<b>65 110</b>	<b>56 823</b>	<b>50 995</b>	<b>47 395</b>	<b>45 746</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>2 598</b>	<b>39 913</b>	<b>3 233</b>	<b>32 854</b>
<b>G03FA Progestogens and estrogens, fixed combinations</b>	<b>49 812</b>	<b>44 108</b>	<b>40 070</b>	<b>37 409</b>	<b>36 187</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>32 323</b>	<b>3 072</b>	<b>26 398</b>
G03FA01 norethisterone and estrogen	48 944	43 324	39 335	36 729	35 620	100	<5	768	31 795	3 056	25 709
G03FA12 medroxyprogesterone and estrogen	549	521	500	474	527	100	0	19	491	17	527
G03FA15 dienogest and estrogen	422	361	314	280	233	100	0	14	215	<5	162
<b>G03FB Progestogens and estrogens, sequential preparations</b>	<b>17 492</b>	<b>14 549</b>	<b>12 443</b>	<b>11 369</b>	<b>10 847</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 908</b>	<b>8 768</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>6 457</b>
G03FB01 norgestrel and estrogen	1 057	820	5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
G03FB05 norethisterone and estrogen	16 526	13 910	12 439	11 369	10 847	100	<5	1 908	8 768	170	6 457
G03FB11 trimegestone and estrogen	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>G03G GONADOTROPINS AND OTHER OVULATION STIMULANTS</b>	<b>9 693</b>	<b>9 748</b>	<b>10 116</b>	<b>10 938</b>	<b>11 081</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>10 886</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>69 734</b>
<b>G03GA Gonadotropins</b>	<b>5 293</b>	<b>5 263</b>	<b>5 553</b>	<b>5 884</b>	<b>6 007</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5 938</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67 948</b>
G03GA01 chorionic gonadotrophin	1 464	1 299	1 391	1 667	1 274	91	<5	1 248	25	0	524
G03GA02 human menopausal gonadotrophin	625	864	1 092	1 405	1 601	100	0	1 588	13	0	11 414
G03GA05 follitropin alfa	1 738	1 595	1 624	1 631	1 769	99	0	1 756	13	0	22 297
G03GA06 follitropin beta	2 826	2 787	2 879	3 052	2 913	100	0	2 880	33	0	30 747
G03GA07 lutropin alfa	135	81	82	62	65	100	0	64	<5	0	271
G03GA08 choriogonadotropin alfa	3 640	3 717	4 041	4 179	4 548	100	0	4 510	38	0	2 571
G03GA30 combinations	0	0	0	<5	8	100	0	8	0	0	125
<b>G03GB Ovulation stimulants, synthetic</b>	<b>5 652</b>	<b>5 647</b>	<b>5 848</b>	<b>6 453</b>	<b>6 475</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6 331</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 786</b>
G03GB02 clomifene	5 652	5 647	5 848	6 453	6 475	94	0	6 331	143	<5	1 786
<b>G03H ANTIANDROGENS</b>	<b>18 297</b>	<b>19 127</b>	<b>19 575</b>	<b>16 970</b>	<b>16 151</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>15 675</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>6 612</b>
<b>G03HA Antiandrogens, plain</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>413</b>
G03HA01 cyproterone	221	236	232	189	181	8	<5	25	54	101	413
<b>G03HB Antiandrogens and estrogens</b>	<b>18 084</b>	<b>18 899</b>	<b>19 348</b>	<b>16 791</b>	<b>15 979</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>15 659</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6 199</b>
G03HB01 cyproterone and estrogen	18 084	18 899	19 348	16 791	15 979	100	68	15 659	251	<5	6 199
<b>G03X OTHER SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM</b>	<b>2 255</b>	<b>1 958</b>	<b>1 720</b>	<b>1 507</b>	<b>1 298</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>3 880</b>
<b>G03XA Antigonadotropins and similar agents</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>174</b>

## ATC group G

ATC level	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Share of women (%)	2008				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
G03XA01 danazol	40	43	52	51	50	40	0	18	26	6	174
<b>G03XB Antiprogestogens</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</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>
G03XB01 mifepristone	<5	0	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>G03XC Selective estrogen receptor modulators</b>	<b>2 213</b>	<b>1 915</b>	<b>1 666</b>	<b>1 452</b>	<b>1 248</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>3 706</b>
G03XC01 raloxifene	2 213	1 915	1 666	1 452	1 248	100	0	0	480	768	3 706
<b>G04 UROLOGICALS</b>	<b>116 320</b>	<b>122 744</b>	<b>131 506</b>	<b>141 648</b>	<b>148 690</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>14 819</b>	<b>78 285</b>	<b>54 927</b>	<b>362 840</b>
<b>G04B OTHER UROLOGICALS, INCL. ANTISPASMODICS</b>	<b>91 798</b>	<b>95 656</b>	<b>100 757</b>	<b>106 596</b>	<b>109 772</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>13 191</b>	<b>62 943</b>	<b>32 983</b>	<b>311 337</b>
<b>G04BA Acidifiers</b>	<b>&lt;5</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>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>2</b>
G04BA01 ammonium chloride	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	2
<b>G04BD Urinary antispasmodics</b>	<b>36 383</b>	<b>39 292</b>	<b>40 934</b>	<b>42 828</b>	<b>44 554</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>3 275</b>	<b>19 291</b>	<b>21 344</b>	<b>156 969</b>
G04BD04 oxybutynin	882	2 060	2 054	1 690	1 480	72	149	199	635	497	10 829
G04BD07 tolterodine	31 507	27 134	23 752	21 577	18 346	70	467	1 039	7 073	9 767	65 145
G04BD08 solifenacin	6 013	11 237	13 979	15 757	17 338	67	38	1 439	7 906	7 955	51 982
G04BD10 darifenacin	0	2 185	4 337	5 430	5 627	70	<5	417	2 593	2 613	16 747
G04BD11 fesoterodine	0	0	0	1 818	5 375	64	8	461	2 658	2 248	12 267
<b>G04BE Drugs used in erectile dysfunction</b>	<b>56 388</b>	<b>57 442</b>	<b>61 048</b>	<b>65 137</b>	<b>66 618</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9 990</b>	<b>44 542</b>	<b>12 077</b>	<b>154 347</b>
G04BE01 alprostadil	1 906	1 941	2 039	2 335	2 181	0	0	106	1 498	577	4 040
G04BE02 papaverine	32	30	30	40	37	0	0	6	21	10	74
G04BE03 sildenafil	32 480	32 054	33 278	34 776	34 709	0	8	5 085	22 485	7 131	74 365
G04BE04 yohimbine	26	23	20	13	19	16	0	5	8	6	9
G04BE07 apomorphine	319	160	6	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
G04BE08 tadalafil	16 750	18 471	21 282	23 981	26 802	0	<5	4 426	18 549	3 826	56 178
G04BE09 vardenafil	12 268	11 727	11 630	11 561	10 368	0	0	1 495	7 118	1 755	18 431
G04BE30 combinations	516	573	599	537	615	0	0	26	479	110	1 251
<b>G04BX Other urologicals</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>
G04BX01 magnesium hydroxide	10	13	10	10	10	40	<5	7	<5	0	18
<b>G04C DRUGS USED IN BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERTROPHY</b>	<b>28 289</b>	<b>31 538</b>	<b>35 871</b>	<b>41 017</b>	<b>45 404</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 784</b>	<b>18 587</b>	<b>25 029</b>	<b>51 503</b>
<b>G04CA Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists</b>	<b>21 301</b>	<b>23 708</b>	<b>27 138</b>	<b>31 502</b>	<b>34 914</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>15 569</b>	<b>18 378</b>	<b>31 036</b>
G04CA01 alfuzosin	914	972	937	777	534	1	0	15	215	304	836
G04CA02 tamsulosin	19 538	21 924	25 404	30 169	33 849	1	<5	866	15 127	17 854	29 568
G04CA03 terazosin	992	984	987	898	743	1	<5	89	317	335	631
<b>G04CB Testosterone-5-alpha reductase inhibitors</b>	<b>8 867</b>	<b>10 299</b>	<b>11 659</b>	<b>13 252</b>	<b>14 930</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>4 703</b>	<b>9 393</b>	<b>20 467</b>
G04CB01 finasteride	5 961	5 913	5 805	10 194	12 844	0	0	799	4 060	7 985	14 292
G04CB02 dutasteride	2 998	4 492	5 944	4 053	2 330	0	0	38	729	1 563	6 175



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

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15–44	45–69	≥70							
<b>H</b> <b>SYSTEMIC HORMONAL PREPARATIONS, EXCL. SEX HORMONES AND INSULINS</b>	<b>306 844</b>	<b>323 874</b>	<b>342 580</b>	<b>357 065</b>	<b>375 256</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>15 761</b>	<b>103 253</b>	<b>158 297</b>	<b>97 945</b>	<b>393 859</b>
<b>H01</b> <b>PITUITARY AND HYPOTHALAMIC HORMONES AND ANALOGUES</b>	<b>22 794</b>	<b>22 932</b>	<b>23 669</b>	<b>24 310</b>	<b>24 456</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>9 134</b>	<b>12 688</b>	<b>1 576</b>	<b>1 058</b>	<b>271 240</b>
<b>H01A</b> <b>ANTERIOR PITUITARY LOBE HORMONES AND ANALOGUES</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>1 395</b>	<b>1 442</b>	<b>1 485</b>	<b>1 576</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>157 438</b>
<b>H01AA</b> <b>ACTH</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</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>1</b>
H01AA02    tetracosactide	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	1
<b>H01AC</b> <b>Somatropin and somatropin agonists</b>	<b>1 304</b>	<b>1 383</b>	<b>1 430</b>	<b>1 470</b>	<b>1 554</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>152 156</b>
H01AC01    somatropin	1 304	1 383	1 430	1 470	1 554	44	868	434	242	10	152 156
<b>H01AX</b> <b>Other anterior pituitary lobe hormones and analogues</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5 281</b>
H01AX01    pegvisomant	8	10	10	13	21	33	0	11	10	0	5 281
<b>H01B</b> <b>POSTERIOR PITUITARY LOBE HORMONES</b>	<b>18 369</b>	<b>18 267</b>	<b>18 548</b>	<b>18 859</b>	<b>18 777</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>8 307</b>	<b>8 533</b>	<b>1 068</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>37 609</b>
<b>H01BA</b> <b>Vasopressin and analogues</b>	<b>11 939</b>	<b>11 606</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>11 623</b>	<b>11 269</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8 271</b>	<b>1 091</b>	<b>1 038</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>36 226</b>
H01BA02    desmopressin	11 939	11 606	11 710	11 623	11 269	36	8 271	1 091	1 038	869	36 226
<b>H01BB</b> <b>Oxytocin and analogues</b>	<b>6 433</b>	<b>6 661</b>	<b>6 840</b>	<b>7 237</b>	<b>7 511</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7 444</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 383</b>
H01BB02    oxytocin	6 433	6 661	6 840	7 237	7 511	99	37	7 444	30	0	1 383
<b>H01C</b> <b>HYPOTHALAMIC HORMONES</b>	<b>3 272</b>	<b>3 444</b>	<b>3 849</b>	<b>4 147</b>	<b>4 312</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3 816</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>76 194</b>
<b>H01CA</b> <b>Gonadotropin-releasing hormones</b>	<b>2 717</b>	<b>2 748</b>	<b>3 023</b>	<b>3 101</b>	<b>2 827</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 796</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7 377</b>
H01CA02    nafarelin	2 717	2 748	3 023	3 101	2 827	100	0	2 796	31	0	7 377
<b>H01CB</b> <b>Antigrowth hormones</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>64 859</b>
H01CB02    octreotide	333	358	385	406	398	50	6	47	210	135	49 555
H01CB03    lanreotide	56	67	89	118	118	47	<5	9	56	52	15 303
<b>H01CC</b> <b>Anti-gonadotropin-releasing hormones</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>1 245</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 222</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 958</b>
H01CC01    ganirelix	142	261	351	555	974	100	0	958	16	0	3 046
H01CC02    cetorelix	96	93	120	149	298	100	0	291	7	0	912
<b>H02</b> <b>CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>145 053</b>	<b>156 731</b>	<b>169 749</b>	<b>177 571</b>	<b>190 291</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4 600</b>	<b>58 466</b>	<b>76 467</b>	<b>50 758</b>	<b>45 750</b>
<b>H02A</b> <b>CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE, PLAIN</b>	<b>144 898</b>	<b>156 595</b>	<b>169 622</b>	<b>177 452</b>	<b>190 147</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4 600</b>	<b>58 434</b>	<b>76 378</b>	<b>50 735</b>	<b>45 677</b>
<b>H02AA</b> <b>Mineralocorticoids</b>	<b>1 087</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>1 145</b>	<b>1 160</b>	<b>1 177</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>315</b>
H02AA02    fludrocortisone	1 087	1 121	1 145	1 160	1 177	56	87	361	514	215	315
<b>H02AB</b> <b>Glucocorticoids</b>	<b>144 769</b>	<b>156 454</b>	<b>169 478</b>	<b>177 306</b>	<b>190 014</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4 591</b>	<b>58 408</b>	<b>76 336</b>	<b>50 679</b>	<b>45 362</b>

## ATC group H

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK	
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group					
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70								
H02AB01	betamethasone	2 895	2 867	1 907	1 736	1 690	50	464	434	591	201	531
H02AB02	dexamethasone	1 915	1 716	1 799	1 931	2 116	47	84	245	1 163	624	2 275
H02AB04	methylprednisolone	7 192	9 139	9 582	10 159	10 741	53	73	3 302	5 180	2 186	3 928
H02AB06	prednisolone	113 909	121 168	129 052	136 457	143 448	58	3 072	33 275	60 295	46 806	28 592
H02AB07	prednisone	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	2
H02AB08	triamcinolone	19 910	23 347	29 142	29 048	34 533	49	790	21 892	10 294	1 557	4 003
H02AB09	hydrocortisone	430	447	429	422	437	64	52	156	207	22	693
H02AB10	cortisone	2 344	2 375	2 453	2 510	2 591	51	149	666	1 209	567	5 275
H02AB13	deflazacort	10	13	18	17	18	67	7	0	8	<5	63
<b>H02B</b>	<b>CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE, COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>H02BX</b>	<b>Corticosteroids for systemic use, combinations</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>73</b>
H02BX01	methylprednisolone, combinations	358	344	359	340	332	66	0	57	193	82	73
<b>H03</b>	<b>THYROID THERAPY</b>	<b>148 129</b>	<b>154 298</b>	<b>160 939</b>	<b>167 743</b>	<b>174 269</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1 251</b>	<b>33 041</b>	<b>87 262</b>	<b>52 715</b>	<b>55 207</b>
<b>H03A</b>	<b>THYROID PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>144 608</b>	<b>150 753</b>	<b>157 377</b>	<b>164 069</b>	<b>170 688</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1 229</b>	<b>32 018</b>	<b>85 733</b>	<b>51 708</b>	<b>52 966</b>
<b>H03AA</b>	<b>Thyroid hormones</b>	<b>144 608</b>	<b>150 753</b>	<b>157 377</b>	<b>164 069</b>	<b>170 688</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1 229</b>	<b>32 018</b>	<b>85 733</b>	<b>51 708</b>	<b>52 966</b>
H03AA01	levothyroxine sodium	144 435	150 516	157 120	163 748	170 400	82	1 226	31 904	85 601	51 669	49 270
H03AA02	liothyronine sodium	3 461	3 643	3 867	3 986	4 094	90	21	1 345	2 459	269	3 204
H03AA03	combinations of levothyroxine and liothyronine	189	257	295	404	429	90	0	169	243	17	492
<b>H03B</b>	<b>ANTITHYROID PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>4 816</b>	<b>4 951</b>	<b>4 986</b>	<b>5 130</b>	<b>5 017</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1 634</b>	<b>2 196</b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>2 242</b>
<b>H03BA</b>	<b>Thiouracils</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>433</b>
H03BA02	propylthiouracil	450	453	470	552	551	87	<5	323	170	56	433
<b>H03BB</b>	<b>Sulfur-containing imidazole derivatives</b>	<b>4 456</b>	<b>4 621</b>	<b>4 625</b>	<b>4 740</b>	<b>4 587</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1 378</b>	<b>2 068</b>	<b>1 096</b>	<b>1 809</b>
H03BB01	carbimazole	4 456	4 621	4 625	4 740	4 587	80	45	1 378	2 068	1 096	1 809
<b>H04</b>	<b>PANCREATIC HORMONES</b>	<b>5 143</b>	<b>5 018</b>	<b>4 777</b>	<b>5 265</b>	<b>5 335</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1 149</b>	<b>2 645</b>	<b>1 235</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>2 623</b>
<b>H04A</b>	<b>GLYCOGENOLYTIC HORMONES</b>	<b>5 143</b>	<b>5 018</b>	<b>4 777</b>	<b>5 265</b>	<b>5 335</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1 149</b>	<b>2 645</b>	<b>1 235</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>2 623</b>
<b>H04AA</b>	<b>Glycogenolytic hormones</b>	<b>5 143</b>	<b>5 018</b>	<b>4 777</b>	<b>5 265</b>	<b>5 335</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1 149</b>	<b>2 645</b>	<b>1 235</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>2 623</b>
H04AA01	glucagon	5 143	5 018	4 777	5 265	5 335	46	1 149	2 645	1 235	306	2 623
<b>H05</b>	<b>CALCIUM HOMEOSTASIS</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>19 038</b>
<b>H05A</b>	<b>PARATHYROID HORMONES AND ANALOGUES</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>6 901</b>
<b>H05AA</b>	<b>Parathyroid hormones and analogues</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>6 901</b>
H05AA02	teriparatide	125	152	174	201	213	87	0	16	105	92	6 131

## ATC group H

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
H05AA03 parathyroid hormone	0	0	22	25	25	88	0	0	8	17	770
<b>H05B ANTI-PARATHYROID AGENTS</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>12 137</b>
<b>H05BA Calcitonin preparations</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>495</b>
H05BA01 calcitonin (salmon synthetic)	251	194	156	110	85	85	0	<5	19	63	495
<b>H05BX Other anti-parathyroid agents</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>11 642</b>
H05BX01 cinacalcet	85	189	255	304	391	41	0	59	194	138	10 955
H05BX02 paricalcitol	0	0	0	11	44	43	0	9	22	13	687

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

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15–44	45–69	≥70							
<b>J ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>1 179 324</b>	<b>1 201 046</b>	<b>1 237 146</b>	<b>1 247 154</b>	<b>1 390 936</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>193 268</b>	<b>565 807</b>	<b>440 383</b>	<b>191 478</b>	<b>688 440</b>
<b>J01 ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>1 101 335</b>	<b>1 136 877</b>	<b>1 169 046</b>	<b>1 181 339</b>	<b>1 136 513</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>145 056</b>	<b>459 682</b>	<b>359 658</b>	<b>172 117</b>	<b>274 884</b>
<b>J01A TETRACYCLINES</b>	<b>179 257</b>	<b>176 509</b>	<b>180 516</b>	<b>172 668</b>	<b>160 922</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1 544</b>	<b>66 416</b>	<b>65 405</b>	<b>27 557</b>	<b>30 567</b>
<b>J01AA Tetracyclines</b>	<b>179 257</b>	<b>176 509</b>	<b>180 516</b>	<b>172 668</b>	<b>160 922</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1 544</b>	<b>66 416</b>	<b>65 405</b>	<b>27 557</b>	<b>30 567</b>
J01AA02 doxycycline	144 706	141 389	144 618	135 973	124 382	57	635	41 401	56 659	25 687	17 588
J01AA04 lymecycline	10 513	11 473	12 330	12 748	13 509	55	312	9 294	3 258	645	6 890
J01AA06 oxytetracycline	6 463	6 065	5 785	5 605	5 237	53	110	3 217	1 477	433	1 031
J01AA07 tetracycline	20 173	20 131	20 349	20 731	20 048	53	529	13 864	4 688	967	4 810
J01AA08 minocycline	5	5	<5	8	16	56	0	13	<5	0	30
J01AA12 tigecycline	0	<5	<5	6	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	218
<b>J01B AMPHENICOLS</b>	<b>0</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>
<b>J01BA Amphenicols</b>	<b>0</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>
J01BA01 chloramphenicol	0	0	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>J01C BETA-LACTAM ANTI-BACTERIALS, PENICILLINS</b>	<b>665 297</b>	<b>701 466</b>	<b>731 545</b>	<b>764 654</b>	<b>743 208</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>108 404</b>	<b>295 097</b>	<b>225 448</b>	<b>114 259</b>	<b>115 812</b>
<b>J01CA Penicillins with extended spectrum</b>	<b>226 202</b>	<b>245 167</b>	<b>262 577</b>	<b>281 585</b>	<b>283 173</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32 279</b>	<b>94 915</b>	<b>88 596</b>	<b>67 383</b>	<b>52 183</b>
J01CA01 ampicillin	35	33	32	35	19	53	0	<5	<5	15	18
J01CA02 pivampicillin	5 147	4 102	1 288	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J01CA04 amoxicillin	99 410	104 505	114 725	123 463	117 887	55	28 098	29 840	37 299	22 650	15 452
J01CA08 pivmecillinam	130 618	146 361	156 960	169 586	176 521	87	4 505	68 217	54 926	48 873	36 701
J01CA11 mecillinam	<5	11	12	8	<5	75	0	<5	<5	<5	12
<b>J01CE Beta-lactamase sensitive penicillins</b>	<b>438 855</b>	<b>450 080</b>	<b>461 096</b>	<b>475 187</b>	<b>443 846</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>78 717</b>	<b>189 018</b>	<b>129 404</b>	<b>46 707</b>	<b>42 254</b>
J01CE01 benzylpenicillin	57	63	53	54	58	52	<5	12	17	26	25
J01CE02 phenoxymethylpenicillin	438 773	449 989	461 017	475 111	443 780	54	78 714	188 995	129 385	46 686	42 120
J01CE08 benzathine benzylpenicillin	48	61	50	46	38	18	<5	22	9	6	110
<b>J01CF Beta-lactamase resistant penicillins</b>	<b>53 034</b>	<b>65 517</b>	<b>73 786</b>	<b>79 411</b>	<b>85 781</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>5 269</b>	<b>37 298</b>	<b>28 923</b>	<b>14 291</b>	<b>21 066</b>
J01CF01 dicloxacillin	46 429	62 588	71 555	77 178	83 996	49	5 171	36 583	28 291	13 951	19 696
J01CF02 cloxacillin	7 757	3 496	2 688	2 683	2 151	48	91	845	772	443	1 316
J01CF05 flucloxacillin	<5	<5	6	19	32	41	26	<5	<5	<5	55
<b>J01CR Combinations of penicillins, incl. beta-lactamase inhibitors</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>309</b>
J01CR02 amoxicillin and enzyme inhibitor	8	30	15	38	100	51	45	11	23	21	145
J01CR05 piperacillin and enzyme inhibitor	13	18	16	14	19	47	<5	9	7	<5	164

## ATC group J

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>J01D OTHER BETA-LACTAM ANTIBACTERIALS</b>	<b>33 485</b>	<b>29 319</b>	<b>29 001</b>	<b>27 210</b>	<b>24 270</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2 833</b>	<b>9 073</b>	<b>8 340</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>9 128</b>
<b>J01DB First-generation cephalosporins</b>	<b>33 324</b>	<b>29 102</b>	<b>28 762</b>	<b>26 924</b>	<b>23 949</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2 762</b>	<b>8 971</b>	<b>8 270</b>	<b>3 946</b>	<b>3 469</b>
J01DB01 cefalexin	33 319	29 090	28 738	26 914	23 927	59	2 762	8 968	8 260	3 937	3 439
J01DB03 cefalotin	6	14	24	10	23	39	0	<5	10	9	30
<b>J01DC Second-generation cephalosporins</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>52</b>
J01DC02 cefuroxime	41	46	58	67	63	59	<5	9	12	40	52
<b>J01DD Third-generation cephalosporins</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3 221</b>
J01DD01 cefotaxime	14	16	17	30	39	36	5	7	10	17	47
J01DD02 ceftazidime	45	54	66	57	71	49	16	34	12	9	2 693
J01DD04 ceftriaxone	68	103	115	148	155	44	60	36	43	16	481
<b>J01DF Monobactams</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>343</b>
J01DF01 aztreonam	17	12	12	12	11	45	0	6	<5	<5	343
<b>J01DH Carbapenems</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2 042</b>
J01DH02 meropenem	35	34	27	30	46	52	9	29	6	<5	1 577
J01DH03 ertapenem	0	0	<5	<5	8	50	0	<5	<5	<5	431
J01DH51 imipenem and enzyme inhibitor	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	35
<b>J01E SULFONAMIDES AND TRIMETHOPRIM</b>	<b>134 737</b>	<b>131 639</b>	<b>126 029</b>	<b>123 866</b>	<b>118 333</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>13 336</b>	<b>33 479</b>	<b>37 319</b>	<b>34 199</b>	<b>11 256</b>
<b>J01EA Trimethoprim and derivatives</b>	<b>105 778</b>	<b>102 066</b>	<b>96 588</b>	<b>93 082</b>	<b>88 392</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>8 092</b>	<b>25 866</b>	<b>27 273</b>	<b>27 161</b>	<b>7 247</b>
J01EA01 trimethoprim	105 778	102 066	96 588	93 082	88 392	86	8 092	25 866	27 273	27 161	7 247
<b>J01EE Combinations of sulfonamides and trimethoprim, incl. derivatives</b>	<b>33 490</b>	<b>33 887</b>	<b>33 496</b>	<b>34 914</b>	<b>33 973</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>5 751</b>	<b>8 440</b>	<b>11 227</b>	<b>8 555</b>	<b>4 009</b>
J01EE01 sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim	33 490	33 887	33 496	34 914	33 973	57	5 751	8 440	11 227	8 555	4 009
<b>J01F MACROLIDES, LINCOSAMIDES AND STREPTOGRAMINS</b>	<b>301 998</b>	<b>317 040</b>	<b>326 368</b>	<b>310 372</b>	<b>282 911</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>38 015</b>	<b>134 537</b>	<b>85 451</b>	<b>24 908</b>	<b>49 488</b>
<b>J01FA Macrolides</b>	<b>271 007</b>	<b>285 956</b>	<b>292 322</b>	<b>272 328</b>	<b>244 309</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>34 571</b>	<b>118 059</b>	<b>71 895</b>	<b>19 784</b>	<b>36 629</b>
J01FA01 erythromycin	150 319	161 938	158 468	142 942	122 923	58	27 098	49 708	35 170	10 947	16 142
J01FA02 spiramycin	4 181	4 149	4 371	3 575	3 032	62	48	1 244	1 410	330	499
J01FA09 clarithromycin	50 739	50 845	51 637	44 208	36 918	57	4 032	13 620	14 190	5 076	6 707
J01FA10 azithromycin	76 886	81 225	90 911	92 794	90 724	58	4 270	58 235	24 157	4 062	13 280
<b>J01FF Lincosamides</b>	<b>37 647</b>	<b>37 933</b>	<b>41 715</b>	<b>46 062</b>	<b>45 782</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>4 138</b>	<b>20 103</b>	<b>15 746</b>	<b>5 795</b>	<b>12 860</b>
J01FF01 clindamycin	37 647	37 933	41 715	46 062	45 782	54	4 138	20 103	15 746	5 795	12 860

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>J01G AMINOGLYCOSIDE ANTIBACTERIALS</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11 324</b>
<b>J01GA Streptomycins</b>	<5	<5	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J01GA01 streptomycin	<5	<5	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>J01GB Other aminoglycosides</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11 324</b>
J01GB01 tobramycin	226	229	253	245	258	48	100	104	43	11	10 712
J01GB03 gentamicin	19	23	25	28	26	42	8	8	<5	6	175
J01GB06 amikacin	<5	<5	5	6	5	80	0	<5	<5	0	437
J01GB07 netilmicin	0	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>J01M QUINOLONE ANTIBACTERIALS</b>	<b>46 992</b>	<b>51 286</b>	<b>55 898</b>	<b>59 957</b>	<b>60 593</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>15 487</b>	<b>25 114</b>	<b>19 544</b>	<b>14 198</b>
<b>J01MA Fluoroquinolones</b>	<b>46 991</b>	<b>51 285</b>	<b>55 898</b>	<b>59 957</b>	<b>60 593</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>15 487</b>	<b>25 114</b>	<b>19 544</b>	<b>14 198</b>
J01MA01 ofloxacin	3 423	3 199	3 002	3 012	2 712	47	<5	740	1 115	853	863
J01MA02 ciprofloxacin	44 043	48 526	53 282	57 335	58 244	50	445	14 752	24 183	18 864	12 976
J01MA12 levofloxacin	0	<5	5	5	15	40	0	10	<5	<5	213
J01MA14 moxifloxacin	0	0	36	65	71	38	0	65	6	0	145
<b>J01MB Other quinolones</b>	<b>&lt;5</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>
J01MB02 nalidixic acid	<5	<5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>J01X OTHER ANTIBACTERIALS</b>	<b>44 080</b>	<b>45 042</b>	<b>46 637</b>	<b>47 875</b>	<b>51 039</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1 468</b>	<b>10 879</b>	<b>16 155</b>	<b>22 537</b>	<b>33 111</b>
<b>J01XA Glycopeptide antibacterials</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>502</b>
J01XA01 vancomycin	11	11	21	23	26	35	11	<5	5	7	451
J01XA02 teicoplanin	5	<5	<5	6	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	52
<b>J01XB Polymyxins</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2 347</b>
J01XB01 colistin	73	79	66	60	64	61	18	30	10	6	2 347
<b>J01XC Steroid antibacterials</b>	<b>1 097</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>413</b>
J01XC01 fusidic acid	1 097	868	866	865	710	54	32	239	242	197	413
<b>J01XD Imidazole derivatives</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>38</b>
J01XD01 metronidazole	8	12	16	17	23	52	5	<5	11	6	38
<b>J01XE Nitrofurantoin derivatives</b>	<b>29 003</b>	<b>29 180</b>	<b>29 403</b>	<b>29 536</b>	<b>31 276</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1 338</b>	<b>8 331</b>	<b>9 945</b>	<b>11 662</b>	<b>3 529</b>
J01XE01 nitrofurantoin	29 003	29 180	29 403	29 536	31 276	86	1 338	8 331	9 945	11 662	3 529
<b>J01XX Other antibacterials</b>	<b>17 038</b>	<b>18 202</b>	<b>19 854</b>	<b>21 192</b>	<b>23 172</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>2 844</b>	<b>7 220</b>	<b>12 993</b>	<b>26 281</b>
J01XX05 methenamine	16 908	18 077	19 711	21 022	22 956	83	115	2 803	7 130	12 908	17 420
J01XX08 linezolid	134	128	146	177	223	44	<5	42	92	88	8 862
<b>J02 ANTIMYCOTICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>34 157</b>	<b>36 874</b>	<b>39 055</b>	<b>40 785</b>	<b>42 606</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>27 377</b>	<b>11 924</b>	<b>2 899</b>	<b>19 610</b>
<b>J02A ANTIMYCOTICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>34 157</b>	<b>36 874</b>	<b>39 055</b>	<b>40 785</b>	<b>42 606</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>27 377</b>	<b>11 924</b>	<b>2 899</b>	<b>19 610</b>
<b>J02AA Antibiotics</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</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>0</b>
J02AA01 amphotericin B	0	7	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0

## ATC group J

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>J02AB Imidazole derivatives</b>	<b>2 239</b>	<b>2 317</b>	<b>2 326</b>	<b>2 294</b>	<b>2 261</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1 521</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>650</b>
J02AB02 ketoconazole	2 239	2 317	2 326	2 294	2 261	46	25	1 521	626	89	650
<b>J02AC Triazole derivatives</b>	<b>32 009</b>	<b>34 664</b>	<b>36 803</b>	<b>38 599</b>	<b>40 449</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>25 928</b>	<b>11 321</b>	<b>2 818</b>	<b>16 112</b>
J02AC01 fluconazole	31 747	34 357	36 555	38 354	40 188	89	376	25 802	11 212	2 798	10 841
J02AC02 itraconazole	330	403	317	307	526	83	6	330	171	19	542
J02AC03 voriconazole	45	62	59	66	65	40	<5	15	40	8	4 154
J02AC04 posaconazole	0	0	<5	7	9	22	0	<5	5	<5	575
<b>J02AX Other antimycotics for systemic use</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>2 847</b>
J02AX04 caspofungin	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	67	0	<5	<5	<5	2 829
J02AX06 anidulafungin	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	19
<b>J04 ANTIMYCOBACTERIALS</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1 334</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>3 080</b>
<b>J04A DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2 883</b>
<b>J04AB Antibiotics</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>1 132</b>
J04AB02 rifampicin	197	245	296	303	376	48	24	80	132	140	797
J04AB04 rifabutin	23	24	17	16	25	64	<5	13	8	<5	335
J04AB30 capreomycin	0	0	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>J04AC Hydrazides</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>61</b>
J04AC01 isoniazid	62	55	47	38	63	59	<5	41	15	5	61
<b>J04AD Thiocarbamide derivatives</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>
J04AD01 protionamide	0	0	<5	<5	<5	33	0	<5	0	0	13
<b>J04AK Other drugs for treatment of tuberculosis</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>358</b>
J04AK01 pyrazinamide	25	40	25	13	20	60	<5	12	<5	<5	47
J04AK02 ethambutol	114	139	123	97	114	54	<5	51	40	19	311
<b>J04AM Combinations of drugs for treatment of tuberculosis</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1 319</b>
J04AM02 rifampicin and isoniazid	66	82	70	82	433	53	24	310	81	18	1 023
J04AM05 rifampicin, pyrazinamide and isoniazid	36	50	34	36	76	47	<5	50	19	6	139
J04AM06 rifampicin, pyrazinamide, ethambutol and isoniazid	0	0	<5	13	58	59	0	51	<5	<5	158
<b>J04B DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF LEPRO</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>J04BA Drugs for treatment of lepra</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>196</b>
J04BA01 clofazimine	0	0	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J04BA02 dapson	449	439	437	432	404	38	8	86	178	132	196
<b>J05 ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>39 129</b>	<b>24 139</b>	<b>24 524</b>	<b>24 594</b>	<b>302 411</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>58 268</b>	<b>122 750</b>	<b>99 377</b>	<b>22 016</b>	<b>329 674</b>

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>J05A DIRECT ACTING ANTIVIRALS</b>	<b>39 129</b>	<b>24 139</b>	<b>24 524</b>	<b>24 594</b>	<b>302 411</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>58 268</b>	<b>122 750</b>	<b>99 377</b>	<b>22 016</b>	<b>329 674</b>
<b>J05AB Nucleosides and nucleotides excl. reverse transcriptase inhibitors</b>	<b>16 164</b>	<b>18 391</b>	<b>19 854</b>	<b>21 808</b>	<b>23 011</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>11 385</b>	<b>8 073</b>	<b>3 147</b>	<b>55 812</b>
J05AB01 aciclovir	7 596	8 359	8 794	9 892	10 254	68	240	5 024	3 430	1 560	3 821
J05AB04 ribavirin	602	662	728	803	768	36	<5	470	295	<5	21 274
J05AB06 ganciclovir	0	<5	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J05AB11 valaciclovir	8 093	9 532	10 468	11 347	12 229	63	161	6 115	4 350	1 603	21 762
J05AB12 cidofovir	0	<5	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J05AB14 valganciclovir	181	191	197	223	246	39	5	59	154	28	8 954
<b>J05AD Phosphonic acid derivatives</b>	<b>0</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>
J05AD01 foscarnet	0	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>J05AE Protease inhibitors</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>1 108</b>	<b>1 228</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>52 436</b>
J05AE01 saquinavir	20	16	19	17	11	45	0	6	5	0	572
J05AE02 indinavir	46	30	21	11	6	33	0	<5	<5	<5	161
J05AE03 ritonavir	167	260	310	379	495	33	<5	266	219	7	1 832
J05AE04 nelfinavir	79	68	51	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J05AE05 amprenavir	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
J05AE06 lopinavir	386	410	525	582	578	50	7	366	197	8	19 716
J05AE07 fosamprenavir	5	6	5	<5	<5	33	0	<5	<5	<5	148
J05AE08 atazanavir	221	353	425	517	656	32	<5	335	307	10	26 056
J05AE09 tipranavir	0	6	7	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	31
J05AE10 darunavir	0	0	25	48	54	22	0	16	38	0	3 919
<b>J05AF Nucleoside and nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16 750</b>
J05AF01 zidovudine	71	69	61	55	40	50	7	19	13	<5	812
J05AF02 didanosine	182	131	102	77	53	42	<5	23	26	<5	1 002
J05AF04 stavudine	99	69	47	28	13	54	<5	6	6	0	319
J05AF05 lamivudine	261	209	174	145	116	41	14	41	59	<5	1 325
J05AF06 abacavir	82	51	52	46	48	42	<5	18	25	<5	1 077
J05AF07 tenofovir disoproxil	224	191	155	148	156	33	<5	81	72	0	5 418
J05AF08 adefovir dipivoxil	26	32	36	38	33	27	0	15	17	<5	1 799
J05AF09 emtricitabine	90	47	20	13	11	36	0	6	5	0	180
J05AF10 entecavir	0	<5	23	56	87	23	0	46	41	0	4 563
J05AF11 telbivudine	0	0	<5	6	8	13	0	5	<5	0	256
<b>J05AG Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13 567</b>



## ATC group J

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
J05AG01 nevirapine	180	176	179	183	184	42	9	89	84	<5	3 988
J05AG03 efavirenz	298	342	398	455	379	38	7	196	171	5	9 125
J05AG04 etravirine	0	0	0	0	11	18	<5	<5	7	0	453
<b>J05AH Neuraminidase inhibitors</b>	<b>22 151</b>	<b>4 584</b>	<b>3 271</b>	<b>1 088</b>	<b>279 847</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>57 903</b>	<b>111 445</b>	<b>91 470</b>	<b>19 029</b>	<b>74 572</b>
J05AH01 zanamivir	36	0	<5	109	2 534	89	131	2 177	204	22	677
J05AH02 oseltamivir	22 120	4 584	3 269	981	277 705	51	57 804	109 555	91 335	19 011	73 895
<b>J05AR Antivirals for treatment of HIV infections, combinations</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1 054</b>	<b>1 299</b>	<b>1 563</b>	<b>1 872</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>108 733</b>
J05AR01 zidovudine and lamivudine	681	676	684	648	601	47	<5	344	245	9	19 502
J05AR02 lamivudine and abacavir	87	125	161	230	257	35	<5	126	124	<5	10 135
J05AR03 tenofovir disoproxil and emtricitabine	35	315	518	738	885	34	<5	475	394	13	47 283
J05AR04 zidovudine, lamivudine and abacavir	44	38	39	37	36	47	<5	13	22	0	2 235
J05AR06 emtricitabine, tenofovir disoproxil and efavirenz	0	0	0	130	358	27	0	196	161	<5	29 579
<b>J05AX Other antivirals</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7 804</b>
J05AX05 inosine pranobex	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	32
J05AX07 enfuvirtide	6	6	7	6	<5	50	0	<5	0	0	84
J05AX08 raltegravir	0	0	0	48	95	36	0	37	58	0	7 259
J05AX09 maraviroc	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	429

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

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15–44	45–69	≥70							
<b>L ANTINEOPLASTIC AND IMMUNOMODULATING AGENTS</b>	<b>55 518</b>	<b>59 803</b>	<b>65 314</b>	<b>70 153</b>	<b>72 763</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1 180</b>	<b>15 224</b>	<b>34 100</b>	<b>22 259</b>	<b>1 991 599</b>
<b>L02 ENDOCRINE THERAPY</b>	<b>21 608</b>	<b>22 456</b>	<b>23 660</b>	<b>24 556</b>	<b>24 445</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>2 239</b>	<b>8 741</b>	<b>13 280</b>	<b>256 402</b>
<b>L02A HORMONES AND RELATED AGENTS</b>	<b>10 026</b>	<b>10 194</b>	<b>10 633</b>	<b>10 786</b>	<b>10 781</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>1 681</b>	<b>2 012</b>	<b>6 907</b>	<b>111 606</b>
<b>L02AA Estrogens</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>38</b>
L02AA02 polyestradiol phosphate	99	79	75	48	25	8	0	<5	6	18	38
<b>L02AB Progestogens</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>382</b>
L02AB01 meggestrol	257	227	216	186	177	83	<5	6	93	77	356
L02AB02 medroxyprogesterone	102	90	79	44	12	83	0	0	<5	8	26
<b>L02AE Gonadotropin releasing hormone analogues</b>	<b>9 612</b>	<b>9 840</b>	<b>10 299</b>	<b>10 546</b>	<b>10 584</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1 675</b>	<b>1 914</b>	<b>6 815</b>	<b>111 186</b>
L02AE01 buserelin	1 495	1 370	1 364	1 336	1 279	99	0	1 260	10	9	2 108
L02AE02 leuprorelin	3 642	3 467	3 546	3 804	3 885	10	179	200	589	2 917	44 043
L02AE03 goserelin	4 631	5 170	5 511	5 557	5 600	6	<5	238	1 378	3 983	65 019
L02AE04 triptorelin	0	<5	<5	<5	8	100	0	5	<5	0	16
<b>L02B HORMONE ANTAGONISTS AND RELATED AGENTS</b>	<b>14 101</b>	<b>14 905</b>	<b>16 027</b>	<b>16 898</b>	<b>16 793</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>7 737</b>	<b>8 450</b>	<b>144 796</b>
<b>L02BA Anti-estrogens</b>	<b>6 635</b>	<b>5 842</b>	<b>5 570</b>	<b>5 502</b>	<b>4 959</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>2 961</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>12 229</b>
L02BA01 tamoxifen	6 461	5 603	5 318	5 251	4 716	98	<5	553	2 827	1 334	4 610
L02BA03 fulvestrant	182	257	273	270	267	99	0	8	147	112	7 619
<b>L02BB Anti-androgens</b>	<b>5 215</b>	<b>5 512</b>	<b>6 007</b>	<b>6 370</b>	<b>6 377</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 586</b>	<b>4 788</b>	<b>62 918</b>
L02BB01 flutamide	574	481	431	389	351	0	0	<5	71	278	1 606
L02BB03 bicalutamide	4 676	5 058	5 598	6 003	6 056	0	0	<5	1 525	4 530	61 312
<b>L02BG Enzyme inhibitors</b>	<b>3 676</b>	<b>4 610</b>	<b>5 522</b>	<b>5 968</b>	<b>6 597</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3 946</b>	<b>2 586</b>	<b>69 649</b>
L02BG03 anastrozole	2 206	2 741	3 255	3 444	3 273	99	0	22	1 964	1 287	35 339
L02BG04 letrozole	872	994	1 180	1 396	2 359	99	<5	28	1 388	941	21 389
L02BG06 exemestane	774	1 074	1 272	1 363	1 200	100	0	17	743	440	12 921
<b>L03 IMMUNOSTIMULANTS</b>	<b>3 730</b>	<b>4 354</b>	<b>4 890</b>	<b>5 353</b>	<b>5 657</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2 310</b>	<b>2 877</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>356 591</b>
<b>L03A IMMUNOSTIMULANTS</b>	<b>3 730</b>	<b>4 354</b>	<b>4 890</b>	<b>5 353</b>	<b>5 657</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2 310</b>	<b>2 877</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>356 591</b>
<b>L03AA Colony stimulating factors</b>	<b>1 009</b>	<b>1 417</b>	<b>1 714</b>	<b>1 928</b>	<b>2 085</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>1 289</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>81 355</b>
L03AA02 filgrastim	315	366	378	364	362	44	39	78	209	36	9 189
L03AA13 pegfilgrastim	763	1 137	1 431	1 649	1 815	61	<5	315	1 150	347	72 166
<b>L03AB Interferons</b>	<b>2 335</b>	<b>2 486</b>	<b>2 602</b>	<b>2 667</b>	<b>2 661</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1 441</b>	<b>1 175</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>201 744</b>
L03AB01 interferon alfa natural	0	0	0	<5	5	60	0	<5	<5	0	1 130
L03AB03 interferon gamma	8	10	11	11	9	44	6	<5	0	0	1 330
L03AB04 interferon alfa-2a	41	57	20	5	14	14	0	<5	10	<5	682
L03AB05 interferon alfa-2b	203	158	113	80	62	40	0	10	36	16	1 724

## ATC group L

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK	
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group					
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70								
L03AB07	interferon beta-1a	1 088	1 206	1 311	1 335	1 346	70	<5	750	588	5	131 492
L03AB08	interferon beta-1b	305	334	336	363	371	65	0	169	200	<5	28 790
L03AB10	peginterferon alfa-2b	443	446	504	465	416	37	<5	228	178	8	18 052
L03AB11	peginterferon alfa-2a	265	299	324	424	466	36	<5	294	169	<5	18 544
<b>L03AC</b>	<b>Interleukins</b>	<b>&lt;5</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>
L03AC01	aldesleukin	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>L03AX</b>	<b>Other immunostimulants</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>73 491</b>
L03AX03	BCG vaccine	12	8	5	<5	7	57	0	0	<5	<5	54
L03AX13	glatiramer acetate	413	498	665	858	1 015	73	0	562	451	<5	73 437
<b>L04</b>	<b>IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS</b>	<b>26 854</b>	<b>29 180</b>	<b>32 318</b>	<b>35 076</b>	<b>37 210</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>10 161</b>	<b>19 612</b>	<b>6 599</b>	<b>1 119 244</b>
<b>L04A</b>	<b>IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS</b>	<b>26 854</b>	<b>29 180</b>	<b>32 318</b>	<b>35 076</b>	<b>37 210</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>10 161</b>	<b>19 612</b>	<b>6 599</b>	<b>1 119 244</b>
<b>L04AA</b>	<b>Selective immunosuppressants</b>	<b>2 912</b>	<b>3 295</b>	<b>3 796</b>	<b>4 317</b>	<b>4 617</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1 071</b>	<b>2 753</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>120 800</b>
L04AA06	mycophenolic acid	1 662	1 925	2 296	2 647	2 964	39	57	802	1 734	371	73 349
L04AA10	sirolimus	59	76	68	68	70	37	<5	12	47	8	2 990
L04AA13	leflunomide	1 158	1 214	1 264	1 318	1 361	70	0	169	854	338	7 164
L04AA18	everolimus	62	147	228	253	263	28	<5	42	173	47	15 151
L04AA21	efalizumab	45	85	127	196	118	43	0	37	76	5	2 729
L04AA23	natalizumab	0	0	0	42	58	64	0	42	16	0	7 765
L04AA24	abatacept	0	0	17	16	<5	75	0	0	<5	<5	241
L04AA25	eculizumab	0	0	0	0	<5	75	0	<5	<5	0	11 411
<b>L04AB</b>	<b>Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α) inhibitors</b>	<b>4 586</b>	<b>5 536</b>	<b>6 569</b>	<b>7 626</b>	<b>8 404</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>3 035</b>	<b>4 520</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>809 316</b>
L04AB01	etanercept	3 602	4 122	4 565	5 280	5 158	55	123	1 649	2 920	466	499 541
L04AB02	infliximab	<5	20	426	278	83	43	<5	36	41	<5	3 583
L04AB04	adalimumab	1 125	1 631	1 791	2 329	3 518	52	35	1 501	1 741	241	306 193
<b>L04AC</b>	<b>Interleukin inhibitors</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5 306</b>
L04AC03	anakinra	62	55	61	58	68	53	12	25	27	<5	5 266
L04AC05	ustekinumab	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	40
<b>L04AD</b>	<b>Calcineurin inhibitors</b>	<b>4 054</b>	<b>4 166</b>	<b>4 328</b>	<b>4 388</b>	<b>4 577</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1 307</b>	<b>2 568</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>131 638</b>
L04AD01	ciclosporin	3 442	3 445	3 424	3 306	3 288	37	50	809	1 921	508	78 597
L04AD02	tacrolimus	675	769	976	1 161	1 349	41	86	514	682	67	53 041
<b>L04AX</b>	<b>Other immunosuppressants</b>	<b>20 596</b>	<b>22 043</b>	<b>24 142</b>	<b>25 770</b>	<b>26 854</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>6 798</b>	<b>14 029</b>	<b>5 425</b>	<b>52 183</b>
L04AX01	azathioprine	5 464	5 661	5 954	6 028	6 195	52	183	2 842	2 530	640	5 378
L04AX02	thalidomide	231	274	357	340	330	48	6	9	116	199	12 076
L04AX03	methotrexate	15 004	16 203	17 925	19 466	20 343	62	417	3 982	11 372	4 572	9 215
L04AX04	lenalidomide	0	0	<5	60	106	40	0	<5	63	39	25 514

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

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15–44	45–69	≥70							
<b>M MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM</b>	<b>889 404</b>	<b>906 490</b>	<b>915 647</b>	<b>907 358</b>	<b>890 442</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>12 629</b>	<b>328 351</b>	<b>397 820</b>	<b>151 642</b>	<b>293 443</b>
<b>M01 ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS</b>	<b>783 470</b>	<b>803 649</b>	<b>822 981</b>	<b>829 544</b>	<b>814 777</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11 826</b>	<b>323 631</b>	<b>371 901</b>	<b>107 419</b>	<b>200 999</b>
<b>M01A ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS, NON-STEROIDS</b>	<b>783 295</b>	<b>803 464</b>	<b>822 846</b>	<b>829 404</b>	<b>814 656</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11 826</b>	<b>323 620</b>	<b>371 837</b>	<b>107 373</b>	<b>199 393</b>
<b>M01AA Butylpyrazolidines</b>	<5	<5	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
M01AA01 phenylbutazone	<5	<5	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>M01AB Acetic acid derivatives and related substances</b>	<b>352 483</b>	<b>389 171</b>	<b>436 578</b>	<b>498 631</b>	<b>491 244</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>6 872</b>	<b>208 737</b>	<b>221 950</b>	<b>53 685</b>	<b>66 577</b>
M01AB01 indometacin	12 801	13 002	12 785	12 154	11 669	53	67	3 829	5 761	2 012	2 499
M01AB02 sulindac	854	750	752	600	386	65	0	27	178	181	400
M01AB05 diclofenac	321 488	360 618	408 960	471 691	464 142	55	6 797	202 580	207 987	46 778	49 736
M01AB15 ketorolac	<5	8	7	7	11	73	0	<5	8	<5	9
M01AB16 aceclofenac	1 658	360	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
M01AB55 diclofenac, combinations	22 468	21 104	21 646	22 250	23 256	64	16	4 810	12 365	6 065	13 931
<b>M01AC Oxicams</b>	<b>197 573</b>	<b>201 053</b>	<b>167 655</b>	<b>88 227</b>	<b>81 266</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>26 811</b>	<b>41 911</b>	<b>12 246</b>	<b>23 607</b>
M01AC01 piroxicam	164 983	172 204	140 376	60 698	55 419	52	234	21 019	28 428	5 738	15 259
M01AC06 meloxicam	35 331	31 152	29 454	28 570	26 720	62	64	6 062	13 961	6 633	8 347
<b>M01AE Propionic acid derivatives</b>	<b>250 490</b>	<b>251 802</b>	<b>262 779</b>	<b>278 524</b>	<b>273 517</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4 834</b>	<b>110 946</b>	<b>122 051</b>	<b>35 686</b>	<b>63 666</b>
M01AE01 ibuprofen <sup>1)</sup>	176 269	183 560	193 976	208 791	211 393	62	4 053	91 615	91 965	23 760	38 019
M01AE02 naproxen <sup>1)</sup>	71 218	64 990	64 483	66 541	59 449	58	804	19 322	28 401	10 922	22 065
M01AE03 ketoprofen	8 223	8 279	8 804	8 541	7 903	61	28	1 860	4 395	1 620	3 307
M01AE14 dexibuprofen	1 005	1 223	2 182	2 124	1 415	58	<5	646	605	163	275
<b>M01AG Fenamates</b>	<b>1 003</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>532</b>
M01AG02 tolfenamic acid	1 003	918	850	827	669	78	6	440	211	12	532
<b>M01AH Coxibs</b>	<b>76 326</b>	<b>34 413</b>	<b>37 269</b>	<b>36 483</b>	<b>35 825</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>12 256</b>	<b>18 137</b>	<b>5 373</b>	<b>17 878</b>
M01AH01 celecoxib	31 916	11 194	9 402	8 315	8 027	61	8	2 284	4 270	1 465	7 058
M01AH02 rofecoxib	8	0	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
M01AH03 valdecoxib	14 483	6	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
M01AH04 parecoxib	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	10
M01AH05 etoricoxib	31 818	23 504	28 113	28 363	28 024	53	51	10 033	13 996	3 944	10 810
<b>M01AX Other antiinflammatory and antirheumatic agents, non-steroids</b>	<b>66 337</b>	<b>71 118</b>	<b>64 439</b>	<b>55 088</b>	<b>51 287</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4 664</b>	<b>29 391</b>	<b>17 210</b>	<b>27 134</b>
M01AX01 nabumetone	14 901	12 721	12 771	11 261	9 102	67	13	2 054	4 830	2 205	5 523
M01AX05 glucosamine	52 185	58 707	51 530	43 576	41 897	67	8	2 580	24 394	14 915	20 088
<b>M01C SPECIFIC ANTIRHEUMATIC AGENTS</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1 606</b>
<b>M01CB Gold preparations</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>602</b>

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

## ATC group M

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
M01CB01 sodium aurothiomalate	213	188	109	97	74	66	0	<5	39	33	142
M01CB03 auranofin	205	196	200	171	167	77	0	22	108	37	460
<b>M01CC Penicillamine and similar agents</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>61</b>
M01CC01 penicillamine	17	17	15	15	12	33	0	<5	9	<5	61
<b>M01CX Other specific antirheumatic agents</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>943</b>
<b>M02 TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN</b>	<b>49 720</b>	<b>41 863</b>	<b>37 857</b>	<b>31 768</b>	<b>27 078</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>9 212</b>	<b>10 431</b>	<b>6 459</b>	<b>4 005</b>
<b>M02A TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN</b>	<b>49 720</b>	<b>41 863</b>	<b>37 857</b>	<b>31 768</b>	<b>27 078</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>9 212</b>	<b>10 431</b>	<b>6 459</b>	<b>4 005</b>
<b>M02AA Antiinflammatory preparations, non-steroids for topical use</b>	<b>49 571</b>	<b>41 729</b>	<b>37 746</b>	<b>31 675</b>	<b>27 009</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>9 199</b>	<b>10 405</b>	<b>6 430</b>	<b>3 997</b>
M02AA10 ketoprofen <sup>1)</sup>	45 267	37 832	33 782	27 552	23 080	56	778	8 005	8 971	5 326	3 363
M02AA13 ibuprofen <sup>1)</sup>	4 391	3 934	3 959	4 040	3 846	56	197	1 169	1 384	1 096	588
M02AA15 diclofenac	62	66	127	173	159	70	<5	41	73	44	46
<b>M02AB Capsaicin and similar agents</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1</b>
M02AB01 capsaicin	16	14	13	8	5	80	0	<5	<5	<5	1
<b>M02AC Preparations with salicylic acid derivatives</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>M02AX Other topical products for joint and muscular pain</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1</b>
M02AX10 various	11	10	21	7	11	45	0	<5	6	<5	1
<b>M03 MUSCLE RELAXANTS</b>	<b>85 502</b>	<b>78 562</b>	<b>51 853</b>	<b>12 875</b>	<b>5 588</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1 563</b>	<b>3 211</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>12 544</b>
<b>M03B MUSCLE RELAXANTS, CENTRALLY ACTING AGENTS</b>	<b>85 256</b>	<b>78 404</b>	<b>51 679</b>	<b>12 660</b>	<b>5 385</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1 436</b>	<b>3 140</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>10 458</b>
<b>M03BA Carbamic acid esters</b>	<b>82 183</b>	<b>75 164</b>	<b>48 209</b>	<b>8 594</b>	<b>1 087</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>3 183</b>
M03BA02 carisoprodol	82 152	75 145	48 195	8 583	1 087	67	0	336	657	94	3 182
M03BA52 carisoprodol, combinations excl. psycholeptics	48	33	25	30	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0
<b>M03BB Oxazol, thiazine, and triazine derivatives</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</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>
M03BB03 chlorzoxazone	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
M03BB53 chlorzoxazone, combinations excl. psycholeptics	12	5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>M03BC Ethers, chemically close to antihistamines</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
M03BC51 orphenadrine, combinations	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	33	0	<5	<5	0	5
<b>M03BX Other centrally acting agents</b>	<b>3 345</b>	<b>3 500</b>	<b>3 836</b>	<b>4 236</b>	<b>4 315</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1 107</b>	<b>2 492</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>7 271</b>
M03BX01 baclofen	3 318	3 469	3 804	4 195	4 274	52	108	1 090	2 469	607	6 961

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

## ATC group M

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
M03BX02 tizanidine	55	59	60	72	59	37	0	22	35	<5	310
<b>M03C MUSCLE RELAXANTS, DIRECTLY ACTING AGENTS</b>	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>M03CA Dantrolene and derivatives</b>	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
M03CA01 dantrolene	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>M04 ANTIGOUT PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>34 555</b>	<b>35 899</b>	<b>36 465</b>	<b>37 887</b>	<b>39 411</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2 435</b>	<b>16 658</b>	<b>20 300</b>	<b>15 565</b>
<b>M04A ANTIGOUT PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>34 555</b>	<b>35 899</b>	<b>36 465</b>	<b>37 887</b>	<b>39 411</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2 435</b>	<b>16 658</b>	<b>20 300</b>	<b>15 565</b>
<b>M04AA Preparations inhibiting uric acid production</b>	<b>32 072</b>	<b>33 327</b>	<b>33 764</b>	<b>34 952</b>	<b>36 377</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2 136</b>	<b>15 354</b>	<b>18 875</b>	<b>12 422</b>
M04AA01 allopurinol	32 072	33 327	33 764	34 952	36 377	30	12	2 136	15 354	18 875	12 422
<b>M04AB Preparations increasing uric acid excretion</b>	<b>2 083</b>	<b>2 063</b>	<b>2 062</b>	<b>2 099</b>	<b>2 121</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>1 012</b>	<b>2 220</b>
M04AB01 probenecid	2 083	2 063	2 062	2 099	2 121	32	0	186	923	1 012	2 220
<b>M04AC Preparations with no effect on uric acid metabolism</b>	<b>1 713</b>	<b>1 906</b>	<b>2 071</b>	<b>2 373</b>	<b>2 595</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1 172</b>	<b>1 168</b>	<b>923</b>
M04AC01 colchicine	1 713	1 906	2 071	2 373	2 595	22	6	249	1 172	1 168	923
<b>M05 DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF BONE DISEASES</b>	<b>54 067</b>	<b>56 100</b>	<b>56 747</b>	<b>56 634</b>	<b>56 717</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>18 712</b>	<b>37 398</b>	<b>60 327</b>
<b>M05B DRUGS AFFECTING BONE STRUCTURE AND MINERALIZATION</b>	<b>54 067</b>	<b>56 100</b>	<b>56 747</b>	<b>56 634</b>	<b>56 717</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>18 712</b>	<b>37 398</b>	<b>60 327</b>
<b>M05BA Bisphosphonates</b>	<b>50 060</b>	<b>52 815</b>	<b>53 898</b>	<b>54 146</b>	<b>54 645</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>18 304</b>	<b>35 740</b>	<b>55 212</b>
M05BA01 etidronic acid	693	567	442	372	297	94	0	0	37	260	310
M05BA02 clodronic acid	44	40	44	48	44	55	0	0	24	20	633
M05BA03 pamidronic acid	<5	<5	<5	10	13	38	0	<5	9	<5	89
M05BA04 alendronic acid	43 654	48 337	51 593	51 829	52 029	89	9	547	17 269	34 204	42 967
M05BA06 ibandronic acid	74	1 424	719	704	704	93	0	8	312	384	3 844
M05BA07 risedronic acid	6 277	6 033	1 971	1 405	1 214	92	0	21	443	750	3 758
M05BA08 zoledronic acid	40	32	47	221	835	85	0	21	428	386	3 611
<b>M05BB Bisphosphonates, combinations</b>	<b>4 675</b>	<b>3 865</b>	<b>3 236</b>	<b>2 745</b>	<b>2 264</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>1 803</b>	<b>5 115</b>
M05BB01 etidronic acid and calcium, sequential	4 674	3 860	3 235	2 745	2 264	94	0	7	454	1 803	5 115
M05BB03 alendronic acid and colecalciferol	<5	5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>M09 OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM</b>	<b>5</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>M09A OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM</b>	<b>5</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>M09AX Other drugs for disorders of the musculo-skeletal system</b>	<b>5</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>
M09AX01 hyaluronic acid	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	3

### 3.13 ATC group N – Nervous system

ATC level		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
<b>N</b>	<b>NERVOUS SYSTEM</b>	<b>1 115 544</b>	<b>1 143 292</b>	<b>1 181 917</b>	<b>1 208 789</b>	<b>1 230 072</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>29 791</b>	<b>394 248</b>	<b>524 420</b>	<b>281 613</b>	<b>2 606 880</b>
<b>N02</b>	<b>ANALGESICS</b>	<b>600 216</b>	<b>618 360</b>	<b>648 166</b>	<b>676 885</b>	<b>693 177</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>8 646</b>	<b>232 660</b>	<b>298 399</b>	<b>153 472</b>	<b>649 318</b>
<b>N02A</b>	<b>OPIOIDS</b>	<b>451 370</b>	<b>456 181</b>	<b>471 074</b>	<b>484 768</b>	<b>487 161</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4 749</b>	<b>164 535</b>	<b>210 479</b>	<b>107 398</b>	<b>351 172</b>
<b>N02AA</b>	<b>Natural opium alkaloids</b>	<b>402 886</b>	<b>401 146</b>	<b>406 551</b>	<b>409 141</b>	<b>405 303</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4 647</b>	<b>142 155</b>	<b>175 355</b>	<b>83 146</b>	<b>234 655</b>
N02AA01	morphine	7 081	6 608	6 769	6 995	7 045	47	14	1 156	3 321	2 554	22 237
N02AA03	hydromorphone	121	90	65	53	41	41	0	11	23	7	528
N02AA05	oxycodone	8 974	10 843	12 638	14 983	16 905	53	10	2 675	7 674	6 546	61 585
N02AA08	dihydrocodeine	40	35	38	40	49	65	0	9	33	7	187
N02AA55	oxycodone, combinations	0	0	0	5	228	59	0	35	116	77	594
N02AA59	codeine, combinations excl. psycholeptics	394 961	392 190	396 469	397 625	392 423	56	4 631	140 279	169 586	77 927	149 523
<b>N02AB</b>	<b>Phenylpiperidine derivatives</b>	<b>9 335</b>	<b>9 739</b>	<b>10 093</b>	<b>10 253</b>	<b>10 447</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1 887</b>	<b>4 536</b>	<b>4 017</b>	<b>32 306</b>
N02AB01	ketobemidone	3 863	3 753	3 745	3 738	3 729	54	5	1 114	1 842	768	3 730
N02AB02	pethidine	1 482	1 466	1 403	1 377	1 339	60	<5	420	728	190	1 951
N02AB03	fentanyl	4 560	5 100	5 501	5 657	5 854	61	<5	468	2 191	3 194	26 625
<b>N02AC</b>	<b>Diphenylpropylamine derivatives</b>	<b>11 356</b>	<b>10 161</b>	<b>9 269</b>	<b>8 523</b>	<b>7 440</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 226</b>	<b>3 441</b>	<b>2 772</b>	<b>4 780</b>
N02AC54	dextropropoxyphene, comb. excl. psycholeptics	11 356	10 161	9 269	8 523	7 440	61	<5	1 226	3 441	2 772	4 780
<b>N02AD</b>	<b>Benzomorphan derivatives</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>465</b>
N02AD01	pentazocine	162	79	52	49	45	56	0	6	32	7	465
<b>N02AE</b>	<b>Oripavine derivatives</b>	<b>2 430</b>	<b>5 304</b>	<b>7 910</b>	<b>10 243</b>	<b>12 074</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 352</b>	<b>3 401</b>	<b>7 320</b>	<b>34 675</b>
N02AE01	buprenorphine	2 430	5 304	7 910	10 243	12 074	69	<5	1 352	3 401	7 320	34 675
<b>N02AG</b>	<b>Opioids in combination with antispasmodics</b>	<b>1 946</b>	<b>1 866</b>	<b>1 857</b>	<b>1 819</b>	<b>1 730</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>1 614</b>
N02AG01	morphine and antispasmodics	109	165	179	218	219	54	0	9	67	143	44
N02AG02	ketobemidone and antispasmodics	1 839	1 708	1 686	1 608	1 515	56	<5	485	767	261	1 570
<b>N02AX</b>	<b>Other opioids</b>	<b>68 161</b>	<b>77 715</b>	<b>91 993</b>	<b>106 796</b>	<b>114 890</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>33 096</b>	<b>50 484</b>	<b>31 182</b>	<b>42 678</b>
N02AX02	tramadol	68 161	77 715	91 993	106 796	114 890	60	128	33 096	50 484	31 182	42 678
<b>N02B</b>	<b>OTHER ANALGESICS AND ANTIPYRETICS</b>	<b>176 813</b>	<b>198 087</b>	<b>226 404</b>	<b>255 891</b>	<b>281 256</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2 710</b>	<b>68 278</b>	<b>119 617</b>	<b>90 651</b>	<b>56 787</b>
<b>N02BA</b>	<b>Salicylic acid and derivatives</b>	<b>1 493</b>	<b>1 222</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>200</b>
N02BA01	acetylsalicylic acid <sup>1)</sup>	788	705	780	768	800	59	160	263	216	161	179
N02BA11	diflunisal	703	517	11	0	<5	67	0	0	<5	0	9
N02BA51	acetylsalicylic acid, combinations excl. psycholeptics	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	12
<b>N02BB</b>	<b>Pyrazolones</b>	<b>1 136</b>	<b>1 045</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>362</b>

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

## ATC group N

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK	
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group					
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70	<15		15-44	45-69	≥70			
N02BB02	metamizole sodium	<5	<5	6	15	22	73	0	<5	12	7	14
N02BB51	phenazone, combinations excl. psycholeptics <sup>1)</sup>	1 135	1 041	982	894	862	69	7	319	320	216	348
<b>N02BE</b>	<b>Anilides</b>	<b>174 805</b>	<b>196 366</b>	<b>225 097</b>	<b>254 652</b>	<b>280 044</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2 548</b>	<b>67 829</b>	<b>119 250</b>	<b>90 417</b>	<b>56 222</b>
N02BE01	paracetamol <sup>1)</sup>	174 805	196 366	225 097	254 652	280 044	64	2 548	67 829	119 250	90 417	56 222
N02BE05	propacetamol	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N02BE51	paracetamol, combinations excl. psycholeptics	0	0	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<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>&lt;5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>2</b>
N02BG07	flupirtine	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	<5	2
<b>N02C</b>	<b>ANTIMIGRAINE PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>81 304</b>	<b>83 837</b>	<b>86 685</b>	<b>88 059</b>	<b>87 572</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1 642</b>	<b>42 171</b>	<b>40 573</b>	<b>3 186</b>	<b>241 360</b>
<b>N02CA</b>	<b>Ergot alkaloids</b>	<b>5 416</b>	<b>4 811</b>	<b>4 266</b>	<b>3 827</b>	<b>3 477</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>2 128</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>1 511</b>
N02CA04	methysergide	10	8	5	8	6	67	0	<5	<5	<5	56
N02CA52	ergotamine, combinations excl. psycholeptics	17	16	14	14	13	62	0	<5	8	<5	22
N02CA72	ergotamine, combinations with psycholeptics	5 391	4 790	4 248	3 808	3 458	82	15	630	2 118	695	1 433
<b>N02CC</b>	<b>Selective serotonin (5HT<sub>1</sub>) agonists</b>	<b>74 361</b>	<b>77 245</b>	<b>80 470</b>	<b>82 234</b>	<b>81 938</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1 585</b>	<b>41 044</b>	<b>36 966</b>	<b>2 343</b>	<b>238 149</b>
N02CC01	sumatriptan	30 763	31 849	32 336	35 884	40 452	77	1 423	21 606	16 290	1 133	88 891
N02CC02	naratriptan	1 584	1 563	1 530	1 515	1 497	85	<5	627	803	64	4 312
N02CC03	zolmitriptan	11 997	13 666	13 952	14 983	14 212	82	72	6 656	7 038	446	43 869
N02CC04	rizatriptan	20 777	22 384	24 826	24 519	22 301	81	146	11 770	9 821	564	58 229
N02CC05	almotriptan	4 879	5 124	4 687	3 915	3 286	83	8	1 784	1 421	73	6 535
N02CC06	eletriptan	13 256	12 526	12 534	11 871	11 189	82	41	5 380	5 547	221	36 292
N02CC07	frovatriptan	0	0	0	12	19	74	0	5	13	<5	21
<b>N02CX</b>	<b>Other antimigraine preparations</b>	<b>2 949</b>	<b>3 093</b>	<b>3 155</b>	<b>3 129</b>	<b>3 160</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>1 699</b>
N02CX01	pizotifen	92	81	75	63	53	72	0	17	30	6	117
N02CX02	clonidine	2 858	3 013	3 082	3 067	3 108	79	58	791	2 070	189	1 582
<b>N03</b>	<b>ANTIPILEPTICS</b>	<b>76 517</b>	<b>83 663</b>	<b>90 892</b>	<b>97 238</b>	<b>100 317</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3 545</b>	<b>33 462</b>	<b>45 034</b>	<b>18 276</b>	<b>388 397</b>
<b>N03A</b>	<b>ANTIPILEPTICS</b>	<b>76 517</b>	<b>83 663</b>	<b>90 892</b>	<b>97 238</b>	<b>100 317</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3 545</b>	<b>33 462</b>	<b>45 034</b>	<b>18 276</b>	<b>388 397</b>
<b>N03AA</b>	<b>Barbiturates and derivatives</b>	<b>3 554</b>	<b>3 341</b>	<b>3 111</b>	<b>2 959</b>	<b>2 843</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1 511</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>2 000</b>
N03AA02	phenobarbital	3 310	3 111	2 885	2 718	2 573	51	16	316	1 375	866	1 587
N03AA03	primidone	261	247	243	255	284	47	0	29	142	113	413
<b>N03AB</b>	<b>Hydantoin derivatives</b>	<b>2 861</b>	<b>2 661</b>	<b>2 486</b>	<b>2 332</b>	<b>2 217</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>1 089</b>
N03AB02	phenytoin	2 859	2 661	2 485	2 332	2 216	42	17	297	1 200	702	1 065
N03AB05	fosphenytoin	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	33	<5	<5	0	<5	24

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



## ATC group N

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>N03AD Succinimide derivatives</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>775</b>
N03AD01 ethosuximide	116	110	110	116	139	67	55	58	21	5	775
<b>N03AE Benzodiazepine derivatives</b>	<b>13 895</b>	<b>13 950</b>	<b>13 993</b>	<b>13 927</b>	<b>13 707</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>4 237</b>	<b>6 750</b>	<b>2 536</b>	<b>7 390</b>
N03AE01 clonazepam	13 895	13 950	13 993	13 927	13 707	54	184	4 237	6 750	2 536	7 390
<b>N03AF Carboxamide derivatives</b>	<b>23 146</b>	<b>22 317</b>	<b>21 526</b>	<b>20 748</b>	<b>19 988</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>5 944</b>	<b>9 499</b>	<b>3 755</b>	<b>27 954</b>
N03AF01 carbamazepine	21 433	20 412	19 482	18 586	17 736	47	477	5 034	8 709	3 516	17 200
N03AF02 oxcarbazepine	1 833	2 009	2 105	2 173	2 234	44	290	890	807	247	8 999
N03AF03 rufinamide	0	0	41	80	96	36	40	51	<5	<5	1 752
N03AF04 eslicarbazepine	0	0	0	0	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	2
<b>N03AG Fatty acid derivatives</b>	<b>12 062</b>	<b>12 452</b>	<b>12 757</b>	<b>13 320</b>	<b>13 854</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1 634</b>	<b>5 884</b>	<b>5 196</b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>29 832</b>
N03AG01 valproic acid	11 919	12 336	12 657	13 227	13 773	47	1 612	5 858	5 164	1 139	28 846
N03AG04 vigabatrin	164	142	120	127	114	46	46	36	30	<5	746
N03AG06 tiagabine	31	29	19	15	12	42	0	<5	8	0	239
<b>N03AX Other antiepileptics</b>	<b>33 928</b>	<b>42 118</b>	<b>50 447</b>	<b>57 604</b>	<b>61 431</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1 798</b>	<b>22 098</b>	<b>26 746</b>	<b>10 789</b>	<b>319 357</b>
N03AX03 sultiame	28	39	51	54	63	41	41	21	<5	0	240
N03AX09 lamotrigine	14 009	16 504	18 799	20 820	22 349	59	1 064	11 587	7 908	1 790	110 239
N03AX10 felbamate	22	25	23	24	25	36	<5	17	<5	0	552
N03AX11 topiramate	2 582	2 926	2 975	3 051	3 035	68	314	1 690	948	83	20 617
N03AX12 gabapentin	8 133	7 618	7 484	14 682	20 406	60	30	4 635	10 575	5 166	28 690
N03AX14 levetiracetam	2 183	2 746	3 496	4 320	4 977	50	544	2 194	1 633	606	53 216
N03AX15 zonisamide	137	180	298	349	442	52	61	260	106	15	6 120
N03AX16 pregabalin	10 043	15 405	21 052	20 274	17 111	59	9	4 245	8 643	4 214	98 136
N03AX17 stiripentol	0	0	0	0	19	32	16	<5	0	0	591
N03AX18 lacosamide	0	0	0	0	121	50	12	74	33	<5	956
<b>N04 ANTI-PARKINSON DRUGS</b>	<b>12 854</b>	<b>14 220</b>	<b>17 105</b>	<b>17 190</b>	<b>17 227</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1 527</b>	<b>7 403</b>	<b>8 286</b>	<b>127 633</b>
<b>N04A ANTICHOLINERGIC AGENTS</b>	<b>3 942</b>	<b>3 484</b>	<b>3 271</b>	<b>3 162</b>	<b>3 032</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>1 805</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>1 683</b>
<b>N04AA Tertiary amines</b>	<b>3 414</b>	<b>3 399</b>	<b>3 205</b>	<b>3 104</b>	<b>2 989</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>1 773</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>1 570</b>
N04AA01 trihexyphenidyl	15	18	19	15	15	47	<5	<5	6	<5	82
N04AA02 biperiden	3 393	3 375	3 182	3 085	2 969	51	0	730	1 764	475	1 483
N04AA04 procyclidine	7	7	<5	<5	5	40	0	0	<5	<5	6
<b>N04AB Ethers chemically close to antihistamines</b>	<b>1 263</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>113</b>
N04AB02 orphenadrine (chloride)	1 263	132	81	65	48	65	0	8	33	7	113
<b>N04B DOPAMINERGIC AGENTS</b>	<b>9 046</b>	<b>10 829</b>	<b>13 910</b>	<b>14 095</b>	<b>14 258</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>5 629</b>	<b>7 828</b>	<b>125 950</b>
<b>N04BA Dopa and dopa derivatives</b>	<b>7 375</b>	<b>7 532</b>	<b>7 602</b>	<b>7 605</b>	<b>7 708</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>2 195</b>	<b>5 398</b>	<b>58 885</b>
N04BA02 levodopa and decarboxylase inhibitor	7 132	7 121	7 067	6 994	7 044	46	8	102	1 915	5 019	42 413

## ATC group N

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
N04BA03 levodopa, decarboxylase inhibitor and COMT inhibitor	803	969	1 133	1 255	1 357	38	0	11	577	769	16 473
<b>N04BB Adamantane derivatives</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>425</b>
N04BB01 amantadine	104	104	116	111	114	56	0	36	74	<5	425
<b>N04BC Dopamine agonists</b>	<b>3 330</b>	<b>5 144</b>	<b>8 306</b>	<b>8 542</b>	<b>8 782</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>4 515</b>	<b>3 593</b>	<b>51 674</b>
N04BC01 bromocriptine	21	9	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	32
N04BC02 pergolide	5	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N04BC04 ropinirole	881	1 125	1 820	1 842	2 316	48	0	146	1 311	859	16 926
N04BC05 pramipexole	1 432	3 226	5 923	6 236	6 256	56	<5	534	3 161	2 560	25 610
N04BC06 cabergoline	1 187	978	796	514	322	48	0	7	121	194	1 428
N04BC07 apomorphine	6	11	13	18	19	53	0	0	12	7	2 478
N04BC09 rotigotine	0	5	232	393	427	45	0	10	245	172	5 200
<b>N04BD Monoamine oxidase B inhibitors</b>	<b>2 144</b>	<b>2 223</b>	<b>2 414</b>	<b>2 571</b>	<b>2 861</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1 416</b>	<b>1 410</b>	<b>12 803</b>
N04BD01 selegiline	2 142	2 113	2 099	2 081	2 115	39	0	24	1 051	1 040	3 618
N04BD02 rasagiline	<5	173	405	575	864	40	0	13	422	429	9 185
<b>N04BX Other dopaminergic agents</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>2 164</b>
N04BX01 tolcapone	25	20	15	13	14	29	0	0	9	5	238
N04BX02 entacapone	540	404	327	274	218	45	0	<5	75	141	1 926
<b>N05 PSYCHOLEPTICS</b>	<b>579 818</b>	<b>591 639</b>	<b>603 311</b>	<b>611 546</b>	<b>616 635</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8 352</b>	<b>139 623</b>	<b>275 615</b>	<b>193 045</b>	<b>555 794</b>
<b>N05A ANTIPSYCHOTICS</b>	<b>106 190</b>	<b>106 275</b>	<b>105 786</b>	<b>104 085</b>	<b>104 006</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>34 500</b>	<b>45 366</b>	<b>23 289</b>	<b>264 828</b>
<b>N05AA Phenothiazines with aliphatic side-chain</b>	<b>32 193</b>	<b>31 415</b>	<b>29 903</b>	<b>26 862</b>	<b>25 862</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7 467</b>	<b>12 998</b>	<b>5 365</b>	<b>10 184</b>
N05AA01 chlorpromazine	6 674	6 645	3 950	702	492	57	0	219	205	68	1 012
N05AA02 levomepromazine	26 052	25 295	26 816	26 247	25 420	57	32	7 268	12 820	5 300	9 171
<b>N05AB Phenothiazines with piperazine structure</b>	<b>26 504</b>	<b>25 164</b>	<b>23 030</b>	<b>20 901</b>	<b>19 814</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4 375</b>	<b>8 015</b>	<b>7 400</b>	<b>9 976</b>
N05AB01 dixyrazine	1 926	1 815	620	76	54	63	0	17	26	11	202
N05AB02 fluphenazine	107	101	89	59	27	52	0	0	19	8	69
N05AB03 perphenazine	6 695	6 344	6 182	5 992	5 733	58	<5	1 445	3 174	1 111	7 028
N05AB04 prochlorperazine	17 939	17 059	16 348	14 841	14 063	72	21	2 925	4 827	6 290	2 673
N05AB06 trifluoperazine	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	67	0	<5	0	<5	5
<b>N05AC Phenothiazines with piperidine structure</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>282</b>
N05AC01 periciazine	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	2
N05AC02 thioridazine	492	102	77	73	66	55	0	5	42	19	248
N05AC04 pipotiazine	9	7	6	5	<5	100	0	0	<5	<5	31
<b>N05AD Butyrophenone derivatives</b>	<b>4 904</b>	<b>4 796</b>	<b>4 833</b>	<b>4 734</b>	<b>4 469</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>1 570</b>	<b>2 391</b>	<b>1 664</b>
N05AD01 haloperidol	4 887	4 784	4 822	4 724	4 462	55	12	494	1 569	2 387	1 657

## ATC group N

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N05AD03 melperone	19	12	11	10	7	43	0	<5	<5	<5	7
<b>N05AE Indole derivatives</b>	<b>1 860</b>	<b>1 574</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>1 383</b>	<b>1 301</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>18 484</b>
N05AE03 sertindole	18	43	119	165	186	61	0	143	43	0	2 316
N05AE04 ziprasidone	1 843	1 535	1 355	1 231	1 117	61	9	599	461	48	16 169
<b>N05AF Thioxanthene derivatives</b>	<b>22 491</b>	<b>22 909</b>	<b>24 182</b>	<b>24 515</b>	<b>24 233</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8 512</b>	<b>11 830</b>	<b>3 870</b>	<b>11 270</b>
N05AF01 flupentixol	5 950	5 595	5 524	5 381	5 002	66	0	1 267	2 586	1 149	2 605
N05AF03 chlorprothixene	13 808	14 611	16 187	16 666	17 005	52	21	6 800	7 996	2 188	6 184
N05AF05 zuclopentixol	3 353	3 336	3 198	3 156	2 905	52	0	718	1 597	590	2 481
<b>N05AG Diphenylbutylpiperidine derivatives</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>347</b>
N05AG02 pimozone	165	148	138	133	116	34	10	63	31	12	295
N05AG03 penfluridol	36	31	34	33	27	26	0	14	11	<5	52
<b>N05AH Diazepines, oxazepines, thiazepines and oxepines</b>	<b>20 724</b>	<b>22 531</b>	<b>24 920</b>	<b>26 510</b>	<b>28 485</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>13 482</b>	<b>11 649</b>	<b>3 233</b>	<b>113 464</b>
N05AH02 clozapine	1 869	1 989	2 099	2 185	2 297	38	0	1 187	1 046	64	14 657
N05AH03 olanzapine	14 499	14 913	15 646	15 960	16 056	47	30	6 946	7 023	2 057	58 310
N05AH04 quetiapine	5 183	6 622	8 315	9 547	11 498	56	95	6 126	4 095	1 182	40 498
<b>N05AL Benzamides</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3 840</b>
N05AL01 sulpiride	<5	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N05AL03 tiapride	9	11	9	7	5	60	<5	<5	<5	0	42
N05AL05 amisulpride	811	713	655	582	575	44	5	322	230	18	3 797
<b>N05AN Lithium</b>	<b>7 843</b>	<b>7 749</b>	<b>7 717</b>	<b>7 927</b>	<b>7 989</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>2 453</b>	<b>4 351</b>	<b>1 181</b>	<b>9 915</b>
N05AN01 lithium	7 843	7 749	7 717	7 927	7 989	56	<5	2 453	4 351	1 181	9 915
<b>N05AX Other antipsychotics</b>	<b>8 817</b>	<b>9 651</b>	<b>10 223</b>	<b>10 930</b>	<b>11 429</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>5 252</b>	<b>3 596</b>	<b>1 919</b>	<b>85 402</b>
N05AX08 risperidone	7 671	7 812	7 897	8 158	8 141	47	549	3 109	2 638	1 845	45 846
N05AX12 aripiprazole	1 337	2 042	2 611	3 055	3 617	49	150	2 356	1 030	81	39 556
<b>N05B ANXIOLYTICS</b>	<b>279 510</b>	<b>281 234</b>	<b>285 224</b>	<b>285 499</b>	<b>281 937</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3 565</b>	<b>65 522</b>	<b>129 654</b>	<b>83 196</b>	<b>114 408</b>
<b>N05BA Benzodiazepine derivatives</b>	<b>261 101</b>	<b>261 611</b>	<b>264 750</b>	<b>265 341</b>	<b>260 959</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3 161</b>	<b>57 638</b>	<b>121 714</b>	<b>78 446</b>	<b>102 788</b>
N05BA01 diazepam	149 404	146 680	146 032	143 629	138 225	63	3 044	29 328	65 163	40 690	53 105
N05BA02 chlordiazepoxide	5	6	6	<5	<5	50	0	0	<5	0	7
N05BA04 oxazepam	122 797	126 385	130 738	134 010	134 643	67	59	31 469	61 838	41 277	41 332
N05BA06 lorazepam	32	35	34	18	20	55	0	7	6	7	67
N05BA08 bromazepam	6	9	8	5	7	57	0	<5	<5	<5	21
N05BA09 clobazam	520	507	532	547	558	53	180	266	107	5	1 643
N05BA12 alprazolam	5 514	5 009	4 680	4 631	4 515	49	0	2 025	2 037	453	6 614
<b>N05BB Diphenylmethane derivatives</b>	<b>23 688</b>	<b>25 710</b>	<b>27 109</b>	<b>27 293</b>	<b>28 250</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>10 098</b>	<b>11 222</b>	<b>6 526</b>	<b>6 368</b>
N05BB01 hydroxyzine	23 688	25 710	27 109	27 293	28 250	61	404	10 098	11 222	6 526	6 368

## ATC group N

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<b>N05BC Carbamates</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>
N05BC01 meprobamate	14	14	10	9	10	70	0	0	<5	8	13
<b>N05BE Azaspirodecanedione derivatives</b>	<b>3 124</b>	<b>2 965</b>	<b>3 025</b>	<b>2 808</b>	<b>2 394</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>5 239</b>
N05BE01 buspirone	3 124	2 965	3 025	2 808	2 394	57	<5	936	1 144	310	5 239
<b>N05C HYPNOTICS AND SEDATIVES</b>	<b>360 941</b>	<b>374 198</b>	<b>385 935</b>	<b>397 065</b>	<b>405 610</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4 753</b>	<b>78 592</b>	<b>180 720</b>	<b>141 545</b>	<b>176 558</b>
<b>N05CA Barbiturates, plain</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
N05CA04 barbital	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	67	0	<5	<5	0	1
<b>N05CD Benzodiazepine derivatives</b>	<b>56 019</b>	<b>52 547</b>	<b>49 528</b>	<b>46 684</b>	<b>44 496</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>8 081</b>	<b>17 021</b>	<b>18 728</b>	<b>19 938</b>
N05CD01 flurazepam	26	28	24	22	20	50	0	0	12	8	63
N05CD02 nitrazepam	43 493	41 495	39 710	37 540	35 834	62	370	6 572	13 579	15 313	11 055
N05CD03 flunitrazepam	13 589	11 740	10 181	9 223	8 477	56	<5	1 375	3 630	3 469	6 056
N05CD04 estazolam	0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	5
N05CD05 triazolam	104	102	99	103	105	64	0	33	37	35	104
N05CD08 midazolam	295	441	639	831	1 071	46	368	397	194	112	2 654
<b>N05CF Benzodiazepine related drugs</b>	<b>314 283</b>	<b>328 942</b>	<b>341 270</b>	<b>346 257</b>	<b>350 892</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>63 747</b>	<b>162 143</b>	<b>124 930</b>	<b>134 098</b>
N05CF01 zopiclone	283 002	295 012	303 844	306 242	308 238	66	61	51 751	141 873	114 553	111 707
N05CF02 zolpidem	41 381	44 381	48 415	51 245	53 797	66	11	15 111	25 272	13 403	22 387
N05CF03 zaleplon	0	<5	5	5	7	29	0	<5	5	0	4
<b>N05CH Melatonin receptor agonists</b>	<b>7 847</b>	<b>9 481</b>	<b>12 430</b>	<b>29 906</b>	<b>38 830</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4 204</b>	<b>14 302</b>	<b>15 199</b>	<b>5 125</b>	<b>20 444</b>
N05CH01 melatonin	7 847	9 481	12 430	29 906	38 830	60	4 204	14 302	15 199	5 125	20 444
<b>N05CM Other hypnotics and sedatives</b>	<b>1 295</b>	<b>1 491</b>	<b>1 763</b>	<b>1 899</b>	<b>1 943</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>1 217</b>	<b>2 077</b>
N05CM02 clomethiazole	1 266	1 462	1 737	1 843	1 869	44	0	196	500	1 173	1 917
N05CM05 scopolamine	28	28	24	57	77	52	0	<5	31	45	159
N05CM11 bromides	<5	<5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N05CM18 dexmedetomidine	0	0	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>N06 PSYCHOANALEPTICS</b>	<b>300 242</b>	<b>306 413</b>	<b>315 863</b>	<b>319 752</b>	<b>325 727</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>10 543</b>	<b>108 431</b>	<b>135 054</b>	<b>71 699</b>	<b>664 924</b>
<b>N06A ANTIDEPRESSANTS</b>	<b>275 498</b>	<b>279 495</b>	<b>286 800</b>	<b>288 414</b>	<b>292 226</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>95 404</b>	<b>133 037</b>	<b>63 221</b>	<b>388 895</b>
<b>N06AA Non-selective monoamine reuptake inhibitors</b>	<b>57 352</b>	<b>57 550</b>	<b>58 366</b>	<b>59 390</b>	<b>60 220</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>14 495</b>	<b>31 629</b>	<b>14 014</b>	<b>25 244</b>
N06AA01 desipramine	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N06AA02 imipramine	53	41	40	47	34	53	13	<5	10	7	118
N06AA04 clomipramine	4 146	3 881	3 595	3 455	3 275	71	16	656	1 854	749	2 570
N06AA05 opipramol	7	<5	<5	5	5	40	0	0	<5	<5	12
N06AA06 trimipramine	13 735	13 449	13 344	12 627	11 929	69	6	2 430	6 051	3 442	7 453
N06AA07 lofepramine	24	22	18	18	15	60	0	<5	11	<5	109

## ATC group N

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK	
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group					
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70								
N06AA09	amitriptyline	33 993	34 911	36 537	38 809	40 571	71	47	10 935	21 862	7 727	12 018
N06AA10	nortriptyline	1 472	1 641	1 548	1 651	1 836	67	0	449	855	532	668
N06AA12	doxepin	4 769	4 424	4 065	3 580	3 348	71	0	236	1 406	1 706	2 292
N06AA21	maprotiline	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	3
<b>N06AB</b>	<b>Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors</b>	<b>167 739</b>	<b>169 282</b>	<b>174 923</b>	<b>176 990</b>	<b>178 831</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>63 471</b>	<b>77 547</b>	<b>37 367</b>	<b>251 312</b>
N06AB03	fluoxetine	8 972	8 563	8 632	8 827	9 004	74	156	4 885	3 266	697	13 239
N06AB04	citalopram	45 772	41 271	38 151	35 569	32 859	68	10	8 324	15 455	9 070	24 439
N06AB05	paroxetine	23 920	21 310	19 829	18 698	17 503	69	0	3 864	9 474	4 165	17 862
N06AB06	sertraline	29 283	27 621	26 548	26 040	26 402	66	272	9 748	11 265	5 117	26 846
N06AB08	fluvoxamine	766	725	663	653	619	58	<5	237	299	81	1 209
N06AB10	escitalopram	66 531	76 436	87 539	93 702	98 454	64	24	38 957	40 108	19 365	167 717
<b>N06AF</b>	<b>Monoamine oxidase inhibitors, non-selective</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>979</b>
N06AF03	phenelzine	131	120	108	100	102	63	0	31	52	19	666
N06AF04	tranylcypromine	11	14	9	10	9	56	0	<5	<5	<5	313
<b>N06AG</b>	<b>Monoamine oxidase A inhibitors</b>	<b>1 411</b>	<b>1 292</b>	<b>1 204</b>	<b>1 081</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>2 162</b>
N06AG02	moclobemide	1 411	1 292	1 204	1 081	963	63	0	202	575	186	2 162
<b>N06AX</b>	<b>Other antidepressants</b>	<b>85 981</b>	<b>88 875</b>	<b>90 991</b>	<b>88 985</b>	<b>90 499</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>29 425</b>	<b>40 921</b>	<b>20 109</b>	<b>109 197</b>
N06AX01	oxitriptan	0	56	217	187	243	81	7	130	94	12	191
N06AX02	tryptophan	<5	7	<5	11	5	40	0	<5	<5	0	6
N06AX03	mianserin	32 736	32 937	33 192	32 133	31 268	62	17	7 877	14 433	8 941	12 251
N06AX05	trazodone	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	4
N06AX06	nefazodone	68	64	55	48	43	42	0	7	32	<5	309
N06AX11	mirtazapine	26 413	26 960	27 887	28 796	30 365	56	16	9 300	12 791	8 258	31 549
N06AX12	bupropion	6 289	6 944	4 435	3 892	5 977	57	0	2 781	2 821	375	7 249
N06AX14	tianeptine	0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	69
N06AX16	venlafaxine	27 000	27 896	28 834	28 349	28 715	61	<5	11 481	13 458	3 772	48 202
N06AX18	reboxetine	631	639	591	569	530	63	0	277	220	33	1 109
N06AX21	duloxetine	632	1 590	4 989	3 945	2 419	69	0	806	1 268	345	8 258
<b>N06B</b>	<b>PSYCHOSTIMULANTS, AGENTS USED FOR ADHD AND NOOTROPICS</b>	<b>17 200</b>	<b>19 567</b>	<b>22 519</b>	<b>25 207</b>	<b>27 797</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>10 098</b>	<b>15 661</b>	<b>1 910</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>188 030</b>
<b>N06BA</b>	<b>Centrally acting sympathomimetics</b>	<b>16 850</b>	<b>19 160</b>	<b>22 155</b>	<b>24 862</b>	<b>27 452</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>10 087</b>	<b>15 471</b>	<b>1 804</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>187 549</b>
N06BA01	amfetamine	183	156	178	221	269	46	15	189	56	9	900
N06BA02	dexamfetamine	595	633	722	857	1 024	39	126	682	197	19	8 332
N06BA04	methylphenidate	14 528	16 273	19 203	21 769	24 204	35	9 318	13 429	1 405	52	140 333
N06BA07	modafinil	295	275	272	288	291	64	<5	180	99	8	4 188

## ATC group N

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
N06BA09 atomoxetine	3 203	3 207	3 184	3 246	3 208	32	1 196	1 858	151	<5	33 796
<b>N06BC Xanthine derivatives</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>129</b>
N06BC01 caffeine	319	364	327	294	281	52	<5	170	81	26	129
<b>N06BX Other psychostimulants and nootropics</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>352</b>
N06BX03 piracetam	37	48	43	49	63	44	<5	24	24	12	193
N06BX13 idebenone	0	0	0	8	10	40	5	<5	<5	0	159
<b>N06C PSYCHOLEPTICS AND PSYCHOANALEPTICS IN COMBINATION</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</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>N06CA Antidepressants in combination with psycholeptics</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</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>
N06CA02 melitracen and psycholeptics	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>N06D ANTI-DEMENTIA DRUGS</b>	<b>13 706</b>	<b>13 959</b>	<b>13 484</b>	<b>13 364</b>	<b>13 335</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1 170</b>	<b>12 155</b>	<b>87 998</b>
<b>N06DA Anticholinesterases</b>	<b>12 885</b>	<b>12 979</b>	<b>12 430</b>	<b>12 374</b>	<b>12 363</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 065</b>	<b>11 293</b>	<b>78 325</b>
N06DA02 donepezil	10 491	10 589	10 033	9 834	9 238	64	0	<5	690	8 545	54 069
N06DA03 rivastigmine	1 466	1 681	1 773	2 161	2 971	56	0	<5	352	2 618	19 898
N06DA04 galantamine	1 279	1 058	890	694	558	61	0	<5	70	487	4 359
<b>N06DX Other anti-dementia drugs</b>	<b>1 363</b>	<b>1 589</b>	<b>1 616</b>	<b>1 501</b>	<b>1 538</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>9 673</b>
N06DX01 memantine	1 363	1 589	1 616	1 501	1 538	59	0	5	203	1 330	9 673
<b>N07 OTHER NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS</b>	<b>9 772</b>	<b>11 054</b>	<b>34 315</b>	<b>42 737</b>	<b>46 024</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17 569</b>	<b>26 046</b>	<b>2 396</b>	<b>216 317</b>
<b>N07A PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>2 107</b>
<b>N07AA Anticholinesterases</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1 050</b>
N07AA01 neostigmine	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N07AA02 pyridostigmine	459	477	482	476	492	65	<5	94	194	202	1 046
N07AA30 ambenonium	0	0	0	0	<5	100	0	<5	<5	<5	4
N07AA51 neostigmine, combinations	<5	0	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>N07AB Choline esters</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>70</b>
N07AB01 carbachol	175	145	153	149	112	70	<5	11	63	35	70
<b>N07AX Other parasympathomimetics</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>987</b>
N07AX01 pilocarpine	122	106	122	129	123	90	0	13	84	26	987
<b>N07B DRUGS USED IN ADDICTIVE DISORDERS</b>	<b>8 397</b>	<b>9 658</b>	<b>32 868</b>	<b>41 283</b>	<b>44 536</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>17 356</b>	<b>25 249</b>	<b>1 928</b>	<b>203 338</b>
<b>N07BA Drugs used in nicotine dependence</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>1 126</b>	<b>23 373</b>	<b>31 433</b>	<b>34 158</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>12 161</b>	<b>20 339</b>	<b>1 657</b>	<b>49 967</b>
N07BA01 nicotine <sup>1)</sup>	781	876	770	770	767	45	0	101	469	197	463
N07BA03 varenicline	0	250	22 661	30 731	33 461	56	<5	12 070	19 922	1 468	49 505

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

## ATC group N

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>N07BB Drugs used in alcohol dependence</b>	<b>3 972</b>	<b>4 287</b>	<b>4 869</b>	<b>4 990</b>	<b>4 978</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>1 706</b>	<b>3 023</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>2 581</b>
N07BB01 disulfiram	3 549	3 773	4 068	4 464	4 528	28	0	1 593	2 709	226	1 765
N07BB03 acamprosate	481	472	629	584	550	30	0	139	388	23	753
N07BB04 naltrexone	54	154	362	119	25	36	<5	13	8	<5	63
<b>N07BC Drugs used in opioid dependence</b>	<b>3 698</b>	<b>4 301</b>	<b>4 853</b>	<b>5 164</b>	<b>5 708</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 614</b>	<b>2 062</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>150 790</b>
N07BC01 buprenorphine	1 444	1 787	1 907	1 719	1 981	31	0	1 386	594	<5	50 541
N07BC02 methadone <sup>2)</sup>	2 375	2 674	2 852	2 956	3 147	32	0	1 774	1 343	30	82 668
N07BC04 lofexidine	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
N07BC51 buprenorphine, combinations	197	219	970	1 156	1 192	27	0	894	297	<5	17 581
<b>N07C ANTIVERTIGO PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1 239</b>
<b>N07CA Antivertigo preparations</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1 239</b>
N07CA01 betahistine	357	379	404	401	410	62	<5	55	253	101	1 219
N07CA03 flunarizine	7	<5	<5	12	11	55	<5	6	<5	0	20
<b>N07X OTHER NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>9 632</b>
<b>N07XX Other nervous system drugs</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>9 632</b>
N07XX02 riluzole	236	246	252	253	286	42	0	14	175	97	6 767
N07XX04 sodium oxybate	12	23	26	28	33	52	<5	18	12	<5	2 241
N07XX06 tetrabenazine	31	35	32	30	42	50	<5	7	24	10	623

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

<sup>2)</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 ATC group P – Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellents

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15–44	45–69	≥70							
<b>P ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS</b>	<b>82 270</b>	<b>83 430</b>	<b>88 035</b>	<b>89 343</b>	<b>86 568</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2 630</b>	<b>41 672</b>	<b>33 035</b>	<b>9 231</b>	<b>30 625</b>
<b>P01 ANTIPROTOZOALS</b>	<b>79 254</b>	<b>80 298</b>	<b>84 841</b>	<b>86 259</b>	<b>83 501</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1 550</b>	<b>40 310</b>	<b>32 573</b>	<b>9 068</b>	<b>29 590</b>
<b>P01A AGENTS AGAINST AMOEBIASIS AND OTHER PROTOZOAL DISEASES</b>	<b>51 066</b>	<b>50 677</b>	<b>51 778</b>	<b>53 345</b>	<b>54 496</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>25 489</b>	<b>21 185</b>	<b>7 307</b>	<b>6 112</b>
<b>P01AB Nitroimidazole derivatives</b>	<b>51 065</b>	<b>50 675</b>	<b>51 776</b>	<b>53 340</b>	<b>54 489</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>25 485</b>	<b>21 182</b>	<b>7 307</b>	<b>6 070</b>
P01AB01 metronidazole	51 065	50 675	51 776	53 340	54 484	68	515	25 484	21 179	7 306	6 053
P01AB02 tinidazole	0	0	0	0	7	29	0	<5	<5	<5	17
<b>P01AC Dichloroacetamide derivatives</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>17</b>
P01AC01 diloxanide	<5	7	9	6	13	31	0	8	<5	<5	17
<b>P01AX Other agents against amoebiasis and other protozoal diseases</b>	<b>0</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>25</b>
P01AX05 mepacrine	0	0	0	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
P01AX11 nitazoxanide	0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	25
<b>P01B ANTIMALARIALS</b>	<b>28 724</b>	<b>30 119</b>	<b>33 698</b>	<b>33 502</b>	<b>29 594</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1 039</b>	<b>15 138</b>	<b>11 614</b>	<b>1 803</b>	<b>23 468</b>
<b>P01BA Aminoquinolines</b>	<b>9 120</b>	<b>8 430</b>	<b>8 702</b>	<b>7 804</b>	<b>5 420</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>3 022</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>3 011</b>
P01BA01 chloroquine	4 720	4 012	4 222	2 630	40	65	0	16	22	<5	21
P01BA02 hydroxychloroquine	4 405	4 410	4 486	5 211	5 370	81	45	1 472	2 993	860	2 988
P01BA03 primaquine	10	26	8	17	12	67	0	<5	8	<5	2
<b>P01BB Biguanides</b>	<b>16 059</b>	<b>17 897</b>	<b>20 835</b>	<b>21 153</b>	<b>19 457</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>10 904</b>	<b>7 349</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>18 238</b>
P01BB01 proguanil	747	525	340	62	22	64	0	15	<5	<5	16
P01BB51 proguanil, combinations	15 359	17 401	20 517	21 096	19 439	52	670	10 892	7 346	531	18 222
<b>P01BC Methanolquinolines</b>	<b>4 663</b>	<b>4 748</b>	<b>5 015</b>	<b>5 056</b>	<b>5 030</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>2 950</b>	<b>1 337</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>2 204</b>
P01BC01 quinine	547	606	621	595	627	64	0	33	262	332	276
P01BC02 mefloquine	4 116	4 143	4 394	4 463	4 403	58	327	2 917	1 075	84	1 928
<b>P01BD Diaminopyrimidines</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>
P01BD01 pyrimethamine	<5	<5	5	<5	5	40	<5	<5	<5	0	15
<b>P01C AGENTS AGAINST LEISHMANIASIS AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS</b>	<b>&lt;5</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>10</b>
<b>P01CX Other agents against leishmaniasis and trypanosomiasis</b>	<b>&lt;5</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>10</b>
P01CX01 pentamidine isethionate	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	10
<b>P02 ANTHELMINTICS</b>	<b>1 911</b>	<b>2 061</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>2 008</b>	<b>2 042</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>625</b>
<b>P02B ANTITREMATODALS</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>P02BA Quinoline derivatives and related substances</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>26</b>



## ATC group P

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
P02BA01 praziquantel	21	10	11	16	18	56	<5	11	5	<5	26
<b>P02C ANTINEMATODAL AGENTS</b>	<b>1 880</b>	<b>2 036</b>	<b>1 999</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>2 012</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>504</b>
<b>P02CA Benzimidazole derivatives</b>	<b>1 780</b>	<b>1 888</b>	<b>1 862</b>	<b>1 853</b>	<b>1 866</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>455</b>
P02CA01 mebendazole <sup>1)</sup>	1 766	1 872	1 846	1 835	1 843	58	868	623	264	88	283
P02CA03 albendazole	14	16	17	18	24	58	<5	12	9	0	171
<b>P02CE Imidazothiazole derivatives</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</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>
P02CE01 levamisole	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>P02CF Avermectines</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>31</b>
P02CF01 ivermectin	13	38	41	43	47	64	5	34	7	<5	31
<b>P02CX Other antinematodals</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>
P02CX01 pyrvinium <sup>1)</sup>	102	124	118	103	114	68	54	42	12	6	18
<b>P02D ANTICESTODALS</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>P02DA Salicylic acid derivatives</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>96</b>
P02DA01 niclosamide	13	16	20	10	18	56	<5	10	<5	<5	96
<b>P03 ECTOPARASITICIDES, INCL. SCABICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS</b>	<b>1 218</b>	<b>1 192</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>1 153</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>410</b>
<b>P03A ECTOPARASITICIDES, INCL. SCABICIDES</b>	<b>1 218</b>	<b>1 192</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>1 153</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>410</b>
<b>P03AC Pyrethrines, incl. synthetic compounds</b>	<b>1 036</b>	<b>1 028</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>1 126</b>	<b>1 081</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>389</b>
P03AC04 permethrin <sup>1)</sup>	1 036	1 028	1 139	1 126	1 081	44	137	697	181	66	389
<b>P03AX Other ectoparasiticides, incl. scabicides</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>
P03AX01 benzyl benzoate <sup>1)</sup>	36	41	38	36	18	61	<5	10	<5	0	6
P03AX03 malathion <sup>1)</sup>	161	138	114	61	59	68	12	27	15	5	15

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

### 3.15 ATC group R – Respiratory system

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15–44	45–69	≥70							
<b>R</b> <b>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM</b>	<b>1 088 598</b>	<b>1 120 189</b>	<b>1 153 401</b>	<b>1 151 926</b>	<b>1 182 585</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>190 847</b>	<b>437 177</b>	<b>398 820</b>	<b>155 741</b>	<b>1 472 549</b>
<b>R01</b> <b>NASAL PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>302 903</b>	<b>313 514</b>	<b>330 983</b>	<b>333 002</b>	<b>348 248</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>32 379</b>	<b>168 455</b>	<b>119 863</b>	<b>27 551</b>	<b>118 323</b>
<b>R01A</b> <b>DECONGESTANTS AND OTHER NASAL PREPARATIONS FOR TOPICAL USE</b>	<b>250 123</b>	<b>261 100</b>	<b>274 962</b>	<b>278 003</b>	<b>294 732</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>31 050</b>	<b>138 331</b>	<b>100 427</b>	<b>24 924</b>	<b>112 931</b>
<b>R01AA</b> <b>Sympathomimetics, plain</b>	<b>5 186</b>	<b>4 654</b>	<b>4 597</b>	<b>4 204</b>	<b>3 781</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1 456</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>253</b>
R01AA05    oxymetazoline <sup>1)</sup>	2 103	1 952	1 895	1 734	1 539	51	593	505	308	133	90
R01AA07    xylometazoline <sup>1)</sup>	3 094	2 726	2 724	2 483	2 253	50	360	955	637	301	163
<b>R01AB</b> <b>Sympathomimetics, combinations excl. corticosteroids</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 124</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>34</b>
R01AB06    xylometazoline	0	0	0	1 124	513	60	11	200	185	117	34
<b>R01AC</b> <b>Antiallergic agents, excl. corticosteroids</b>	<b>40 792</b>	<b>44 157</b>	<b>47 386</b>	<b>44 709</b>	<b>44 850</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>11 529</b>	<b>22 688</b>	<b>9 023</b>	<b>1 610</b>	<b>11 487</b>
R01AC01    cromoglicic acid <sup>1)</sup>	11 356	11 797	11 770	10 718	10 197	60	2 086	5 341	2 385	385	2 632
R01AC02    levocabastine <sup>1)</sup>	29 261	32 420	35 678	34 023	34 683	54	9 518	17 312	6 630	1 223	8 803
R01AC03    azelastine <sup>1)</sup>	531	276	303	261	227	54	25	136	55	11	52
<b>R01AD</b> <b>Corticosteroids</b>	<b>210 114</b>	<b>218 297</b>	<b>229 690</b>	<b>234 550</b>	<b>252 454</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>19 886</b>	<b>117 506</b>	<b>92 038</b>	<b>23 024</b>	<b>100 887</b>
R01AD01    beclometasone	2 801	2 577	2 396	2 228	1 943	52	56	561	1 017	309	865
R01AD04    flunisolide	4 988	4 811	4 530	4 133	2 634	49	65	602	1 487	480	571
R01AD05    budesonide	48 832	48 122	46 643	43 762	39 737	55	2 528	16 918	16 196	4 095	19 320
R01AD08    fluticasone	38 294	36 640	34 297	32 446	27 929	55	1 564	11 471	11 758	3 136	10 277
R01AD09    mometasone	106 876	117 995	134 042	142 286	143 401	55	11 260	67 982	51 428	12 731	56 021
R01AD11    triamcinolone	15 881	15 051	14 829	13 593	11 021	55	818	4 997	4 116	1 090	4 414
R01AD12    fluticasone furoate	0	0	0	3 945	38 298	53	4 256	20 007	11 512	2 523	9 418
<b>R01AX</b> <b>Other nasal preparations</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>269</b>
R01AX03    ipratropium bromide	201	272	266	264	302	46	0	24	102	176	179
R01AX06    mupirocin	132	159	173	195	270	54	38	132	69	31	90
<b>R01B</b> <b>NASAL DECONGESTANTS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>68 736</b>	<b>69 851</b>	<b>75 652</b>	<b>75 926</b>	<b>75 438</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1 696</b>	<b>42 188</b>	<b>27 879</b>	<b>3 675</b>	<b>5 393</b>
<b>R01BA</b> <b>Sympathomimetics</b>	<b>68 736</b>	<b>69 851</b>	<b>75 652</b>	<b>75 926</b>	<b>75 438</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1 696</b>	<b>42 188</b>	<b>27 879</b>	<b>3 675</b>	<b>5 393</b>
R01BA01    phenylpropanolamine	68 736	69 851	75 652	75 926	75 438	66	1 696	42 188	27 879	3 675	5 393
<b>R03</b> <b>DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES</b>	<b>384 954</b>	<b>392 067</b>	<b>395 821</b>	<b>397 843</b>	<b>418 710</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>112 734</b>	<b>107 183</b>	<b>131 738</b>	<b>67 055</b>	<b>1 130 888</b>
<b>R03A</b> <b>ADRENERGICS, INHALANTS</b>	<b>295 911</b>	<b>303 709</b>	<b>309 461</b>	<b>309 382</b>	<b>328 262</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>59 390</b>	<b>96 685</b>	<b>115 744</b>	<b>56 443</b>	<b>753 324</b>
<b>R03AA</b> <b>Alpha- and beta-adrenoreceptor agonists</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>254</b>
R03AA01    epinephrine	275	240	196	185	180	42	151	17	10	<5	254
<b>R03AC</b> <b>Selective beta-2-adrenoreceptor agonists</b>	<b>212 505</b>	<b>222 360</b>	<b>231 019</b>	<b>230 012</b>	<b>244 106</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55 421</b>	<b>73 290</b>	<b>78 317</b>	<b>37 078</b>	<b>153 487</b>
R03AC02    salbutamol	146 468	161 601	171 684	175 373	190 577	53	52 572	55 075	56 708	26 222	85 954

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

## ATC group R

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK	
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group					
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70								
R03AC03	terbutaline	52 013	46 583	43 423	39 227	38 295	57	2 682	15 437	14 251	5 925	17 548
R03AC04	fenoterol	363	192	22	23	17	41	0	<5	11	5	59
R03AC12	salmeterol	9 148	9 630	11 120	10 847	10 553	54	280	1 228	4 995	4 050	21 661
R03AC13	formoterol	18 836	18 469	18 713	17 310	16 870	55	465	3 994	7 827	4 584	28 265
<b>R03AK</b>	<b>Adrenergics and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases</b>	<b>157 902</b>	<b>157 932</b>	<b>154 864</b>	<b>155 451</b>	<b>164 471</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>12 641</b>	<b>46 808</b>	<b>69 830</b>	<b>35 192</b>	<b>599 583</b>
R03AK04	salbutamol and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	7
R03AK06	salmeterol and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases	93 124	92 469	87 875	86 941	90 119	55	9 915	22 177	37 077	20 950	351 893
R03AK07	formoterol and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases	68 469	68 289	69 920	71 382	77 466	56	2 857	25 550	34 163	14 896	247 683
<b>R03B</b>	<b>OTHER DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES, INHALANTS</b>	<b>126 220</b>	<b>129 995</b>	<b>132 703</b>	<b>134 223</b>	<b>140 314</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>41 375</b>	<b>19 916</b>	<b>45 239</b>	<b>33 784</b>	<b>246 704</b>
<b>R03BA</b>	<b>Glucocorticoids</b>	<b>87 952</b>	<b>88 344</b>	<b>87 617</b>	<b>85 762</b>	<b>88 323</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>41 145</b>	<b>17 081</b>	<b>20 381</b>	<b>9 716</b>	<b>92 806</b>
R03BA01	beclometasone	5 389	5 090	4 907	4 825	4 726	55	982	1 127	1 819	798	4 233
R03BA02	budesonide	37 514	35 120	31 532	26 377	25 846	56	4 076	6 965	9 571	5 234	40 479
R03BA05	fluticasone	46 997	49 821	53 869	56 192	59 208	47	37 205	9 120	9 137	3 746	48 088
R03BA07	mometasone	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	50	0	0	<5	0	5
<b>R03BB</b>	<b>Anticholinergics</b>	<b>44 745</b>	<b>47 833</b>	<b>50 708</b>	<b>53 722</b>	<b>57 014</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>3 172</b>	<b>27 015</b>	<b>26 197</b>	<b>153 582</b>
R03BB01	ipratropium bromide	36 817	39 149	41 601	41 832	39 541	54	629	2 845	17 880	18 187	58 595
R03BB04	tiotropium bromide	11 165	11 795	12 511	16 714	22 762	47	<5	428	11 689	10 644	94 987
<b>R03BC</b>	<b>Antiallergic agents, excl. corticosteroids</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>315</b>
R03BC01	cromoglicic acid	780	769	633	539	521	62	41	231	200	49	315
<b>R03C</b>	<b>ADRENERGICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>71 340</b>	<b>69 005</b>	<b>65 192</b>	<b>67 045</b>	<b>68 282</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>55 698</b>	<b>5 521</b>	<b>5 011</b>	<b>2 052</b>	<b>8 647</b>
<b>R03CA</b>	<b>Alpha- and beta-adrenoreceptor agonists</b>	<b>55 300</b>	<b>53 615</b>	<b>50 410</b>	<b>53 616</b>	<b>55 213</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46 352</b>	<b>4 132</b>	<b>3 478</b>	<b>1 251</b>	<b>6 640</b>
R03CA02	ephedrine	55 300	53 615	50 410	53 616	55 213	48	46 352	4 132	3 478	1 251	6 640
<b>R03CB</b>	<b>Non-selective beta-adrenoreceptor agonists</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</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>
R03CB03	oriprenaline	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>R03CC</b>	<b>Selective beta-2-adrenoreceptor agonists</b>	<b>19 594</b>	<b>18 677</b>	<b>17 458</b>	<b>16 509</b>	<b>16 020</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>12 223</b>	<b>1 426</b>	<b>1 559</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>2 006</b>
R03CC02	salbutamol	6 855	6 242	5 890	5 091	4 854	47	3 906	400	385	163	383
R03CC03	terbutaline	12 727	12 399	11 471	11 420	11 087	49	8 453	993	1 069	572	1 361
R03CC12	bambuterol	205	215	222	227	238	65	0	40	116	82	263

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>R03D OTHER SYSTEMIC DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES</b>	<b>33 617</b>	<b>35 628</b>	<b>37 531</b>	<b>39 323</b>	<b>39 988</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>9 658</b>	<b>9 857</b>	<b>14 318</b>	<b>6 155</b>	<b>122 213</b>
<b>R03DA Xanthines</b>	<b>7 769</b>	<b>7 134</b>	<b>6 529</b>	<b>5 938</b>	<b>5 285</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>2 542</b>	<b>2 403</b>	<b>4 307</b>
R03DA02 choline theophyllinate	34	15	13	12	8	100	0	0	7	<5	32
R03DA04 theophylline	7 716	7 096	6 499	5 916	5 270	57	7	330	2 531	2 402	4 178
R03DA05 aminophylline	44	44	37	29	26	73	<5	5	19	<5	98
<b>R03DC Leukotriene receptor antagonists</b>	<b>27 143</b>	<b>29 701</b>	<b>32 114</b>	<b>34 435</b>	<b>35 688</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>9 650</b>	<b>9 633</b>	<b>12 389</b>	<b>4 016</b>	<b>111 319</b>
R03DC01 zafirlukast	40	37	32	28	25	64	0	<5	17	<5	248
R03DC03 montelukast	27 106	29 668	32 083	34 408	35 664	54	9 650	9 630	12 372	4 012	111 072
<b>R03DX Other systemic drugs for obstructive airway diseases</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6 586</b>
R03DX05 omalizumab	6	24	34	44	53	55	5	31	17	0	6 586
<b>R05 COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>358 631</b>	<b>374 210</b>	<b>389 690</b>	<b>373 470</b>	<b>384 788</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>32 024</b>	<b>132 403</b>	<b>149 202</b>	<b>71 159</b>	<b>62 346</b>
<b>R05C EXPECTORANTS, EXCL. COMBINATIONS WITH COUGH SUPPRESSANTS</b>	<b>110 743</b>	<b>116 431</b>	<b>126 007</b>	<b>126 486</b>	<b>133 395</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>6 519</b>	<b>32 094</b>	<b>55 241</b>	<b>39 541</b>	<b>29 475</b>
<b>R05CA Expectorants</b>	<b>3 670</b>	<b>3 468</b>	<b>3 573</b>	<b>3 135</b>	<b>3 322</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1 199</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>224</b>
R05CA10 combinations <sup>1)</sup>	3 670	3 468	3 573	3 135	3 322	57	1 199	944	682	497	224
<b>R05CB Mucolytics</b>	<b>107 640</b>	<b>113 570</b>	<b>123 059</b>	<b>123 896</b>	<b>130 647</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>5 372</b>	<b>31 278</b>	<b>54 771</b>	<b>39 226</b>	<b>29 251</b>
R05CB01 acetylcysteine	101 675	108 127	118 416	119 889	126 872	59	4 314	30 369	53 753	38 436	22 548
R05CB02 bromhexine <sup>1)</sup>	6 993	6 431	5 512	4 836	4 551	53	1 074	1 008	1 293	1 176	733
R05CB12 tiopronin	0	<5	<5	<5	5	40	0	<5	<5	0	45
R05CB13 dornase alfa (desoxyribonuclease)	87	87	99	110	109	51	39	62	8	0	5 925
<b>R05D COUGH SUPPRESSANTS, EXCL. COMBINATIONS WITH EXPECTORANTS</b>	<b>254 046</b>	<b>264 972</b>	<b>265 728</b>	<b>255 433</b>	<b>258 582</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>23 694</b>	<b>99 001</b>	<b>99 909</b>	<b>35 978</b>	<b>28 798</b>
<b>R05DA Opium alkaloids and derivatives</b>	<b>245 083</b>	<b>256 854</b>	<b>262 929</b>	<b>255 432</b>	<b>258 582</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>23 694</b>	<b>99 001</b>	<b>99 909</b>	<b>35 978</b>	<b>28 798</b>
R05DA01 ethylmorphine	235 008	246 746	252 231	246 449	249 228	60	23 307	95 672	95 807	34 442	26 037
R05DA03 hydrocodone	751	643	650	570	581	63	<5	117	318	145	215
R05DA04 codeine	7 453	7 341	8 205	7 660	7 707	63	127	3 030	3 410	1 140	1 635
R05DA07 noscapine <sup>1)</sup>	1 497	1 590	1 849	1 561	1 758	57	300	642	537	279	152
R05DA08 pholcodine <sup>1)</sup>	988	887	292	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
R05DA09 dextromethorphan	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	2
R05DA20 combinations	3 344	3 439	3 982	2 881	3 033	62	46	904	1 508	575	756
<b>R05DB Other cough suppressants</b>	<b>11 332</b>	<b>10 171</b>	<b>3 510</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>
R05DB05 pentoxyverine	11 332	10 171	3 510	<5	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 group R

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK	
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group					
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70								
<b>R05F</b>	<b>COUGH SUPPRESSANTS AND EXPECTORANTS, COMBINATIONS</b>	<b>33 426</b>	<b>34 870</b>	<b>47 041</b>	<b>37 584</b>	<b>41 498</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3 150</b>	<b>16 351</b>	<b>15 964</b>	<b>6 033</b>	<b>4 072</b>
<b>R05FA</b>	<b>Opium derivatives and expectorants</b>	<b>33 426</b>	<b>34 870</b>	<b>47 041</b>	<b>37 584</b>	<b>41 498</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3 150</b>	<b>16 351</b>	<b>15 964</b>	<b>6 033</b>	<b>4 072</b>
R05FA02	opium derivatives and expectorants	33 426	34 870	47 041	37 584	41 498	62	3 150	16 351	15 964	6 033	4 072
<b>R06</b>	<b>ANTIHISTAMINES FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>477 256</b>	<b>495 717</b>	<b>513 350</b>	<b>514 750</b>	<b>518 867</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>75 973</b>	<b>220 174</b>	<b>173 543</b>	<b>49 177</b>	<b>160 992</b>
<b>R06A</b>	<b>ANTIHISTAMINES FOR SYSTEMIC USE</b>	<b>477 256</b>	<b>495 717</b>	<b>513 350</b>	<b>514 750</b>	<b>518 867</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>75 973</b>	<b>220 174</b>	<b>173 543</b>	<b>49 177</b>	<b>160 992</b>
<b>R06AA</b>	<b>Aminoalkyl ethers</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34</b>
R06AA02	diphenhydramine	9	5	<5	<5	<5	50	0	0	<5	<5	13
R06AA04	clemastine	19	22	20	14	14	64	0	<5	8	<5	22
<b>R06AB</b>	<b>Substituted alkylamines</b>	<b>35 398</b>	<b>37 627</b>	<b>38 593</b>	<b>40 313</b>	<b>35 766</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>13 574</b>	<b>11 326</b>	<b>7 508</b>	<b>3 358</b>	<b>7 962</b>
R06AB02	dexchlorpheniramine	35 398	37 627	38 593	40 313	35 766	63	13 574	11 326	7 508	3 358	7 962
<b>R06AD</b>	<b>Phenothiazine derivatives</b>	<b>56 600</b>	<b>59 278</b>	<b>61 403</b>	<b>62 531</b>	<b>62 740</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>4 301</b>	<b>22 674</b>	<b>26 271</b>	<b>9 494</b>	<b>34 692</b>
R06AD01	alimemazine	49 880	52 700	54 790	55 907	56 409	61	4 257	20 175	23 619	8 358	31 997
R06AD02	promethazine	7 279	7 559	7 311	7 311	6 988	67	44	2 755	2 995	1 194	2 680
R06AD03	thiethylperazine	9	9	8	8	<5	75	0	0	0	<5	14
<b>R06AE</b>	<b>Piperazine derivatives</b>	<b>178 735</b>	<b>224 620</b>	<b>260 172</b>	<b>272 060</b>	<b>294 606</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>44 256</b>	<b>124 565</b>	<b>98 007</b>	<b>27 778</b>	<b>57 644</b>
R06AE03	cyclizine <sup>1)</sup>	813	801	607	276	655	66	<5	164	309	179	228
R06AE05	meclozine <sup>1)</sup>	1 929	1 874	1 893	2 094	1 951	87	41	1 355	313	242	191
R06AE07	cetirizine <sup>1)</sup>	171 641	220 192	256 608	269 002	291 495	57	44 180	122 823	97 175	27 317	56 610
R06AE09	levocetirizine	5 799	2 297	1 518	1 040	844	58	39	388	330	87	615
<b>R06AX</b>	<b>Other antihistamines for systemic use</b>	<b>236 944</b>	<b>212 568</b>	<b>192 396</b>	<b>180 175</b>	<b>164 890</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>19 357</b>	<b>78 010</b>	<b>55 499</b>	<b>12 024</b>	<b>60 659</b>
R06AX02	cyproheptadine	54	35	57	61	59	47	20	17	13	9	36
R06AX13	loratadine <sup>1)</sup>	37 023	56 304	72 057	74 763	92 286	59	7 625	45 643	31 780	7 238	20 189
R06AX17	ketotifen	6	<5	5	5	<5	67	0	<5	<5	<5	9
R06AX22	ebastine <sup>1)</sup>	35 265	31 167	25 666	23 548	11 031	64	335	5 173	4 564	959	7 725
R06AX26	fexofenadine	13 476	11 888	10 214	11 575	24 493	61	948	12 916	8 804	1 825	6 679
R06AX27	desloratadine	159 118	124 720	93 922	81 363	48 947	57	11 173	20 019	14 998	2 757	26 021

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

### 3.16 ATC group S – Sensory organs

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15–44	45–69	≥70							
<b>S</b> <b>SENSORY ORGANS</b>	<b>563 993</b>	<b>575 532</b>	<b>586 105</b>	<b>596 097</b>	<b>595 319</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>114 694</b>	<b>182 243</b>	<b>175 771</b>	<b>122 611</b>	<b>307 801</b>
<b>S01</b> <b>OPHTHALMOLOGICALS</b>	<b>505 504</b>	<b>513 007</b>	<b>519 306</b>	<b>525 640</b>	<b>525 727</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>101 869</b>	<b>160 292</b>	<b>150 099</b>	<b>113 467</b>	<b>294 856</b>
<b>S01A</b> <b>ANTIINFECTIVES</b>	<b>255 624</b>	<b>255 406</b>	<b>250 762</b>	<b>262 875</b>	<b>249 610</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>71 092</b>	<b>74 290</b>	<b>67 576</b>	<b>36 652</b>	<b>40 422</b>
<b>S01AA</b> <b>Antibiotics</b>	<b>250 505</b>	<b>250 725</b>	<b>247 788</b>	<b>260 246</b>	<b>246 886</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>70 899</b>	<b>73 329</b>	<b>66 560</b>	<b>36 098</b>	<b>39 146</b>
S01AA01 chloramphenicol	195 558	187 144	184 915	192 708	181 805	55	44 893	56 759	52 437	27 716	32 349
S01AA02 chlortetracycline	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	1
S01AA11 gentamicin	2 652	2 278	2 122	2 022	1 760	58	185	639	594	342	198
S01AA12 tobramycin	343	480	2 218	2 455	2 327	59	366	737	734	490	219
S01AA13 fusidic acid	66 302	76 128	73 000	79 306	75 519	57	31 241	18 810	15 992	9 476	5 846
S01AA30 combinations of different antibiotics	5 068	4 516	4 587	4 917	4 930	57	321	1 281	1 820	1 508	533
<b>S01AD</b> <b>Antivirals</b>	<b>3 242</b>	<b>3 157</b>	<b>3 092</b>	<b>3 080</b>	<b>3 242</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>1 278</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>782</b>
S01AD02 trifluridine	<5	0	<5	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
S01AD03 aciclovir	3 242	3 157	3 091	3 079	3 242	56	135	973	1 278	856	782
<b>S01AX</b> <b>Other antiinfectives</b>	<b>4 204</b>	<b>3 857</b>	<b>2 112</b>	<b>1 925</b>	<b>1 982</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>493</b>
S01AX05 bibrocatol	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
S01AX13 ciprofloxacin	4 203	3 856	2 110	1 923	1 980	53	169	782	686	343	469
<b>S01B</b> <b>ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS</b>	<b>33 573</b>	<b>34 171</b>	<b>39 691</b>	<b>42 882</b>	<b>44 056</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1 583</b>	<b>9 105</b>	<b>16 211</b>	<b>17 157</b>	<b>12 035</b>
<b>S01BA</b> <b>Corticosteroids, plain</b>	<b>26 426</b>	<b>26 543</b>	<b>29 727</b>	<b>30 231</b>	<b>30 068</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1 506</b>	<b>7 922</b>	<b>11 885</b>	<b>8 755</b>	<b>9 073</b>
S01BA01 dexamethasone	15 015	14 828	17 010	17 332	18 302	54	521	4 549	7 674	5 558	6 615
S01BA04 prednisolone	13 558	13 776	14 728	15 017	12 396	59	949	3 713	4 899	2 835	1 177
S01BA07 fluorometholone	19	17	19	15	17	53	<5	<5	10	<5	16
S01BA09 clobetasone	11	12	18	22	18	61	<5	5	7	<5	74
S01BA13 rimexolone	1 587	1 754	2 098	2 151	4 164	56	177	1 379	1 461	1 147	1 191
<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>&lt;5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>3</b>
S01BB03 fluorometholone and mydriatics	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	3
<b>S01BC</b> <b>Antiinflammatory agents, non-steroids</b>	<b>8 001</b>	<b>8 608</b>	<b>11 294</b>	<b>14 254</b>	<b>15 596</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1 503</b>	<b>4 973</b>	<b>9 029</b>	<b>2 958</b>
S01BC03 diclofenac	8 001	8 608	11 294	14 254	15 596	59	91	1 503	4 973	9 029	2 958
<b>S01C</b> <b>ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS AND ANTIINFECTIVES IN COMBINATION</b>	<b>54 884</b>	<b>54 487</b>	<b>54 867</b>	<b>57 374</b>	<b>56 157</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>9 413</b>	<b>19 277</b>	<b>26 236</b>	<b>11 128</b>
<b>S01CA</b> <b>Corticosteroids and anti-infectives in combination</b>	<b>54 884</b>	<b>54 487</b>	<b>54 867</b>	<b>57 374</b>	<b>56 157</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>9 413</b>	<b>19 277</b>	<b>26 236</b>	<b>11 128</b>
S01CA01 dexamethasone and anti-infectives	54 884	54 487	54 867	57 374	56 157	58	1 231	9 413	19 277	26 236	11 128
<b>S01E</b> <b>ANTI GLAUCOMA PREPARATIONS AND MIOTICS</b>	<b>65 488</b>	<b>66 584</b>	<b>67 456</b>	<b>68 238</b>	<b>68 879</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1 857</b>	<b>19 791</b>	<b>47 075</b>	<b>168 861</b>

## ATC group S

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>S01EA Sympathomimetics in glaucoma therapy</b>	<b>3 410</b>	<b>3 583</b>	<b>3 655</b>	<b>3 953</b>	<b>3 987</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>2 845</b>	<b>4 841</b>
S01EA01 epinephrine	<5	<5	<5	5	<5	75	<5	<5	0	0	3
S01EA02 dipivefrine	310	275	234	217	122	52	0	<5	26	94	53
S01EA03 apraclonidine	66	70	69	91	97	57	<5	12	26	58	36
S01EA05 brimonidine	3 073	3 275	3 400	3 706	3 833	55	9	126	955	2 743	4 750
<b>S01EB Parasympathomimetics</b>	<b>2 044</b>	<b>1 802</b>	<b>1 637</b>	<b>1 498</b>	<b>1 432</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>1 043</b>	<b>851</b>
S01EB01 pilocarpine	2 040	1 799	1 634	1 496	1 430	60	9	52	326	1 043	847
S01EB02 carbachol	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	4
<b>S01EC Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors</b>	<b>9 206</b>	<b>9 383</b>	<b>9 560</b>	<b>9 488</b>	<b>9 624</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>2 406</b>	<b>6 596</b>	<b>11 983</b>
S01EC01 acetazolamide	1 497	1 580	1 695	1 597	1 527	54	30	418	519	560	940
S01EC03 dorzolamide	3 468	3 242	2 975	2 783	2 658	57	12	54	558	2 034	3 436
S01EC04 brinzolamide	4 550	4 887	5 150	5 415	5 806	58	39	103	1 425	4 239	7 607
S01EC05 methazolamide	5	8	6	<5	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>S01ED Beta blocking agents</b>	<b>46 968</b>	<b>47 138</b>	<b>47 231</b>	<b>47 882</b>	<b>48 334</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1 114</b>	<b>13 987</b>	<b>33 123</b>	<b>76 585</b>
S01ED01 timolol	24 294	23 957	23 427	23 312	22 953	58	92	574	7 537	14 750	21 255
S01ED02 betaxolol	3 114	2 805	2 525	2 233	2 011	66	<5	17	440	1 552	1 489
S01ED51 timolol, combinations	21 901	22 593	23 685	24 676	25 901	56	34	612	6 820	18 435	53 841
<b>S01EE Prostaglandin analogues</b>	<b>33 215</b>	<b>34 375</b>	<b>35 235</b>	<b>35 402</b>	<b>36 018</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>9 627</b>	<b>25 737</b>	<b>74 601</b>
S01EE01 latanoprost	29 097	29 521	29 951	29 658	28 921	59	14	470	7 491	20 946	60 296
S01EE03 bimatoprost	1 686	1 836	1 790	1 814	1 806	58	<5	43	502	1 260	3 051
S01EE04 travoprost	3 026	3 607	4 051	4 469	4 844	56	<5	96	1 406	3 339	8 205
S01EE05 tafluprost	0	0	0	0	1 650	64	11	53	616	970	3 048
<b>S01F MYDRIATICS AND CYCLOPLEGICS</b>	<b>5 324</b>	<b>5 233</b>	<b>4 593</b>	<b>4 744</b>	<b>4 889</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>1 197</b>	<b>2 104</b>	<b>1 063</b>	<b>929</b>
<b>S01FA Anticholinergics</b>	<b>5 316</b>	<b>5 225</b>	<b>4 575</b>	<b>4 737</b>	<b>4 881</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>1 194</b>	<b>2 099</b>	<b>1 063</b>	<b>923</b>
S01FA01 atropine	3 914	3 398	2 600	2 750	2 663	46	467	626	1 034	536	551
S01FA02 scopolamine	9	5	<5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
S01FA04 cyclopentolate	605	926	1 902	2 034	2 275	47	52	599	1 097	527	338
S01FA05 homatropine	919	1 048	127	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
S01FA06 tropicamide	115	112	185	164	155	54	16	57	62	20	35
<b>S01FB Sympathomimetics excl. antiglaucoma preparations</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
S01FB01 phenylephrine	39	39	62	48	39	46	0	8	25	6	6
<b>S01G DECONGESTANTS AND ANTIALLERGICS</b>	<b>159 738</b>	<b>167 391</b>	<b>175 230</b>	<b>164 721</b>	<b>172 025</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>32 017</b>	<b>80 439</b>	<b>47 593</b>	<b>11 976</b>	<b>50 098</b>
<b>S01GA Sympathomimetics used as decongestants</b>	<b>25 657</b>	<b>25 621</b>	<b>25 922</b>	<b>23 730</b>	<b>23 092</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3 202</b>	<b>10 864</b>	<b>7 119</b>	<b>1 907</b>	<b>6 680</b>
S01GA51 naphazoline, combinations	7	9	11	11	11	45	<5	<5	6	<5	3

## ATC group S

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
S01GA52 tetryzoline, combinations <sup>1)</sup>	25 650	25 613	25 911	23 719	23 083	59	3 201	10 863	7 113	1 906	6 677
<b>S01GX Other antiallergics</b>	<b>138 197</b>	<b>145 875</b>	<b>153 795</b>	<b>144 668</b>	<b>152 756</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>29 662</b>	<b>71 305</b>	<b>41 523</b>	<b>10 266</b>	<b>43 418</b>
S01GX01 cromoglicic acid <sup>1)</sup>	27 760	27 759	27 706	24 839	25 298	61	3 943	11 753	7 733	1 869	6 295
S01GX02 levocabastine <sup>1)</sup>	70 655	74 463	78 435	73 169	77 293	57	15 796	36 456	20 267	4 774	19 824
S01GX04 nedocromil	2 722	2 466	2 327	1 982	2 018	55	299	1 042	557	120	403
S01GX05 lodoxamide <sup>1)</sup>	604	470	444	339	35	57	<5	17	10	5	6
S01GX06 emedastine	756	648	645	546	490	60	81	189	155	65	169
S01GX07 azelastine	1 776	923	901	755	691	58	130	288	185	88	199
S01GX08 ketotifen <sup>1)</sup>	17 893	18 526	18 613	16 912	17 926	58	3 420	8 308	4 963	1 235	7 656
S01GX09 olopatadine	21 652	25 832	30 548	30 751	34 039	56	7 323	15 185	9 048	2 483	8 867
<b>S01X OTHER OPHTHALMOLOGICALS</b>	<b>5 964</b>	<b>5 765</b>	<b>6 080</b>	<b>6 859</b>	<b>18 245</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 053</b>	<b>8 051</b>	<b>11 357</b>
<b>S01XA Other ophthalmologicals</b>	<b>5 964</b>	<b>5 765</b>	<b>6 080</b>	<b>6 859</b>	<b>18 245</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>8 053</b>	<b>8 051</b>	<b>11 357</b>
S01XA03 sodium chloride, hypertonic	29	19	18	16	19	53	0	0	9	10	19
S01XA18 ciclosporin	0	7	25	27	41	61	0	11	27	<5	474
S01XA20 artificial tears and other indifferent preparations	5 940	5 744	6 041	6 823	18 214	76	141	1 994	8 038	8 041	10 864
<b>S02 OTOLOGICALS</b>	<b>6 173</b>	<b>7 290</b>	<b>12 004</b>	<b>13 048</b>	<b>14 486</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2 691</b>	<b>3 903</b>	<b>5 583</b>	<b>2 309</b>	<b>2 836</b>
<b>S02A ANTIINFECTIVES</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>2 346</b>	<b>5 584</b>	<b>7 097</b>	<b>7 032</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2 499</b>	<b>1 999</b>	<b>1 846</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>1 321</b>
<b>S02AA Antiinfectives</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>2 346</b>	<b>5 584</b>	<b>7 097</b>	<b>7 032</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2 499</b>	<b>1 999</b>	<b>1 846</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>1 321</b>
S02AA01 chloramphenicol	441	315	253	202	123	54	51	30	26	16	64
S02AA15 ciprofloxacin	0	2 046	5 353	6 923	6 932	48	2 458	1 973	1 828	673	1 257
<b>S02B CORTICOSTEROIDS</b>	<b>5 638</b>	<b>4 982</b>	<b>6 632</b>	<b>6 139</b>	<b>7 719</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>3 860</b>	<b>1 634</b>	<b>1 504</b>
<b>S02BA Corticosteroids</b>	<b>5 638</b>	<b>4 982</b>	<b>6 632</b>	<b>6 139</b>	<b>7 719</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>2 024</b>	<b>3 860</b>	<b>1 634</b>	<b>1 504</b>
S02BA07 betamethasone	5 638	4 982	6 632	6 139	7 719	59	201	2 024	3 860	1 634	1 504
<b>S02C CORTICOSTEROIDS AND ANTIINFECTIVES IN COMBINATION</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>S02CA Corticosteroids and anti-infectives in combination</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>
S02CA02 flumetasone and anti-infectives	105	66	75	58	70	53	<5	9	35	23	11
<b>S03 OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS</b>	<b>68 730</b>	<b>73 527</b>	<b>74 487</b>	<b>78 318</b>	<b>75 240</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>14 179</b>	<b>22 795</b>	<b>26 840</b>	<b>11 426</b>	<b>10 109</b>
<b>S03B CORTICOSTEROIDS</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</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>S03BA Corticosteroids</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>0</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>
S03BA01 dexamethasone	<5	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>S03C CORTICOSTEROIDS AND ANTIINFECTIVES IN COMBINATION</b>	<b>68 727</b>	<b>73 527</b>	<b>74 487</b>	<b>78 318</b>	<b>75 240</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>14 179</b>	<b>22 795</b>	<b>26 840</b>	<b>11 426</b>	<b>10 109</b>

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



## ATC group S

ATC level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
	Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
	<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>S03CA Corticosteroids and anti-infectives in combination</b>	<b>68 727</b>	<b>73 527</b>	<b>74 487</b>	<b>78 318</b>	<b>75 240</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>14 179</b>	<b>22 795</b>	<b>26 840</b>	<b>11 426</b>	<b>10 109</b>
S03CA01 dexamethasone and anti-infectives	23 473	21 089	16 099	18 919	15 342	55	1 969	4 422	6 110	2 841	1 972
S03CA04 hydrocortisone and anti-infectives	49 329	55 887	61 115	62 532	62 433	53	12 504	19 168	21 764	8 997	8 137

### 3.17 ATC group V – Various

ATC level		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Share of women (%)	2009				Sales in 1000 NOK
		Number of individuals						Number of individuals per age group				
		<15	15-44	45-69	≥70							
<b>V</b>	<b>VARIOUS</b>	<b>7 982</b>	<b>9 022</b>	<b>10 024</b>	<b>11 571</b>	<b>13 290</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2 595</b>	<b>5 105</b>	<b>3 655</b>	<b>1 935</b>	<b>56 691</b>
<b>V01</b>	<b>ALLERGENS</b>	<b>2 525</b>	<b>3 343</b>	<b>4 173</b>	<b>4 962</b>	<b>6 154</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1 265</b>	<b>3 762</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26 221</b>
<b>V01A</b>	<b>ALLERGENS</b>	<b>2 525</b>	<b>3 343</b>	<b>4 173</b>	<b>4 962</b>	<b>6 154</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1 265</b>	<b>3 762</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26 221</b>
<b>V01AA</b>	<b>Allergen extracts</b>	<b>2 525</b>	<b>3 343</b>	<b>4 173</b>	<b>4 962</b>	<b>6 154</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1 265</b>	<b>3 762</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26 221</b>
V01AA02	grass pollen	1 380	1 938	2 502	3 056	4 011	45	707	2 747	549	8	13 871
V01AA03	house dust mites	116	171	211	284	301	45	104	149	46	<5	1 678
V01AA05	tree pollen	1 581	2 139	2 693	3 104	3 693	50	809	2 155	717	12	8 578
V01AA07	insects	246	215	192	206	185	51	20	64	90	11	638
V01AA10	flowers	27	35	36	54	89	63	9	56	24	0	380
V01AA11	animals	129	140	178	201	217	52	67	104	46	0	1 077

Folkemengde i Norge 2005–2009 (per 1. juli)/  
Population in Norway 2005–2009 (as of 1st July)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008
Population	4 623 536	4 661 041	4 709 284	4 768 076	4 829 800

Folkemengde etter alder i 2009 (per 1. juli)/  
Population by age in 2009 (as of 1st July)

Age groups	<15	15–44	45–69	≥70
Population	8 833 623	1 964 597	1 454 117	527 724

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå / Source: Statistics Norway

# Liste over publikasjoner basert på data fra Reseptregisteret per april 2010 / List of publications based on data from the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD) per April 2010

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