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Reseptregisteret 2004–2008

The Norwegian Prescription Database 2004–2008

folkehelseinstituttet

rapport 2009:2

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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 andre utgave i den årlige statistikken fra Reseptregisteret. Målet med rapporten er å presentere Reseptregisteret og utvalgte data. Rapporten har tre deler. Del 1 inneholder generell informasjon om Reseptregisteret, legemiddelforskrivning, statistikk og målemetoder. I del 2 presenteres en del nøkkeltall og kommentarer til utvalgte tema og legemiddelgrupper. Del 3 inneholder tabeller med opplysninger om antall individer som har fått utlevert legemidler etter resept fra apotekene i Norge i siste femårsperiode (2004–2008). Opplysningene er fordelt på enkeltlegemidler og legemiddelgrupper. ATC (Anatomisk Terapeutisk Kjemisk)-klassifikasjon er benyttet i tabellene. For 2008 er informasjon om alders- og kjønnsfordeling og kostnader inkludert i tabellene. ATC/DDD-versjon gjeldende fra januar 2009 er benyttet i rapporten, se også www.whocc.no

Reseptregisteret har også en nettside der man kan finne informasjon om antall individer som har fått utlevert legemidler etter resept (prevalens), fordelt på kjønn, 10 års aldersgrupper og geografi (fylke eller helseregion). Nettstedet er: www.norpd.no (engelsk versjon) eller www.reseptregisteret.no (norsk versjon). Data er tilgjengelige fra 2004 og nettsiden blir årlig oppdatert i mars/april for foregående år. Det er også mulig å søke om utlevering av data fra Reseptregisteret til forskning eller til andre formål som er i henhold til formålet for Reseptregisteret. Mer informasjon om dette finnes i innledningen til bokens del 3 og på nettsiden til Folkehelseinstituttet (www.fhi.no).

Avdeling for legemiddelepidemiologi
Folkehelseinstituttet
April 2009

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 second edition in the annual statistical report from NorPD. The purpose of the report is to present NorPD and selected data. The report has three parts. Part 1 contains general information about NorPD, prescribing of medicines and drug statistics. The second part includes some key figures and comments about selected topics and drug groups. Part 3 contains tables with information about the number of individuals who had prescriptions dispensed from pharmacies in Norway during the latest five years period (2004–2008). The information includes particular drug substances as well as drug groups. ATC (Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical) classification is used in the tables. For 2008, information about age, gender and costs are included in the tables. The ATC/DDD version of January 2009 has been used in the report, see also www.whocc.no

NorPD also has a web page where one can find information about the number of individuals who had prescriptions dispensed (prevalence), split by gender, 10-year age groups and geography (county or health region). The website is: www.norpd.no (English version) or www.reseptregisteret.no (Norwegian version). Data is available from 2004 and the website is annually updated in March/April for the previous year. It is also possible to apply for data from NorPD for research or for other purposes which are according to the objectives of NorPD. More information about this can be found in the introduction to the book's section 3, and at the website of the Norwegian Institute of Public Health (www.fhi.no).

Department of Pharmacoepidemiology
Norwegian Institute of Public Health
April 2009

Innhold

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1. Generell innledning

1.1 Etableringen av Reseptregisteret

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

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

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

1. General introduction

1.1 Establishing the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD)

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

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

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

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

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

1.2 Reseptregisteret (NorPD)

Datainnsamling og variabler i Reseptregisteret
Ny apoteklov trådte i kraft 1. mars 2001, og ifølge den nye loven ble apotek forpliktet til å videresende reseptdata til en ny nasjonal legemiddeldatabase. I oktober 2003 ble ny detaljert forskrift for Reseptregisteret (hjemlet i Helseregisterloven) vedtatt av Kongen i Statsråd (10). Formålet med Reseptregisteret (jf forskriftens § 1-3) er å samle inn og behandle data om legemiddelbruk hos mennesker og dyr for å:

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

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

Reseptregisteret inneholder følgende variabler:

Pasient
Personidentifikasjon (kryptert), fødselsmåned/år, dødsmåned/år, kjønn, bosted (kommune og fylke)
Forskriver
Personidentifikasjon (kryptert), fødselsår, kjønn, yrke, spesialitet
Legemiddel
Nordisk varenummer (merkenavn, styrke, legemiddelform, pakningsstørrelse), antall pakninger, ATC-kode, antall definerte døgndoser (DDD), reseptkategori, kode for refusjon (fra mars 2008: ICD-10 og ICPC koder), bruksområde og forskrevet dose (fritekst), utleveringsdato, pris (apotekets utsalgspris)

units from the Norwegian Medicinal Depot with the NorPD and the pharmacoepidemiology research unit. The department is part of the Division of Epidemiology at the NIPH.

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

1.2 The NorPD

Data collection and variables in NorPD
New legislation in the Norwegian pharmacy sector came into force on March 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 (10). The objectives of the NorPD, as defined in authoritative regulations, are to collect and prepare data on drug use in individuals and animals in order to:

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

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

The NorPD contains the following variables:

Patient
Person-identifier (encrypted), month/year of birth, month/year of death, gender, place of residence (municipality & county)
Prescriber
Person-identifier (encrypted), month/year of birth, gender, profession, speciality
Drug
Nordic article number (unique product identifier stating brand name, strength, pharmaceutical form and pack size), number of packs, ATC code, number of Defined Daily Doses (DDD), prescription category, reimbursement code (from March 2008: ICD-10 or ICPC codes), intended use and

Apotek
Apoteknavn, konsesjonsnummer, kommune og fylke

Det nordiske varenummeret er en unik identifikasjon for hver pakning av et legemiddel og muliggjør kobling til andre registre som gir detaljert informasjon om utleverte legemidler. Indikasjon for forskrivning registreres ikke i databasen. Men koden for refusjon registreres og kan i enkelte tilfeller fungere som en grov diagnosekode. Fra mars 2008 ble forskriver pålagt å angi mer spesifikke diagnosekoder på blåresepter som erstatning for de gamle sykdomspunktene. Det skal enten benyttes International Classification of Diseases versjon 10 (ICD-10) eller International Classification of Primary Care (ICPC). Ordningen vil bli fullt implementert fra mars 2009.

Fra 1. januar 2004 har Folkehelseinstituttet mottatt månedlig informasjon om reseptutleveringer fra alle apotek i Norge (figur 1.2.1). I alle apotek er det tilrettelagt for automatisk innsending av rapport til Reseptregisteret til fast tidspunkt hver måned, slik at apotekene kan oppfylle sin rapporteringsplikt uten vesentlig ekstra arbeid. Reseptregisteret inneholder informasjon om alle legemidler som er forskrevet og utlevert til enkeltpasienter utenom sykehus og institusjoner. Uregistrerte legemidler er også inkludert, men legemidler som selges reseptfritt er ikke registrert i Reseptregisteret (se også side 58). Hvis reseptfrie legemidler er forskrevet på resept vil de imidlertid bli registrert i databasen.

De viktigste dataene i Reseptregisteret er basert på resepter forskrevet til enkeltpersoner, men også forskrivning av legemidler fra veterinærer til dyr og forskrivning til egen praksis registreres i Reseptregisteret. Når det gjelder pasienter som er innlagt i sykehus eller sykehjem, samler registeret inn kun aggregerte data på institusjons- eller avdelingsnivå, fordi innsamlingen baseres kun på informasjon som apotekene registrerer når de leverer legemidler til institusjoner.

Datasikkerhet
Som illustrert i figur 1.2.1 blir registreringer av utleverte legemidler fra apotek elektronisk og automatisk overført til Statistisk sentralbyrå (SSB) før de kommer til FHI og inkluderes i Reseptregisteret. SSB fungerer som en såkalt tiltrodd tredjepart og er en del av datasikkerheten for å ivareta konfidensialitet og informasjonssikkerhet for all personlig informasjon. SSB har tilgang til pasientens personnummer og forskrivers helsepersonellnummer, og erstatter begge med et pseudonym. SSB kan ikke lese noen annen informasjon fra reseptene, fordi denne informasjonen er kryptert før SSB mottar dataene. Når SSB sender data er fødselsnummer og forskrivers helsepersonellnummer fjernet, og FHI kan dekryptere

prescribed dose (free-text as per pharmacy label), dispensing date, price (pharmacy retail price)
Pharmacy
Name, licence number, municipality and county

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

Since 1st January 2004, the NIPH has received monthly data on prescriptions from all Norwegian pharmacies (figure 1.2.1). Monthly electronic reports are automatically generated in all pharmacies, thus avoiding extra work for the pharmacy. NorPD contains information about all drugs prescribed (reimbursed or not) and dispensed at pharmacies to individual patients living outside institutions, i.e. ambulant care. Unlicensed drugs are also included, but drugs sold over-the-counter (OTC) are not recorded in NorPD (see also page 58). However, if the OTC drugs are prescribed by a physician and dispensed, then they will be recorded in the database.

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

Data protection
As shown in figure 1.2.1, pharmacy records of dispensed drugs are electronically and automatically transferred via Statistics Norway before arrival at NIPH and inclusion in NorPD. Statistics Norway acts as a so-called "trusted third party centre" and is a part of the data protection to ensure confidentiality of personal information. Statistics Norway only has access to patient personal identification numbers, and prescribers' health personnel number, replacing both with a pseudonymised identifier. Statistics Norway cannot read any other prescription data because this is encrypted before the data is received. When Statistics Norway sends the data including the pseudonymised identifiers to the NIPH, the NIPH is

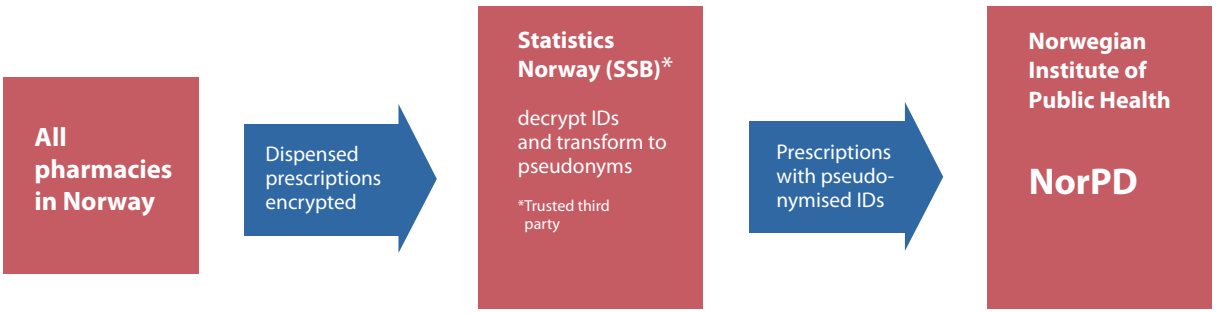

Figure 1.2.1: Data flow, the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD)

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 helseopplysninger" er definert i Helseregisterloven: "Helseopplysninger der identitet er kryptert eller skjult på annet vis, men likevel individualisert slik at det lar seg gjøre å følge hver person gjennom helsesystemet uten at identitet røpes" (11). Dette betyr at identiteten til pasienter og forskrivere har blitt kryptert i henhold til norsk lovgivning, men likevel er individuell, slik at det er mulig å følge enkeltpersoner over tid, og gjøre registerkoblingsstudier.

Kvalitetssikring

For kvalitetssikring blir et antall søk gjennomført månedlig eller halvårlig for å identifisere mulige feil eller uoverensstemmelser. FHI gjør ulike rutinemessige kontroller på data før de overføres til Reseptregisterets database. Ved overføring av data blir de nordiske varenumrene kontrollert. I Reseptregisteret er det nordiske varenummeret knyttet til det nasjonale vareregisteret for legemidler med gyldige ATC-koder og DDD-verdier (12). Dette registeret oppdateres månedlig. FHI sjekker også om dataleveranser fra hvert apotek er av rimelig størrelse. Det totale antallet reseptbelagte poster, totalt antall pasienter og forskrivere blir sjekket hver måned. Hvert halvår blir rutinemessig statistikk for apotekene kjørt. Denne rutinen vil identifisere uvanlige variasjoner i størrelsen på dataleveranser fra måned til måned, og fange opp manglende leveranser av spesielle typer data, eller hvis en datalevering fra ett apotek er tom i en måned på grunn av tekniske feil på apoteket eller hos tiltrodd tredjepart (SSB). 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.

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"* (11). This means that the identity of patients and prescribers has been encrypted according to Norwegian legislation, but still individualized, so that it is possible to follow individuals over time and perform record-linkage studies. Data linkage is based on the unique identification number system which is available in all the Nordic countries.

Quality checks

For quality assurance, a number of queries are carried out monthly or half-yearly to identify possible errors or inconsistencies. NIPH performs different routine checks on the data before they are transferred to the NorPD. During data transfer the Nordic article number is checked. In the NorPD, the Nordic article number is linked to the national register of medicinal products with validated ATC codes and DDD values (12). This register is updated monthly. NIPH also checks if the data deliveries from each pharmacy are of a reasonable size. The total number of prescription records and the total number of patients and prescribers are checked every month. Routine statistics for pharmacies are run every half year. Unusual variations in size of data files from month to month are identified and any missing data is caught, such as missing special data type deliveries or empty data files caused by technical error at the pharmacy or at the trusted third party. The Personal Identification Number is checked in Statistics Norway against the Central Population Registry. If the Personal Identification Number is invalid or missing, Statistics Norway creates a special pseudonym, but it is not possible to track these individuals or link them to other data sources. However, the reported total number of prescriptions and DDDs can be included in the total statistics.

1.3 Fastlegeordningen, apotek-systemet og refusjonssystemet

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

Apoteksystemet
Vanlige apotek i Norge er drevet som privat næringsvirksomhet, mens sykehusapotek er offentlig eid. Apotekene har ca 6000 ansatte, hvorav de aller fleste er autorisert som helsepersonell. Den nye apotekloven fra mars 2001, har ført til store strukturelle endringer, først og fremst når det gjelder eierskap av apotek. Før den nye apotekloven ble innført, var alle apotek eid av farmasøyter (cand.pharm.). De fleste apotek er nå eid av store apotekkjeder. Det skal imidlertid alltid være en farmasøyt med 5-årig universitetsutdannelse knyttet til hvert apotek som driftskonsesjonær. Etter dereguleringen har antall apotek økt sterkt, særlig i byene. Per januar 2009 var det totalt 636 apotek i Norge, 603 var primærapotek, mens 33 er offentlig eide sykehusapotek.

Refusjonssystemet i Norge
Refusjonsordningen er et viktig redskap for å oppnå helsepolitiske mål som sosial sikkerhet og velferd for innbyggerne. Ett av disse målene er at alle skal ha tilgang til nødvendige legemidler, uavhengig av betalingsevne. Alle norske innbyggere er medlem av folketrygden. Nesten 67 % av kostnadene til reseptpliktige legemidler dekkes av det offentlige (14).

En liste med diagnosekoder (ICD-10 eller ICPC) definerer hvilken bruk av legemidler som dekkes av ordningen med forhåndsgodkjent refusjon. Koden skal påføres resepten. Denne listen er en del av norsk lovgivning og kan bare endres av Helse- og omsorgsdepartementet. Retten til refusjon forutsetter at sykdommen har gått inn i en langvarig fase og at det er behov for legemiddel over lang tid (minst 3 måneder). I listen er refusjonsopplysninger knyttet til virkestoffer sortert etter ATC-kode. Legemidler som er forhåndsgodkjent for refusjon må ha markedsføringstillatelse (MA). Statens legemiddelverk avgjør hvorvidt et legemiddel blir tatt inn i listen over legemidler med forhåndsgodkjent refusjon (15). Systemet er implementert fra 1. mars 2009.

1.3 Regular General Practitioner Scheme, pharmacy- and reimbursement systems

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

Pharmacies
Primary care pharmacies in Norway operate private commercial businesses, while hospital pharmacies are publicly owned. The pharmacies employ about 6000 employees of which the majority are authorised healthcare providers. A new pharmacy legislation (March 2001) led to major structural changes, mainly regarding pharmacy ownership. Before the new legislation, all the pharmacies were owned by pharmacists (MScPharm). Most pharmacies are now owned by major pharmacy chains but only pharmacists can hold the licence to run a pharmacy. After deregulation, the number of pharmacies has increased greatly, especially in cities. As of January 2009, there were 636 pharmacies in Norway, of which 603 were primary care pharmacies and 33 were publicly owned hospital pharmacies.

The reimbursement system in Norway
The reimbursement scheme is an important tool for the achievement of political health goals regarding social security and welfare for the citizens. One of these goals is that everyone should have access to necessary medicines, regardless of their ability to pay. Membership in the National Insurance programme is mandatory for all Norwegian citizens. Nearly 67% of the costs for prescription-only medicine are covered by the Norwegian National Insurance Administration (14).

A list of diagnoses codes (ICD-10 or ICPC) defines the reimbursable use of drugs included in the reimbursement scheme. The code must be stated on the prescription. This list is a part of the Norwegian legislation and can only be changed by the Ministry of Health and Care Services. A requirement for reimbursement is that the disease/condition is chronic with a need for "long-term treatment" (more than 3 months). In the list, reimbursement requirements are linked to drugs sorted according to ATC code. Drugs on the list must have a Marketing Authorisation (MA). The Norwegian Medicines Agency decides whether

Forhåndsgodkjent refusjon var tidligere basert på en mindre spesifisert sykdomsliste med punkter av varierende detaljeringsgrad, fra godt avgrensende (for eksempel diabetes mellitus) til svært fleksible (for eksempel hjerte-karsykdommer) kategorier.

I tillegg til den generelle refusjonsordningen har pasientene mulighet til å søke om refusjon på individuelt grunnlag for enkelte sykdommer og legemidler som ikke er forhåndsgodkjent for refusjon.

1.4 Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk

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

Legemiddelforbruket i Norge – årlig publikasjon
Årlig publiseres data fra den Grossistbaserte legemiddelstatistikken i publikasjonen *Legemiddelforbruket i Norge*. Hver utgave omfatter 5-årsoversikter over totalsalget av reseptfrie og reseptbelagte legemidler i Norge (1). Boken er tilgjengelig på nettsiden www.legemiddelforbruk.no. Nærmere informasjon vedrørende utlevering av data fra den grossistbaserte legemiddelstatistikken finnes på Folkehelseinstituttets nettside www.fhi.no.

or not an application for inclusion in the reimbursement programme should be granted (15). The system will be fully implemented from March 2009.

Reimbursement was earlier based on a list of diseases/conditions where the levels of the diseases varied from specific (e.g., diabetes mellitus) to very broad (e.g., cardiovascular diseases) categories.

In addition to the general reimbursement scheme, patients have the opportunity to apply for reimbursement on an individual basis for diseases/conditions and drugs not included in the list, according to a set of criteria.

1.4 The Norwegian Drug Wholesales Statistics

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

Drug Consumption in Norway – published annually
Data from the Norwegian Drug Wholesales Statistics Database have been published annually in *Drug Consumption in Norway (1)* since 1977. Each issue includes total sales data for 5 year periods for both prescription- and non-prescription drugs in Norway. The book is available from the website www.drugconsumption.no. 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.

1.5 Anatomisk Terapeutisk Kjemisk (ATC)-klassifikasjon

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

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

C Hjerte og kretsløp (1. nivå, anatomisk hovedgruppe)
03 Diuretika (2. nivå, terapeutisk undergruppe)
D Kaliumsparende midler (3. nivå, farmakologisk undergruppe)
A Aldosteronantagonister (4. nivå, farmakologisk undergruppe)
01 Spironolakton (5. nivå, kjemisk substans)

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

Ved hjelp av dette klassifikasjonssystemet kan man lage statistikker over legemiddelforbruk gruppert på 5 ulike nivåer, fra tall som viser totalforbruket av alle preparater klassifisert f.eks. under hovedgruppe C - *Hjerte og kretsløp* (1. nivå), tall for de ulike undergruppene (2., 3. og 4. nivå) og ned til tall som viser forbruket av det enkelte virkestoff.

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

1.5 The Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification system

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.6 Definert Døgndose (DDD)

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

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

Legemidler som benyttes ved forskjellige indikasjoner kan by på spesielle problemer som det må tas hensyn til ved vurdering av døgndosestatistikk. Dosen ved hovedindikasjonen benyttes slik at f eks for neuroleptika (ATC N05A) har man valgt psykosedoser som grunnlag for fastsettelse av DDD og ikke de lavere dosene som benyttes ved nevroser. Med unntak for spesielle barnepreparater benyttes doseringer for voksne. Ofte vil DDD for ulike administrasjonsformer være like med unntak av der biotilgjengeligheten er svært forskjellig. For preparater der man benytter en støtdose og en vedlikeholdsdose, vil døgndosen være basert på vedlikeholdsdosen. Hvis mulig er den definerte døgndosen angitt i mengde aktiv substans. Er det umulig, som f eks ved kombinasjonspreparater og enkelte flytende preparater, angis den definerte døgndose som antall enkeltdoser (antall tabletter, kapsler, milliliter osv). For enkelte legemiddelgrupper er DDD ikke fastsatt (f. eks. dermatologiske midler) og tabeller hvor DDD er inkludert omfatter kun de legemidler der DDD er fastsatt.

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

1.6 The Defined Daily Dose (DDD)

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

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

Drugs used for more than one indication may cause particular problems. For example, for neuroleptics (ATC N05A) the doses used in psychoses, and not the lower doses used to treat neuroses, are chosen when assigning DDDs. With the exception of specially formulated pediatric preparations, adult dosages are used. The DDD for a substance will often be the same, irrespective of the route of administration. However, drugs with different bioavailabilities depending on their administration route will have more than one DDD, each inked to a specific dosage form. For medications where a booster dose is followed by a smaller maintenance dose, the maintenance dose will form the basis for determining the DDD. Whenever possible, the DDD is indicated as the quantity of active substance. When this is impossible, as is the case with combination preparations and some liquid preparations, the DDD is indicated as the number of single doses (number of tablets, capsules, millilitres etc.). In some ATC groups, DDDs are only assigned for some drugs (e.g. ATC group D, dermatologicals) and tables including DDDs will only cover the medications where a DDD has been assigned.

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

1.7 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 (16). ATC Index with DDDs, som inneholder en liste over alle fastsatte DDD, kan bestilles fra WHO-senteret (17). Begge publikasjonene finnes i engelsk og spansk versjon. Senterets webside har følgende adresse: www.whocc.no. ATC- og DDD-endringer som er vedtatt blir publisert årlig og gjort gjeldende ved årsskiftet. ATC-/DDD-versjon gjeldende fra januar 2009 er benyttet i boken. Interesserte kan bestille publikasjonene fra WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology.

1.7 The WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology

The WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology is responsible for the administration and development of the ATC/DDD system. The Centre is located at the Department of Pharmacoepidemiology at the NIPH. Further information about the ATC/DDD system is given in the publication *Guidelines for ATC classification and DDD assignment* (16). The *ATC Index with DDDs* which includes a list of all assigned DDDs can be ordered from the Centre (17). Both publications are available in English and Spanish. The website for the Centre is www.whocc.no. ATC and DDD changes are published annually and are applied by the end of the year. ATC/DDD version from January 2009 have been used in the book. Interested parties can order the ATC/DDD publications from the WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology.

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Del 2 Part 2

2. Kommentarer til utvalgte tema og legemiddelgrupper

2.1 Utvalgte nøkkeltall fra Reseptregisteret

Reseptregisteret inneholder opplysninger fra alle landets apotek om utlevering av legemidler på resept, til forskriveres egen praksis og til institusjoner. I 2008 ble 93 % av legemidlene i Reseptregisteret (målt i DDD) utlevert til enkeltpersoner. Leveransene til institusjoner (sykehus og sykehjem) utgjorde nærmere 6 % av det totale antall DDD og i underkant av 1 % av totalt antall DDD ble utlevert til bruk i forskrivers egen praksis. Salg av reseptfrie legemidler er ikke inkludert i Reseptregisteret. Reseptfritt salg utgjør 18 % av totalt salg av legemidler i Norge målt i DDD (Kilde: Grossist-basert legemiddelstatistikk, Folkehelseinstituttet).

I løpet av 5 års perioden (2004–2008) har totalt over 4,4 millioner individer blitt registrert i NorPD med minst ett legemiddel utlevert på resept fra apotek. Antall legemiddelutleveringer etter resept til pasienter i denne 5 års perioden er ca 170 millioner, eller i gjennomsnitt ca 8 per individ per år.

2. Comments to selected topics and drug groups

2. 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 2008, 93% of DDDs in NorPD were dispensed to individuals in ambulatory care. Deliveries to institutions (hospitals and nursing homes) amounted to nearly 6% of the DDDs and just under 1% of the DDDs were dispensed for use in the physician's practice. Sales of OTC medicines are not included in NorPD. OTC sales constitute 18% of total sales of pharmaceuticals in Norway, measured in DDDs (source: Norwegian Wholesale Drug Statistics, Norwegian Institute of Public Health).

During the 5-year period (2004–2008) a total of over 4.4 million individuals have been recorded in NorPD with at least one prescription medication dispensed from a pharmacy. The number of prescriptions dispensed to patients in this 5-year period is approximately 170 million, or an average of about 8 per individual per year.

Table 2.1.1: Number of individuals and one-year prevalence (% of the population) with at least one prescription dispensed in Norway 2004–2008.

	Women n (%)	Men n (%)	Both genders n (%)
2004	1 685 636 (72.8)	1 331 140 (58.5)	3 016 776 (65.7)
2005	1 730 324 (74.3)	1 381 385 (60.2)	3 111 709 (67.3)
2006	1 756 444 (74.8)	1 412 436 (61.0)	3 168 880 (68.0)
2007	1 774 720 (75.0)	1 440 138 (61.5)	3 214 858 (68.3)
2008	1 797 656 (75.2)	1 466 102 (61.7)	3 263 758 (68.5)

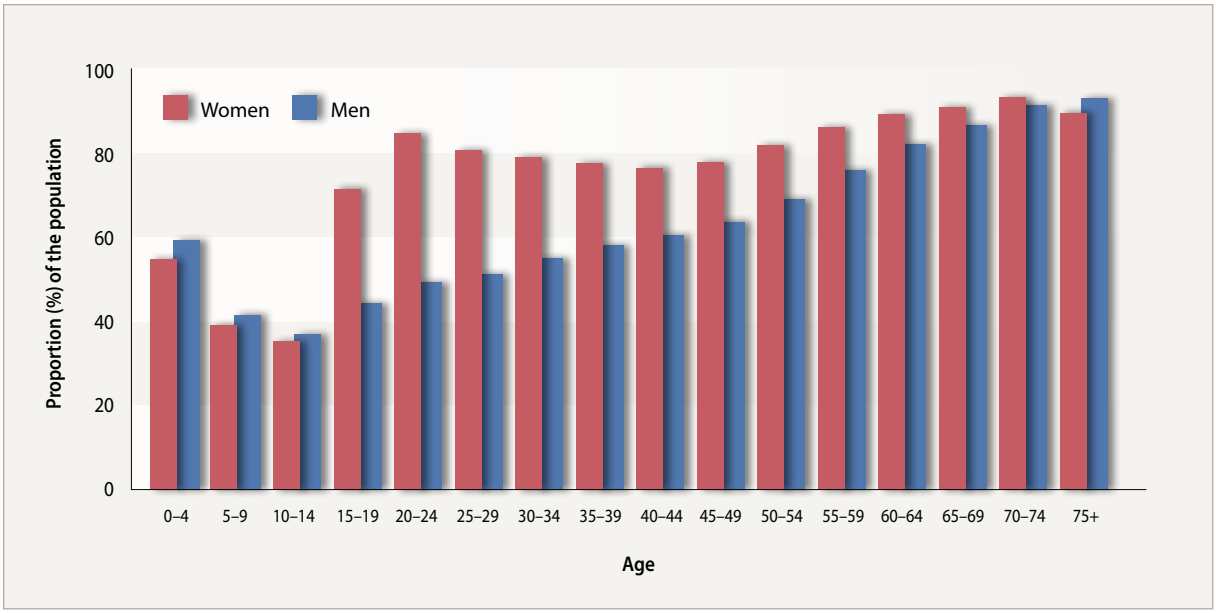

Figure 2.1.1: One-year prevalence (%) of the population who had at least one prescription dispensed in 2008 in Norway according to sex and gender.

Hvert år får to tredjedeler av hele den norske befolkningen utlevert minst ett legemiddel på resept, 75 % av kvinnene og 62 % av mennene (tabell 2.1.1). Krav om at pasientens fødselsnummer skal påføres resepten ble innført 1.oktober 2003. I januar 2004, det første driftsåret for NorPD, var andelen av resepter med ugyldig eller manglende 11-sifret fødselsnummer oppe i nærmere 6 %. Dette medfører at prevalensen av legemiddelbruk i 2004 vil være noe underestimert, og det virkelige antallet personer som mottok minst ett legemiddel på resept i løpet av 2004 ligger noe høyere enn det som er registrert (tabell 2.1.1). Andelen av resepter som mangler 11-sifret fødselsnummer har gått ned i løpet av årene og var i 2008 på 1,4 %. Den svake, men jevnt økende totalprevalensen som fremgår av tabell 2.1.1 kan delvis skyldes at andelen resepter uten fødselsnummer er redusert fra 3,7 % i 2004 til 1,4 % i 2008.

Ettårsprevalensen for å få utlevert legemiddel etter resept i 2008 var lavest for begge kjønn i aldersgruppen 10–14 år (figur 2.1.1). Rundt 90 % av individene i alderen 70 år og eldre fikk utlevert medisiner etter resept. Hvis vi ekskluderer kvinner som ikke mottok noen andre reseptbelagte legemidler enn 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.

Each year about two-thirds of the entire Norwegian population have had at least one prescription dispensed, 75% of women and 62% of men (Table 2.1.1). In January 2004, the first operational year of NorPD, the proportion of prescriptions having invalid or missing personal identification number reached 6%. Therefore, the prevalence figures from 2004 will be too low, and the real number of individuals receiving at least one drug dispensed during the year should be higher (table 2.1.1). The proportion of prescriptions with an invalid personal identification number has declined further to 1.4% in 2008. The weak, but annually increasing total prevalence as shown in Table 2.1.1 may be partly due to the fact that the proportion of prescriptions with invalid or missing personal identification number was reduced from 3.7% in 2004 to 1.4% in 2008.

The age-specific one year prevalence for having a drug dispensed in 2008 was lowest in both genders at about 10–14 years of age (figure 2.1.1). About 90% of individuals aged 70 years and older received prescription medications. Excluding women who received no other prescribed drugs than hormonal contraception for systemic use (ATC code G03A), the prevalence of drug use was reduced by about 10–15% in women aged 15–29, although the proportion of drug users among women over 15 years of age was still higher than in men.

Tabell 2.1.2 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 antiinfektiva 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).

Table 2.1.2 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 effecting the nervous system (ATC group N) and drugs used for respiratory diseases (ATC group R).

Table 2.1.2: One-year prevalence (% of the population) with at least one prescription dispensed in Norway in 2008 according to the ATC groups.

ATC group		Women %	Men %	Both gender %
A	Alimentary tract and metabolism	15.5	11.5	13.5
B	Blood and blood forming organs	11.2	11.5	11.3
C	Cardiovascular system	20.0	18.4	19.2
D	Dermatologicals	13.4	11.2	12.3
G	Genito urinary system and sex hormones	24.1	4.9	14.5
H	Systemic hormonal preparations, excl.sex hormones and insulins	10.1	4.8	7.5
J	Antiinfectives for systemic use	30.7	21.4	26.0
L	Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents	1.6	1.3	1.5
M	Musculo-skeletal system	21.7	16.2	19.0
N	Nervous system	30.0	20.5	25.3
P	Anti-parasitic products, insecticides and repellents	2.4	1.3	1.9
R	Respiratory system	26.9	21.2	24.1
S	Sensory organs	14.0	10.9	12.5
V	Various	0.2	0.3	0.2

2.2 Legemiddelbruk under graviditet

Det er fortsatt begrenset informasjon om sikkerheten eller risikoen ved bruk av legemidler hos gravide, samt mulige effekter av fedres legemiddelbruk kort tid før befruktning. Det er viktig å få kunnskap om hvilke legemidler som er mest brukt i forbindelse med graviditeter i Norge. Noen graviditeter er ikke planlagt og det kan føre til at eksponering for legemidler skjer før kvinnene er klar over at de er gravide. De fleste kvinner får ikke bekreftet sin graviditet før 2–3 uker etter befruktning. Disse forholdene kan føre til at kvinnene bruker reseptbelagte medisiner uten at de er klar over at de er gravide.

I en studie fra Folkehelseinstituttet som ble publisert i 2008 i British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, studerte vi alle svangerskap som startet etter 30. mars 2004 og ble avsluttet før 1. januar 2007 (1). Både mors og fars bruk av reseptbelagte medisiner før og under svangerskap ble kartlagt i over 100 000 svangerskap gjennom en kobling av Folkehelseinstituttets to landsomfattende helseregistre, Reseptregisteret (NorPD) og Medisinsk fødselsregister (MFR). Mødrene ble fulgt opp i en 15-måneders periode fra tre måneder før svangerskapet til tre måneder etter fødsel, mens fedrenes legemiddelbruk ble registrert i de tre siste månedene før svangerskapet.

Resultater fra studien (tabell 2.2.1) viser at:

- 8 av 10 kvinner (83 %) fikk utlevert minst ett legemiddel i løpet av hele studieperioden (inkludert tre måneder før og tre måneder etter graviditeten).
- Nær 6 av 10 (57 %) fikk utlevert minst ett legemiddel i løpet av de 9 månedene selve svangerskapet varte.
- Rundt 4 av 10 kvinner (39 %) fikk utlevert minst ett legemiddel i de tre siste månedene før svangerskapet.
- I svangerskapet gikk andelen ned til 3 av 10 innen hvert trimester (33 % i første trimester, 29 % i 2. og 3. trimester).
- I de tre første månedene etter fødsel økte andelen kvinner som fikk legemidler til nær 6 av 10 kvinner (57 %), hovedsakelig på grunn av p-pillebruk og antibiotika
- 25 % av fedrene fikk utlevert minst ett medikament i løpet av de 3 siste månedene før befruktning.

2.2 Prescription drug use during pregnancy

There is still limited information about the safety or risks of use of drugs in pregnancy, as well as the possible effects of paternal use of drugs shortly before fertilization. It is important to gain knowledge about the medicines that are used in connection with pregnancy in Norway. Some pregnancies are unplanned which may lead to exposure to medicines before women realise they are pregnant. Most women are unable to confirm their pregnancy until 2–3 weeks after fertilization. Women may therefore be using prescription medicines without being aware that they are pregnant.

In a study from the Norwegian Institute of Public Health published in 2008 in the British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, we studied all pregnancies that began after 30 March 2004 and were completed before 1st January 2007 (1). Both the mother's and father's use of prescription medications before and during pregnancy was surveyed in over 100 000 pregnancies, through a linkage of two nationwide health registers, the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD) and the Medical Birth Registry of Norway (MBRN). Mothers were followed up in a 15-month period, from three months before pregnancy to three months after birth, while fathers' drug use was recorded in the three months before pregnancy.

Results from the study (Table 2.2.1) show that:

- 8 of 10 women (83%) were dispensed at least one drug during the entire study period (including the three months before and three months after pregnancy).
- Almost 6 of 10 (57%) received at least one drug during the 9 months of pregnancy.
- Around 4 of 10 women (39%) received at least one drug in the last three months before pregnancy.
- During pregnancy, the proportion of women using at least one drug declined to 3 of 10 in each trimester (33% in the first trimester, 29% in the 2nd and 3rd trimester).
- In the first three months after birth, the proportion of women who received drugs was nearly 6 of 10 (57%), mainly due to use of oral contraceptives and antibiotics.
- 25% of fathers received at least one drug during the last 3 months prior to conception.

Table 2.2.1: Prescriptions dispensed to women 3 months prior to pregnancy (-1), during each trimester of pregnancy (1, 2, 3) and 3 months after pregnancy (4). N= 106 329 pregnancies.

ATC main group		Pregnancy				
		-1 %	1 %	2 %	3 %	4 %
A	Alimentary tract and metabolism	2.9	4.4	2.7	2.6	3.6
B	Blood and blood forming organs	0.8	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.7
C	Cardiovascular system	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.8	4.9
D	Dermatologicals	4.2	3.2	3.4	2.9	6.9
G	Genito urinary system and sex hormones	12.7	6.1	1.4	1	33.7
H	Systemic hormonal preparations, excl.sex hormones and insulins	3.2	2	1.8	1.9	9.6
J	Antiinfectives for systemic use	11.1	10	12.2	13	16.3
L	Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents	0.7	0.1	0	0	0.1
M	Musculo-skeletal system	6	2.3	0.4	0.2	3.4
N	Nervous system	7.3	5	2.9	2.8	4.3
P	Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellents	1	0.4	0.2	0.1	1
R	Respiratory system	8.4	7.9	7.4	7.1	5
S+V	Sensory organs and Various	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.6
	Total	39.3	32.8	28.6	29	57.2

Studien viser også hvilke legemidler som er brukt i forbindelse med svangerskapet:

- Antibakterielle legemidler (ATC-gruppe J01) var den legemiddelgruppen som ble brukt av flest kvinner under svangerskapet. Fire av fem kvinner brukte penicilliner som betraktes som sikre for gravide.
- Bruk av legemidler som blant annet smertestillende, beroligende medisiner og antidepressiva (ATC-gruppe N) sank med mer enn 60 % fra 3 måneder før svangerskapet til 3. trimester. Nedgangen skyldtes i hovedsak en reduksjon i bruken av opioider, benzodiazepiner og antidepressiva.
- Før svangerskapet brukte 2,5 % av kvinnene opioider (sterke smertestillende legemidler), men dette ble redusert til ca. 1 % under graviditeten.
- Før svangerskapet brukte 1,8 % av kvinnene antidepressiva, noe som ble redusert til 1,1 % i første trimester og ytterligere redusert til rundt 0,5 % i de to siste trimestrene. Vel 70 % av antidepressivabrukerne brukte SSRI.
- 650 kvinner brukte antiepileptika, medikamenter

The study also shows which drugs are used in connection with pregnancy:

- Antibacterial drugs (ATC group J01) were the most commonly used drugs during pregnancy. Four of five women used penicillins that are considered safe for pregnant women.
- The use of analgesics, sedatives and antidepressants (ATC group N) was reduced by more than 60% from 3 months before pregnancy to the third trimester. The decline was mainly due to a reduction in the use of opioid analgesics, benzodiazepines and antidepressants.
- Before pregnancy 2.5% of the women used opioids, but this declined to about 1% during pregnancy.
- Before pregnancy 1.8% of women use antidepressants, which was reduced to 1.1% in the first trimester and further declined to about 0.5% in the last two trimesters. About 70% of the users of antidepressants used SSRI.
- 650 women used antiepileptics during preg-

til behandling av epilepsi, i løpet av svangerskapet. 40 % av disse brukte lamotrigin, 23 % brukte karbamazepin og vel 17 % brukte valproat.
- Andelen kvinner som brukte legemidler for obstruktive lungelidelser var ganske stabil i løpet av svangerskapet, men i kontrast til mange andre legemiddelgrupper (for eksempel antibiotika) sank andelen brukere i 3 måneders perioden etter svangerskapet. Andelen brukere av astmamidler lå stabilt på rundt 2 % i løpet av svangerskapet og falt til 1,3 % i perioden etter fødsel.

Denne studien er den første av flere studier som baserer seg på en kobling av to av Folkehelseinstituttets landsomfattende helseregistre.

Resultatene viste at en stor andel kvinner bruker reseptpliktige medisiner kort tid før og under svangerskapet. Også hver fjerde vordende far bruker medisiner kort tid før starten på svangerskapet. Om dette medfører risiko for mor og barn vet vi foreløpig ikke mye om, men det er viktig å følge opp med nye studier av enkeltlegemidler for å studere eventuell risiko for misdannelser hos fosteret.

nancy. 40% of these used lamotrigine, 23% used carbamazepine, and 17% used valproate.
- The proportion of women who used drugs for obstructive airway diseases were fairly stable during pregnancy, but in contrast to many other drug groups (for example antibiotics) the proportion of users in the 3 months period after pregnancy declined. The proportion of users of anti-asthmatic drugs remained quite stable around 2% during pregnancy and declined to 1.3% in the period after birth.

This study is the first of several studies based on a link of two of the Norwegian Institute of Public Health's national health registers. The results demonstrated that a high proportion of women use prescription medicines shortly before and during pregnancy. Also every fourth expectant fathers use drugs shortly before the conception. We still do not know enough about risks that use of drugs in pregnancy may cause the mother and child. More research is needed to explore whether medicine use in pregnant women and expectant fathers has any teratogenic effects. It is important to follow up with new observational studies based on the data linkage of NorPD and MBRN to explore specific drugs' potential risks of deformities in the embryo.

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2.3 Legemiddelbruk hos barn

Blant barn fra 0–14 år fikk 385 585 individer (44 %) ett eller flere legemidler på resept utlevert i 2008. Ettårsprevalensen i 2008 var lavest for begge kjønn i aldersgruppen 9–13 år (figur 2.3.1).

2.2 Drug use in children

Among children 0–14 years, 385 585 individuals (44%), had one or more prescriptions dispensed in 2008. The one- year prevalence in 2008 was the lowest for both sexes aged 9–13 years (Figure 2.3.1).

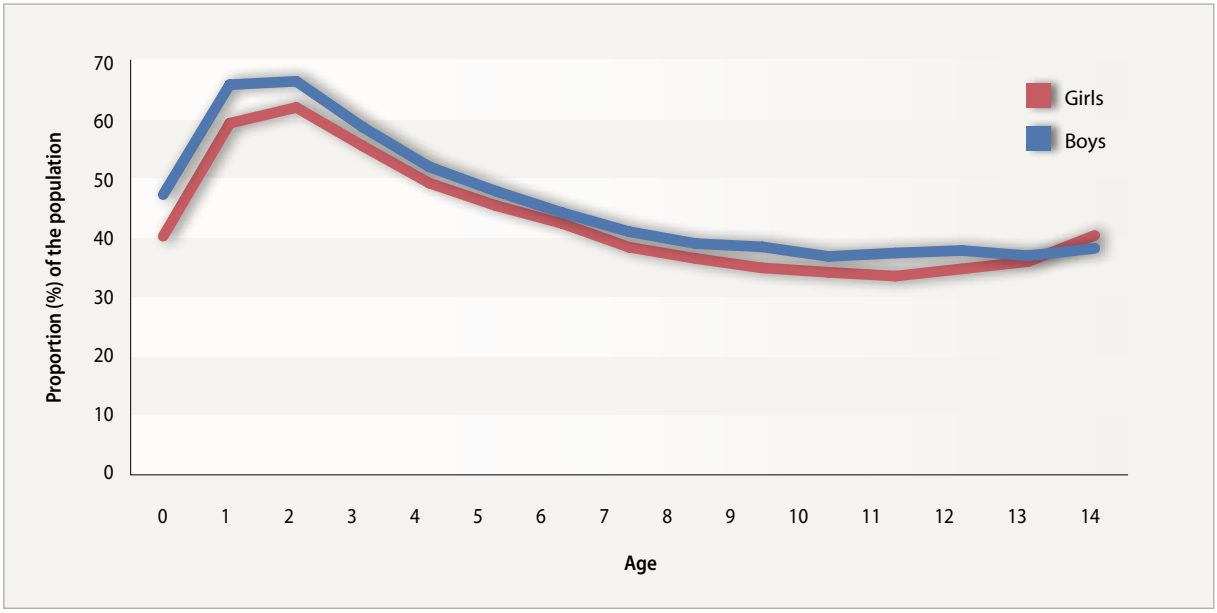

Figure 2.3.1: One-year prevalence (%) of individuals 0–14 years who had at least one prescription dispensed in Norway in 2008.

Legemiddelbruken er størst blant de yngste barna, og ca 54 % av jentene og 59 % av guttene i aldersgruppen 0–4 år fikk utlevert minst ett legemiddel på resept siste år. Andelen av gutter som fikk minst ett legemiddel er litt høyere enn blant jenter fram til 14 års alder. Fra 14-årsalderen øker andelen av jenter som bruker legemidler sterkt, mens andelen for gutter er ganske stabil. Dette skyldes hovedsaklig at jenter begynner å bruke p-piller og annen hormonell prevensjon (ATC-gruppe G03A) i tillegg til økt bruk av antibakterielle midler (ATC-gruppe J01).

De mest brukte legemidlene til barn er midler mot bakterielle infeksjoner, både til systemisk bruk og til behandling av lokale infeksjoner i øye, øre og på huden. De mest brukte midlene ved systemiske infeksjoner er fenoksymetylpenicillin, erythromycin og amoxicillin. En stor andel av antibiotikaforbruket til barn er forårsaket av infeksjoner i luftveiene, inkludert ørebetennelse. Videre er både etylmorfin (R05DA01), som finnes i hostesaft, og efedrin (R03CA02) som brukes ved luftveisplager, på listen over de mest

Drug use is most common in the youngest children, and about 54% of girls and 59% of boys aged 0–4 years had at least one prescription dispensed last year. The proportion of boys who received at least one medicine is slightly higher than among girls up to 14 years of age. From 14 years, the proportion of girls who use drugs increases steeply, while the percentage for boys is quite stable. This is mainly due to use of hormonal contraceptives (ATC group G03A) in addition to the increased use of antibacterial agents (ATC group J01) in girls.

The most commonly used drugs in children are agents against bacterial infections, both systemic agents and agents for treatment of local infections in the eye, ear and skin. The most commonly used drugs for systemic infections are phenoxymethylpenicillin, erythromycin and amoxicillin. A large proportion of antibiotic use in children is caused by infections in the respiratory tract, including otitis. Moreover, both ethylmorphine (R05DA01), used in cough mixtures, and ephedrine (R03CA02) used in obstructive airway diseases, are

solgte legemidlene til barn (tabell 2.3.1) Dette viser at luftveissymptomer (også astma) utgjør en stor del av sykdomsbildet i aldersgruppen under 15 år. Øyeinfeksjoner er også en viktig grunn til forskrivning av legemidler til barn. Nesten 1 av 4 barn i alderen 0–4 ble behandlet med antibakterielle øyedråper (kloramfenikol og fusidinsyre) i 2008. Fra 5 års alder synker forbruket kraftig både av systemisk antibiotika og øyedråper, noe som indikerer at barn i barnehagealder er spesielt utsatt for infeksjoner (1).

on the list of the most used drugs for children (Table 2.3.1) This shows that airways symptoms (including asthma) constitute a large part of the disease pattern in the age group under 15 years. Eye infections are also an important reason for the prescription of drugs to children. Almost 1 of 4 children aged 0-4, were treated with antibacterial eyedrops (chloramphenicol, S01AA01 and fusidic acid, S01AA13) in 2008. In children from 5 years of age the use decreases substantially both for systemic antibacterials and eyedrops, which indicate that pre-school children are especially vulnerable to infections (1).

Table 2.3.1: The 20 most prescribed drugs (defined as ATC 5th level) dispensed to individuals aged <15 years in Norway in 2008.

	ATC code	Active ingredient	Use	Number of individuals	Proportion (%) of the population <15 years
1	J01CE02	Phenoxymethylpenicillin	Antibacterial	88 769	10.1
2	S01AA01	Chloramphenicol	Antibacterial eyedrops	49 810	5.7
3	R03AC02	Salbutamol	Asthma	48 731	5.5
4	R03CA02	Ephedrine	Bronchodilator	44 518	5.1
5	R06AE07	Cetirizine	Antihistamine	41 959	4.8
6	R03BA05	Fluticasone	Asthma	34 859	4.0
7	S01AA13	Fucidic acid	Antibacterial eyedrops	33 652	3.8
8	J01FA01	Erythromycin	Antibacterial	32 536	3.7
9	J01CA04	Amoxicillin	Antibacterial	30 775	3.5
10	R05DA01	Ethylmorphine	Cough suppressant	19 560	2.2
11	R06AB02	Dexchlorpheniramine	Antihistamine	16 521	1.9
12	D07AB02	Hydrocortisone butyrate	Dermatitis/eczema	14 926	1.7
13	S01GX02	Levocabastine	Antihistamine, eyedrops	14 824	1.7
14	S03CA04	Hydrocortisone/ oxytetracycline and polymyxin B	Antibacterial/ antiinflammatory eardrops	12 914	1.5
15	D07AA02	Hydrocortisone	Dermatitis/eczema	12 276	1.4
16	R01AD09	Mometasone	Nasal allergy spray	12 041	1.4
17	R06AX27	Desloratadine	Antihistamine	11 727	1.3
18	D06AX01	Fusidic acid	Antibacterial	10 681	1.2
19	R03AK06	Salmeterol and fluticasone	Asthma	10 023	1.1
20	D07AC13	Mometasone	Dermatitis/eczema	9 487	1.1

Astma og allergi er også viktige årsaker til legemiddelbruk hos barn. Astmamidler brukes av ca 8 % av barn under 15 år, hovedsaklig i form av inhalasjonspreparater (ca 88 % av brukerne). Midler mot allergi forskrives både som tabletter/mikstur og som lokalt virkende midler mot symptomer i nese og øye. Ca 8 % av barn under 15 år fikk orale antihistaminer mot allergi utlevert på resept i 2008. Reseptfrie pakninger utgjorde vel 11 % av det totale salget av antihistaminer (R06) i hele befolkningen, målt i doser (kilde: Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk, Folkehelseinstituttet). Antall barn som brukte orale antihistaminer mot allergi i 2008 vil derfor være noe høyere enn tallene fra Reseptregisteret viser.

Legemidler til bruk på huden er den siste store gruppen legemidler til barn. Disse midlene omfatter hovedsakelig midler mot allergiske hudlidelser som f.eks. atopisk dermatitt. I tillegg brukes det også midler mot hudinfeksjoner uten forbindelse med allergi. Fusidinsyre (til bruk på huden) som tidligere har vært mye brukt i behandling av brennkopper (impetigo), er ikke lenger anbefalt p.g.a høy bakterieresistens (2), men er i 2008 på listen over de 20 mest forskrevne legemidlene til barn under 15 år.

Asthma and allergies are also important causes for use of drugs in children. Asthma agents are used by approximately 8% of children under 15 years, mainly as inhalation products (approximately 88% of the users). Drugs against allergy are prescribed both as tablets / mixtures and as locally-acting formulations against symptoms in nose and eyes. Approximately 8% of children below 15 years had one or more prescriptions for oral antihistamines against allergies dispensed in 2008. Non-prescription packages represented some 11% of the total sales of antihistamines (R06) in the whole population, measured in DDDs (source: Norwegian Wholesale Drug Statistics, Norwegian Institute of Public Health). The number of children who used oral antihistamines against allergies in 2008, is therefore somewhat higher than the figures from NorPD shows.

Drugs for use on the skin are the last major group of drugs used in children. These agents include mainly agents used in allergic diseases such as atopic dermatitis. In addition, agents against skin infections without any connection to allergy are used. Fusidic acid, which has previously been widely used in the treatment of impetigo, is no longer recommended because of high bacterial resistance (2), but is in 2008 included in the list of the 20 most commonly prescribed medicines for children below 15 years.

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2.4 Legemidler mot ADHD

Hva er ADHD?
ADHD (Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder) er en nevrobiologisk forstyrrelse som først og fremst innebærer økt uro og vansker med oppmerksomhet. AD (Attention Deficit) står for oppmerksomhets- og konsentrasjonssvikt. HD (Hyperacitivity Disorder) står for hyperaktivitet, uro og impulshandlinger. Symptomene dukker vanligvis opp tidlig i barneårene og vedvarer inn i ungdomsårene og i noen tilfeller også inn i voksenlivet. Ungdom og voksne har ikke det samme, høye aktivitetsnivået, men er ofte rastløse. Diagnosen er basert på en helhetsvurdering og stilles bare hvis vanskene er så store at de skaper problemer for personens evne til å fungere i flere livssituasjoner, som for eksempel både på skolen og hjemme (1).

Behandling
Målet med behandlingen er å redusere symptomene og bedre funksjonen i hverdagen. Legemidler utgjør en viktig del av behandlingen, men skal bare benyttes i kombinasjon med spesialpedagogiske og psykososiale støttetiltak, i følge Veilederen fra Sosial- og helsedirektoratet fra 2005 (1). Sentralstimulerende midler er de vanligste legemidlene i behandlingen av ADHD i Norge i dag (tabell 2.4.1).

Innholdsstoffet metylfenidat har vært på det norske markedet siden 1956 og finnes nå markedsført under 3 ulike preparatnavn: Ritalin®, Concerta® og Equasym®. Ritalin® tabletter har vært enerådende i mange år og har vært benyttet til behandling av ADHD hos barn over seks år og ungdom samt narkolepsi hos voksne. Ritalin® tabletter har en kort virkningstid og må doseres flere ganger daglig, mens Concerta® depottabletter, Ritalin® kapsler og Equasym® Depot kapsler har en langsom-

2.4 Use of medicines for ADHD

What is ADHD?
ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) is a neurobiological disorder that primarily involves increased restlessness and concentration problems. AD (Attention Deficit) stands for the attention and concentration deficit. HD (Hyperactivity Disorder) stands for hyperactivity, restlessness and impulsive behaviour. Symptoms usually appear early in childhood, continuing into adolescence and, in some cases, also into adulthood. Youth and adults do not have the same, high activity level, but are often restless. Diagnosis is based on an overall assessment and is only confirmed if the difficulties are so large that they affect the person's ability to function in multiple life situations, e.g. both school and home (1).

Treatment
The goal of treatment is to reduce symptoms and improve function in everyday life. Drugs are an important part of the treatment, but should only be used in combination with special education and psychosocial support, according to the Guidelines from the Norwegian Directorate of Health and Social Affairs from 2005 (1). Psychostimulants are the most commonly used drugs for treatment of ADHD in Norway today (Table 2.4.1).

Methylphenidate has been available in Norway since 1956 and is now marketed under 3 different trade names: Ritalin ®, Concerta ® and Equasym ®. Ritalin® tablets have been the main treatment for many years and have been used to treat ADHD in children over six years and youths, and also narcolepsy in adults. Ritalin® short-acting tablets need to be taken several times daily, while Concerta® Depot tablets, Ritalin®

Table 2.4.1: Drugs used in the treatment of ADHD in Norway

Active ingredient	Trade name	Market authorisation in Norway	Indications According to "Felleskatalogen", Norway (in Norwegian)
Methylphenidate	Ritalin®	Before 1970	Hyperkinetisk forstyrrelse/ADHD hos barn og ungdom (6–17 år). Residual ADHD hos voksne. Narkolepsi.
	Concerta®	2003	Hyperkinetisk forstyrrelse/ADHD hos barn (over 6 år) og ungdom som en del av et behandlingsprogram når støttetiltak alene ikke er tilstrekkelig
	Equasym®	2004	Som del av et omfattende behandlingsprogram for barn over 6 år med ADHD når kun hjelpetiltak ikke er tilstrekkelig
Atomoxetine	Strattera®	2005	ADHD hos barn, 6 år og eldre og ungdom som en del av et omfattende behandlingsprogram
Racemic amphetamine	Racemic amfetamin	Pharmacy produced	Ikke omtalt i Felleskatalogen
Dextro-amphetamine	Dexamin® Metamina® Dexedrin®	On licence	Har ikke markedsføringstillatelse i Norge. Legen må søke om godkjenningsfritak hos Legemiddelverket.

mere frisetting av metylfenidat som gir en jevnere konsentrasjon i blodet og kan doseres 1 gang daglig. Dette medfører at barn ikke trenger å ta medisiner i skoletida. Atomoksetin (Strattera®) er ikke klassifisert som sentralstimulerende middel eller som narkotika (reseptgruppe A) og ble godkjent for markedsføring i Norge våren 2005 til bruk ved ADHD. Legemidlene demper den kroppslige uroen og impulshandlingene, og bedrer konsentrasjonen. Medikamentene kan ha bivirkninger som nedsatt appetitt, søvnvansker, hodepine, nedstemthet og irritabilitet. I sjeldne tilfeller kan hjertesykdom utløses, særlig hos personer som allerede har hjertesykdom eller en medfødt rytmeforstyrrelse. Langtidseffekten av metylfenidat er ikke kjent (2). Det europeiske legemiddelkontoret (EMEA) har bestemt at informasjon om bivirkninger i preparatomtale og pakningsvedlegg for alle metylfenidat-preparater skal oppdateres for å bedre oppfølgingen av ADHD-pasienter. Dette er bestemt etter at EMEA nylig gjennomgikk nytte/risiko-forholdet til metylfenidat ved behandling av ADHD hos barn og ungdom (2).

Utvikling av legemiddelbruken ved ADHD i Norge
I likhet med mange andre vestlige land har forbruket av sentralstimulerende legemidler brukt ved ADHD i Norge steget kraftig de senere år. I løpet av 10-årsperioden fra 1999 til 2008 har forbruket steget fra 0,7 til 5,9 målt i definerte døgndoser (DDD)/1000 innbyggere/døgn. Salget i kroner har i samme periode steget fra 4 millioner kroner til 165 millioner i 2008 for disse legemidlene (kilde: Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk, Folkehelseinstituttet). Legemidlene som inneholder metylfenidat utgjør 90 % av forbruket både i DDD og kroner. Fra 2004 kan vi ved hjelp av Reseptregisteret følge legemiddelbruken på individnivå.

Barn. I Norge regner Sosial- og helsedirektoratet med at 3–5 prosent av barn og unge under 18 år har ADHD, det innebærer at det i gjennomsnitt er ett barn med ADHD i hver skoleklasse. I 2008 ble vel 13 900 barn under 18 år behandlet med ett eller flere av disse legemidlene. Dette tilsvarer 1,3 prosent av alle barn i aldersgruppen under 18 år (figur 2.4.1). Tre av fire var gutter. Selv om disse legemidlene ikke er godkjent til bruk hos barn under 6 år forskrives de til førskolebarn. Det har imidlertid vært en nedgang i forskrivningen til barn under 6 år, fra vel 100 barn i 2004 til 60 barn i 2008.

Voksne: I Norge har vi ikke undersøkelser som viser hvor hyppig ADHD forekommer hos voksne. Ofte seponeres legemidlene etter puberteten, men ADHD kan imidlertid fortsette inn i voksen alder. Legemiddelbehandling kan derfor være aktuelt også hos voksne. Før 1997 var det i Norge ikke tillatt å behandle ADHD hos voksne med sentralstimulerende legemidler. Men i februar 1997 (etter et stortingsvedtak) ble

capsules and Equasym® Depot capsules are long-acting due to the slower release of methylphenidate, thus avoiding the need for doses during the school day. Atomoxetine (Strattera ®) is not classified as a narcotic (prescription group A) and was approved for marketing in Norway in spring 2005 for ADHD treatment in Norway. The drugs act by reducing restlessness, impulsive actions and improving the ability to concentrate. They may have adverse effects like appetite suppression, weight loss, sleep problems, headaches and irritability. In rare cases, cardiovascular disorders can be triggered, especially in individuals who already have heart problems or an innate rhythm disturbance. The long-term effects of methylphenidate are unknown (2). The European Medicines Agency (EMEA) has determined that information about the side-effects in the package insert for all methylphenidate-preparations should be updated for better follow-up of ADHD patients. This was decided when EMEA recently reviewed the benefit/risk ratio of methylphenidate in the treatment of ADHD in children and adolescents (2).

Use of drugs for ADHD in Norway over time
Like many other Western countries, consumption of psychostimulant drugs used in ADHD in Norway has increased in recent years. During the 10-year period from 1999 to 2008, consumption rose from 0.7 to 5.9 measured in DDDs / 1000 inhabitants / day. In the same period costs have increased from 4 million Norwegian kroner (NOK) to 165 million NOK in 2008 for these products (source: Norwegian Wholesale Drug Statistics, Norwegian Institute of Public Health). Medicines containing methylphenidate constitute 90% of consumption in both DDD and NOK. From 2004, we can use the NorPD to follow drug use in individuals.

Children. In Norway, the Norwegian Directorate of Health estimated that 3–5 percent of schoolchildren have ADHD, which means that on average one child has ADHD in every schoolclass. In 2008, about 13900 children under 18 years were treated with one or more of these drugs. This corresponds to 1.3 percent of all Norwegian children under 18 years of age (Figure 2.4.1). Three out of four were boys. Although these drugs are not approved for use in children under 6 years old, they are prescribed to pre-school children. However, there has been a decline in the use of these drugs in this age group, from more than 100 children in 2004 to 60 children in 2008.

Adults: In Norway, there are no studies that indicate how frequently ADHD occurs in adults. Psychostimulant use is often discontinued after puberty, but ADHD can continue into adulthood. Pharmaceutical treatment may therefore also be necessary in adults. Until

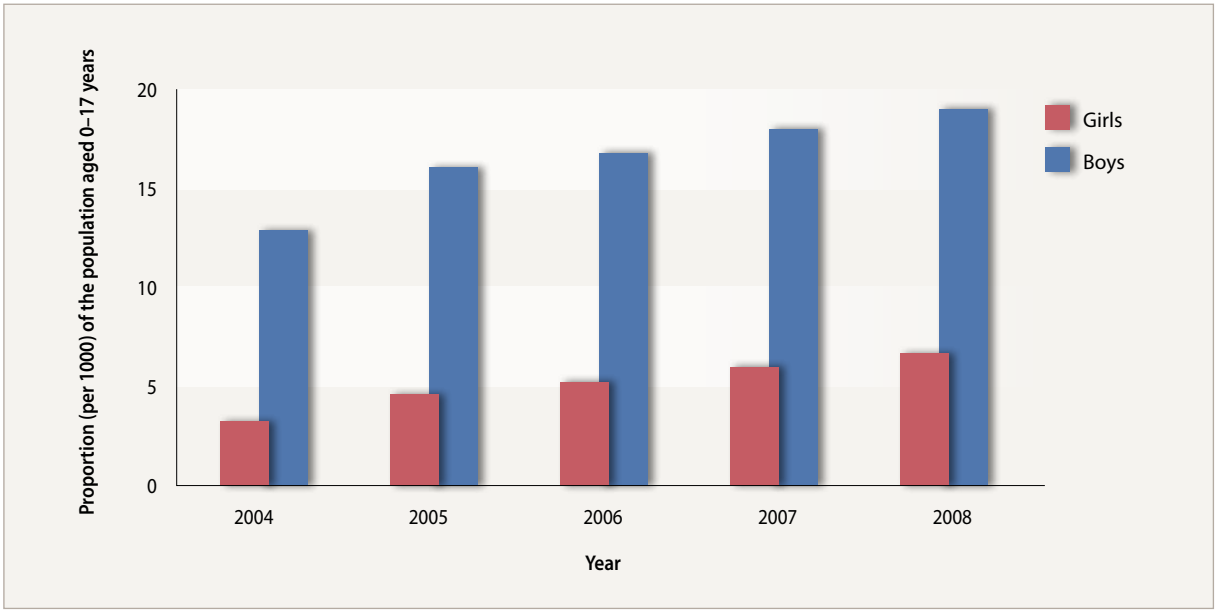

Figure 2.4.1: Proportion of boys and girls 0-17 years (per 1000) with ≥1 prescription of ADHD drugs.

det imidlertid åpnet for "Utprøvende behandling med sentralstimulerende legemidler til voksne med hyperkinetisk forstyrrelse/ADHD". I 2004 fikk 3200 voksne forskrevet ett eller flere sentralstimulerende legemidler. I 2008 hadde antallet steget til 10 600 voksne, hvorav kvinner utgjorde over 40 % av brukerne. Noen av disse voksne har imidlertid diagnosen narkolepsi som er en form for søvnforstyrrelse.

Økningen i bruken av sentralstimulerende midler ved ADHD må ses i lys av Opptrappingsplanen for psykisk helse der det har vært et mål å øke kapasiteten og tilgjengeligheten til fagpersonell for barn og unge med psykiske lidelser (3). Den kraftige økningen kan delvis forklares med at det i opptrappingsplanen ble påpekt en underdiagnostisering og underbehandling av indikasjonen ADHD/hyperkinetisk atferdsforstyrrelse (4). Flere barn og unge får nå medikamentell behandling for sin ADHD. I tillegg er det flere voksne som får sentralstimulerende legemidler for sin ADHD. Økningen kan imidlertid også skyldes en sterkere markedsføring av nye preparater/formuleringer de siste 3–5 årene.

1997, treatment of adult ADHD with psychostimulant drugs was not allowed in Norway. However, in February 1997 (after a parliamentary decision), it was decided to allow "probing treatment with stimulant drugs to adults with hyperkinetic disorder / ADHD". In 2004, 3200 adults were prescribed one or more psychostimulant drugs. In 2008 the number had increased to 10 600 adults, of whom women constituted over 40% of the users. Some of these adults may have the diagnosis narcolepsy, which is a sleep disorder.

The increase in the use of stimulants in ADHD must be seen in light of "Opptrappingsplanen for psykisk helse" ("Priority plan for mental health") where one of the objectives has been to increase the capacity and availability of professionals for children and adolescents with psychiatric disorders (3). The sharp increase can be partly explained by the fact that it was pointed out in the plan that there has been an underdiagnosing and undertreatment of the indication ADHD / hyperactivity disorder (4). More children and young people now receive drug therapy for their ADHD. In addition, there are several adults who receive psychostimulant drugs for ADHD. The increase may have also been caused by a stronger marketing of new drugs/formulations in the last 3–5 years.

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2.5 Legemiddelbruk hos eldre (≥70 år) og bruk av demensmidler

Legemiddelbruken i befolkningen øker med alderen. Legemidler til pasienter i sykehus eller sykehjem er ikke tilgjengelig på individnivå i Reseptregisteret. Dette vil gi for lave tall for antall legemiddelbrukere, spesielt i de eldste aldersgruppene. Likevel viser tall fra Reseptregisteret at i aldersgruppen 70 år eller eldre har 90 % hentet minst ett legemiddel på resept i 2008 (figur 2.1.1, s. 22). Andelen går noe ned hos de aller eldste og dette kan forklares ut fra at forskrivning til pasienter i institusjon ikke er med. I totalbefolkningen fikk 68,5 % minst ett legemiddel på resept i 2008 (tabell 2.1.1, s. 21).

Andelen legemiddelbrukere er størst i de eldste aldersgruppene, og de eldre bruker også flere legemidler og større kvantum av legemidlene målt i DDD. I 2008 utgjorde personer 70 år eller eldre en andel på 15 % av alle legemiddelbrukerne og 35 % av totalt antall DDD som utleveres på resept (tabell 2.5.1). Størst andel eldre finner vi i ATC-gruppe B (legemidler til forebygging av blodpropp) og ATC-gruppe C (legemidler mot hjerte/kar sykdommer) der andelen legemiddelbrukere over 70 år er henholdsvis 49 % og 39 %, og de bruker 50 % og 45 % av totalt antall DDD.

Tabell 2.5.2 viser de 20 mest brukte legemidlene på resept hos eldre. Acetylsalcylsyre (Albyl-E®) som benyttes forebyggende mot blodpropp, ligger på topp og brukes av 1 av 3 personer over 70 år. På annen og tredjeplass ligger henholdsvis simvastatin (Zocor®), et kolesterolsenkende middel som benyttes til å

2.5 Drug use in the elderly (≥70 years) and use of anti-dementia drugs

The use of medicines in the population increases with age. Drug consumption by individuals in hospitals and nursing homes is not included at the individual level in the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD). This will often provide too low figures for the number of drug users, particularly in the very oldest age groups. Nevertheless, figures from NorPD show that in the age group ≥ 70 years, 90% of the population had at least one drug dispensed on prescription in 2008 (figure 2.1.1, p. 22). The percentage is lower in the age groups above 80 years but this can probably be explained by the fact that prescribing to patients in institutions is excluded. In the general population, the prevalence of drug use was 68.5% in 2008 (table 2.1.1, p. 21).

The proportion of drug users is high in the oldest age groups, and this group also uses more drugs and a higher quantity of each in terms of DDDs. In 2008, the ≥ 70 year age group constituted a share of 15% of all drug users and 35% of the total number of DDDs dispensed on prescription (Table 2.5.1). The largest proportion of elderly is in ATC group B (anti-thrombotic medicines) and ATC group C (drugs for cardiovascular diseases) where the proportion of drug users over 70 years are 49% and 39%, respectively, and they use 50% and 45% of the total number of DDDs.

Table 2.5.2 shows the 20 most used prescription drugs in the elderly. Acetylsalicylic acid (Albyl-E ®), used to prevent thrombosis, is top of the list and is used by 1 in 3 people over 70 years. Number two and

Table 2.5.1: Number of individuals having a prescription dispensed in 2008 in the major ATC groups and the corresponding sales in total number of DDDs. Proportion (%) in the age group 70 years and older is given in brackets

ATC group		Number of individuals (% 70 years or older)		Million DDDs (% 70 years or older)	
A	Alimentary tract and metabolism	645 720	(30)	197	(34)
B	Blood and blood forming organs	539 548	(49)	191	(50)
C	Cardiovascular system	915 220	(39)	663	(45)
G	Genito urinary system and sex hormones	691 357	(12)	153	(11)
H	Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. sex hormones and insulins	355 798	(27)	61	(29)
J	Antiinfectives for systemic use	1 241 680	(15)	28	(24)
M	Musculo-skeletal system	904 223	(17)	80	(33)
N	Nervous system	1 205 125	(23)	317	(26)
R	Respiratory system	1 147 992	(13)	232	(20)
Total		**3 263 758**	**(15)**	**1998**	**(35)**

forebygge hjertesykdom, og metoprolol (Seloken®, Selo-Zok®), en betablokker til behandling av høyt blodtrykk, hjertesvikt og andre hjertesykdommer. Det mest brukte sovemiddelet i Norge, zopiklon (Imovane®), ble brukt av 22 % av personer over 70 år. Hver bruker i denne aldersgruppen bruker i gjennomsnitt 200 DDD(1 DDD = 7,5 mg) av zopiklon i løpet av et år, mens gjennomsnittet blant brukere under 70 år er 150 DDD. Zopiklon er godkjent til bruk ved forbigående kortvarige søvnvansker og som støtteterapi i begrenset tid ved behandling av kroniske søvnvansker. Blant de 20 mest brukte legemidlene finner vi foruten zopiklon, tre andre vanedannende legemidler (kodein og paracetamol (i kombinasjon), diazepam og oxazepam). Se også kapittel 2.6 om bruk av vanedannende legemidler.

three on the list are simvastatin (Zocor ®), a cholesterol-lowering drug used to prevent cardiovascular diseases, and metoprolol (Seloken ®, SELO-Zok®), a beta-blocker for the treatment of high blood pressure, heart failure and other heart disease. The most common hypnotic, zopiclone (Imovane ®), was used by 22% of people over 70 years. Each user in this age group was on average prescribed 200 DDDs (1 DDD = 7.5 mg) of zopiclone during a year, while the average among users under 70 years was 150 DDDs. Zopiclone is approved for use in patients with short-term sleeping problems, and as add-on therapy for shorter periods in patients with chronic sleeping problems. Among the 20 most used drugs, in addition to zopiclone we find three other drugs with addiction potential (codeine and paracetamol (in combination), diazepam and oxazepam). See also section 2.6 regarding the use of drugs with addiction potential.

Table 2.5.2: The 20 most commonly prescribed drugs (defined as ATC 5th level) dispensed to individuals aged ≥70 years in Norway in 2008.

	ATC code	Active ingredient	Use	Number of individuals n (%)	Number of women n (%)	Number of men n (%)
1	B01AC06	Acetylsalicylic acid	Antithrombotic	184799 (35.3)	98582 (31.9)	86216 (40.2)
2	C10AA01	Simvastatin	Cholesterol-lowering	142773 (27.3)	77376 (25.1)	65397 (30.5)
3	C07AB02	Metoprolol	Antihypertensive/cardiac diseases	121012 (23.1)	66428 (21.5)	54584 (25.5)
4	N05CF01	Zopiclone	Hypnotic	113035 (21.6)	79201 (25.7)	33834 (15.8)
5	N02BE01	Paracetamol	Analgesic	82963 (15.9)	58773 (19.0)	24190 (11.3)
6	N02AA59	Codeine and paracetamol	Analgesic	80338 (15.4)	52251 (16.9)	28087 (13.1)
7	C03CA01	Furosemide	Diuretic	67869 (13.0)	42788 (13.9)	25081 (11.7)
8	C08CA01	Amlodipine	Antihypertensive/cardiac diseases	55165 (10.5)	31038 (10.1)	24127 (11.3)
9	B01AA03	Warfarin	Antithrombotic	54624 (10.4)	25006 (8.1)	29618 (13.8)
10	H03AA01	Levothyroxine sodium	Thyroxine supplement	49674 (9.5)	40063 (13.0)	9611 (4.5)
11	M01AB05	Diclofenac	NSAID/analgesic	47411 (9.1)	29478 (9.6)	17933 (8.4)
12	J01CE02	Phenoxymethylpenicillin	Antibacterial	47028 (9.0)	26130 (8.5)	20898 (9.7)
13	J01CA08	Pivmecillinam	Antibacterial	46852 (9.0)	36567 (11.9)	10285 (4.8)
14	H02AB06	Prednisolone	Corticosteroid	45200 (8.6)	27428 (8.9)	17772 (8.3)
15	C01DA02	Glyceryl trinitrate	Angina pectoris	42673 (8.2)	23463 (7.6)	19210 (9.0)
16	N05BA01	Diazepam	Anxiolytic	42244 (8.1)	30705 (10.0)	11539 (5.4)
17	N05BA04	Oxazepam	Anxiolytic	41263 (7.9)	30745 (10.0)	10518 (4.9)
18	R05CB01	Acetylcysteine	Mucolytic	36981 (7.1)	20559 (6.7)	16422 (7.7)
19	M05BA04	Alendronic acid	Osteoporosis	34218 (6.5)	31122 (10.1)	3096 (1.4)
20	C01DA14	Isosorbide mononitrate	Angina pectoris	30140 (5.8)	16910 (5.5%)	13230 (6.2)

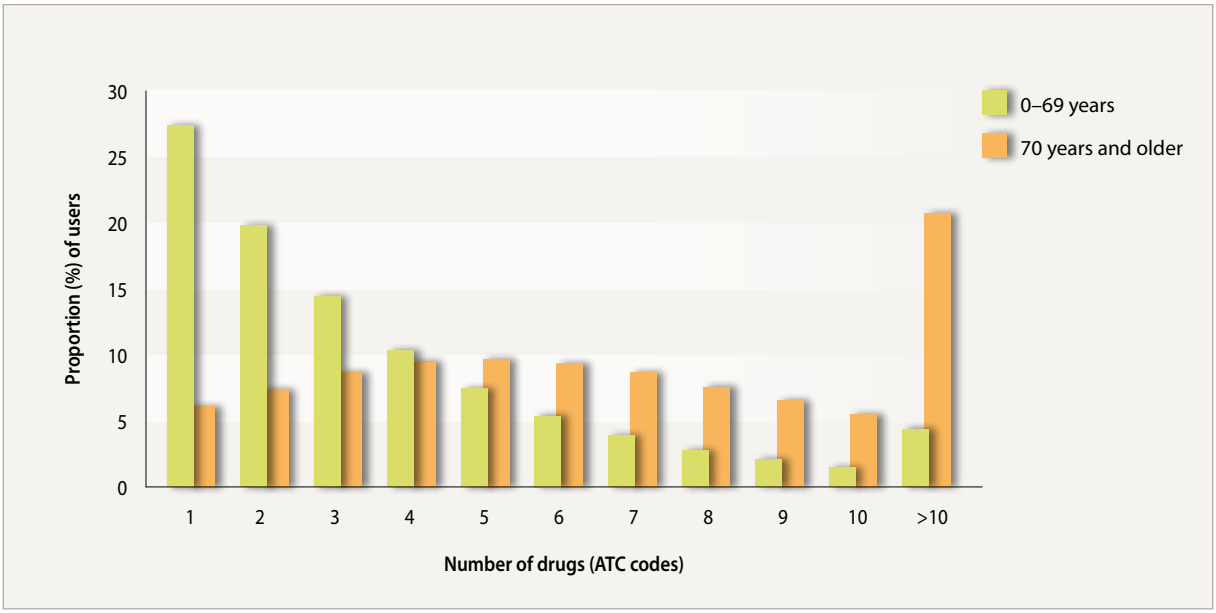

Figure 2.5.1: Proportion (%) of total drug users according to number of drugs dispensed (ATC codes) in 2008 in the age groups 0–69 and 70 years and older.

Figur 2.5.1 viser prosentvis fordeling på antall legemidler (definert som ulike ATC-5. nivåer) som ble utlevert i løpet av 2008 for legemiddelbrukere 70 år eller eldre i forhold til resten av befolkningen (0–69 år). 59 % av legemiddelbrukerne i aldersgruppen 70 år eller eldre fikk utlevert mer enn fem legemidler, mens for de under 70 år var andelen 20 %. Hver femte legemiddelbruker over 70 får mer enn 10 ulike legemidler på resept i løpet av et år. For de under 70 er andelen 4,4 %. Evidensbaserte retningslinjer anbefaler ofte flere legemidler for behandling eller forebygging av sykdom. Dersom et individ i tillegg behandles for flere lidelser, vil vedkommende ofte bruke mange legemidler. Tallene fra Reseptregisteret viser at mange eldre må forholde seg til mange legemidler og det kan øke faren for feilbruk. Videre analyser er nødvendig for å vurdere om tallene indikerer overforbruk, underforbruk eller feilbruk.

Bruk av legemidler mot demens

Fire legemidler (ATC-gruppe N06D) er godkjent til symptomatisk behandling av Alzheimers demens i Norge, donepezil (Aricept®), rivastigmin (Exelon®), galantamin (Reminyl®) og memantin (Ebixa®). I 2008 fikk 13 354 individer utlevert minst ett legemiddel mot demens. I løpet av de siste fem årene har dette antallet holdt seg relativt konstant med en topp på nærmere 14 000 i 2006 og en svak nedgang i antallet de to siste årene. Donepezil (Aricept®) er det mest brukte av disse legemidlene og ble i 2008 brukt av 75 % av de som brukte legemidler mot demens. Se tabell 3.13, s. 113.

Blant brukere av demenslegemidler er 62 % kvinner. Andelen kvinner over 70 år som bruker slike midler

Figure 2.5.1 shows the percentage distribution of the total number of individuals by the number of drugs (defined as different ATC 5th levels) that were dispensed during 2008 to users 70 years or older, compared to the rest of the population (0–69 years). 59% of the drug users in the age group 70 years and older use more than five drugs, while for those under 70 years, the share is 20%. One in five elderly drug users is prescribed more than 10 different drugs in a year. For those under 70 years the proportion is 4.4%. Evidence-based guidelines often recommend several medicines to treat or prevent disease. If an individual is treated for several illnesses, he or she will often use many drugs. The figures from NorPD show that many elderly people will need to handle many drugs which may increase the risk of misuse. Further analysis is required to assess whether the numbers indicate overuse, underuse or misuse.

Use of anti-dementia drugs

Four drugs (ATC group N06D) are approved for symptomatic treatment of Alzheimer's disease in Norway; donepezil (Aricept ®), rivastigmin (Exelon ®), galantamine (Reminyl ®) and memantin (Ebixa ®). In 2008, 13 354 individuals were dispensed at least one drug against dementia. In the past five years, this number has been relatively stable with a peak of nearly 14 000 in 2006 and a slight decrease over the last two years. Donepezil was the most frequently used anti-dementia drug in 2008 and was used by 75% of those who used drugs against dementia. See table 3.13, p. 113.

62% of users of anti-dementia drugs are women. The proportion of women over 70 years who use these

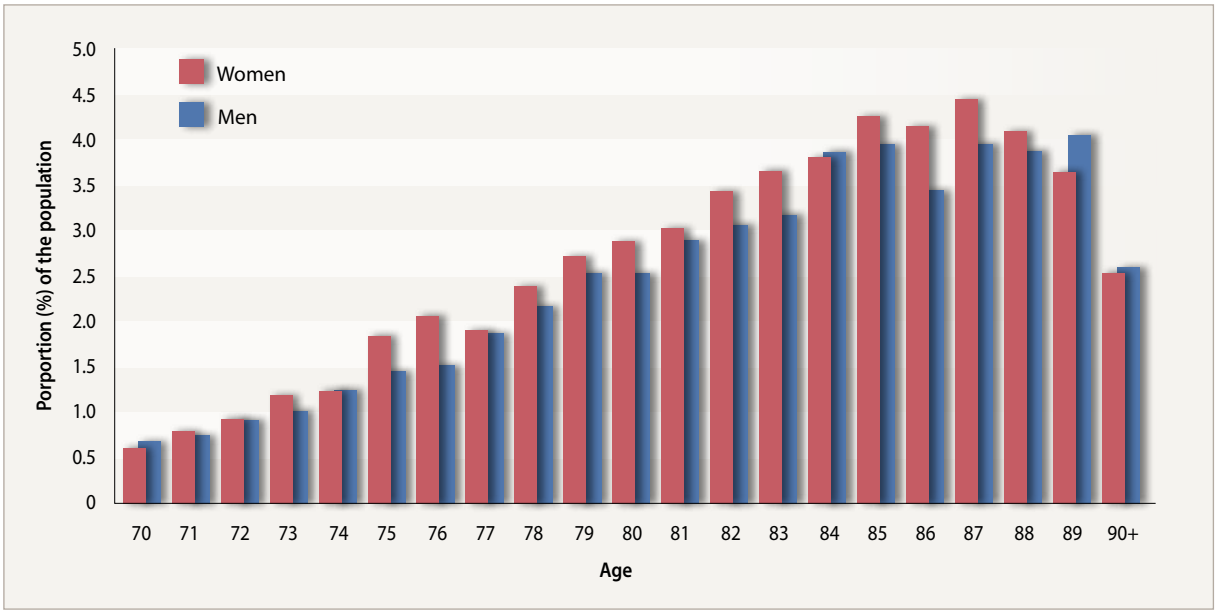

Figure 2.5.2: One-year prevalence (%) of anti-dementia drug prescriptions (ATC N06D) in 2008 according to age and gender, in the age group 70 years or older.

er 2,4 % og andelen menn i samme aldersgruppe er 2,0 %. 92 % av brukerne er over 70 år. Figur 2.5.2 viser andelen eldre over 70 år som i 2008 fikk minst en resept på et demensmiddel fordelt på alder. Andelen øker fra under 1 % hos de som er omkring 70 år, mens fra 84 år og oppover bruker ca 4 % slike legemidler. Som beskrevet for andre legemiddelgrupper, går andelen brukere i Reseptregisteret ned i de høyeste aldersgruppene. I hovedsak skyldes dette at forskrivning av legemidler til individer i institusjon ikke er med i tallene. Tall fra Reseptregisteret viser at 23 % av total bruk av disse legemidlene (målt i DDD) i Norge skjer i institusjoner.

Hver bruker over 70 år hentet i gjennomsnitt sine demensmidler på apoteket seks ganger i løpet av 2008 og gjennomsnittlig bruk var på 275 DDD i 2008.

Av totalt antall brukere i 2008, var 34 % (4 522) nye brukere, dvs at de ikke hadde fått resept på et demensmiddel foregående år. 10 % av de nye brukerne var under 70 år. Siden antallet brukere i 2008 er på omtrent samme nivå som i 2007, kan dette tyde på at en del av de som brukte demensmidler i 2007 har sluttet å bruke disse midlene. Effekten av legemidler mot demens blir karakterisert som beskjeden. Det er også vist i kliniske studier at effekten er heterogen, det vil si at noen pasienter har god effekt, mens andre har liten eller ingen effekt. Det finnes fortsatt ingen kriterier som gjør det mulig å vite på forhånd hvilke

drugs is 2.4% and the proportion of men is 2.0%. 92% of the users are over 70 years. Figure 2.5.2 shows the proportion of elderly over 70 years who had at least one prescription of these drugs in 2008. The percentage is below 1% for those who are aged around 70, while among those 84 years or older, approximately 4% use these drugs. As described for other drug groups, the proportion of users is lower in the highest age groups, mainly because prescribing to individuals in institutions is not included in NorPD. Data from NorPD show that 23% of the total use of anti-dementia drugs (measured in DDDs) in Norway is in institutions.

Each user over 70 years was on average dispensed anti-dementia drugs from a pharmacy six times during 2008 and the average prescribed amount was 275 DDDs in a year.

Of the total number of users in 2008, 34% (4 522) were new users, i.e. they had not been dispensed an anti-dementia drug the previous year. 10% of the new users were under 70 years. Since the total number of users in 2008 and 2007 were similar, the relatively large percentages of new users indicate that many users have stopped using the drugs. The effect of drugs against dementia is characterized as modest. It has also been shown in clinical studies that the effect is heterogeneous, meaning that some patients have a good effect, while others have little or no effect. There are still no criteria that make it possible to know in

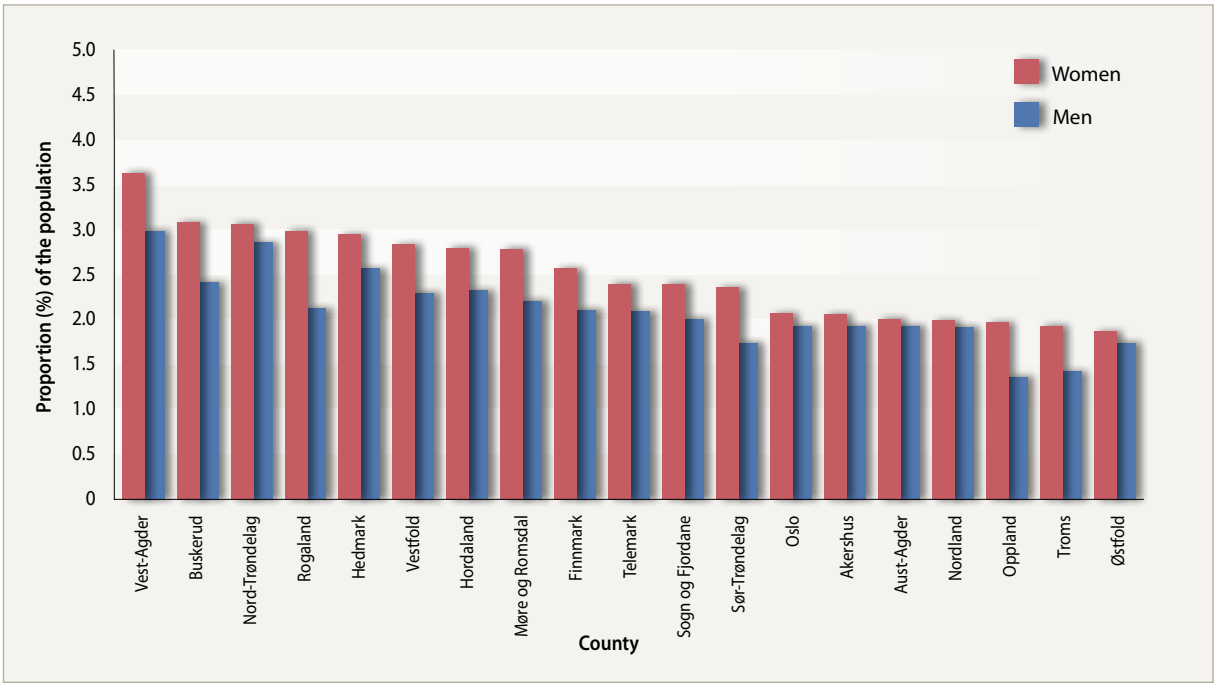

Figure 2.5.3: One-year prevalence (%) of anti-dementia drug prescriptions (ATC N06D) in 2008 in women and men aged 70 years or older by county.

pasienter som har effekt. Legemiddelverket har satt som krav for refusjon av disse legemidlene at "effekten av behandlingen skal kontrolleres og dokumenteres i journal minst hver 6. måned. Sykdomsforløpet skal tilsi at pasienten har nytte av behandlingen, og pasientens tilstand skal være av mild til moderat karakter. Ved mistanke om opphør av effekt skal det gjennomføres prøveseponering" (kilde: www.legemiddelverket.no). Tallene fra Reseptregisteret kan være en indikasjon på at refusjonsvilkårene følges.

Figur 2.5.3 viser fylkesvis bruk av demensmidler hos eldre over 70 år fordelt på kjønn. Tallene viser at ettårsprevalensen hos eldre i Vest-Agder, som ligger høyest, nesten er dobbelt så høy som i Østfold, som ligger lavest. Tallene er ikke justert for forskjeller i alderssammensetningen blant eldre i fylkene.

advance which patients will see an effect. For reimbursement of these drugs, the Norwegian Medicine Agency requires that "the effect of the treatment should be checked and documented in the patient journal at least every 6 months. The disease course will indicate whether the patient is benefiting from treatment, and the patient's condition should be of mild to moderate grade. If lack of effect is suspected, the treatment should be re-evaluated" (source: www.legemiddelverket.no). The figures from NorPD indicate that the reimbursement terms are being followed.

Figure 2.5.3 shows the use of anti-dementia drugs in elderly people in 2008 by county and gender. The one-year prevalence in Vest-Agder is highest and almost twice as high as in Østfold, which has the lowest. The figures are not adjusted for differences in age demographics among the elderly in the counties.

2.6 Bruk av vanedannende legemidler (reseptgruppe B)

Forskrift om narkotika (FOR 1978-06-30) definerer substanser som regnes som narkotika i Norge. Listen i denne forskriften baserer seg på Den alminnelig narkotikakonvensjonen av 1961 og Konvensjonen om psykotrope stoffer av 1971. Statens legemiddelverk bestemmer om enkeltsubstanser skal være helt eller delvis unntatt fra forskriften.

Vanedannende og narkotiske legemidler er definert som legemidler som kan gi:

- rusopplevelse eller eufori
- toleranseutvikling
- abstinensproblemer ved seponering.

Gruppen omfatter sovemidler, beroligende midler, angstdempende midler, sentralt virkende smertestillende midler (opiater og opioider), sentralstimulerende midler, samt enkelte legemidler mot epilepsi, migrene og hoste.

2.6 Use of addictive drugs (prescription group B)

Norwegian drug regulations (FOR 1978-06-30) define substances recognized as narcotics in Norway. 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 exempted from the regulation.

Addictive and narcotic drugs are defined as drugs that can provide:

- Intoxication or euphoria
- Tolerance development,
- Abstinence problems on withdrawal.

The group includes hypnotics, sedatives, anxiolytics, centrally-acting analgesics (opiates and opioids), psychostimulants, and some anti-epileptics, anti-migraine drugs, and cough suppressants.

Table 2.6.1: Substances classified as "addictive" (restrictions on dispensing, not classified as narcotics) on the Norwegian market in December 2008.

ATC code	Active ingredient	Trade names	Use
N01AF03	Thiopental	Pentothal-Natrium inj*	Anesthetic
N02AA59	Codeine and paracetamol	Paralgin forte, Pinex forte	Analgesic
N02AX02	Tramadol	Nobligan, Tramadol	Analgesic
N02CA72	Ergotamine, combinations with pscholeptics	Anervan	Antimigraine
N03AE01	Clonazepam	Rivotril	Antiepileptic
N03AA02	Phenobarbital	Fenemal	Antiepileptic
N05BA01	Diazepam	Stesolid, Valium, Vival	Anxiolytic
N05BA04	Oxazepam	Alopam, Sobril	Anxiolytic
N05BA12	Alprazolam	Xanor	Anxiolytic
N05CD02	Nitrazepam	Apodorm, Mogadon	Hypnotic
N05CD08	Midazolam	Dormicum inj *, Midazolam inj *	Hypnotic
N05CF01	Zopiclone	Imovane, Zopiclone	Hypnotic
N05CF02	Zolpidem	Stilnoct, Zolpidem	Hypnotic
N05CM02	Clomethiazole	Heminevrin	Hypnotic
R05DA01	Ethylmorphine	Cosylan mikst	Cough suppressant
R05DA04	Codeine	Kodein tab	Cough suppressant
R05FA02	Opium derivatives and expectorants	Solvipect comp mikst	Cough suppressant

** injections only*

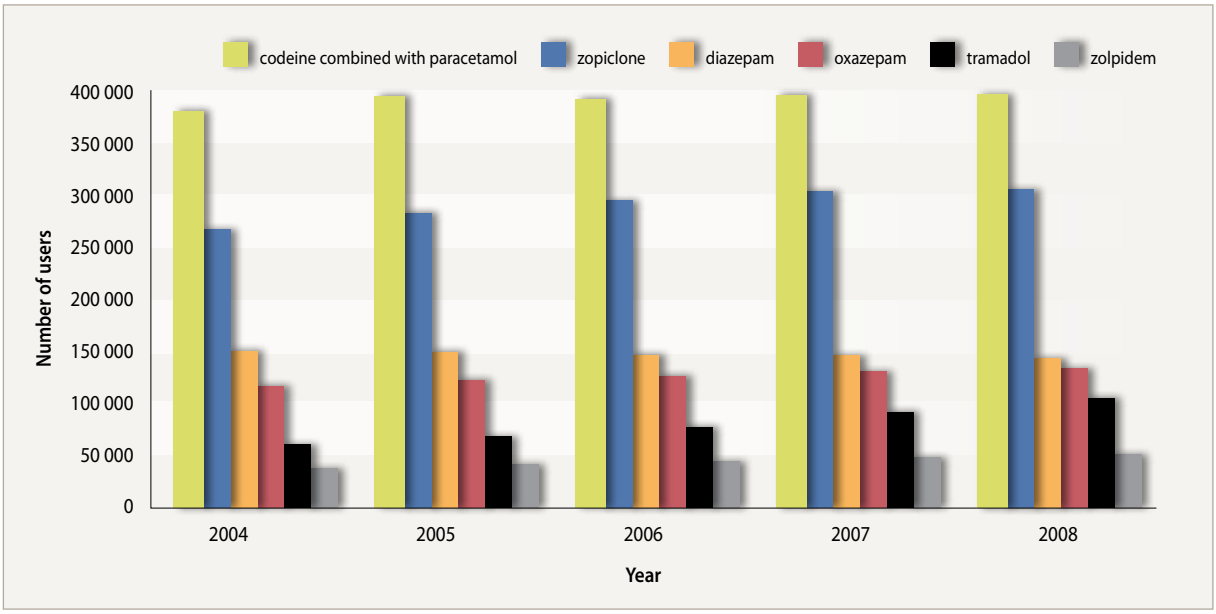

Figure 2.6.1: Number of individuals who had at least one prescription dispensed of codeine and paracetamol (in combination), zopiclone, diazepam, oxazepam, tramadol or zolpidem in the period 2004 to 2008.

Vanedannende og narkotiske legemidler med markedsføringstillatelse plasseres i én av to reseptgrupper: A-preparater (narkotika) og B-preparater (andre vanedannende legemidler). Statens legemiddelverk avgjør plassering i reseptgruppe. Forskrivning av A-preparater skal skje på en autorisert blankett. B-preparater kan skrives ut på en vanlig reseptblankett, men kan bare ekspederes én gang, og resepten skal holdes tilbake i apoteket. Tabell 2.6.1 angir legemidler klassifisert som B-preparater i Norge per desember 2008.

Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk viser at det i 10-årsperioden 1999 til 2008 har vært en relativt sterk økning i salget av B-preparater. I 1999 var salget 66 DDD/1000 innbyggere/døgn som økte til 81 DDD/1000 innbyggere/døgn i 2008. I hovedsak kan denne økningen tilskrives økt salg av zopiklon (fra 30 DDD/1000 innbyggere/døgn i 1999 til 43 DDD/1000 innbyggere/døgn i 2008). Fra og med 2005 har imidlertid salget flatet ut, og salget i 2008 viser en svak nedgang i solgte DDD i forhold til 2007. Målt i DDD utgjorde sovemidler/beroligende midler (hypnotika og sedativa) 53 %, angstdempende midler (anxiolytika) 24 % og sterke smertestillende midler (analgetika) 19 % av salget av B- preparater i 2008. Til sammen utgjorde disse tre gruppene 96 % av salget. Hostestillende midler utgjør 2,5 % av forbruket målt i DDD.

Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk er egnet til å følge totalforbruket over tid, men gir ikke opplysninger om brukerne av disse legemidlene. Siden B-preparatene

Addictive and narcotic drugs with marketing authorization are placed in one of two groups: A-substances (narcotics) and B-substances (other addictive drugs). The Norwegian Medicines Agency decides the prescription group. A-preparations should be prescribed using an authorized form. B-preparations can be prescribed on a standard prescription, but can only be dispensed with the prescription being retained in the pharmacy. Table 2.6.1 lists the drugs classified as B-preparations in Norway as of December 2008.

The Norwegian Wholesale Drug Statistics show a relatively strong increase in sales of B-preparations in the 10-year period 1999 to 2008. In 1999, sales were 66 DDD/1000 inhabitants / day which increased to 81 DDD/1000 inhabitants / day in 2008. The main reason for this increase is increased sales of zopiklon (from 30 DDD/1000 inhabitants / day in 1999 to 43 DDD/1000 inhabitants / day in 2008). Since 2005, however, sales levelled off, and show a slight decrease compared to 2007. Measured in DDDs, hypnotics and sedatives account for 53%, anxiolytics for 24% and opioid analgesics for 19% of the sales of B-preparations in 2008. Together, these three groups accounted for 96% of sales. Cough suppressants constitute only 2.5% of the consumption measured in DDD.

The Norwegian Wholesale Drug Statistics can be used to follow the total consumption over time, but do not provide information about the drug users. Since B-preparations have an addictive potential,

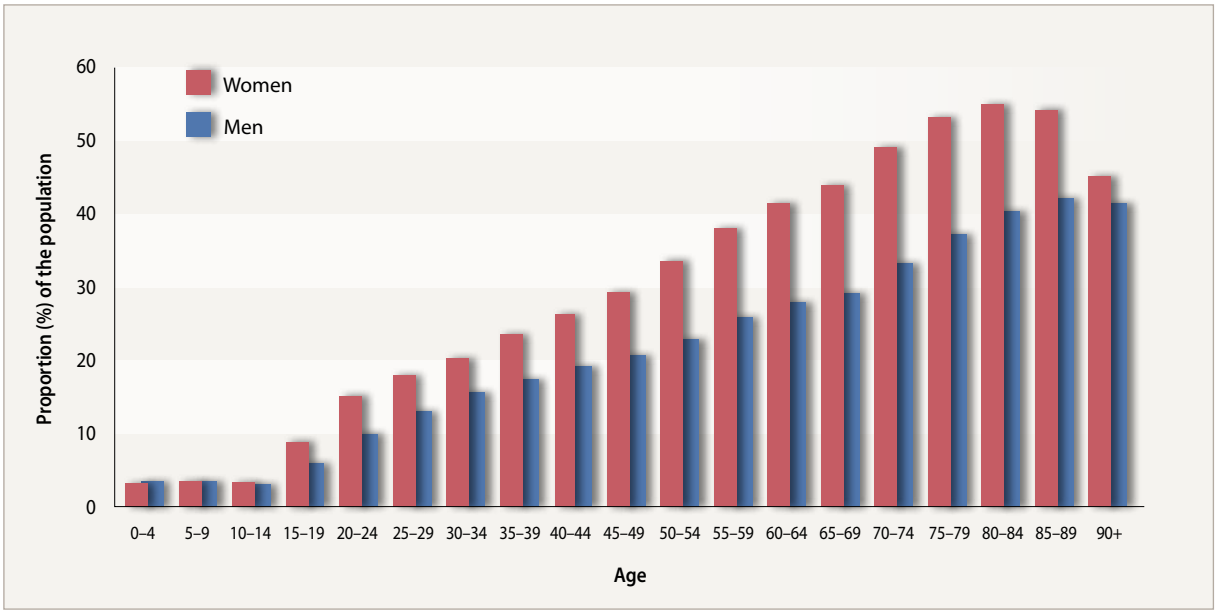

Figure 2.6.2: Prevalence according to age and gender of havingt at least one prescription dispensed of substances classified as "addictive" in Norway in 2008.

har et vanedannende potensial, er det av spesiell interesse å studere brukere, eventuelt storforbrukere. Reseptregisteret som er individbasert, er derfor en viktig kilde til informasjon om brukerne.

Følgende seks B-preparater ble mest brukt i hele femårsperioden: kodein kombinert med paracetamol, zopiklon, diazepam, oxazepam, tramadol og zolpidem (figur 2.6.1). Zopiklon hadde en økning på 38 000 brukere fra 2004 til 2008, mens tramadol økte med nær 45 000 brukere i samme periode. Oxazepam og zolpidem har også økt noe, mens antall brukere av diazepam har vist en svak nedgang. Hostestillende miksturer (Cosylan og Solvipect comp) har et stort antall brukere, 286 000 i 2008, men brukes over kort tid og utgjør totalt sett et lavt antall DDD. Disse legemidlene er derfor utelatt i Figur 2.6.1.

Figur 2.6.2 viser at antallet individer som fikk utlevert et B-preparat er sterkt økende med alder og at kvinner dominerer i alle aldersgrupper unntatt blant de aller yngste. I aldersgruppen 80–84 år fikk 55 % av alle kvinner utlevert et B-preparat minst en gang i løpet av 2008. Reseptregisteret inneholder ikke opplysninger om utlevering av legemidler til individer i institusjoner, og prevalens i de eldste aldersgruppene vil derfor være underestimert.

Tabell 2.6.2 viser fordelingen av det totale antall DDD for de mest brukte B-preparatene utlevert til hvert

it is of particular interest to study users, especially large consumers. The NorPD is based on individual consumption and is therefore an important source for information about drug use on an individual level.

The following six B-preparations had the highest number of users in the entire five-year period: Codeine combined with paracetamol, zopiclone, diazepam, oxazepam, tramadol and zolpidem (Figure 2.6.1). Zopiclone had an increase of 38 000 users from 2004 to 2008, while tramadol increased by nearly 45 000 users in the same period. Oxazepam and zolpidem have had a slight increase, while the number of users of diazepam showed a slight decline in number of users. Cough suppressants (Cosylan and Solvipect comp) have a large number of users, 286 000 in 2008, but are used over a short period of time and represent a low number of DDDs dispensed. These drugs are therefore omitted in Figure 2.6.1.

Figure 2.6.2 shows that number of individuals who had received a B-preparation (including cough suppressants) is strongly increasing with age and that women predominate in all age groups except among the very young. In the age group 80-84 years 55% of all women received a B-preparation at least once during 2008. NorPD does not contain information about dispensing to individuals in institutions, and so the prevalence in the oldest age groups will be underestimated.

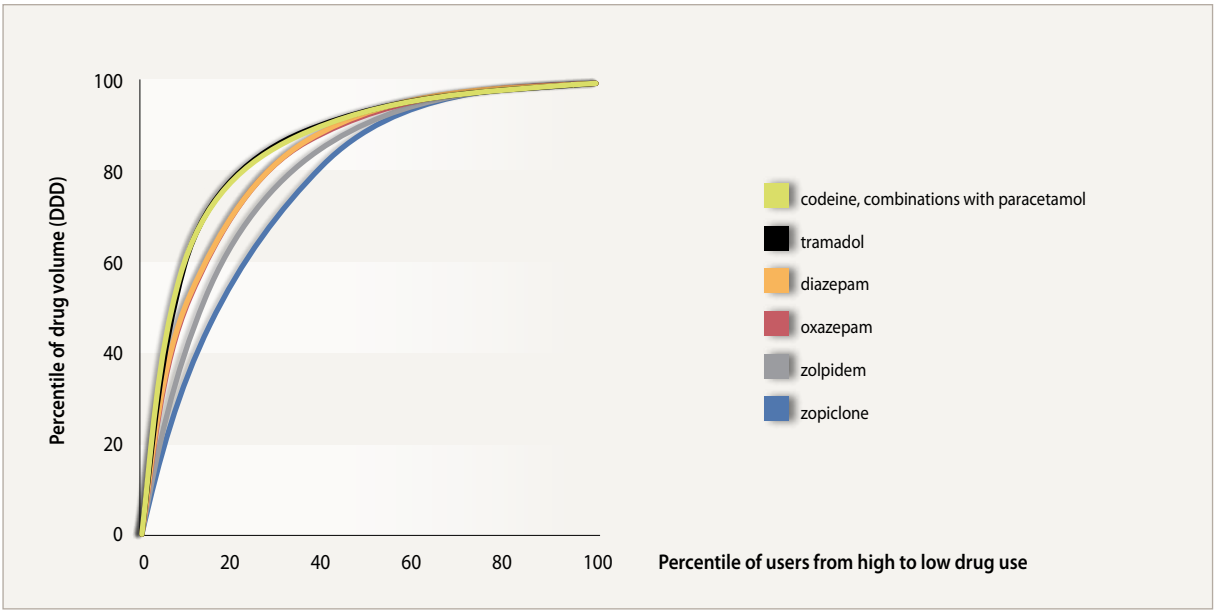

Figure 2.6.3: Lorenz curves for codeine with paracetamol, tramadol, diazepam, oxazepam, zolpidem, and zopiclone. The Lorenz curves for tramadol and oxazepam are similar to the Lorenz curves for codeine and paracetamol combinations and diazepam, respectively. The graph shows the proportion of drug use that is accounted for by the percentiles of drug users, ranked from high to low drug use in 2008.

individ i 2008. For alle disse legemidlene var gjennomsnittlig antall DDD større enn median. Dette viser at fordelingen av forbruket er skjevt. Mange har fått utlevert små pakninger i løpet av 2008, mens en mindre gruppe har fått utlevert større mengder.

Lorenz-kurvene viser kumulativ andel av det totale forbruket målt i DDD plottet mot kumulativ andel av individene sortert fra høyt til lavt forbruk (figur 2.6.3 og tabell 2.6.3). Forbruket er mest skjevfordelt for kodein (kombinert med paracetamol) og tramadol. Kurvene viser at 1 % av brukerne av kodein kombinert

Table 2.6.2 shows the distribution of the total number of DDDs of the most common B-preparations dispensed to individuals in 2008. For all these drugs the average number of DDDs (mean) was greater than median. This shows that the distribution of consumption is skewed. Many have had small packages dispensed during 2008, while a smaller group has had greater quantities dispensed.

The Lorenz curves show cumulative proportions of the total consumption measured in DDDs plotted against cumulative proportion of individuals sorted

Table 2.6.2: Distribution of use of the most common substances classified as "addictive" in 2008 in number of DDDs.

		Number of defined daily doses (DDDs) dispensed in 2008					
			Percentiles				
Active ingredient	Number of patients	Mean	50% (median)	80 %	90 %	95 %	99 %
Codein and paracetamol	396388	51	13	50	133	250	567
Zopiclone	305415	171	100	300	400	500	860
Diazepam	143254	114	38	167	315	500	863
Oxazepam	133510	85	30	120	230	360	708
Tramadol	105478	40	10	42	107	200	433
Zolpidem	51113	142	60	230	400	500	900

Table 2.6.3: Distribution of users of the most common substances classified as "addictives" in 2008 according to Lorenz curves (figure 2.6.3): cumulative drugs dispensed by 1% and 50% of the drug users.

From Lorenz curve:	Percent of all DDD's dispensed	
	1% of drug users	50% of drug users
Codeine and paracetamol	16.5	93.4
Tramadol	16.0	94.3
Diazepam	11.1	93.4
Oxazepam	12.0	93.5
Zolpidem	9.9	91.2
Zopiclone	7.5	88.8

med paracetamol stod for 16,5 % av det totale forbruket (tabell 2.6.3) og tramadol viste samme forbruksmønster. For de andre legemidlene var 1 %-andelen litt lavere. Tabell 2.6.2 viser at 50 % av brukerne av kodeinkombinasjonene har fått utlevert mindre enn 13 DDD i 2008, mens 1 % har fått utlevert mer enn 567 DDD. Dette betyr at mange individer har fått utlevert én pakning bare én gang, mens noen få har fått utlevert svært mange DDD.

Med utgangspunkt i Reseptregisteret er det gjennomført en rekke studier om vanedannende legemidler, se referanselisten.

from high to low consumption (Figure 2.6.3 and Table 2.6.3). Consumption is the most skewed for codeine combined with paracetamol, and tramadol. Curves show that 1% of the users of codeine combinations accounted for 16.5% of the total consumption (Table 2.6.3) and tramadol showed the same pattern. For the other drugs the 1%-share was a little lower. Table 2.6.2 shows that 50% of the users of codeine combinations have had less than 13 DDDs dispensed in 2008, while 1% had been given more than 567 DDDs. This means that many individuals have had small packages dispensed once only, while some have had many DDDs dispensed.

Based on data from NorPD, a range of studies have been carried out on addictive drugs, see reference list.

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2.7 Bruken av legemidler med effekt på immunsystemet med fokus på TNF-α-hemmere

Legemidler i ATC-gruppe L inkluderer midler mot kreft (ATC-gruppe L01 og L02) og midler som virker på immunsystemet (ATC-gruppe L03 og L04). Legemidler som i hovedsak virker stimulerende på immunsystemet er klassifisert i ATC-gruppe L03, og legemidler med en dempende effekt er klassifisert i L04. Det er imidlertid glidende overganger mellom disse gruppene siden begge inkluderer legemidler som er rettet mot kompliserte mekanismer som skaper ubalanse i immunresponsen.

Legemidler i ATC-gruppe L04 (immundempende) kan videre deles opp i selektive immunsuppressive midler, tumornekrosefaktor-alfa (TNF-α) -hemmere, kalsineurinhemmere og andre immunsuppressiver. Midlene brukes i stor grad til forebygging av organavstøtning hos transplanterte pasienter og til behandling av noen typer kreft og sykdommer med overaktivert immunsystem, blant annet forskjellige inflammatoriske revmatiske lidelser, tarmsykdommer og psoriasis.

Det er i dag 3 preparater som er tilgjengelige for klinisk bruk i Norge som inneholder TNF-α-hemmere (ATC-gruppe L04AB): Enbrel® med virkestoffet etanercept, Remicade® med virkestoffet infliximab og Humira® med virkestoffet adalimumab. Etanercept og adalimumab administreres i form av injeksjoner mens infliximab gis som infusjon. Per i dag er TNF-α-behandling reservert til de dårligste pasientene som ikke har fått god nok effekt av annen behandling.

De fleste preparatene i ATC-gruppe L har høye kostnader, og i 2008 utgjorde salget 2,9 milliarder kroner, tilsvarende 16,4 % av de totale legemiddelkostnadene i Norge (kilde: Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk, Folkehelseinstituttet). Data fra Reseptregisteret viser at TNF-α-hemmere var den største gruppen med en omsetning på 1,12 mrd kroner. Dette er en økning på 12 % i forhold til 2007 og mer enn en dobling siden 2004. Også antall individer som får behandling med TNF-α-hemmere er stigende og tall fra Reseptregisteret viser at det i 2008 var 7 452 brukere av disse preparatene sammenlignet med 6 540 og 5 536 brukere i henholdsvis 2007 og 2006. Av disse har cirka 70 % fått Enbrel® (etanercept). Se også tabell 3.11, s. 102.

Totaltall for antall solgte definerte døgndoser for infliximab i tabell 2.7.1 viser at dette preparatet brukes mer enn etanercept, men at utleveringer til individer var på 3,6 % av totalbruken i 2008. Dette skyldes at infliximab gis til pasienter som infusjon hovedsakelig på syke-

2.7 Use of drugs that modulate the immune system with focus on TNF-α inhibitors

Drugs in ATC group L include drugs against cancer (ATC group L01 and L02), and drugs that modulate the immune system (ATC group L03 and L04). Drugs that mainly stimulate the immune system are classified in ATC group L03, and drugs with the inhibitory effect are classified in ATC group L04. However, there is some transition between these groups since they include drugs that target complex mechanisms that create imbalance in the immune response.

Drugs in ATC group L04 (immunosuppressants) can be further divided into selective immunosuppressants, tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α) inhibitors, calcineurin inhibitors and other immunosuppressants. These drugs are used largely to prevent organ rejection in transplant patients and to treat some types of cancer and diseases characterized by hyperactive immune response, including various inflammatory rheumatic and bowel diseases and psoriasis.

Currently, three drugs containing TNF-α inhibitors (ATC group L04AB) are available for clinical use in Norway: Enbrel® with active ingredient etanercept, Remicade® with active ingredient infliximab and Humira® with active ingredient adalimumab. Etanercept and adalimumab are administered by injection, while infliximab is given by infusion. Today, TNF-α treatment is reserved for the patients who do not benefit from the other treatments.

Most of the drugs in the ATC-group L are expensive, and 2008 sales amounted to 2.9 billion Norwegian Kroner (NOK), equivalent to 16.4% of the total drug sale in Norway (source: The Norwegian Wholesale Drug Statistics, Norwegian Institute of Public Health). Figures from NorPD show that TNF-α inhibitors were the largest group with a turnover of 1.12 billion NOK. This is an increase of 12% relative to 2007 and has more than doubled since 2004. The number of individuals receiving treatment with TNF-α inhibitors is also rising, and figures from NorPD show that in 2008 there were 7 452 users of these drugs compared with 6 540 and 5 536 users in 2007 and 2006, respectively. Of these, approximately 70% have received Enbrel® (etanercept). See also Table 3.11, page 102.

The number of dispensed defined daily doses for infliximab presented in Table 2.7.1 show that this drug has higher consumption than etanercept but that prescriptions to individuals accounted for only 3.6% of the total use in 2008. This is because infliximab

Table 2.7.1: Number of defined daily doses (DDDs) for TNF-α inhibitors in Norway for the period 2004–2008.

ATC – Active ingredient	Year	Number of DDDs prescribed to individuals	Total number of DDDs used (incl. institutions)	Share of DDDs prescribed to individuals
L04AB01 – Etanercept	2004	679 957	682 550	99.6 %
	2005	944 750	948 061	99.7 %
	2006	1 197 343	1 201 472	99.7 %
	2007	1 281 507	1 288 482	99.5 %
	2008	1 419 889	1 430 410	99.3 %
L04AB02 – Infliximab	2004	320 853	747 519	42.9 %
	2005	334 587	881 919	37.9 %
	2006	157 627	1 143 786	13.8 %
	2007	167 107	1 393 053	12.0 %
	2008	56 160	1 551 146	3.6 %
L04AB04 – Adalimumab	2004	222 290	223 504	99.5 %
	2005	295 862	300 841	98.3 %
	2006	423 200	432 814	97.8 %
	2007	506 966	531 766	95.3 %
	2008	617 697	653 490	94.5 %

husavdelinger. Legemidler til pasienter i sykehus eller sykehjem er ikke tilgjengelig på individnivå i Reseptregisteret, og tallene over antall brukere av infliximab vil derfor være for lave. Figur 2.7.1 viser at bruken av TNF-α-hemmere er litt høyere for kvinner enn for menn. Kun en liten andel av brukerne av infliximab er inkludert i disse tallene, og dette vil kunne skape en viss skjevhet i kjønnsfordelingen da infliximab brukes mest for inflammatoriske tarmsykdommer som forekommer oftere hos menn enn hos kvinner.

Det var store forskjeller i prevalensen i bruken av TNF-α-hemmere i ulike aldersgrupper (Figur 2.7.2). I perioden 2004-2007 var bruken størst i 60-79 aldersgruppen, mens i 2008 var andelen brukere størst i aldersgruppen 40-59 år. Yngre pasienter er ikke hyppige brukere av TNF-α-hemmere, noe som kan forklares med at forskrivningen styres av sykdomsaktivitet og tidligere gjennomgått behandling, og at insidensen og alvorlighetsgrad av lidelser som kan ha nytte av denne behandlingen øker med økende alder.

is given to patients by infusion mainly in hospitals. Drugs given to patients in hospitals or nursing homes are not included at the individual level in the NorPD, and therefore figures for the number of users of infliximab will be too low. Figure 2.7.1 shows that the use of TNF-α inhibitors is slightly higher for women than for men. Only a small proportion of infliximab users are included in these data which could create a certain imbalance in the gender distribution since infliximab is mostly used for inflammatory bowel diseases which occur more often in men than in women.

The one-year prevalence of TNF-α inhibitor prescriptions differs greatly between age groups (Figure 2.7.2). In the period 2004-2007 TNF-α inhibitors were most widely used in the 60-79 year age group, while in 2008, the prevalence of use was highest among 40-59 year olds. The low prevalence among the youngest patients can be explained by the fact that prescribing of these drugs is limited and strongly depends on disease activity and previous treatment, and that the incidence and severity of disorders that can benefit from this treatment increases with increasing age.

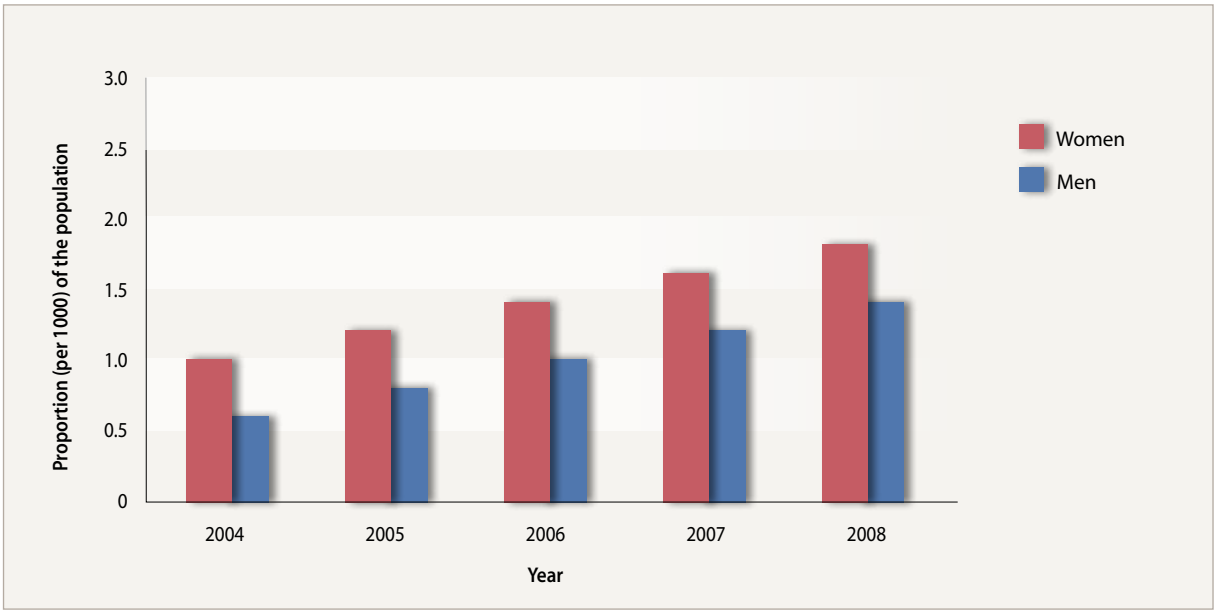

Figure 2.7.1: One year prevalence (per 1000) of TNF-α inhibitors prescriptions in Norway in men and women for the period 2004–2008.

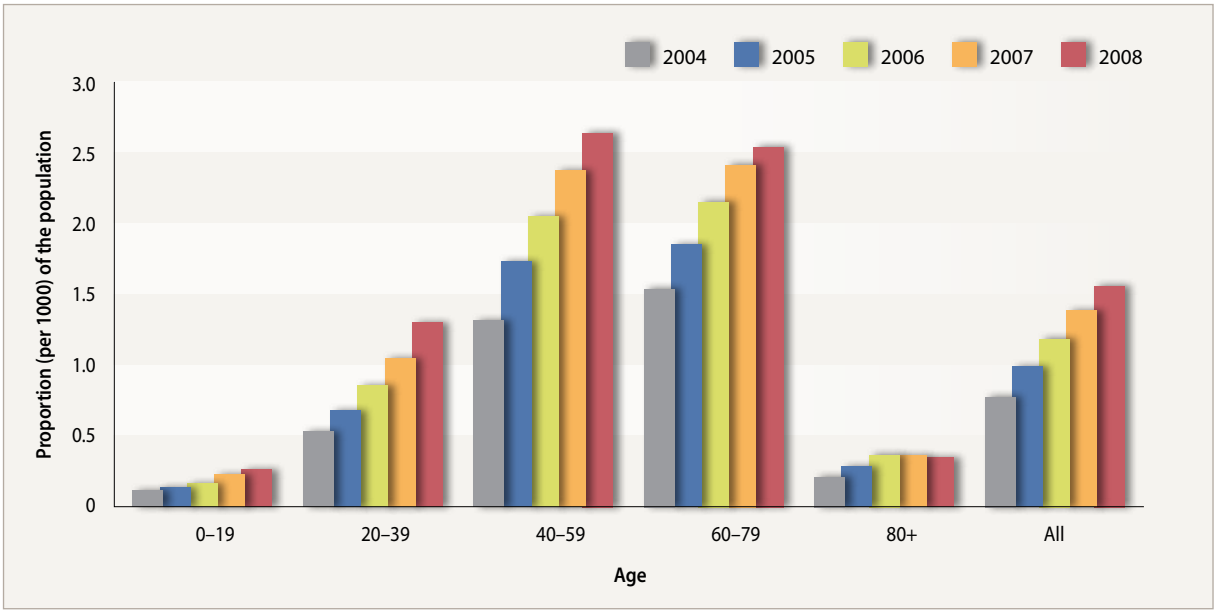

Figure 2.7.2: One year prevalence (per 1000) of TNF-α inhibitors prescriptions in Norway according to age for the period 2004–2008.

2.8 Bruk av hjerte/kar-midler og statiner

Totalt 915 220 individer fikk ekspedert minst en resept på et hjerte/kar legemiddel (ATC-gruppe C) i 2008. Dette tilsvarer en ettårsprevalens i befolkningen på 19,2 %. Ettårsprevalens fordelt på alder og kjønn er vist i figur 2.8.1. Prevalensen øker med alderen hos både kvinner og menn. I aldersgruppen 14–39 år ligger prevalensen noe høyere hos kvinner enn menn. Dette kan kanskje relateres til at noen kvinner bruker legemidler innenfor denne gruppen til behandling av svangerskapshypertensjon. Fra 40 års alder er prevalensen høyest hos menn.

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

Antall individer som fikk ekspedert minst en resept på et hjerte/kar middel har økt gradvis fra 2004 til 2008. Utviklingstrekkene innenfor de ulike legemiddelgruppene av hjerte/karmidler er de samme som rapportert for tidligere år (1).

Norge er på topp i europeisk sammenheng når det gjelder bruk av statiner. Totalt fikk 420 868 individer (9 % av befolkningen) ekspedert minst en resept på et statin i 2008, en økning på 25 000 individer fra 2007. Figur 2.8.2 viser ettårsprevalens for statiner i 2008 fordelt på kjønn og 5 års aldersgrupper. Prevalens

2.8 Use of cardiovascular drugs and statins

Overall, 915 220 individuals had at least one prescription dispensed for a cardiovascular drug (ATC group C) in 2008. This corresponds to a one-year prevalence in the population of 19.2%. The one-year prevalence according to age and gender is shown in figure 2.8.1. The prevalence is increasing with age among both women and men. In the age 14-39 years the prevalence is slightly higher among women than men. This could be related to treatment of hypertension during pregnancy in some women. From 40 years of age the prevalence is highest among men.

Of the total number of individuals on cardiovascular drugs, 40% are 70 years or older and 85% are over 50 years old.

The number of individuals who had at least one cardiovascular prescription dispensed has increased gradually from 2004 to 2008. The trends for the various subgroups in ATC group C are similar to the changes reported earlier (1).

Norway has a higher use of statins compared to most European countries. Overall, 420 868 individuals (9% of the population) had at least one statin prescription in 2008, an increase of 25 000 individuals from 2007. Figure 2.8.2 shows one-year prevalence of statin use in

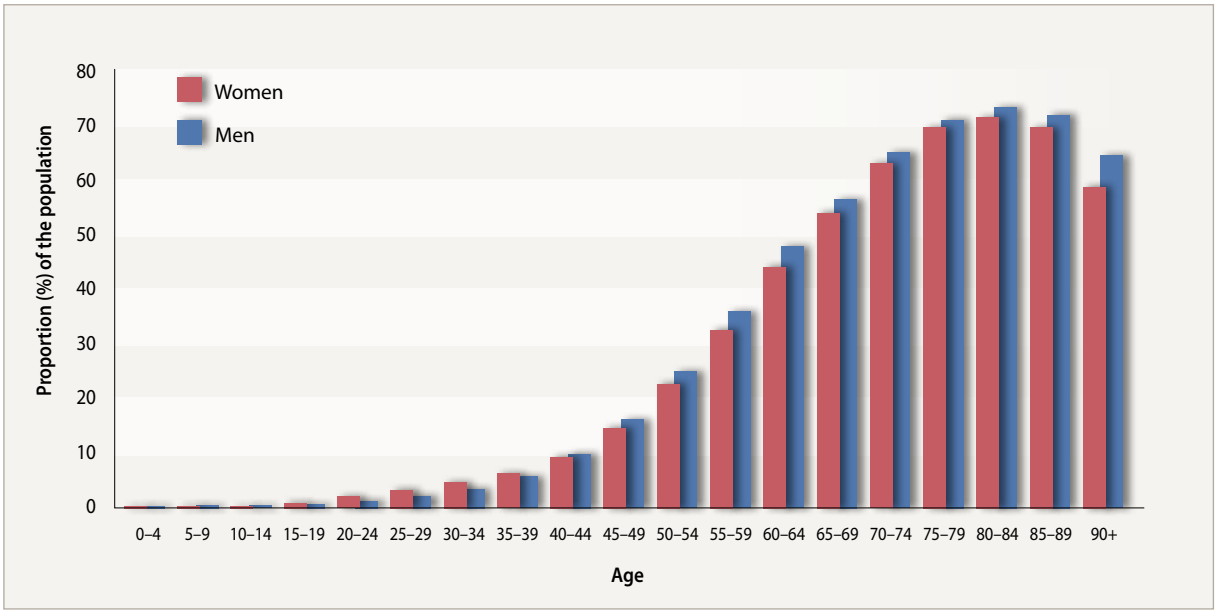

Figure 2.8.1: One-year prevalence (%) of cardiovascular prescriptions (ATC group C) in 2008 in Norway according to age and gender.

av statinbruk er høyere hos menn enn kvinner i alle aldersgrupper. Andelen som bruker statiner øker med alderen hos begge kjønn. Data fra Reseptregisteret viser at over 70 % av statinbrukerne også har fått ekspedert minst ett annet hjerte/kar middel (ATC-gruppe C) (3).

Det var totalt 60 000 nye brukere av statiner i 2008 og over 90 % av disse fikk simvastatin. Nye brukere er definert ved at de ikke fikk ekspedert en statin-resept i 2007.

82 % av individene som fikk ekspedert en statinresept i 2004, fikk også statiner i 2008. Bivirkninger kan bidra til at noen slutter med statiner. I tillegg er det ikke justert for at noen personer er døde eller har emigrert i perioden.

Innføring av nye prisreguleringer og refusjons-endringer har gitt en kostnadsreduksjon innenfor hjerte/karmidler de siste 5 årene (2). Blant annet ble simvastatin innført som førstevalg ved behandling av hyperkolesterolemi i juni 2005. Dette medførte at de som brukte andre statiner måtte bytte til simvastatin, dersom ikke tungtveiende medisinske årsaker tilsa at forskrivning av andre statiner var nødvendig. Tall fra Reseptregisteret viser at 39 % av atorvastatinbrukerne byttet til simvastatin i 13 måneders perioden etter innføring av ny refusjonsordning (2–4). Etter at simvas-tatin ble førstevalg har det vært en kraftig økning i

2008 according to age and gender. The prevalence of statin use is higher among men than women in all age groups. The proportion of statin use increases with age in both genders. Data from NorPD show that over 70% of the statin users also use other cardiovascular drugs (ATC group C) (3).

There were a total of 60 000 new users of statins in 2008 and over 90% of these received simvastatin. New users were defined as those individuals who had no statin prescriptions dispensed in 2007.

82% of the individuals who used statins in 2004 also had a statin prescription dispensed in 2008. Adverse events could be one reason why some individuals discontinue statin treatment. This figure is, however, not adjusted for individuals who died or emigrated during this period.

Introduction of new price and reimbursement regula-tions for some of the cardiovascular drugs has resulted in reduced costs in the latest 5 year period (2). When simvastatin became the drug of choice in June 2005, many atorvastatin users had to switch to simvastatin unless there were solid medical reasons for continuing treatment with atorvastatin. Figures from NorPD show that 39% of the atorvastatin users were switched to simvastatin in the 13-month period after introduction of this new regulation (2–4). The number of simvastatin users has increased significantly, while the numbers of

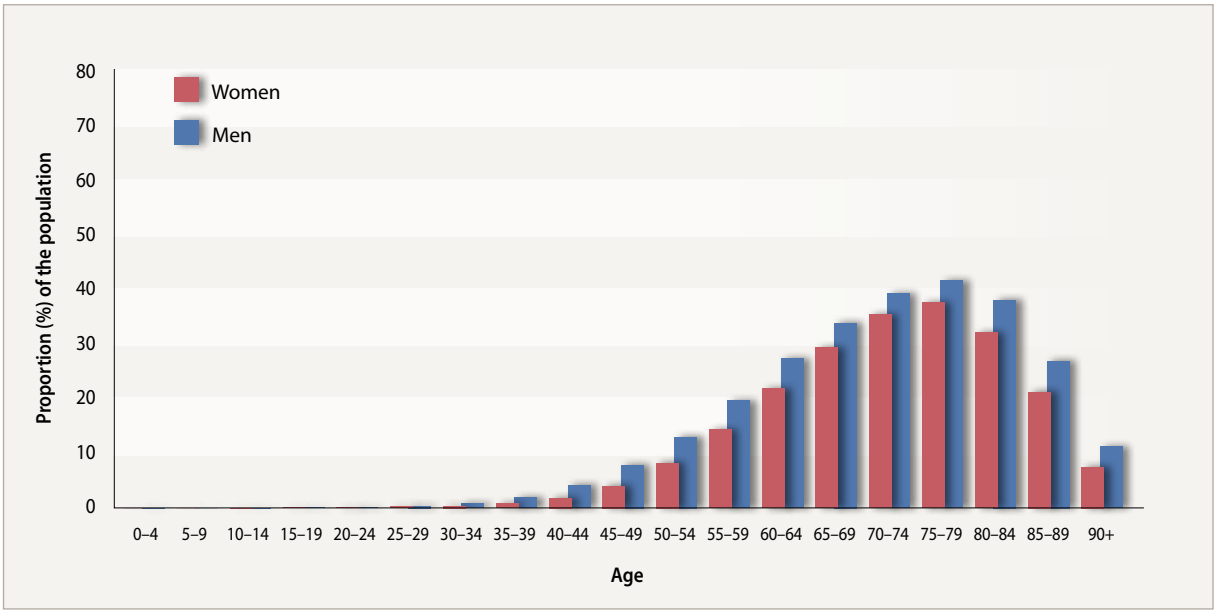

Figure 2.8.2: One-year prevalence (%) of statin prescriptions (C10AA) in 2008 in Norway according to age and gender.

antall individer som bruker simvastatin mens antall atorvastatin og pravastatin brukere har gått ned (se tabell 3.6 side 80). Simvastatin brukere utgjorde 80 % av alle statinbrukere i 2008. Antall individer som har fått utlevert minst en resept på simvastatin er tredoblet fra 122 206 individer i 2004 til 347 266 i 2008.

Med den kraftige økningen i antall simvastatinbrukere er det viktig å være oppmerksom på at det potensielt kan oppstå interaksjoner med andre legemidler som kan påvirke nedbrytningen av simvastatin (gjelder legemidler som hemmer enzymet CYP3A4). Sammenlignet med atorvastatin, er simvastatin og lovastatin mer utsatt for økning av serumkonsentrasjonen ved hemming av CYP3A4. Forhøyede serumkonsentrasjoner kan gi potensielt alvorlige legemiddelbivirkninger, men disse kan unngås ved riktig håndtering. Fluvastatin og pravastatin brytes ikke ned via CYP3A4. En studie som er utført med data fra Reseptregisteret viser at antall personer som får forskrevet andre legemidler som kan påvirke serumkonsentrasjonen av simvastatin, har økt parallelt med antall simvastatinbrukere (5).

I juli 2007 ble de laveste tablettstyrkene av atorvastatin (10 mg og 20 mg) tatt ut av blåreseptordningen og dette har ytterligere bidratt til en overgang fra atorvastatin til simvastatin. Totalt utgjorde tablettstyrkene 40 mg og 80 mg 80 % av totalt antall solgte pakninger av atorvastatin i 2008.

En studie fra Folkehelseinstituttet har sett på bruk av statiner innen ulike utdanningsgrupper (6). Studien er basert på data fra store befolkningsundersøkelser i 2000–2002 som er koblet mot Reseptregisteret og sosioøkonomiske data fra Folke- og boligtellingene i SSB. Bare personer som sa at de ikke brukte statiner ved undersøkelsen, ble inkludert i studien. Disse er fulgt opp for å undersøke senere statinforskrivning ved bruk av data fra Reseptregisteret. Resultatene fra denne studien viser at blant personer uten kjent hjerte/karsykdom eller diabetes, fikk personer med lav utdanning oftere forskrevet statiner enn personer med høy utdanning. Dette kunne i sin helhet forklares ved at personer med lav utdanning hadde en mer ugunstig risikoprofil, slik som høyere blodtrykk, høyere kolesterol og flere røykere enn de høyt utdannede. Etter justering for risikofaktorene var det ingen forskjell mellom utdanningsgruppene. Blant personer med kjent hjerte/karsykdom eller diabetes var det en tendens til at spesielt høyt utdannede kvinner i større grad fikk statiner enn lavt utdannede når man hadde justert for forskjeller i risikofaktorene.

Koblingen mellom befolkningsundersøkelsene og Reseptregisteret har også blitt brukt til å studere om

atorvastatin and pravastatin users has decreased as a result of this regulation (see table 3.6 page 80). Simvastatin accounted for 80% of the statin users in 2008. The number of simvastatin users has tripled from 122 206 individuals in 2004 to 347 266 in 2008.

With the increasing number of simvastatin users, it is important to note that co-medication with drugs that inhibit the metabolism of simvastatin (cytochrome P-450 3A4 inhibitors) could induce elevated serum concentrations of the statin. Compared to atorvastatin, simvastatin and lovastatin are more sensitive to inhibition of CYP3A4. Elevated serum concentrations could induce potentially serious adverse events but these drug-drug interactions can be avoided by proper drug management. Fluvastatin and pravastatin are not metabolised by CYP3A4. A study based on data from NorPD showed that the number of individuals who are prescribed drugs that inhibit CYP3A4 and simvastatin have increased in parallel with the increasing number of simvastatin users (5).

In July 2007, the lowest tablet strengths of atorvastatin (10 mg and 20 mg) were excluded from the general reimbursement system in Norway which has further contributed to a switch from atorvastatin to simvastatin. The 40 mg and 80 mg tablet strengths of atorvastatin accounted for 80% of the total sales of number of packages of atorvastatin in 2008.

The Norwegian Institute of Public Health has studied the use of statins according to levels of education (6). The study was based on data from large health surveys in 2000-2002 with record linkage to NorPD and socio-economic data from the Census registered by Statistics Norway. Only the people who reported no use of statins during the health surveys were included in the study. This population was followed to study prospective statin use by using statin prescription data from NorPD as outcome measures. The results from this study show that among persons with no history of cardiovascular diseases (CVD) or diabetes the population with lower education had a higher probability of being prescribed statins than those with higher education. This difference could be entirely explained by the fact that people with lower education had an overall higher risk profile, such as higher blood pressure, higher cholesterol levels and more smokers than the higher educated population. After adjustment for risk factors, there was no difference between different levels of education. There was a tendency to a higher probability of statin treatment among higher educated people compared with people with a lower education level in the group with a history of CVD or diabetes, after adjustment for other risk factors, particularly in women.

pasientkarakteristika og sosiodemografiske faktorer har hatt noen innvirkning på valg av statin og bytte fra atorvastatin til simvastatin før og etter innføring av de nye refusjonsreglene (7). Resultatene viste at langtids bruk av statiner, kjent hjerte/karsykdom og høyt kolesterol reduserte sjansen for å bytte fra atorvastatin til simvastatin. Andre faktorer hadde liten betydning.

Etter at legemidlet ezetimib ble tatt opp i blåreseptordningen 1. august 2007 for behandling av hyperkolesterolemi hos spesifikke pasientgrupper, har antall brukere økt kratig (se tabell 3.6 s. 81). Ezetimib hemmer opptak av kolesterol og har en annen virkningsmekanisme enn statiner.

Data from the health surveys linked to the NorPD have also been used to study whether patient characteristics and sociodemographic factors have influenced the choice of statin and the switching from atorvastatin to simvastatin after the implementation of the new reimbursement regulations (7). Long term use of statins, CVD and high cholesterol levels at screening reduced the probability of switching from atorvastatin to simvastatin. Other patient characteristics had little influence on the choice of statin and switching from atorvastatin to simvastatin.

Ezetimibe was included in the general reimbursement list from 1st August 2007 for treatment of hypercholesterolemia in specific patients, and as a result of this the number of users increased (see table 3.6 p. 81). Ezetimibe inhibits cholesterol absorption and has a different mode of action than statins.

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2.9 Bruk av østrogener i overgangsalderen

Det er stor variasjon blant kvinner når det gjelder graden av ubehag i forbindelse med overgangsalderen. Mange kvinner har lite plager og vil ikke ha behov for tilskudd av østrogener. Hormonbehandling av kvinner i forbindelse med overgangsalderen var på 1990-tallet relativt vanlig. Substitusjonsbehandling med østrogen alene eller i kombinasjon med gestagen ble benyttet mot vasomotoriske symptomer (feks hetetokter), urogenitale plager og som forebygging/behandling av osteoporose. Det ble også diskutert om hormonbehandling beskytter mot koronar hjertesykdom. Fra 1993 til 1998 økte salget av østrogenholdige legemidler (ATC-gruppe G03C og G03F) i Norge, målt i DDD, til nær det dobbelte (1). Antall kvinner som fikk behandling med østrogener, ble anslått til rundt 200 000 og var uendret i treårsperioden 1999–2001 (2).

Sommeren 2002 ble det publisert randomiserte studier som satte søkelyset på bruken av østrogener i overgangsalderen; HERS II-studiene og WHI-studien (3–5). Resultatene indikerte at kvinner som var behandlet med østrogener pluss gestagen, har en klart økt risiko for venøs tromboseemboli og økt risiko for brystkreft, men redusert sjanse for osteoporose, endometriekreft og colonkreft. Studiene konkluderte også med at østrogenbehandling ikke gir noen beskyttende effekt mot koronarsykdom. Basert på disse studiene ble det reist spørsmål om bruken av

2.9 Estrogens used during the menopause

There is wide variation among women in terms of the degree of discomfort in connection with the menopause. Many women have minor postmenopausal symptoms and will not need estrogen supplements. Hormone replacement therapy for menopausal women was relatively common in the 1990s. Replacement therapy with estrogens alone or in combination with progestogens was used against vasomotoric symptoms (e.g. hot flashes), urogenital complaints and prevention/treatment of osteoporosis. The role of hormone replacement therapy in the prevention of heart disease was also discussed. There has been a nearly twofold increase in sales of estrogens (ATC group G03C and G03F) in Norway from 1993 to 1998 measured in DDDs (1). The number of women who received estrogen treatment was estimated to be approximately 200 000, and was unchanged in the three-year period 1999–2001 (2).

In the summer of 2002 randomized studies were published focusing on the use of estrogens during the menopause; the HERS II studies and the WHI-study (3–5). The results indicated that women who were treated with estrogens and progestogens in combination have a clearly increased risk of venous thromboembolism and increased risk of breast cancer, but a reduced risk of osteoporosis, endometrial cancer and colon cancer. The studies also concluded that treatment with estrogens does not provide any protective

Table 2.9.1: Hormone replacement therapy – products available in Norway in 2008.

Systemic / local use	**ATC code – Active ingredient**	**Trade names**
Plain estrogen formulations		
Systemic	G03CA03 estradiol	Progynova® tablets Transdermal patch: Climara®, Estradot® and Evorel®
Systemic	G03CA04 estriol	Ovesterin® tablets
Systemic	G03CX01 tibolone	Livial® tablets
Local	G03CA03 estradiol	Vagifem® vaginal tablets
Local	G03CA04 estriol	Ovesterin® vaginal tablets and cream
Progestogens and estrogens in combination (fixed or sequential formulation)		
Systemic	G03FA01 norethisterone and estradiol	Tablets: Activelle® and Kliogest® Trandermal patch: Estralis®
Systemic	G03FA12 medroxyprogesterone and estradiol	Indivina® tablets
Systemic	G03FA15 dienogest and estradiol	Climodien® tablets
Systemic	G03FB05 norethisterone and estradiol	Tablets: Novofem®,Trisekvens® Trandermal patch: Estralis sekens® and Sequidot®

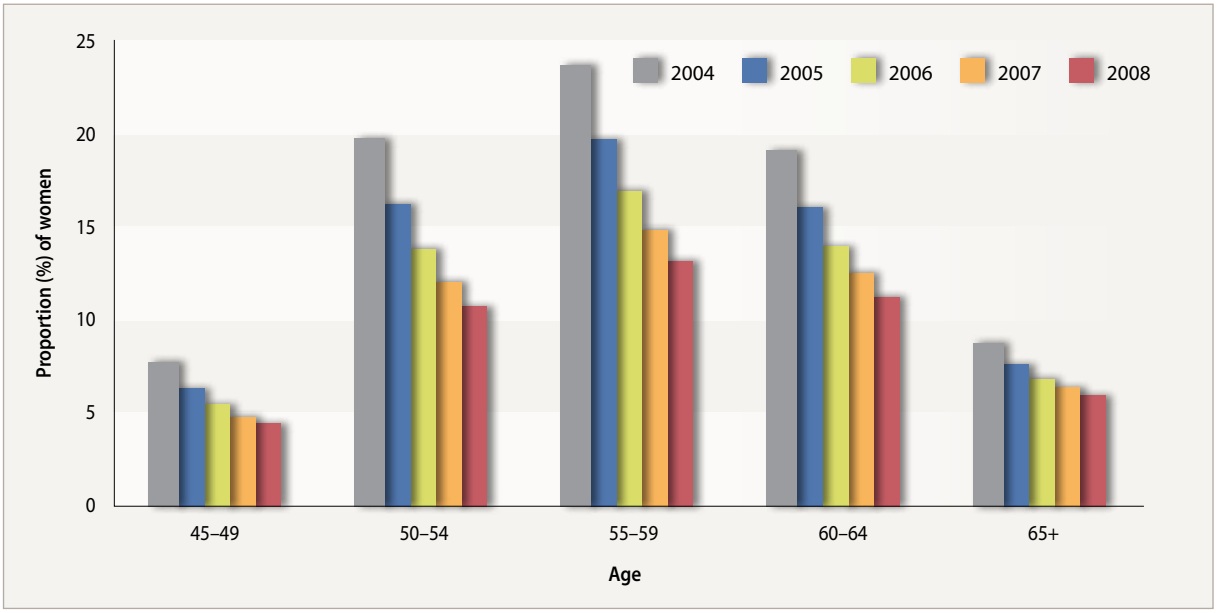

Figure 2.9.1: One-year prevalence (%) of prescriptions of systemic hormone replacement therapy (ATC group G03C and G03F) for women in Norway according to age in the period 2004–2008.[1)]
[1)] Vaginal tablets/cream and vaginal ring are excluded

østrogener som forebyggende behandling. Dette har igjen gitt reviderte anbefalinger for hormonbehandling av postmenopausale kvinner (6). Østrogener er blant annet ikke lenger anbefalt som førstevalg ved forebyggende behandling av osteoporose (7).

Tilgjengelig behandling for plager som hetetokter og urogenitalt besvær, er substitusjonsbehandling med østrogen alene eller i kombinasjon med gestagen. Tabell 2.9.1 gir en oversikt over slike legemidler med markedsføringstillatelse i Norge i 2008. Systemisk behandling omfatter alle tabletter og transdermale plastre med innhold av østrogen (østradiol, østriol eller tibolon). Østradiol vagitorier og østriol vagitorier/krem er definert som lokal behandling.

Totaltall hentet fra Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk viser en kraftig nedgang fra 2002 i forbruket av østrogener alene eller i kombinasjon med gestagener (1). Størst nedgang, målt i doser (DDD), er det i salg av sammensatte preparater (G03F), der nedgangen har vært på over 70 % i perioden 2002–2008. Salget av østrogener alene (G03C) har i samme periode sunket med nær 20 %.

Data fra Reseptregisteret bekrefter at forskrivning av østrogener til kvinner med postmenopausale symptomer har gått ned fra 2004 til 2008. Fra 2004 har antall kvinner som får østrogen i kombinasjon med gestagen (G03F) sunket med 40 %. Nær 50 000 kvinner fikk denne type legemiddel i 2008. 110 000 kvinner

effect against coronary heart disease. Based on these studies, questions were raised concerning the use of estrogens as a preventive treatment. Revised recommendations have been issued for hormonal replacement therapy of postmenopausal women (6). Further, estrogens are no longer recommended as first choice for prophylaxis of osteoporosis (7).

Postmenopausal symptoms such as hot flashes and urogenital complaints are treated with plain estrogen or combined with progestogens. Table 2.9.1 gives an overview of these medicines with marketing authorization in Norway in 2008. Products for systemic use include tablets and transdermal patches with the content of estrogen (estradiol, estriol or tibolone). Estradiol vaginal tablets and estriol vaginal tablets/cream are defined as products for local use.

Data from the Norwegian Wholesale Drug Statistics show a sharp decline in the consumption of plain estrogens/combinations with progestogens from 2002 (1). The largest decrease, measured in DDDs, is in sales of combination products (G03F), where the decline has been over 70% in the period 2002–2008. The sales of plain estrogens (G03C) dropped by almost 20% in the same period.

Data from the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD) confirms that prescribing of estrogens to women with postmenopausal symptoms has decreased from 2004 to 2008. From 2004, the number of women

fikk i 2008 utlevert preparater med kun østrogen (G03C), og dette er en økning på 13 % fra 2004. Det er først og fremst lokalbehandling med østradiol (G03CA03) som har økt, mens bruken av det lavpotente østrogenet, østriol (G03CA04), har gått ned (se tabell 3.8 s. 89). I 2008 fikk over 60 000 kvinner utlevert østradiol vagitorier; en vekst på 117 % i forhold til 2004. Østriol vagitorier/krem selges også reseptfritt, og totalt antall brukere kan derfor ikke hentes fra Reseptregisteret.

Figur 2.9.1 viser utviklingen i bruk av systemisk behandling i ulike aldersgrupper de fem siste årene. Blant kvinner over 45 år var det totalt 83 000 som fikk hormonsubstitusjonsterapi i form av systemisk behandling i 2008. Antall kvinner har gått ned i alle aldersgrupper fra 2004. Størst reduksjon vises i aldersgruppene 50–54 og 55–59 år, der antall kvinner som fikk slike legemidler, sank fra henholdsvis 30 000 og 35 000 til 16 000 og 19 000. Nedgangen synes å ha flatet noe ut i 2008 i alle aldersgrupper. Data fra Reseptregisteret viser at blant kvinner over 45 år har totalt antall nye brukere per år vært stabilt de siste fire årene på rundt 12 000 kvinner. Totalprevalensen for kvinner som får tabletter/plaster med østrogen alene eller i kombinasjon med gestagen synker. Dette betyr at flere avslutter behandlingen og kan ha sammenheng med anbefalinger om redusert varighet av behandlingen; alternativt at flere kvinner slutter å ta østrogener som følge av en vurdering av nytte og risiko.

who received oestrogens and progestogens in combination (G03F) decreased by 40%. Nearly 50 000 women were dispensed this type of medicinal product in 2008. 110 000 women received plain estrogens (G03C) in 2008, an increase of 13% from 2004. It is first and foremost estradiol (G03CA03) for local use that has increased, while the use of the low potent estrogen, estriol (G03CA04) has decreased (see Table 3.8 p. 89). Over 60 000 women received estradiol vaginal tablets in 2008; a growth of 117% compared to 2004. Estriol vaginal tablets and cream are OTC drugs; thus the total number of users can not be retrieved from the NorPD.

Figure 2.9.1 shows the trend in the use of systemic treatment in different age groups in the last five years. A total of 83 000 women over 45 years of age received systemic hormonal replacement therapy in 2008. The number of women treated has declined in all age groups from 2004. The largest reduction is shown in the age groups 50–54 and 55–59 years, where the number of women who received such drugs decreased from 30 000 and 35 000 to 16 000 and 19 000 respectively. The decline seems to have stabilized somewhat in 2008 in all age groups. Data from the NorPD shows that among women over 45 years, the total number of new users per year remained stable over the past four years at around 12 000 women. The total prevalence of women receiving tablets/patches with plain estrogens or in combination with progestogens is decreasing. This means that more women are ceasing treatment which can be linked to recommendations for reduced treatment duration; alternatively, more women may stop taking estrogens as a result of an assessment of benefit and risk.

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2.10 Bruk av protonpumpehemmere ved spiserørsbetennelse etter innføringen av nye refusjonsregler

Protonpumpehemmere (PPI, ATC-gruppe A02BC) er potente hemmere av magesyre (1). De brukes for en rekke syrerelaterte sykdommer, spesielt spiserørsbetennelse (2).

Tall fra Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk viser at salget av protonpumpehemmere har hatt en årlig økning på i overkant av 10 % målt i DDD over en tiårsperiode (3).

Protonpumpehemmere blir refundert på blå resept til pasienter som behandles for endoskopisk bekreftet spiserørsbetennelse. Figur 2.10.1 viser ettårsprevalensen for forskrivning av protonpumpehemmere på blå resept for menn og kvinner fra 2004 til 2008. Prevalensen økte med 36 % for menn og 41 % kvinner i denne perioden.

2.10 The use of proton pump inhibitors after implementation of new reimbursement regulations

Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs, ATC group A02BC) are potent inhibitors of gastric acid secretion (1). They are used for a variety of acid-related gastrointestinal tract disorders, especially gastroesophageal reflux disease (GORD) (2).

According to the Norwegian Wholesale Drug Statistics, sales of PPIs have increased by approximately 10% annually measured in DDDs during the last decade (3).

PPIs prescriptions are reimbursed for treatment of endoscopically verified GORD. Figure 2.10.1 shows the increase in the one-year prevalence of use of reimbursed PPIs in men and women from 2004–2008. The prevalence has increased by 36% in men and 41% in women this period.

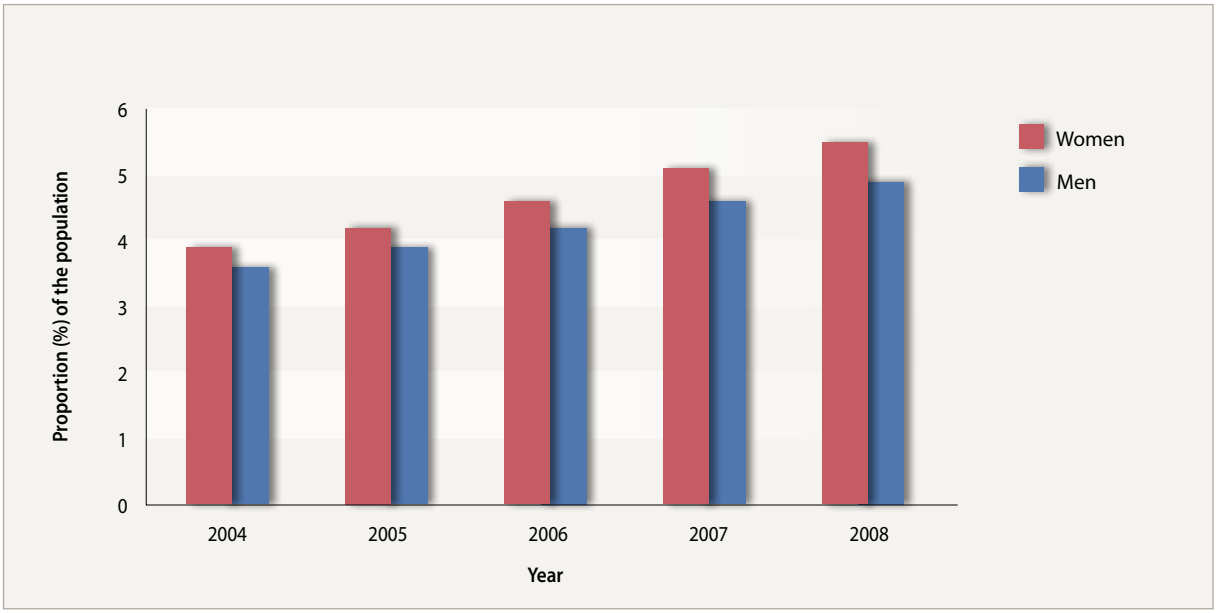

Figure 2.10.1: One year prevalence (%) of PPI reimbursement prescriptions according to gender 2004–2008.

Esomeprazol som den dyreste protonpumpehemmeren, hadde en stadig økende andel av det totale salget fram til 2006, noe som resulterte i økte kostnader. For å redusere kostnader ble nye refusjonsregler for protonpumpehemmere innført i februar 2007. Ifølge de nye reglene er omeprazol, pantoprazol og lansoprazol foretrukne legemidler, mens esomeprazol kun skal forskrives til pasienter som av medisinske

Esomeprazole, the most expensive PPI, had an increasing proportion of the total sales of PPIs resulting in increased costs. To reduce costs, new reimbursement regulations for PPIs were implemented in February 2007. According to the new regulations, omeprazole, pantoprazole and lansoprazole are the drugs of choice, while esomeprazole should be reserved for individuals who, based on solid medical

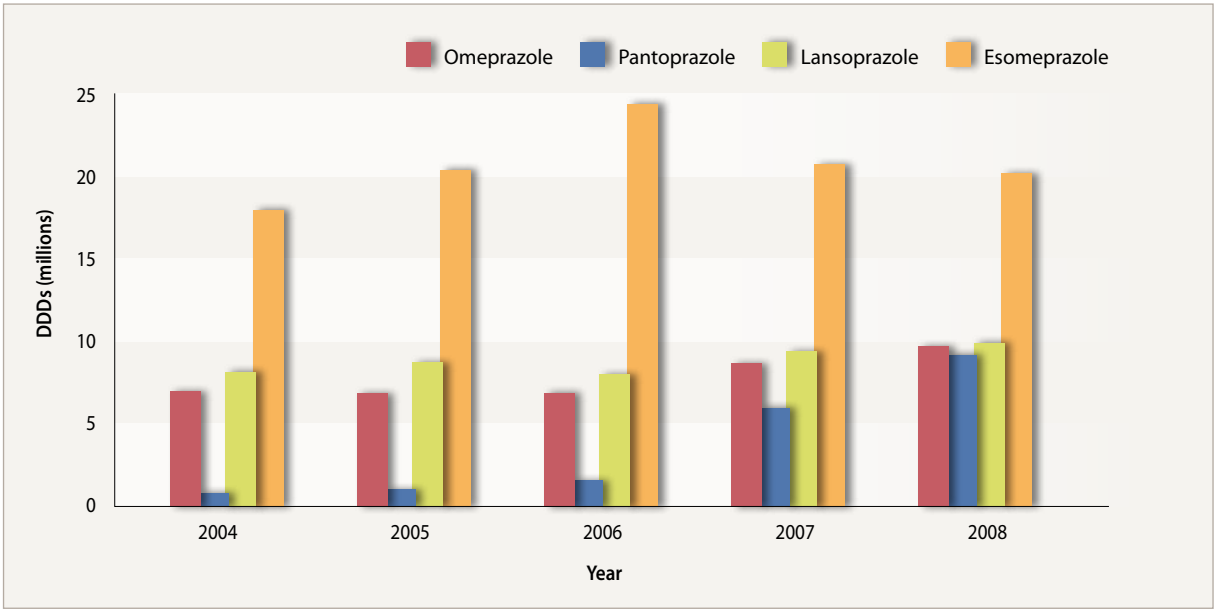

Figure 2.10.2: Number of DDDs (millions) dispensed according to reimbursement prescriptions of proton pump inhibitors 2004–2008.

grunner ikke kan bruke andre protonpumpehemmerne. Figur 2.10.2 viser utviklingen i antall DDD utlevert etter blåresept fra 2004 til 2008.

Antallet utleverte DDD for esomeprazole økte gradvis fram til 2006, mens en beskjeden nedgang er observert etter innføringen av de nye refusjonsreglene. Blant de foretrukne legemidler har pantoprazol hatt den største økningen målt i DDD (figur 2.10.2).

Tabell 2.10.1 viser antall nye brukere av protonpumpehemmere i 2006, året før endring i refusjonsreglene og i 2008, året etter gjennomføring. Nye brukere er definert som individer som ikke hadde fått utlevert en protonpumpehemmer foregående år. Et lite antall nye brukere kan ha fått mer enn en type protonpumpehemmere i løpet av året. Tabellen viser at det har vært en betydelig økning i nye brukere av pantoprazol i 2008 sammenlignet med 2006, mens det har vært en sterk nedgang i antall nye brukere av esomeprazol.

Reseptregisteret viser at en økende andel av befolkningen bruker protonpumpehemmere. Endringen i refusjonsreglene har ført til en relativt liten reduksjon i antall DDD utlevert av esomeprazol, mens antall nye brukere av esomeprazole har hatt en markant reduksjon. Det har vært en overgang til foretrukne legemidler, men dette er mindre uttalt enn for andre grupper hvor ordningen med foretrukket legemiddel er innført, for eksempel statiner (4). Nye brukere av protonpumpehemmere får de foretrukne legemid-

reasons, cannot use other PPIs. Figure 2.10.2 shows the development of the number of DDDs reimbursed from 2004 to 2008.

The number of DDDs for esomeprazole increased gradually up to 2006, while a modest decrease is observed after the implementation of the new regulations. Among the drugs of choice, the highest increase in number of DDDs is observed for pantoprazole.

Table 2.10.1 shows the number of new users of PPIs in 2006, the year before the change in regulations and in 2008, the year after the implementation. New users were defined as those individuals who had no PPI prescriptions dispensed the year before. It should be noted that a small number of new users may have had more than one type of PPI dispensed during one year. Table 2.10.1 shows that there has been a significant increase in new users of pantoprazole in 2008 compared to 2006, while there has been a significant decrease in number of new users of esomeprazole.

Data from NorPD show that the total prevalence of PPI prescribing is increasing. The change in regulations has led to a slight decrease in use of esomeprazole measured in DDDs. The number of new users of esomeprazole has had a pronounced reduction. There has been a shift to the drugs of choice, but this is less pronounced than observed for other groups covered by similar regulations, e.g. the statins (4). The switch from esomeprazole to the drugs of choice in preva-

Table 2.10.1: Number of new users of the PPIs the year before (2006) and after (2008) new reimbursement regulations.

Active ingredient	Number of new users 2006	Number of new users 2008
Omeprazole	4 618	7 725
Pantoprazole	4 557	20 548
Lansoprazole	5 762	8 580
Esomeprazole	29 563	12 776

lene. Overgangen fra esomeprazol til foretrukne legemidler hos de som før har brukt protonpumpehemmere er trolig begrenset, siden det totale antall DDD utlevert av esomeprazol på blåresept bare har hatt en beskjeden reduksjon.

lent users is probably limited, as seen in the limited reduction in the total number of esomeprazole DDDs reimbursed.

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Del 3 Part 3

3. Reseptregisteret 2004–2008 – Hovedtabeller

3.1 Beskrivelse av tabellene

Tabellene i del 3 gir en oversikt over antall individer som har fått utlevert legemidler etter resept i apotek 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 1,4 % av utleveringene til individer hvor fullstendig fødselsnummer ikke er angitt i 2008 (se også s. 22).

Tabellene inneholder tall for perioden 2004–2008. I tillegg er følgende opplysninger for 2008 inkludert:

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

Tabellene er sortert i henhold til ATC-systemet (se nærmere beskrivelse på s. 17). De aller fleste ATC-grupper med legemidler på det norske markedet er inkludert. Legemidler til inneliggende pasienter i sykehus eller sykehjem er ikke tilgjengelig på individnivå i Reseptregisteret. Det totale antall legemiddelbrukere vil derfor være høyere enn det som fremgår av tabellene for en del legemidler, og spesielt for legemidler som brukes mye i sykehus. Vi har valgt å utelate noen ATC-grupper. Dette er legemidler som hovedsaklig brukes i sykehus eller institusjoner.

3. The Norwegian Prescription Database 2004–2008 – Main tables

3.1 Description of the tables

The tables in Section 3 provide an overview of the number of individuals who have had prescriptions dispensed from pharmacies in Norway. Anyone who has had at least one prescription dispensed is included and the data are given for individual medicinal substances and for groups of medicines. Even if an individual has been given the same medicine several times, he or she is counted as one user. Only dispensing data to individuals with a personal identification number are included in the tables. In NorPD the complete personal identification number is missing for 1.4% of the dispensed medicines in 2008 (see also p. 22).

The tables contain figures for the period 2004–2008. In addition, the following information for 2008 includes:

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

The tables are arranged according to the ATC system (see further description in p. 17). The majority of ATC groups containing drugs on the Norwegian market are included. Medicine use by individuals in hospitals and nursing homes is not included at the individual level in the Norwegian Prescription Database. The total number of medicine users will therefore be higher than the figures in the tables for a number of drugs, particularly for drugs that are frequently used in hospitals or institutions. We have excluded some ATC groups in this book that are mainly used in hospitals or institutions.

Følgende ATC-grupper er utelatt:

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

Reseptfrie legemidler skrives i noen tilfeller også ut på resept, men i hovedsak vil salg av reseptfrie legemidler ikke være inkludert i denne boken. Salg av reseptfrie legemidler, både i og utenom apotek, er med i den Grossistbaserte legemiddelstatistikken, hvor tallmaterialet blir publisert i publikasjonen Legemiddelforbruket i Norge (se også s. 16). I tabellene i del 3 i denne boken er det tatt med en fotnote tilknyttet de ulike ATC-kodene hvor det i tillegg også selges reseptfrie pakninger. I 2008 utgjorde reseptfrie legemidler en andel på 18 % av totalt antall solgte doser (DDD) mens de i kroner utgjorde rundt 12 %. Disse andelene har holdt seg relativt konstant over tid.

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

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

The following ATC groups are omitted:

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

Non-prescription medicines are sometimes prescribed, but the majority of the OTC medicine sales will not be included in the tables in this book. Sales of OTC medicines are, however, included in the Norwegian Drug Wholesales Statistics database and the figures are published in "Drug Consumption in Norway" (see also page p. 16). A footnote is used in the tables in part 3 of this book in the various ATC codes where OTC medicines are available in Norway. In 2008, OTC medicines had a share of 18% of total sales measured in DDDs and about 12% of total costs in Norway. These shares have remained almost unchanged over time.

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

Many individuals use more than one medicine. Please be aware that the number of users of various drugs or drug groups in the tables cannot be added together to find the total number of users of two or more drugs. Statistics on the aggregate level in the tables will, however, include the use of at least one of the drugs in the included drug groups. For example, the figures in the tables show that the total number of users of hypnotics (ATC group N05C) is less than the sum of the number of users of the individual medicines classified in N05C. Some individuals have been given more than one type of hypnotic during a year, either through use of more than one simultaneous or by switching from one agent to another.

Reseptregisterets nettside og utlevering av data
Informasjon om antall brukere av et bestemt legemiddel eller legemiddelkategori, oppdelt etter kjønn, alder og geografi er tilgjengelig på nettet. Nettstedet er: www.norpd.no (engelsk versjon) eller www.reseptregisteret.no (norsk versjon). Data er tilgjengelige fra 2004 med en årlig oppdatering i mars/april for foregående år. Tallene i denne boken kan avvike ubetydelig fra tallene som finnes på nettsiden. Årsaken er at uttrekket av data til boken er gjort på et annet tidspunkt i 2009 enn datagrunnlaget for nettsiden. Rapporteringen av data fra apotek til Reseptregisteret er for en liten andel av reseptutleveringene forsinket. Forsinkelsen kan være på noen måneder, og dette innebærer at vi får rapportert noen data fra 2008 også i 2009. I tillegg er individer uten kjent bostedsadresse utelatt fra nettsiden, men inkludert i tabellene i denne rapporten.

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

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

Antall individer som fikk minst ett hjerte/kar-middel (ATC-gruppe C) i Norge i 2008: 915 220

Antall innbyggere i Norge per 1. juli 2008: 4 768 077

Beregning av prevalens (per 1000) for brukere av hjerte/kar midler i Norge i 2008:

$$\frac{\text{Antall individer x 1000}}{\text{Antall innbyggere}} = \frac{915\,220 \times 1000}{4\,768\,077} = \frac{192 \text{ individer}}{\text{per 1000 innbyggere}}$$

På s. 127 finnes tabeller over befolkningstallet i Norge for årene 2004–2008. Befolkningstallet for de fire aldersgruppene i tabellene er også angitt. Det brukes middelfolkemengden for hvert år, dvs folketallet per 1. juli, beregnet ut fra Statistisk Sentralbyrås folketall 1.1. og 31.12. Alder er definert som den alder individet har ved slutten av året (utleveringsår minus fødselsår).

NorPD website and access to data
Information about the number of users of a particular drug or drug category split by sex, age and geography are accessible online. The website is: www.norpd.no (English version) or www.reseptregisteret.no (Norwegian version). Data are currently available from 2004 with an annual update in March/April for the preceding year. The figures in this book may differ slightly from the numbers found on the website www.norpd.no. This is because the data extraction for the book was made at a different time in 2009 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 2008 can arrive in 2009. Besides, individuals without known address are not included on the website.

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

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

The number of individuals who had at least one cardiovascular drug dispensed (ATC group C) in Norway in 2008: 915 220

The number of inhabitants in Norway as of 1st July 2008: 4 768 077

Calculation of the prevalence (per 1000) of users of cardiovascular drugs in Norway in 2008:

$$\frac{\text{The number of individuals x 1000}}{\text{The number of inhabitants}} = \frac{915\,220 \times 1000}{4\,768\,077} = \frac{192 \text{ individuals}}{\text{per 1000 inhabitants}}$$

The population in Norway for the years 2004–2008 is shown on p. 127. The population of the four age groups in the tables is also provided. The population as of 1st July each year is used, calculated from the population figures by Statistics Norway from 1st January and 31st December. Age is defined as the age of the individual at the end of the year (year of dispensing minus birth year).

3.2 Legemidler med flest brukere i Norge 2008/ Drugs with the highest number of users i Norway 2008

	ATC code	Active ingredient	Use	Number of individuals	Proportion (%) of the population
1	J01CE02	Phenoxymethylpenicillin	Antibacterial	472 592	9.9
2	M01AB05	Diclofenac	Analgesic/NSAID	470 257	9.9
3	N02AA59	Codeine and paracetamol	Analgesic	396 388	8.3
4	B01AC06	Acetylsalicylic acid	Antithrombotic	358 753	7.5
5	C10AA01	Simvastatin	Cholesterol-lowering	347 266	7.3
6	N05CF01	Zopiclone	Hypnotic	305 415	6.4
7	R06AE07	Cetirizine	Antihistamine	268 038	5.6
8	N02BE01	Paracetamol	Analgesic	252 989	5.3
9	R05DA01	Ethylmorphine	Cough suppressant	245 099	5.1
10	C07AB02	Metoprolol	Antihypertensive/cardiac diseases	243 780	5.1
11	M01AE01	Ibuprofen	Analgesic/NSAID	207 521	4.4
12	S01AA01	Chloramphenicol	Antibacterial eyedrops	191 788	4.0
13	R03AC02	Salbutamol	Asthma/COPD	174 608	3.7
14	J01CA08	Pivmecillinam	Antibacterial	168 822	3.5
15	H03AA01	Levothyroxine sodium	Thyroxine supplement	163 455	3.4
16	N05BA01	Diazepam	Anxiolytic	143 254	3.0
17	J01FA01	Erythromycin	Antibacterial	142 036	3.0
18	R01AD09	Mometasone	Nasal allergy spray	141 847	3.0
19	H02AB06	Prednisolone	Corticosteroid	135 699	2.8
20	J01AA02	Doxycycline	Antibacterial	135 183	2.8
21	N05BA04	Oxazepam	Anxiolytic	133 510	2.8
22	J01CA04	Amoxicillin	Antibacterial	122 654	2.6
23	R05CB01	Acetylcysteine	Mucolytic	119 276	2.5
24	C08CA01	Amlodipine	Antihypertensive/cardiac diseases	113 367	2.4
25	A02BC05	Esomeprazole	Reflux oesophagitis	107 855	2.3
26	N02AX02	Tramadol	Analgesic	105 478	2.2
27	C03CA01	Furosemide	Diuretic	104 503	2.2
28	N06AB10	Escitalopram	Antidepressant	93 524	2.0
29	J01EA01	Trimethoprim	Antibacterial	92 610	1.9
30	J01FA10	Azithromycin	Antibacterial	92 530	1.9

3.3 ATC main groups

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in thousand NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A	ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM	510 517	545 884	570 913	610 574	645 720	57	17 594	156 394	280 808	190 924	1 322 108
B	BLOOD AND BLOOD FORMING ORGANS	458 344	482 348	501 239	522 876	539 548	49	2 445	44 658	229 977	262 468	674 395
C	CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	785 454	815 356	849 658	882 931	915 220	52	4 046	86 124	469 201	355 849	2 074 603
D	DERMATOLOGICALS	569 415	577 674	585 091	582 618	587 379	55	73 834	220 849	196 915	95 781	206 201
G	GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES	654 379	660 711	668 707	678 838	691 357	83	2 892	396 174	209 385	82 906	793 795
H	SYSTEMIC HORMONAL PREPARATIONS, EXCL. SEX HORMONES AND INSULINS	289 462	306 832	323 866	342 398	355 798	68	15 587	95 846	149 944	94 421	385 783
J	ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE	1 087 489	1 179 320	1 201 045	1 236 045	1 241 680	59	162 217	509 905	388 674	180 884	589 675
L	ANTINEOPLASTIC AND IMMUNOMODULATING AGENTS	50 823	55 517	59 802	65 261	69 726	54	1 115	14 575	32 372	21 664	1 983 867
M	MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM	923 010	889 384	906 477	915 105	904 223	57	12 585	339 221	399 234	153 183	302 740
N	NERVOUS SYSTEM	1 071 508	1 115 536	1 143 288	1 181 331	1 205 125	60	29 652	384 826	511 808	278 839	2 562 935
P	ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS	80 656	82 270	83 430	87 940	88 804	64	2 876	43 371	33 579	8 978	32 918
R	RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	1 008 945	1 088 590	1 120 184	1 152 809	1 147 992	56	182 871	423 618	388 459	153 044	1 412 452
S	SENSORY ORGANS	538 623	563 989	575 529	585 777	593 841	56	120 427	182 926	169 316	121 172	298 641
V	VARIOUS	6 753	7 981	9 022	10 013	11 501	47	2 584	4 088	3 108	1 721	48 617

3.4 ATC group A – Alimentary tract and metabolism

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A01	**STOMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS**	**18 589**	**18 520**	**17 449**	**18 361**	**18 079**	**62**	**1 558**	**6 157**	**6 601**	**3 763**	**2 046**
A01A	**STOMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS**	**18 589**	**18 520**	**17 449**	**18 361**	**18 079**	**62**	**1 558**	**6 157**	**6 601**	**3 763**	**2 046**
A01AA	**Caries prophylactic agents**	**436**	**538**	**557**	**601**	**616**	**67**	**5**	**141**	**223**	**247**	**119**
A01AA01	sodium fluoride[1)]	436	538	557	601	616	67	5	141	223	247	119
A01AB	**Antiinfectives and antiseptics for local oral treatment**	**9 564**	**9 210**	**9 383**	**8 912**	**8 903**	**61**	**270**	**2 468**	**3 845**	**2 320**	**1 181**
A01AB02	hydrogen peroxide[1)]	425	473	287	53	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0
A01AB03	chlorhexidine[1)]	2 416	2 398	2 359	2 282	2 292	53	190	863	804	435	157
A01AB04	amphotericin B	6 618	6 235	6 667	6 514	6 533	64	76	1 593	2 982	1 882	947
A01AB09	miconazole	16	10	9	12	<5	67	<5	<5	0	<5	19
A01AB11	various[1)]	28	23	16	11	18	78	<5	7	<5	6	1
A01AB17	metronidazole	142	132	109	106	108	62	<5	10	74	22	56
A01AC	**Corticosteroids for local oral treatment**	**8 223**	**8 866**	**7 496**	**8 815**	**8 378**	**63**	**1 262**	**3 230**	**2 608**	**1 278**	**613**
A01AC01	triamcinolone	8 223	8 866	7 496	8 815	8 378	63	1 262	3 230	2 608	1 278	613
A01AD	**Other agents for local oral treatment**	**827**	**315**	**359**	**402**	**549**	**59**	**44**	**425**	**64**	**16**	**133**
A01AD01	epinephrine	<5	<5	10	6	7	0	0	<5	6	0	7
A01AD02	benzydamine	761	258	314	368	514	60	36	408	56	14	123
A01AD11	various[1)]	62	56	35	28	28	71	8	16	<5	<5	3
A02	**DRUGS FOR ACID RELATED DISORDERS**	**222 770**	**236 537**	**255 203**	**277 323**	**297 328**	**54**	**4 733**	**66 545**	**140 446**	**85 604**	**380 619**
A02A	**ANTACIDS**	**4 147**	**4 474**	**4 587**	**4 495**	**4 275**	**43**	**75**	**976**	**1 484**	**1 740**	**4 833**
A02AC	**Calcium compounds**	**1 233**	**1 284**	**1 395**	**1 410**	**1 385**	**36**	**15**	**195**	**513**	**662**	**955**
A02AC01	calcium carbonate[1)]	1 233	1 284	1 395	1 410	1 385	36	15	195	513	662	955
A02AD	**Combinations and complexes of aluminium, calcium and magnesium compounds**	**1 963**	**2 001**	**1 859**	**1 547**	**1 236**	**59**	**40**	**570**	**355**	**271**	**140**
A02AD01	ordinary salt combinations[1)]	1 963	2 001	1 859	1 547	1 236	59	40	570	355	271	140
A02AH	**Antacids with sodium bicarbonate**	**1 466**	**1 714**	**1 935**	**2 106**	**2 160**	**35**	**26**	**266**	**807**	**1 061**	**3 738**
A02B	**DRUGS FOR PEPTIC ULCER AND GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE (GORD)**	**220 359**	**233 983**	**252 573**	**274 808**	**295 093**	**54**	**4 676**	**66 073**	**139 735**	**84 609**	**375 786**
A02BA	**H_2-receptor antagonists**	**59 242**	**57 961**	**59 042**	**60 198**	**58 971**	**58**	**1 028**	**16 415**	**26 472**	**15 056**	**22 223**
A02BA01	cimetidine	11 683	10 177	8 509	6 274	356	59	<5	39	189	127	113
A02BA02	ranitidine[1)]	40 683	41 382	44 649	50 334	55 225	58	999	15 746	24 717	13 763	17 217
A02BA03	famotidine[1)]	5 380	4 804	4 459	3 919	3 445	58	24	568	1 631	1 222	4 808
A02BA07	ranitidine bismuth citrate	2 271	2 183	2 202	247	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	0

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

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A02BA53	famotidine, combinations[1)]	260	280	264	307	350	57	6	132	122	90	86
A02BB	**Prostaglandins**	**258**	**295**	**250**	**237**	**266**	**70**	**0**	**81**	**126**	**59**	**259**
A02BB01	misoprostol	258	295	250	237	266	70	0	81	126	59	259
A02BC	**Proton pump inhibitors**	**173 099**	**187 790**	**205 934**	**227 535**	**249 382**	**53**	**3 754**	**53 364**	**119 656**	**72 608**	**352 784**
A02BC01	omeprazole[1)]	26 167	26 143	27 011	40 013	44 709	54	2 910	8 402	19 740	13 657	55 146
A02BC02	pantoprazole	4 496	6 104	12 691	56 974	74 490	53	282	17 022	35 607	21 579	55 646
A02BC03	lansoprazole	39 724	42 747	37 106	48 531	50 268	51	447	9 777	24 931	15 113	32 614
A02BC05	esomeprazole	112 430	122 965	139 209	117 298	107 855	54	312	24 187	53 485	29 871	209 378
A02BX	**Other drugs for peptic ulcer and gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD)**	**1 730**	**1 820**	**1 674**	**1 684**	**1 827**	**60**	**159**	**566**	**590**	**512**	**519**
A02BX02	sucralfate	499	456	439	378	423	56	7	97	176	143	294
A02BX13	alginic acid[1)]	1 238	1 372	1 243	1 311	1 415	61	153	470	419	373	226
A03	**DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS**	**46 283**	**49 269**	**52 586**	**54 554**	**58 309**	**70**	**1 765**	**19 907**	**21 425**	**15 212**	**11 217**
A03A	**DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL BOWEL DISORDERS**	**3 134**	**3 314**	**3 522**	**3 419**	**3 316**	**56**	**170**	**769**	**1 056**	**1 321**	**1 344**
A03AA	**Synthetic anticholinergics, esters with tertiary amino group**	**7**	**6**	**10**	**34**	**45**	**60**	**<5**	**17**	**23**	**<5**	**65**
A03AA04	mebeverine	7	6	10	34	42	60	0	17	23	<5	52
A03AA07	dicycloverine	0	0	0	0	<5	67	<5	0	0	0	13
A03AB	**Synthetic anticholinergics, quaternary ammonium compounds**	**25**	**21**	**36**	**41**	**29**	**55**	**0**	**9**	**12**	**8**	**76**
A03AB02	glycopyrronium	10	11	22	28	22	64	0	<5	11	8	72
A03AB05	propantheline	15	10	14	13	7	29	0	6	<5	0	4
A03AD	**Papaverine and derivatives**	**39**	**53**	**36**	**41**	**8**	**75**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**3**
A03AD01	papaverine	39	53	36	41	8	75	0	<5	<5	<5	3
A03AE	**Drugs acting on serotonin receptors**	**7**	**9**	**21**	**19**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**2**
A03AE02	tegaserod	7	9	21	19	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	2
A03AX	**Other drugs for functional bowel disorders**	**3 056**	**3 229**	**3 426**	**3 289**	**3 233**	**56**	**167**	**741**	**1 018**	**1 307**	**1 198**
A03AX13	silicones[1)]	3 056	3 229	3 426	3 289	3 233	56	167	741	1 018	1 307	1 198
A03B	**BELLADONNA AND DERIVATIVES, PLAIN**	**3 143**	**3 159**	**2 489**	**1 305**	**1 096**	**58**	**<5**	**399**	**495**	**198**	**719**
A03BA	**Belladonna alkaloids, tertiary amines**	**2 999**	**2 995**	**2 269**	**1 050**	**859**	**55**	**<5**	**320**	**380**	**157**	**566**
A03BA01	atropine	21	22	31	33	27	30	0	7	14	6	29
A03BA03	hyoscyamine	2 978	2 973	2 242	1 017	832	56	<5	313	366	151	536

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

ATC group A

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A03BB	**Belladonna alkaloids, semisynthetic, quaternary ammonium compounds**	**151**	**167**	**231**	**259**	**239**	**67**	**<5**	**80**	**116**	**41**	**153**
A03BB01	butylscopolamine	133	152	210	238	220	67	<5	73	107	38	134
A03BB02	methylatropine	9	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
A03BB03	methylscopolamine	10	12	21	21	19	63	0	7	9	<5	19
A03C	**ANTISPASMODICS IN COMBINATION WITH PSYCHOLEPTICS**	**29**	**15**	**19**	**30**	**26**	**42**	**0**	**<5**	**16**	**9**	**25**
A03CA	**Synthetic anticholinergic agents in combination with psycholeptics**	**29**	**15**	**19**	**30**	**26**	**42**	**0**	**<5**	**16**	**9**	**25**
A03CA02	clidinium and psycholeptics	29	15	19	30	26	42	0	<5	16	9	25
A03F	**PROPULSIVES**	**40 709**	**43 526**	**47 356**	**50 465**	**54 435**	**72**	**1 592**	**18 872**	**20 104**	**13 867**	**9 129**
A03FA	**Propulsives**	**40 709**	**43 526**	**47 356**	**50 465**	**54 435**	**72**	**1 592**	**18 872**	**20 104**	**13 867**	**9 129**
A03FA01	metoclopramide	40 553	43 388	47 212	50 330	54 314	72	1 558	18 855	20 061	13 840	8 402
A03FA02	cisapride	167	151	146	133	116	61	36	18	42	20	638
A03FA03	domperidone	16	16	24	35	39	62	<5	6	18	12	89
A04	**ANTIEMETICS AND ANTINAUSEANTS**	**9 793**	**10 647**	**10 837**	**12 159**	**12 761**	**59**	**246**	**2 238**	**7 242**	**3 035**	**36 894**
A04A	**ANTIEMETICS AND ANTINAUSEANTS**	**9 793**	**10 647**	**10 837**	**12 159**	**12 761**	**59**	**246**	**2 238**	**7 242**	**3 035**	**36 894**
A04AA	**Serotonin ($5HT_3$) antagonists**	**7 733**	**8 505**	**9 243**	**9 709**	**10 359**	**58**	**166**	**1 285**	**6 179**	**2 729**	**34 358**
A04AA01	ondansetron	6 792	7 551	8 328	8 989	9 874	58	165	1 246	5 849	2 614	31 695
A04AA02	granisetron	<5	10	<5	<5	<5	50	<5	<5	0	0	68
A04AA03	tropisetron	1 267	1 345	1 241	1 041	749	66	0	69	526	154	2 582
A04AA05	palonosetron	0	0	0	82	6	50	0	0	5	<5	12
A04AD	**Other antiemetics**	**2 158**	**2 302**	**1 952**	**3 096**	**3 107**	**65**	**80**	**1 093**	**1 566**	**368**	**2 536**
A04AD01	scopolamine	2 115	2 217	1 596	2 444	2 395	61	79	940	1 049	327	619
A04AD05	metopimazine	24	18	43	23	<5	100	0	<5	<5	0	0
A04AD10	dronabinol	<5	<5	0	<5	7	43	0	<5	<5	0	35
A04AD12	aprepitant	17	64	324	635	705	82	<5	150	513	41	1 881
A05	**BILE AND LIVER THERAPY**	**899**	**1 064**	**1 254**	**1 456**	**1 741**	**72**	**77**	**593**	**828**	**243**	**8 214**
A05A	**BILE THERAPY**	**899**	**1 064**	**1 254**	**1 456**	**1 741**	**72**	**77**	**593**	**828**	**243**	**8 214**
A05AA	**Bile acid preparations**	**886**	**1 051**	**1 247**	**1 444**	**1 738**	**72**	**77**	**593**	**827**	**241**	**8 213**
A05AA02	ursodeoxycholic acid	886	1 051	1 247	1 444	1 738	72	77	593	827	241	8 213
A05AX	**Other drugs for bile therapy**	**13**	**13**	**7**	**12**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**1**
A06	**LAXATIVES**	**25 874**	**23 457**	**23 662**	**26 295**	**28 685**	**54**	**2 013**	**4 000**	**9 110**	**13 562**	**13 694**
A06A	**LAXATIVES**	**25 874**	**23 457**	**23 662**	**26 295**	**28 685**	**54**	**2 013**	**4 000**	**9 110**	**13 562**	**13 694**
A06AA	**Softeners, emollients**	**82**	**103**	**79**	**88**	**69**	**54**	**29**	**<5**	**16**	**20**	**33**

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A06AA01	liquid paraffin[1)]	82	103	79	88	69	54	29	<5	16	20	33
A06AB	**Contact laxatives**	**8 899**	**9 858**	**10 691**	**11 916**	**12 251**	**54**	**206**	**1 334**	**4 126**	**6 585**	**2 122**
A06AB02	bisacodyl[1)]	3 342	3 443	3 612	3 829	3 821	54	53	493	1 082	2 193	549
A06AB06	senna glycosides[1)]	2 151	2 076	2 049	2 138	1 993	49	18	172	571	1 232	344
A06AB08	sodium picosulfate[1)]	4 178	5 190	5 965	7 071	7 499	54	138	752	2 871	3 738	1 221
A06AB20	contact laxatives in combination[1)]	14	13	<5	11	6	67	0	0	<5	<5	2
A06AB53	dantron, combinations	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	3
A06AB56	senna glycosides, combinations[1)]	17	23	15	10	17	35	0	<5	7	7	3
A06AC	**Bulk producers**	**1 662**	**1 646**	**1 680**	**1 586**	**1 508**	**57**	**38**	**390**	**536**	**544**	**422**
A06AC01	ispaghula (psylla seeds)[1)]	1 662	1 640	1 665	1 575	1 505	57	38	390	535	542	422
A06AC51	ispaghula, combinations[1)]	0	6	16	11	<5	67	0	0	<5	<5	0
A06AD	**Osmotically acting laxatives**	**16 677**	**12 805**	**12 281**	**14 673**	**17 039**	**52**	**1 525**	**2 015**	**5 666**	**7 833**	**5 332**
A06AD11	lactulose[1)]	15 259	10 958	10 145	12 295	13 348	50	624	1 450	4 618	6 656	3 250
A06AD12	lactitol	179	150	86	58	68	37	42	6	9	11	60
A06AD17	sodium phosphate[1)]	785	1 019	901	602	923	57	6	161	454	302	421
A06AD65	macrogol, combinations[1)]	630	881	1 395	2 084	3 312	54	910	445	865	1 092	1 602
A06AG	**Enemas**	**4 143**	**4 272**	**4 309**	**4 451**	**4 495**	**49**	**484**	**970**	**1 453**	**1 588**	**5 676**
A06AG02	bisacodyl[1)]	1 623	1 579	1 523	1 572	1 460	46	40	414	563	443	672
A06AG04	glycerol[1)]	581	619	652	649	682	46	191	150	168	173	2 122
A06AG10	docusate sodium, incl. combinations[1)]	1 052	1 111	1 154	1 137	1 209	48	88	242	416	463	1 527
A06AG11	laurilsulfate, incl. combinations[1)]	1 209	1 307	1 324	1 475	1 500	51	190	246	420	644	1 355
A06AH	**Peripheral opioid receptor antagonists**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**33**	**0**	**<5**	**10**	**7**	**108**
A06AH01	methylnaltrexone bromide	0	0	0	0	18	33	0	<5	10	7	108
A07	**ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS**	**49 749**	**53 287**	**54 522**	**55 420**	**60 416**	**57**	**5 808**	**17 384**	**23 866**	**13 358**	**98 198**
A07A	**INTESTINAL ANTIINFECTIVES**	**19 522**	**21 745**	**21 599**	**21 042**	**24 591**	**64**	**5 342**	**5 961**	**7 856**	**5 432**	**9 067**
A07AA	**Antibiotics**	**19 522**	**21 745**	**21 599**	**21 042**	**24 591**	**64**	**5 342**	**5 961**	**7 856**	**5 432**	**9 067**
A07AA02	nystatin	19 450	21 635	21 448	20 887	24 366	64	5 339	5 882	7 779	5 366	8 458
A07AA06	paromomycin	<5	13	44	49	90	67	<5	47	39	<5	217
A07AA09	vancomycin	78	106	113	122	157	62	6	35	47	69	392
A07B	**INTESTINAL ADSORBENTS**	**103**	**103**	**121**	**133**	**145**	**41**	**34**	**45**	**33**	**33**	**16**
A07BA	**Charcoal preparations**	**103**	**103**	**121**	**133**	**145**	**41**	**34**	**45**	**33**	**33**	**16**
A07BA01	medicinal charcoal[1)]	103	103	121	133	145	41	34	45	33	33	16

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ATC group A

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A07C	**ELECTROLYTES WITH CARBOHYDRATES**	**272**	**298**	**407**	**281**	**118**	**52**	**59**	**30**	**16**	**13**	**89**
A07CA	**Oral rehydration salt formulations**[1)]	**272**	**298**	**407**	**281**	**118**	**52**	**59**	**30**	**16**	**13**	**89**
A07D	**ANTIPROPULSIVES**	**12 511**	**13 228**	**14 084**	**15 084**	**15 854**	**55**	**152**	**3 730**	**6 861**	**5 111**	**6 444**
A07DA	**Antipropulsives**	**12 511**	**13 228**	**14 084**	**15 084**	**15 854**	**55**	**152**	**3 730**	**6 861**	**5 111**	**6 444**
A07DA01	diphenoxylate	7	<5	<5	<5	<5	50	0	<5	<5	0	12
A07DA02	opium	52	53	51	42	97	58	0	7	52	38	147
A07DA03	loperamide[1)]	12 472	13 197	14 056	15 015	15 648	55	152	3 662	6 788	5 046	6 225
A07DA53	loperamide, combinations[1)]	0	0	0	76	221	55	0	72	84	65	60
A07E	**INTESTINAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS**	**18 811**	**19 472**	**19 924**	**20 613**	**21 291**	**51**	**232**	**7 991**	**9 906**	**3 162**	**82 277**
A07EA	**Corticosteroids acting locally**	**3 857**	**3 873**	**4 093**	**4 408**	**4 778**	**57**	**58**	**1 958**	**2 031**	**731**	**13 646**
A07EA01	prednisolone	1 166	1 032	1 041	975	996	49	13	400	439	144	997
A07EA02	hydrocortisone	1 049	1 066	1 078	1 160	1 189	55	6	526	492	165	1 303
A07EA06	budesonide	1 880	1 987	2 176	2 480	2 804	60	42	1 130	1 190	442	11 346
A07EB	**Antiallergic agents, excl. corticosteroids**	**94**	**72**	**69**	**71**	**63**	**67**	**23**	**15**	**24**	**<5**	**442**
A07EB01	cromoglicic acid	94	72	69	71	63	67	23	15	24	<5	442
A07EC	**Aminosalicylic acid and similar agents**	**17 258**	**17 822**	**18 078**	**18 437**	**18 887**	**50**	**192**	**7 147**	**8 869**	**2 679**	**68 189**
A07EC01	sulfasalazine	7 163	7 043	6 854	6 610	6 447	53	9	1 745	3 566	1 127	8 418
A07EC02	mesalazine	9 757	10 378	10 754	11 299	11 921	49	183	5 134	5 131	1 473	53 968
A07EC03	olsalazine	522	494	476	463	492	48	<5	194	224	70	1 801
A07EC04	balsalazide	700	761	862	890	853	43	0	412	353	88	4 001
A07F	**ANTIDIARRHEAL MICROORGANISMS**	**0**	**17**	**66**	**63**	**302**	**69**	**9**	**117**	**126**	**50**	**306**
A07FA	**Antidiarrheal microorganisms**	**0**	**17**	**66**	**63**	**302**	**69**	**9**	**117**	**126**	**50**	**306**
A07FA01	lactic acid producing organisms	0	0	0	0	204	72	<5	100	95	5	246
A07FA02	saccharomyces boulardii	0	17	66	63	98	64	5	17	31	45	60
A08	**ANTIOBESITY PREPARATIONS, EXCL. DIET PRODUCTS**	**35 772**	**36 481**	**33 419**	**36 773**	**37 774**	**79**	**31**	**19 406**	**16 829**	**1 508**	**76 617**
A08A	**ANTIOBESITY PREPARATIONS, EXCL. DIET PRODUCTS**	**35 772**	**36 481**	**33 419**	**36 773**	**37 774**	**79**	**31**	**19 406**	**16 829**	**1 508**	**76 617**
A08AA	**Centrally acting antiobesity products**	**16 747**	**17 684**	**16 358**	**17 852**	**21 976**	**83**	**22**	**13 571**	**7 893**	**490**	**36 053**
A08AA10	sibutramine	16 747	17 684	16 358	17 852	21 976	83	22	13 571	7 893	490	36 053
A08AB	**Peripherally acting antiobesity products**	**21 398**	**20 920**	**18 083**	**16 707**	**14 530**	**77**	**9**	**5 720**	**7 870**	**931**	**29 372**

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ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A08AB01	orlistat	21 398	20 920	18 083	16 707	14 530	77	9	5 720	7 870	931	29 372
A08AX	**Other antiobesity drugs**	**0**	**0**	**1 033**	**5 240**	**4 170**	**70**	**<5**	**1 558**	**2 427**	**183**	**11 192**
A08AX01	rimonabant	0	0	1 033	5 240	4 170	70	<5	1 558	2 427	183	11 192
A09	**DIGESTIVES, INCL. ENZYMES**	**5 074**	**5 136**	**5 173**	**5 026**	**5 033**	**57**	**161**	**690**	**2 417**	**1 765**	**31 358**
A09A	**DIGESTIVES, INCL. ENZYMES**	**5 074**	**5 136**	**5 173**	**5 026**	**5 033**	**57**	**161**	**690**	**2 417**	**1 765**	**31 358**
A09AA	**Enzyme preparations**	**4 976**	**5 058**	**5 120**	**4 961**	**4 945**	**57**	**128**	**683**	**2 405**	**1 729**	**31 159**
A09AA02	multienzymes (lipase, protease etc.)[1)]	4 976	5 058	5 120	4 961	4 945	57	128	683	2 405	1 729	31 159
A09AB	**Acid preparations**	**107**	**86**	**78**	**76**	**104**	**64**	**34**	**9**	**23**	**38**	**199**
A09AB01	glutamic acid hydrochloride[1)]	102	74	71	58	66	76	0	8	23	35	28
A09AB03	hydrochloric acid[1)]	5	12	7	<5	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	0
A09AB04	citric acid	0	0	0	15	35	40	34	<5	0	0	171
A10	**DRUGS USED IN DIABETES**	**110 749**	**117 533**	**124 649**	**131 958**	**138 731**	**46**	**1 759**	**21 623**	**68 405**	**46 944**	**456 704**
A10A	**INSULINS AND ANALOGUES**	**45 650**	**47 074**	**48 123**	**49 343**	**50 967**	**44**	**1 747**	**13 394**	**22 310**	**13 516**	**337 401**
A10AB	**Insulins and analogues for injection, fast-acting**	**27 274**	**28 720**	**29 763**	**30 985**	**32 352**	**43**	**1 742**	**12 111**	**13 625**	**4 874**	**118 716**
A10AB01	insulin (human)	9 920	8 787	4 557	2 536	2 177	41	60	538	1 063	516	5 451
A10AB03	insulin (pork)	35	28	16	<5	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	3
A10AB04	insulin lispro	8 903	8 779	8 749	8 629	8 640	42	178	4 409	3 387	666	37 051
A10AB05	insulin aspart	11 042	13 379	19 281	21 078	22 609	44	1 590	7 628	9 575	3 816	75 874
A10AB06	insulin glulisine	0	0	0	<5	144	46	<5	59	71	11	336
A10AC	**Insulins and analogues for injection, intermediate-acting**	**37 409**	**36 967**	**35 488**	**34 018**	**33 373**	**44**	**878**	**7 416**	**15 197**	**9 882**	**114 881**
A10AC01	insulin (human)	37 363	36 929	35 479	34 013	33 371	44	878	7 416	15 197	9 880	114 874
A10AC03	insulin (pork)	50	44	19	7	<5	50	0	0	0	<5	7
A10AD	**Insulins and analogues for injection, intermediate-acting combined with fast-acting**	**10 476**	**10 332**	**10 379**	**10 246**	**10 220**	**45**	**25**	**1 045**	**4 943**	**4 207**	**50 833**
A10AD01	insulin (human)	6 388	4 802	939	43	32	44	0	<5	14	15	104
A10AD03	insulin (pork)	<5	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
A10AD04	Insulin lispro	928	828	803	763	748	43	5	130	399	214	3 668
A10AD05	insulin aspart	4 136	7 766	9 389	9 475	9 468	45	20	917	4 545	3 986	47 060
A10AE	**Insulins and analogues for injection, long-acting**	**1 561**	**3 625**	**6 221**	**8 139**	**9 793**	**47**	**549**	**4 483**	**3 895**	**866**	**52 971**
A10AE01	insulin (human)	113	69	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
A10AE03	insulin (pork)	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	12
A10AE04	insulin glargine	1 306	2 418	4 025	5 134	6 138	47	247	2 922	2 416	553	30 952
A10AE05	insulin detemir	158	1 206	2 300	3 100	3 777	46	305	1 622	1 527	323	22 007

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ATC group A

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A10B	**BLOOD GLUCOSE LOWERING DRUGS, EXCL. INSULINS**	**78 676**	**85 016**	**91 934**	**98 907**	**105 177**	**46**	**18**	**9 720**	**56 071**	**39 368**	**119 304**
A10BA	**Biguanides**	**59 585**	**66 683**	**74 120**	**81 197**	**88 425**	**46**	**10**	**9 053**	**49 297**	**30 065**	**48 879**
A10BA02	metformin	59 585	66 683	74 120	81 197	88 425	46	10	9 053	49 297	30 065	48 879
A10BB	**Sulfonamides, urea derivatives**	**43 445**	**44 293**	**45 392**	**46 452**	**46 949**	**43**	**9**	**2 519**	**23 391**	**21 030**	**23 169**
A10BB01	glibenclamide	9 063	2 924	2 377	2 127	1 906	45	6	59	789	1 052	1 062
A10BB02	chlorpropamide	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	5
A10BB07	glipizide	7 718	7 000	6 520	6 093	5 698	43	<5	170	2 376	3 151	3 140
A10BB12	glimepiride	32 566	35 073	36 985	38 628	39 770	42	<5	2 306	20 424	17 037	18 963
A10BD	**Combinations of oral blood glucose lowering drugs**	**0**	**399**	**1 940**	**2 680**	**2 644**	**38**	**0**	**203**	**1 721**	**720**	**12 606**
A10BD03	metformin and rosiglitazone	0	399	1 940	2 680	2 633	38	0	201	1 713	719	12 557
A10BD04	glimepiride and rosiglitazone	0	0	0	0	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	2
A10BD05	metformin and pioglitazone	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	16
A10BD08	metformin and vildagliptin	0	0	0	0	10	40	0	<5	8	<5	31
A10BF	**Alpha glucosidase inhibitors**	**1 641**	**1 379**	**1 232**	**1 101**	**987**	**47**	**0**	**44**	**497**	**446**	**1 582**
A10BF01	acarbose	1 641	1 379	1 232	1 101	987	47	0	44	497	446	1 582
A10BG	**Thiazolidinediones**	**2 449**	**5 229**	**6 436**	**6 461**	**5 698**	**42**	**0**	**417**	**3 562**	**1 719**	**27 133**
A10BG02	rosiglitazone	1 981	4 263	5 053	5 007	4 189	43	0	272	2 534	1 383	19 564
A10BG03	pioglitazone	495	1 027	1 430	1 516	1 551	40	0	147	1 064	340	7 569
A10BH	**Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP-4) inhibitors**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**143**	**793**	**40**	**0**	**66**	**571**	**156**	**2 944**
A10BH01	sitagliptin	0	0	0	143	788	40	0	66	567	155	2 931
A10BH02	vildagliptin	0	0	0	0	6	50	0	<5	<5	<5	13
A10BX	**Other blood glucose lowering drugs, excl. insulins**	**644**	**538**	**464**	**530**	**722**	**41**	**<5**	**96**	**459**	**166**	**2 990**
A10BX02	repaglinide	631	527	455	435	399	39	<5	29	226	143	782
A10BX03	nateglinide	14	12	9	12	13	15	0	<5	6	<5	27
A10BX04	exenatide	0	0	0	85	311	45	0	64	228	19	2 182
A11	**VITAMINS** [2]	**51 137**	**63 761**	**66 736**	**75 632**	**79 057**	**61**	**477**	**16 849**	**28 417**	**33 314**	**44 119**
A11A	**MULTIVITAMINS, COMBINATIONS**	**24**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**0**	_	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
A11AA	**Multivitamins with minerals**	**24**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**0**	_	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
A11AA01	multivitamins and iron [1]	24	13	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
A11B	**MULTIVITAMINS, PLAIN**	**32**	**31**	**25**	**31**	**39**	**44**	**31**	**7**	**<5**	**0**	**38**
A11BA	**Multivitamins, plain**	**32**	**31**	**25**	**31**	**39**	**44**	**31**	**7**	**<5**	**0**	**38**
A11C	**VITAMIN A AND D, INCL. COMBINATIONS OF THE TWO**	**4 865**	**5 050**	**5 862**	**6 738**	**7 933**	**53**	**119**	**2 085**	**3 215**	**2 514**	**9 787**

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

[2] Includes prescription sales only for medicinal products with an approved marketing authorisation. A lot of products belonging to the vitamins are also sold outside pharmacies.

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A11CA	**Vitamin A, plain**	**23**	**24**	**24**	**31**	**38**	**68**	**6**	**9**	**22**	**<5**	**115**
A11CA01	retinol (vit A)	18	17	15	18	22	64	0	6	15	<5	12
A11CA02	betacarotene	5	7	9	13	16	75	6	<5	7	0	102
A11CC	**Vitamin D and analogues**	**4 845**	**5 028**	**5 840**	**6 710**	**7 902**	**53**	**113**	**2 077**	**3 199**	**2 513**	**9 673**
A11CC01	ergocalciferol	741	767	1 098	1 482	2 030	69	15	1 043	800	172	1 366
A11CC02	dihydrotachysterol	<5	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
A11CC03	alfacalcidol	2 748	2 848	3 033	3 186	3 513	49	92	562	1 379	1 480	5 351
A11CC04	calcitriol	1 398	1 511	1 657	1 907	2 071	43	<5	309	904	854	2 806
A11CC05	colecalciferol	0	0	93	220	364	70	<5	181	160	20	81
A11CC07	paricalcitol	0	0	0	0	11	36	0	5	<5	<5	69
A11D	**VITAMIN B_1, PLAIN AND IN COMBINATION WITH VITAMIN B_6 AND B_{12}** [1]	**482**	**555**	**574**	**624**	**691**	**33**	**<5**	**95**	**420**	**173**	**394**
A11DA	**Vitamin B_1, plain**	**482**	**555**	**574**	**624**	**671**	**32**	**<5**	**90**	**415**	**163**	**383**
A11DA01	thiamine (vit B_1) [1]	482	555	574	624	671	32	<5	90	415	163	383
A11DB	**Vitamin B_1 in combination with vitamin B_6 and/or vitamin B_{12}**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**70**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**10**	**11**
A11E	**VITAMIN B-COMPLEX, INCL. COMBINATIONS**	**42 967**	**55 571**	**57 802**	**65 838**	**68 326**	**62**	**236**	**14 336**	**24 625**	**29 129**	**32 408**
A11EA	**Vitamin B-complex, plain** [1]	**42 577**	**55 060**	**57 208**	**65 072**	**67 326**	**62**	**191**	**14 214**	**24 248**	**28 673**	**31 537**
A11EB	**Vitamin B-complex with vitamin C**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**58**	**59**	**<5**	**20**	**22**	**13**	**18**
A11EX	**Vitamin B-complex, other combinations**	**393**	**521**	**610**	**787**	**970**	**37**	**42**	**104**	**363**	**461**	**852**
A11G	**ASCORBIC ACID (VITAMIN C), INCL. COMBINATIONS**	**3 021**	**2 984**	**3 044**	**3 307**	**3 397**	**70**	**5**	**246**	**666**	**2 480**	**787**
A11GA	**Ascorbic acid (vitamin C), plain**	**3 021**	**2 984**	**3 044**	**3 307**	**3 397**	**70**	**5**	**246**	**666**	**2 480**	**787**
A11GA01	ascorbic acid (vit C) [1]	3 021	2 984	3 044	3 307	3 397	70	5	246	666	2 480	787
A11H	**OTHER PLAIN VITAMIN PREPARATIONS**	**1 241**	**1 144**	**1 262**	**1 246**	**1 173**	**62**	**87**	**386**	**405**	**295**	**597**
A11HA	**Other plain vitamin preparations**	**1 241**	**1 144**	**1 262**	**1 246**	**1 173**	**62**	**87**	**386**	**405**	**295**	**597**
A11HA01	nicotinamide [1]	11	14	21	14	14	71	<5	<5	9	<5	12
A11HA02	pyridoxine (vit B_6) [1]	399	466	554	571	561	69	24	244	213	80	270
A11HA03	tocopherol (vit E) [1]	843	672	695	650	589	56	60	135	182	212	310
A11HA04	riboflavin (vit B_2)	0	0	0	14	13	69	<5	6	<5	<5	5
A11J	**OTHER VITAMIN PRODUCTS, COMBINATIONS**	**46**	**44**	**37**	**50**	**59**	**53**	**49**	**9**	**<5**	**0**	**108**
A11JA	**Combinations of vitamins**	**42**	**41**	**37**	**50**	**59**	**53**	**49**	**9**	**<5**	**0**	**108**

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

ATC group A

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A11JB	**Vitamins with minerals**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	_	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
A12	**MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS**	**52 536**	**62 480**	**69 317**	**76 549**	**82 979**	**79**	**343**	**5 515**	**30 842**	**46 279**	**58 489**
A12A	**CALCIUM**	**35 462**	**44 151**	**50 058**	**56 456**	**62 430**	**83**	**141**	**4 282**	**24 393**	**33 614**	**36 294**
A12AA	**Calcium**	**1 402**	**1 482**	**1 499**	**1 449**	**1 503**	**71**	**60**	**247**	**509**	**687**	**1 024**
A12AA02	calcium glubionate	5	5	5	<5	<5	67	<5	<5	0	0	5
A12AA04	calcium carbonate [1)]	393	397	390	371	394	79	7	47	86	254	122
A12AA06	calcium lactate gluconate [1)]	990	1 087	1 100	1 078	1 113	67	51	204	427	431	877
A12AA12	calcium acetate anhydrous	28	9	18	11	22	50	0	<5	10	11	21
A12AX	**Calcium, combinations with other drugs** [1)]	**34 207**	**42 852**	**48 744**	**55 179**	**61 122**	**84**	**81**	**4 063**	**23 948**	**33 030**	**35 270**
A12B	**POTASSIUM**	**16 299**	**17 530**	**18 546**	**19 731**	**20 343**	**67**	**91**	**970**	**6 103**	**13 179**	**20 310**
A12BA	**Potassium**	**16 299**	**17 530**	**18 546**	**19 731**	**20 343**	**67**	**91**	**970**	**6 103**	**13 179**	**20 310**
A12BA01	potassium chloride [1)]	15 164	16 241	17 133	18 208	18 783	67	26	826	5 635	12 296	17 511
A12BA02	potassium citrate [1)]	1 320	1 501	1 650	1 798	1 847	65	69	164	551	1 063	2 781
A12BA30	combinations	5	<5	<5	5	5	40	0	<5	<5	<5	18
A12C	**OTHER MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS**	**2 662**	**3 031**	**3 404**	**3 344**	**3 616**	**61**	**112**	**456**	**1 303**	**1 745**	**1 716**
A12CA	**Sodium**	**144**	**210**	**283**	**379**	**464**	**72**	**10**	**24**	**130**	**300**	**235**
A12CA01	sodium chloride [1)]	144	210	283	379	464	72	10	24	130	300	235
A12CB	**Zinc**	**764**	**799**	**878**	**904**	**907**	**66**	**63**	**190**	**262**	**392**	**271**
A12CB01	zinc sulfate	764	799	878	904	907	66	63	190	262	392	271
A12CC	**Magnesium**	**1 769**	**2 050**	**2 272**	**2 095**	**2 282**	**57**	**41**	**244**	**929**	**1 068**	**1 210**
A12CC04	magnesium citrate	25	19	17	24	19	47	<5	<5	11	<5	12
A12CC10	magnesium oxide	0	0	0	0	9	44	<5	<5	<5	<5	5
A12CC30	magnesium (different salts in combination) [1)]	1 748	2 036	2 262	2 076	2 262	57	39	241	919	1 063	1 186
A14	**ANABOLIC AGENTS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**949**	**883**	**803**	**710**	**658**	**78**	**0**	**137**	**448**	**73**	**572**
A14A	**ANABOLIC STEROIDS**	**949**	**883**	**803**	**710**	**658**	**78**	**0**	**137**	**448**	**73**	**572**
A14AA	**Androstan derivatives**	**844**	**764**	**686**	**595**	**559**	**86**	**0**	**104**	**416**	**39**	**437**
A14AA04	metenolone	<5	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
A14AA07	prasterone	842	763	684	593	558	86	0	103	416	39	428
A14AA08	oxandrolone	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	9
A14AB	**Estren derivatives**	**108**	**119**	**119**	**117**	**100**	**33**	**0**	**33**	**33**	**34**	**135**
A14AB01	nandrolone	108	119	119	117	100	33	0	33	33	34	135
A16	**OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS**	**83**	**113**	**158**	**197**	**328**	**61**	**68**	**111**	**131**	**18**	**103 304**
A16A	**OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS**	**83**	**113**	**158**	**197**	**328**	**61**	**68**	**111**	**131**	**18**	**103 304**

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

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
A16AA	**Amino acids and derivatives**	**46**	**48**	**63**	**73**	**93**	**59**	**54**	**20**	**16**	**<5**	**2 042**
A16AA01	levocarnitine	40	41	52	56	63	56	44	11	5	<5	830
A16AA03	glutamine	0	<5	<5	<5	13	77	0	<5	10	0	11
A16AA04	mercaptamine	6	6	7	8	8	50	6	<5	0	0	712
A16AA06	betaine	0	0	0	6	10	70	5	<5	<5	0	490
A16AB	**Enzymes**	**25**	**33**	**40**	**44**	**44**	**39**	**<5**	**19**	**21**	**<5**	**91 478**
A16AB02	imiglucerase	7	10	8	9	9	56	0	7	<5	0	21 163
A16AB03	agalsidase alfa	10	12	17	17	17	29	<5	8	7	<5	33 734
A16AB04	agalsidase beta	8	11	16	19	19	42	<5	5	12	<5	33 285
A16AB07	alglucosidase alfa	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	3 297
A16AX	**Various alimentary tract and metabolism products**	**12**	**32**	**56**	**80**	**197**	**69**	**12**	**74**	**98**	**13**	**9 784**
A16AX01	tioctic acid	12	20	44	66	179	73	0	68	98	13	154
A16AX03	sodium phenylbutyrate	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	50	<5	0	0	0	232
A16AX04	nitisinone	0	11	11	11	12	17	9	<5	0	0	9 367
A16AX05	zinc acetate	0	0	0	<5	<5	50	<5	<5	0	0	30

3.5 ATC group B – Blood and bloodforming organs

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
B01	**ANTITHROMBOTIC AGENTS**	**378 617**	**398 759**	**418 397**	**437 812**	**454 480**	**45**	**342**	**18 317**	**195 786**	**240 035**	**402 409**
B01A	**ANTITHROMBOTIC AGENTS**	**378 617**	**398 759**	**418 397**	**437 812**	**454 480**	**45**	**342**	**18 317**	**195 786**	**240 035**	**402 409**
B01AA	**Vitamin K antagonists**	**72 848**	**76 021**	**79 146**	**82 044**	**84 031**	**40**	**60**	**3 415**	**25 903**	**54 653**	**71 389**
B01AA01	dicoumarol	54	62	67	69	87	48	0	13	46	28	412
B01AA02	phenindione	52	47	43	45	33	58	0	5	16	12	171
B01AA03	warfarin	72 755	75 920	79 044	81 942	83 940	40	60	3 402	25 854	54 624	70 806
B01AB	**Heparin group**	**18 478**	**20 141**	**21 801**	**25 298**	**27 722**	**59**	**132**	**6 087**	**12 011**	**9 492**	**60 891**
B01AB01	heparin	554	647	649	747	765	58	89	149	360	167	1 075
B01AB02	antithrombin III	<5	0	0	0	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	163
B01AB04	dalteparin	9 847	10 261	10 753	13 308	15 112	60	30	3 339	6 553	5 190	35 027
B01AB05	enoxaparin	8 309	9 505	10 699	11 570	12 179	57	16	2 665	5 270	4 228	24 626
B01AB10	tinzaparin	<5	0	<5	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
B01AC	**Platelet aggregation inhibitors excl. heparin**	**304 779**	**320 695**	**337 653**	**353 119**	**367 383**	**45**	**171**	**10 278**	**167 118**	**189 816**	**269 092**
B01AC04	clopidogrel	17 973	21 604	22 541	23 283	25 099	33	<5	973	13 101	11 024	101 282
B01AC05	ticlopidine	520	465	454	432	428	40	0	6	203	219	1 111
B01AC06	acetylsalicylic acid	297 455	312 787	329 595	344 950	358 753	45	168	10 131	163 655	184 799	114 750
B01AC07	dipyridamole	10 971	11 701	12 867	15 539	18 028	43	0	326	6 708	10 994	22 064
B01AC09	epoprostenol	8	11	9	7	9	56	<5	<5	5	0	10 354
B01AC11	iloprost	9	6	10	5	<5	50	0	<5	<5	<5	1 289
B01AC21	treprostinil	0	0	0	8	9	89	0	6	<5	0	15 962
B01AC30	combinations	1 637	1 488	1 440	1 331	2 217	46	0	58	969	1 190	2 281
B01AD	**Enzymes**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**100**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 004**
B01AD02	alteplase	0	0	0	0	<5	100	<5	0	0	0	1 004
B01AE	**Direct thrombin inhibitors**	**<5**	**758**	**166**	**0**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**2**
B01AE05	ximelagatran	<5	758	166	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
B01AE07	dabigatran etexilate	0	0	0	0	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	2
B01AX	**Other antithrombotic agents**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**7**	**7**	**57**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**32**
B01AX05	fondaparinux	<5	<5	<5	7	7	57	0	<5	<5	<5	32
B02	**ANTIHEMORRHAGICS**	**11 656**	**12 012**	**11 795**	**12 222**	**12 566**	**92**	**252**	**6 157**	**5 569**	**588**	**126 638**
B02A	**ANTIFIBRINOLYTICS**	**11 372**	**11 711**	**11 501**	**11 870**	**12 177**	**94**	**153**	**5 971**	**5 502**	**551**	**17 388**
B02AA	**Amino acids**	**11 353**	**11 689**	**11 480**	**11 846**	**12 154**	**94**	**151**	**5 960**	**5 493**	**550**	**4 254**
B02AA02	tranexamic acid	11 353	11 689	11 480	11 846	12 154	94	151	5 960	5 493	550	4 254
B02AB	**Proteinase inhibitors**	**23**	**28**	**30**	**33**	**30**	**67**	**<5**	**16**	**11**	**<5**	**13 133**
B02AB02	alfa1 antitrypsin	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	639
B02AB03	c1-inhibitor	22	27	29	32	29	66	<5	15	11	<5	12 495

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
B02B	**VITAMIN K AND OTHER HEMOSTATICS**	**308**	**330**	**348**	**396**	**446**	**43**	**108**	**209**	**90**	**39**	**109 250**
B02BA	**Vitamin K**	**238**	**231**	**195**	**224**	**258**	**68**	**72**	**106**	**46**	**34**	**149**
B02BA01	phytomenadione	238	231	195	224	258	68	72	106	46	34	149
B02BD	**Blood coagulation factors**	**70**	**99**	**153**	**172**	**188**	**8**	**36**	**103**	**44**	**5**	**109 101**
B02BD01	coagulation factor IX, II, VII and X in combination	0	0	0	0	<5	50	0	<5	0	0	191
B02BD02	coagulation factor VIII	55	71	115	122	138	1	30	75	31	<5	76 020
B02BD03	factor VIII inhibitor bypassing activity	7	5	8	7	8	0	0	<5	<5	<5	16 300
B02BD04	coagulation factor IX	0	8	17	26	23	0	6	12	<5	<5	8 762
B02BD06	von Willebrand factor and coagulation factor VIII in combination	<5	9	7	8	14	64	0	9	5	0	6 893
B02BD08	eptacog alfa (activated)	6	7	6	9	<5	75	0	<5	<5	0	935
B03	**ANTIANEMIC PREPARATIONS**	**102 404**	**108 359**	**108 857**	**112 780**	**113 019**	**65**	**1 800**	**21 740**	**38 596**	**50 883**	**130 365**
B03A	**IRON PREPARATIONS**	**15 952**	**16 709**	**17 566**	**18 677**	**19 976**	**66**	**1 203**	**4 881**	**3 939**	**9 953**	**4 917**
B03AA	**Iron bivalent, oral preparations**	**14 754**	**15 629**	**16 454**	**17 490**	**18 680**	**65**	**1 199**	**4 220**	**3 515**	**9 746**	**3 239**
B03AA01	ferrous glycine sulfate [1)]	674	1 260	1 412	1 708	2 024	67	40	613	486	885	776
B03AA02	ferrous fumarate [1)]	1 132	1 233	1 292	1 205	1 316	50	970	172	43	131	169
B03AA03	ferrous gluconate	0	0	0	0	10	70	<5	<5	<5	<5	2
B03AA06	ferrous succinate	0	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
B03AA07	ferrous sulfate [1)]	13 034	13 222	13 826	14 689	15 491	66	194	3 454	3 000	8 843	2 293
B03AC	**Iron trivalent, parenteral preparations**	**1 266**	**1 143**	**1 181**	**1 255**	**1 386**	**83**	**<5**	**691**	**446**	**245**	**1 678**
B03AC02	saccharated iron oxide	297	286	301	302	296	74	<5	131	99	64	507
B03AC03	iron-sorbitol-citric acid complex	<5	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
B03AC06	ferric oxide dextran complex	981	864	886	963	1 105	86	<5	566	354	183	1 171
B03AD	**Iron in combination with folic acid**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	_	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
B03AD03	ferrous sulfate	<5	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
B03B	**VITAMIN B12 AND FOLIC ACID**	**87 544**	**92 793**	**92 279**	**95 294**	**94 412**	**65**	**651**	**17 415**	**34 429**	**41 917**	**25 814**
B03BA	**Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin and analogues)**	**65 811**	**68 077**	**65 996**	**66 970**	**65 328**	**66**	**76**	**11 461**	**21 474**	**32 317**	**15 422**
B03BA01	cyanocobalamin	5 494	5 743	5 819	5 379	5 673	67	16	1 504	1 987	2 166	1 266
B03BA02	cyanocobalamin tannin complex	35 752	36 736	34 861	35 655	34 170	66	25	5 972	11 014	17 159	7 939
B03BA03	hydroxocobalamin	26 572	27 480	27 325	27 726	27 311	66	42	4 379	9 095	13 795	6 077

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

ATC group B

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
B03BA05	mecobalamin	7	19	19	26	26	77	0	12	12	<5	141
B03BB	**Folic acid and derivatives**	**27 549**	**30 968**	**31 750**	**33 575**	**33 932**	**62**	**582**	**6 530**	**14 347**	**12 473**	**10 391**
B03BB01	folic acid [1)]	27 549	30 968	31 750	33 575	33 932	62	582	6 530	14 347	12 473	10 391
B03X	**OTHER ANTIANEMIC PREPARATIONS**	**2 655**	**2 957**	**3 318**	**3 498**	**3 492**	**40**	**19**	**369**	**1 234**	**1 870**	**99 634**
B03XA	**Other antianemic preparations**	**2 655**	**2 957**	**3 318**	**3 498**	**3 492**	**40**	**19**	**369**	**1 234**	**1 870**	**99 634**
B03XA01	erythropoietin	1 306	1 011	902	867	680	43	5	64	233	378	18 298
B03XA02	darbepoetin alfa	1 449	2 013	2 473	2 670	2 689	39	14	295	955	1 425	76 615
B03XA03	methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta	0	0	0	7	228	31	0	24	84	120	4 721

[1)] 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		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
C01	**CARDIAC THERAPY**	**140 813**	**136 852**	**134 588**	**130 272**	**129 168**	**49**	**2 475**	**6 595**	**40 910**	**79 188**	**79 476**
C01A	**CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES**	**31 381**	**30 391**	**29 457**	**28 122**	**26 976**	**50**	**49**	**214**	**4 775**	**21 938**	**4 473**
C01AA	**Digitalis glycosides**	**31 381**	**30 391**	**29 457**	**28 122**	**26 976**	**50**	**49**	**214**	**4 775**	**21 938**	**4 473**
C01AA04	digitoxin	29 883	28 973	28 140	26 918	25 861	50	<5	178	4 535	21 147	4 264
C01AA05	digoxin	1 522	1 442	1 342	1 223	1 142	48	48	37	248	809	208
C01B	**ANTIARRHYTHMICS, CLASS I AND III**	**7 381**	**8 020**	**8 536**	**9 187**	**9 838**	**35**	**29**	**505**	**5 176**	**4 128**	**19 637**
C01BA	**Antiarrhythmics, class Ia**	**276**	**253**	**228**	**202**	**182**	**48**	**0**	**5**	**76**	**101**	**468**
C01BA01	quinidine	23	20	18	9	5	100	0	0	<5	<5	28
C01BA03	disopyramide	254	233	210	193	177	46	0	5	74	98	439
C01BB	**Antiarrhythmics, class Ib**	**36**	**46**	**31**	**33**	**26**	**42**	**0**	**9**	**12**	**5**	**99**
C01BB02	mexiletine	36	46	31	33	26	42	0	9	12	5	99
C01BC	**Antiarrhythmics, class Ic**	**3 950**	**4 412**	**4 708**	**5 112**	**5 499**	**39**	**27**	**407**	**3 466**	**1 599**	**14 765**
C01BC03	propafenone	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	50	0	0	<5	<5	10
C01BC04	flecainide	3 946	4 408	4 707	5 111	5 497	39	27	407	3 465	1 598	14 754
C01BD	**Antiarrhythmics, class III**	**3 223**	**3 433**	**3 696**	**3 964**	**4 251**	**29**	**<5**	**91**	**1 702**	**2 455**	**4 305**
C01BD01	amiodarone	3 223	3 433	3 696	3 964	4 251	29	<5	91	1 702	2 455	4 305
C01C	**CARDIAC STIMULANTS EXCL. CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES**	**7 622**	**7 936**	**9 679**	**9 468**	**12 086**	**59**	**2 393**	**4 444**	**4 415**	**834**	**7 685**
C01CA	**Adrenergic and dopaminergic agents**	**7 622**	**7 936**	**9 679**	**9 468**	**12 086**	**59**	**2 393**	**4 444**	**4 415**	**834**	**7 685**
C01CA01	etilefrine	381	185	148	131	114	61	0	32	43	39	220
C01CA03	norepinephrine	0	0	0	0	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	1
C01CA17	midodrine	0	7	10	18	14	57	0	8	5	<5	140
C01CA24	epinephrine	7 243	7 745	9 524	9 321	11 959	59	2 393	4 405	4 367	794	7 324
C01D	**VASODILATORS USED IN CARDIAC DISEASES**	**104 396**	**99 900**	**95 762**	**91 752**	**88 177**	**49**	**<5**	**1 443**	**27 953**	**58 778**	**47 426**
C01DA	**Organic nitrates**	**104 396**	**99 900**	**95 762**	**91 752**	**88 177**	**49**	**<5**	**1 443**	**27 953**	**58 778**	**47 426**
C01DA02	glyceryl trinitrate	79 759	76 664	73 614	70 657	68 329	48	<5	1 376	24 277	42 673	12 565
C01DA08	isosorbide dinitrate	6 592	5 482	4 591	3 818	3 249	56	0	12	428	2 809	2 785
C01DA14	isosorbide mononitrate	47 598	44 899	42 496	40 169	37 939	52	0	153	7 646	30 140	32 076
C01E	**OTHER CARDIAC PREPARATIONS**	**56**	**49**	**99**	**146**	**132**	**68**	**<5**	**34**	**70**	**25**	**256**
C01EB	**Other cardiac preparations**	**56**	**49**	**99**	**146**	**132**	**68**	**<5**	**34**	**70**	**25**	**256**
C01EB09	ubidecarenone	48	43	92	133	122	69	<5	32	64	23	243
C01EB15	trimetazidine	8	6	7	13	10	60	0	<5	6	<5	13
C02	**ANTIHYPERTENSIVES**	**26 570**	**19 125**	**17 921**	**17 294**	**17 728**	**29**	**13**	**899**	**8 142**	**8 674**	**44 096**
C02A	**ANTIADRENERGIC AGENTS, CENTRALLY ACTING**	**6 310**	**6 264**	**6 563**	**6 876**	**7 076**	**46**	**<5**	**641**	**3 793**	**2 640**	**6 697**
C02AB	**Methyldopa**	**1 284**	**1 166**	**1 154**	**1 131**	**1 080**	**67**	**0**	**352**	**306**	**422**	**742**

ATC group C

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
C02AB01	methyldopa (levorotatory)	1 284	1 166	1 154	1 131	1 080	67	0	352	306	422	742
C02AC	**Imidazoline receptor agonists**	**5 089**	**5 155**	**5 465**	**5 813**	**6 082**	**42**	**<5**	**297**	**3 533**	**2 250**	**5 955**
C02AC01	clonidine	50	68	74	73	74	49	<5	20	41	12	112
C02AC05	moxonidine	5 039	5 087	5 393	5 741	6 008	42	<5	277	3 492	2 238	5 843
C02C	**ANTIADRENERGIC AGENTS, PERIPHERALLY ACTING**	**20 560**	**13 002**	**11 497**	**10 575**	**10 885**	**17**	**<5**	**252**	**4 554**	**6 078**	**14 795**
C02CA	**Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists**	**20 560**	**13 002**	**11 497**	**10 575**	**10 885**	**17**	**<5**	**252**	**4 554**	**6 078**	**14 795**
C02CA04	doxazosin	20 560	13 002	11 497	10 575	10 885	17	<5	252	4 554	6 078	14 795
C02D	**ARTERIOLAR SMOOTH MUSCLE, AGENTS ACTING ON**	**264**	**298**	**320**	**339**	**329**	**37**	**0**	**20**	**146**	**163**	**446**
C02DB	**Hydrazinophthalazine derivatives**	**235**	**263**	**283**	**302**	**298**	**39**	**0**	**15**	**122**	**161**	**208**
C02DB02	hydralazine	235	263	283	302	298	39	0	15	122	161	208
C02DC	**Pyrimidine derivatives**	**30**	**36**	**37**	**40**	**31**	**19**	**0**	**5**	**24**	**<5**	**238**
C02DC01	minoxidil	30	36	37	40	31	19	0	5	24	<5	238
C02K	**OTHER ANTIHYPERTENSIVES**	**89**	**98**	**94**	**89**	**105**	**69**	**10**	**26**	**56**	**13**	**22 158**
C02KD	**Serotonin antagonists**	**43**	**37**	**24**	**21**	**21**	**95**	**0**	**5**	**13**	**<5**	**643**
C02KD01	ketanserin	43	37	24	21	21	95	0	5	13	<5	643
C02KX	**Other antihypertensives**	**47**	**64**	**72**	**69**	**85**	**62**	**10**	**22**	**43**	**10**	**21 515**
C02KX01	bosentan	47	64	72	69	83	61	10	21	42	10	20 928
C02KX02	ambrisentan	0	0	0	0	<5	100	0	<5	<5	0	367
C02KX03	sitaxentan	0	0	0	0	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	220
C03	**DIURETICS**	**193 506**	**204 735**	**218 210**	**225 131**	**233 414**	**61**	**234**	**12 266**	**91 964**	**128 950**	**86 411**
C03A	**LOW-CEILING DIURETICS, THIAZIDES**	**33 463**	**43 334**	**53 817**	**61 857**	**71 735**	**59**	**7**	**4 963**	**38 394**	**28 371**	**26 171**
C03AA	**Thiazides, plain**	**20 657**	**26 234**	**33 181**	**38 189**	**44 404**	**57**	**<5**	**3 317**	**24 440**	**16 644**	**13 042**
C03AA01	bendroflumethiazide	13 001	17 022	22 562	26 164	30 722	57	<5	2 353	16 991	11 377	8 131
C03AA03	hydrochlorothiazide	7 719	9 283	10 701	12 096	13 749	57	<5	973	7 482	5 292	4 911
C03AB	**Thiazides and potassium in combination**	**13 426**	**17 922**	**21 623**	**24 862**	**28 771**	**63**	**<5**	**1 760**	**14 692**	**12 315**	**13 129**
C03AB01	bendroflumethiazide and potassium	13 426	17 922	21 623	24 862	28 771	63	<5	1 760	14 692	12 315	13 129
C03B	**LOW-CEILING DIURETICS, EXCL. THIAZIDES**	**7**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**50**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**22**
C03BA	**Sulfonamides, plain**	**7**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**50**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**22**
C03BA04	chlortalidone	5	<5	<5	5	6	50	0	<5	<5	<5	22
C03BA08	metolazone	<5	<5	<5	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
C03C	**HIGH-CEILING DIURETICS**	**128 119**	**128 290**	**129 781**	**128 569**	**128 321**	**61**	**210**	**5 697**	**37 112**	**85 302**	**42 671**
C03CA	**Sulfonamides, plain**	**127 700**	**127 860**	**129 607**	**128 569**	**128 321**	**61**	**210**	**5 697**	**37 112**	**85 302**	**42 671**

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
C03CA01	furosemide	115 698	112 575	110 775	106 949	104 503	63	210	5 095	31 329	67 869	23 983
C03CA02	bumetanide	15 898	19 809	23 649	26 364	28 662	53	<5	718	6 835	21 108	18 668
C03CA04	torasemide	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	20
C03CB	**Sulfonamides and potassium in combination**	**590**	**622**	**498**	**<5**	**0**	_	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
C03CB02	bumetanide and potassium	590	622	498	<5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
C03D	**POTASSIUM-SPARING AGENTS**	**15 493**	**16 017**	**16 416**	**16 807**	**17 244**	**52**	**26**	**750**	**6 188**	**10 280**	**11 033**
C03DA	**Aldosterone antagonists**	**15 469**	**15 995**	**16 401**	**16 794**	**17 230**	**52**	**26**	**750**	**6 177**	**10 277**	**10 965**
C03DA01	spironolactone	15 458	15 898	16 142	16 388	16 741	53	26	718	5 895	10 102	7 242
C03DA02	potassium canrenoate	0	0	0	<5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
C03DA04	eplerenone	24	167	321	453	576	14	0	40	332	204	3 722
C03DB	**Other potassium-sparing agents**	**28**	**28**	**17**	**16**	**14**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**<5**	**69**
C03DB01	amiloride	28	28	17	16	14	14	0	0	11	<5	69
C03E	**DIURETICS AND POTASSIUM-SPARING AGENTS IN COMBINATION**	**33 740**	**34 745**	**36 325**	**36 308**	**35 301**	**66**	**<5**	**1 402**	**16 225**	**17 670**	**6 514**
C03EA	**Low-ceiling diuretics and potassium-sparing agents**	**33 740**	**34 745**	**36 325**	**36 308**	**35 301**	**66**	**<5**	**1 402**	**16 225**	**17 670**	**6 514**
C03EA01	hydrochlorothiazide and potassium-sparing agents	33 740	34 745	36 325	36 308	35 301	66	<5	1 402	16 225	17 670	6 514
C04	**PERIPHERAL VASODILATORS**	**2 378**	**2 100**	**1 825**	**1 718**	**1 519**	**47**	**0**	**22**	**372**	**1 125**	**1 634**
C04A	**PERIPHERAL VASODILATORS**	**2 378**	**2 100**	**1 825**	**1 718**	**1 519**	**47**	**0**	**22**	**372**	**1 125**	**1 634**
C04AC	**Nicotinic acid and derivatives**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	_	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
C04AC01	nicotinic acid	<5	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
C04AD	**Purine derivatives**	**2 371**	**2 088**	**1 819**	**1 715**	**1 515**	**47**	**0**	**22**	**368**	**1 125**	**1 624**
C04AD03	pentoxifylline	2 371	2 088	1 819	1 715	1 515	47	0	22	368	1 125	1 624
C04AX	**Other peripheral vasodilators**	**6**	**11**	**6**	**<5**	**<5**	**75**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**10**
C04AX01	cyclandelate	0	<5	<5	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
C04AX02	phenoxybenzamine	6	10	<5	<5	<5	75	0	0	<5	0	10
C05	**VASOPROTECTIVES**	**52 342**	**52 760**	**54 944**	**54 298**	**54 793**	**57**	**754**	**21 326**	**22 365**	**10 348**	**8 588**
C05A	**AGENTS FOR TREATMENT OF HEMORRHOIDS AND ANAL FISSURES FOR TOPICAL USE**	**46 454**	**47 032**	**48 901**	**48 809**	**49 481**	**56**	**730**	**20 371**	**20 206**	**8 174**	**7 461**
C05AA	**Corticosteroids**	**46 008**	**46 518**	**48 226**	**48 011**	**48 314**	**56**	**712**	**19 875**	**19 721**	**8 006**	**6 290**
C05AA01	hydrocortisone [1)]	14 729	14 399	14 664	11 923	9 885	54	293	3 736	4 123	1 733	1 908
C05AA04	prednisolone [1)]	33 166	33 617	35 197	38 315	40 174	56	435	16 898	16 265	6 576	4 382
C05AE	**Muscle relaxants**	**243**	**291**	**440**	**662**	**1 356**	**50**	**10**	**606**	**622**	**118**	**978**

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

ATC group C

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	
C05AE01	glyceryl trinitrate	243	291	440	662	1 356	50	10	606	622	118	978
C05AX	**Other agents for treatment of hemorrhoids and anal fissures for topical use**	**480**	**565**	**805**	**993**	**982**	**40**	**9**	**410**	**409**	**154**	**193**
C05AX03	other preparations, combinations	480	559	783	974	952	39	9	397	394	152	143
C05B	**ANTIVARICOSE THERAPY**	**6 117**	**5 948**	**6 255**	**5 655**	**5 533**	**69**	**24**	**1 002**	**2 241**	**2 266**	**1 127**
C05BA	**Heparins or heparinoids for topical use**	**6 112**	**5 946**	**6 249**	**5 646**	**5 529**	**69**	**24**	**1 002**	**2 237**	**2 266**	**1 123**
C05BA01	organo-heparinoid [1]	6 085	5 922	6 225	5 619	5 503	69	24	1 000	2 219	2 260	574
C05BA04	pentosan polysulfate sodium	27	24	25	27	26	92	0	<5	18	6	549
C05BB	**Sclerosing agents for local injection**	**5**	**<5**	**6**	**9**	**<5**	**50**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**4**
C05BB02	polidocanol	5	<5	6	9	<5	50	0	0	<5	0	4
C07	**BETA BLOCKING AGENTS**	**309 758**	**322 256**	**334 495**	**343 718**	**351 097**	**50**	**353**	**19 524**	**161 410**	**169 810**	**187 999**
C07A	**BETA BLOCKING AGENTS**	**307 736**	**318 880**	**329 971**	**338 377**	**345 692**	**50**	**353**	**19 109**	**158 022**	**168 208**	**183 414**
C07AA	**Beta blocking agents, non-selective**	**33 164**	**30 743**	**29 263**	**28 163**	**27 291**	**57**	**184**	**4 321**	**11 672**	**11 114**	**14 442**
C07AA03	pindolol	46	40	38	35	31	68	0	<5	10	18	79
C07AA05	propranolol	17 428	16 069	15 955	15 986	16 358	64	175	3 913	7 654	4 616	6 837
C07AA06	timolol	2 134	1 847	1 625	1 463	1 336	54	<5	148	561	625	1 152
C07AA07	sotalol	14 003	12 908	11 730	10 744	9 624	46	5	252	3 481	5 886	6 353
C07AA12	nadolol	6	6	5	8	12	50	<5	9	<5	0	22
C07AB	**Beta blocking agents, selective**	**256 105**	**268 068**	**280 610**	**290 440**	**298 488**	**50**	**155**	**13 045**	**136 294**	**148 994**	**150 358**
C07AB02	metoprolol	189 286	209 280	224 281	235 285	243 780	48	128	10 717	111 923	121 012	126 465
C07AB03	atenolol	67 324	57 960	51 204	46 630	42 781	58	25	1 785	18 869	22 102	13 060
C07AB07	bisoprolol	3 459	5 913	8 799	12 009	15 433	46	<5	700	7 085	7 644	10 833
C07AG	**Alpha and beta blocking agents**	**25 536**	**25 594**	**25 222**	**24 755**	**24 608**	**46**	**18**	**2 057**	**12 210**	**10 323**	**18 613**
C07AG01	labetalol	1 944	1 973	2 033	2 157	2 164	75	<5	1 146	568	448	2 434
C07AG02	carvedilol	23 629	23 650	23 215	22 633	22 464	43	16	916	11 649	9 883	16 179
C07B	**BETA BLOCKING AGENTS AND THIAZIDES**	**2 520**	**4 035**	**5 092**	**5 873**	**5 957**	**54**	**0**	**446**	**3 672**	**1 839**	**4 585**
C07BB	**Beta blocking agents, selective, and thiazides**	**2 520**	**4 035**	**5 092**	**5 873**	**5 957**	**54**	**0**	**446**	**3 672**	**1 839**	**4 585**
C07BB07	bisoprolol and thiazides	2 520	4 035	5 092	5 873	5 957	54	0	446	3 672	1 839	4 585
C08	**CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS**	**180 338**	**186 466**	**193 563**	**200 853**	**208 090**	**49**	**55**	**8 025**	**98 326**	**101 684**	**183 059**
C08C	**SELECTIVE CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS WITH MAINLY VASCULAR EFFECTS**	**150 318**	**158 110**	**166 923**	**175 988**	**184 726**	**48**	**46**	**7 266**	**89 686**	**87 728**	**156 716**

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

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
C08CA	**Dihydropyridine derivatives**	**150 318**	**158 110**	**166 923**	**175 988**	**184 726**	**48**	**46**	**7 266**	**89 686**	**87 728**	**156 716**
C08CA01	amlodipine	103 523	106 736	109 210	111 161	113 367	47	11	3 701	54 490	55 165	55 957
C08CA02	felodipine	19 311	18 854	18 312	17 747	17 071	51	<5	403	7 643	9 024	13 093
C08CA03	isradipine	765	766	742	693	682	55	0	24	310	348	1 310
C08CA05	nifedipine	22 208	23 414	24 842	26 438	28 211	49	35	2 045	13 579	12 552	40 235
C08CA06	nimodipine	33	41	30	35	35	43	0	8	20	7	36
C08CA13	lercanidipine	6 690	10 966	16 904	23 452	28 879	51	<5	1 256	15 374	12 248	46 085
C08D	**SELECTIVE CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS WITH DIRECT CARDIAC EFFECTS**	**31 536**	**29 773**	**28 026**	**26 221**	**24 703**	**55**	**9**	**781**	**9 152**	**14 761**	**26 342**
C08DA	**Phenylalkylamine derivatives**	**22 155**	**21 250**	**20 246**	**19 130**	**18 165**	**56**	**9**	**693**	**6 466**	**10 997**	**13 094**
C08DA01	verapamil	22 155	21 250	20 246	19 130	18 165	56	9	693	6 466	10 997	13 094
C08DB	**Benzothiazepine derivatives**	**9 447**	**8 597**	**7 858**	**7 159**	**6 618**	**54**	**0**	**90**	**2 713**	**3 815**	**13 249**
C08DB01	diltiazem	9 447	8 597	7 858	7 159	6 618	54	0	90	2 713	3 815	13 249
C09	**AGENTS ACTING ON THE RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM**	**364 356**	**384 732**	**406 862**	**430 062**	**451 991**	**49**	**250**	**25 354**	**240 278**	**186 109**	**915 157**
C09A	**ACE INHIBITORS, PLAIN**	**118 442**	**117 976**	**118 903**	**120 667**	**123 255**	**43**	**217**	**6 313**	**54 177**	**62 548**	**68 883**
C09AA	**ACE inhibitors, plain**	**118 442**	**117 976**	**118 903**	**120 667**	**123 255**	**43**	**217**	**6 313**	**54 177**	**62 548**	**68 883**
C09AA01	captopril	5 838	5 167	4 456	3 987	3 498	45	33	130	1 278	2 057	4 184
C09AA02	enalapril	42 951	42 012	41 744	41 789	42 558	48	180	2 387	18 688	21 303	18 427
C09AA03	lisinopril	32 598	30 722	29 322	28 411	27 867	48	<5	1 626	12 890	13 348	16 888
C09AA05	ramipril	37 776	40 725	43 994	47 128	49 956	36	5	2 198	21 540	26 213	29 096
C09AA10	trandolapril	71	103	117	117	119	29	0	6	72	41	288
C09B	**ACE INHIBITORS, COMBINATIONS**	**36 677**	**36 424**	**36 040**	**35 745**	**35 673**	**50**	**<5**	**1 172**	**17 863**	**16 637**	**28 906**
C09BA	**ACE inhibitors and diuretics**	**36 677**	**36 424**	**36 040**	**35 745**	**35 673**	**50**	**<5**	**1 172**	**17 863**	**16 637**	**28 906**
C09BA02	enalapril and diuretics	19 656	19 737	19 795	19 811	20 117	50	<5	696	10 137	9 283	16 336
C09BA03	lisinopril and diuretics	17 054	16 718	16 265	15 960	15 585	50	0	476	7 740	7 369	12 570
C09C	**ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS, PLAIN**	**129 219**	**135 375**	**143 695**	**153 211**	**162 008**	**52**	**47**	**12 392**	**90 294**	**59 275**	**363 086**
C09CA	**Angiotensin II antagonists, plain**	**129 219**	**135 375**	**143 695**	**153 211**	**162 008**	**52**	**47**	**12 392**	**90 294**	**59 275**	**363 086**
C09CA01	losartan	44 499	43 733	43 822	44 601	44 001	52	21	2 273	22 710	18 997	105 793
C09CA02	eprosartan	1 467	1 567	1 755	2 210	2 381	53	0	121	1 155	1 105	4 471
C09CA03	valsartan	17 952	18 476	19 186	19 497	19 978	48	0	1 320	11 611	7 047	45 729
C09CA04	irbesartan	24 469	24 463	24 321	23 784	23 382	50	<5	1 472	13 736	8 172	57 110
C09CA06	candesartan	41 042	46 908	53 496	60 228	67 383	53	24	6 760	37 961	22 638	136 986
C09CA07	telmisartan	1 531	1 794	2 476	3 809	5 210	44	0	431	3 183	1 596	10 294

ATC group C

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
C09CA08	olmesartan medoxomil	0	87	399	1 094	1 532	51	0	161	953	418	2 702
C09D	**ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS, COMBINATIONS**	**115 043**	**130 058**	**144 645**	**158 603**	**172 131**	**51**	**<5**	**7 791**	**100 601**	**63 737**	**454 217**
C09DA	**Angiotensin II antagonists and diuretics**	**115 043**	**130 058**	**144 645**	**157 755**	**168 312**	**51**	**<5**	**7 507**	**98 268**	**62 535**	**442 981**
C09DA01	losartan and diuretics	55 676	58 516	61 122	63 361	64 439	54	<5	2 308	35 565	26 565	168 494
C09DA02	eprosartan and diuretics	26	421	889	1 427	1 838	50	0	121	1 013	704	4 020
C09DA03	valsartan and diuretics	14 873	17 944	21 180	23 363	24 729	49	<5	1 145	14 874	8 709	66 389
C09DA04	irbesartan and diuretics	22 959	25 798	27 936	29 855	31 227	50	0	1 353	18 628	11 246	91 621
C09DA06	candesartan and diuretics	22 842	28 492	34 108	39 094	43 821	51	0	2 444	26 723	14 654	103 120
C09DA07	telmisartan and diuretics	580	913	1 461	2 415	3 316	41	0	188	2 105	1 023	7 986
C09DA08	olmesartan medoxomil and diuretics	0	0	0	349	808	49	0	62	521	225	1 351
C09DB	**Angiotensin II antagonists and calcium channel blockers**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 350**	**5 334**	**42**	**0**	**373**	**3 324**	**1 637**	**11 236**
C09DB01	valsartan and amlodipine	0	0	0	1 350	5 334	42	0	373	3 324	1 637	11 236
C09X	**OTHER AGENTS ACTING ON THE RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**46**	**30**	**<5**	**8**	**26**	**11**	**65**
C09XA	**Renin-inhibitors**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**46**	**30**	**<5**	**8**	**26**	**11**	**65**
C09XA02	aliskiren	0	0	0	0	46	30	<5	8	26	11	65
C10	**LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS**	**306 138**	**331 972**	**363 051**	**398 152**	**425 060**	**47**	**74**	**19 958**	**235 265**	**169 763**	**568 184**
C10A	**LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS, PLAIN**	**306 138**	**331 972**	**363 050**	**397 792**	**424 451**	**47**	**74**	**19 936**	**234 821**	**169 620**	**566 575**
C10AA	**HMG CoA reductase inhibitors**	**304 365**	**329 952**	**360 893**	**395 238**	**420 868**	**47**	**65**	**19 396**	**232 756**	**168 651**	**500 202**
C10AA01	simvastatin	122 206	181 256	254 951	320 903	347 266	47	46	15 500	188 947	142 773	214 509
C10AA02	lovastatin	3 000	2 688	2 107	1 884	1 711	56	0	30	716	965	3 661
C10AA03	pravastatin	43 391	39 366	28 113	24 223	22 996	47	5	630	11 581	10 780	27 230
C10AA04	fluvastatin	9 231	8 790	7 173	7 092	7 243	48	<5	546	4 359	2 337	12 202
C10AA05	atorvastatin	136 588	140 856	103 381	85 840	59 057	43	14	3 538	38 197	17 308	240 525
C10AA07	rosuvastatin	0	0	22	234	347	43	0	67	259	21	2 075
C10AB	**Fibrates**	**269**	**298**	**322**	**320**	**328**	**30**	**0**	**73**	**238**	**17**	**1 701**
C10AB02	bezafibrate	107	95	80	76	70	33	0	5	62	<5	277
C10AB04	gemfibrozil	96	92	93	102	105	25	0	26	71	8	920
C10AB05	fenofibrate	71	119	151	143	156	31	0	43	107	6	503
C10AC	**Bile acid sequestrants**	**2 112**	**2 132**	**2 153**	**2 086**	**2 116**	**53**	**8**	**400**	**1 139**	**569**	**6 662**
C10AC01	colestyramine	1 461	1 505	1 535	1 486	1 557	56	6	341	779	431	2 313
C10AC02	colestipol	552	479	439	430	379	47	<5	29	225	123	1 001
C10AC04	colesevelam	108	166	197	183	197	40	<5	33	147	16	3 348

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
C10AD	**Nicotinic acid and derivatives**	**73**	**100**	**175**	**230**	**232**	**27**	**0**	**36**	**176**	**20**	**680**
C10AD02	nicotinic acid	42	76	154	211	214	27	0	36	160	18	564
C10AD06	acipimox	32	24	22	19	20	25	0	0	18	<5	116
C10AX	**Other lipid modifying agents**	**2 578**	**3 543**	**4 534**	**7 990**	**12 532**	**43**	**5**	**1 299**	**8 760**	**2 468**	**57 330**
C10AX06	omega-3-triglycerides incl. other esters and acids	1 666	1 949	2 039	2 192	2 399	26	<5	388	1 729	281	20 125
C10AX09	ezetimibe	945	1 653	2 586	5 962	10 381	47	<5	937	7 236	2 204	37 205
C10B	**LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS, COMBINATIONS**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**33**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**6**
C10BA	**HMG CoA reductase inhibitors in combination with other lipid modifying agents**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**33**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**6**
C10BA02	simvastatin and ezetimibe	0	0	<5	<5	<5	33	0	<5	<5	<5	6

3.7 ATC group D – Dermatologicals

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
D01	**ANTIFUNGALS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE**	**103 159**	**103 625**	**106 212**	**109 775**	**113 413**	**49**	**10 251**	**43 889**	**40 173**	**19 100**	**28 838**
D01A	**ANTIFUNGALS FOR TOPICAL USE**	**89 365**	**89 767**	**92 862**	**95 464**	**98 577**	**50**	**10 066**	**38 026**	**33 038**	**17 447**	**15 311**
D01AA	**Antibiotics**	**2 166**	**2 429**	**2 786**	**3 197**	**3 443**	**86**	**415**	**2 515**	**292**	**221**	**264**
D01AA01	nystatin	2 166	2 429	2 786	3 197	3 443	86	415	2 515	292	221	264
D01AC	**Imidazole and triazole derivatives**	**64 455**	**65 360**	**68 171**	**70 647**	**73 238**	**49**	**7 867**	**26 665**	**24 626**	**14 080**	**8 938**
D01AC01	clotrimazole [1)]	7 474	7 383	7 979	8 184	8 319	53	916	2 958	2 357	2 088	1 044
D01AC02	miconazole [1)]	2 377	2 316	2 247	2 082	1 921	48	246	754	584	337	299
D01AC03	econazole [1)]	2 186	2 232	2 326	2 226	2 190	52	187	737	715	551	291
D01AC08	ketoconazole [1)]	15 844	15 499	15 123	15 362	14 963	40	836	6 569	5 462	2 096	2 335
D01AC20	combinations [1)]	39 684	41 229	44 008	46 252	49 461	51	5 996	16 979	16 656	9 830	4 968
D01AC60	bifonazole, combinations	16	7	<5	0	<5	100	<5	0	0	0	0
D01AE	**Other antifungals for t opical use**	**25 546**	**24 626**	**24 777**	**24 528**	**24 858**	**47**	**2 044**	**10 000**	**9 095**	**3 719**	**6 109**
D01AE02	methylrosaniline [1)]	776	694	645	661	699	58	221	166	161	151	64
D01AE14	ciclopirox [1)]	34	27	33	52	14	57	<5	6	<5	<5	3
D01AE15	terbinafine [1)]	16 692	16 312	17 149	17 204	17 085	43	1 600	7 327	5 566	2 592	3 070
D01AE16	amorolfine	8 434	7 947	7 351	6 978	7 450	56	249	2 642	3 533	1 026	2 972
D01AE20	combinations [1)]	<5	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
D01B	**ANTIFUNGALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**16 867**	**16 880**	**16 706**	**17 536**	**18 241**	**39**	**289**	**7 272**	**8 596**	**2 084**	**13 527**
D01BA	**Antifungals for systemic use**	**16 867**	**16 880**	**16 706**	**17 536**	**18 241**	**39**	**289**	**7 272**	**8 596**	**2 084**	**13 527**
D01BA01	griseofulvin	21	23	26	14	16	63	12	<5	<5	<5	14
D01BA02	terbinafine	16 853	16 859	16 686	17 527	18 229	39	279	7 271	8 595	2 084	13 513
D02	**EMOLLIENTS AND PROTECTIVES**	**1 425**	**1 448**	**1 361**	**1 572**	**1 744**	**51**	**234**	**525**	**630**	**355**	**395**
D02A	**EMOLLIENTS AND PROTECTIVES**	**1 425**	**1 448**	**1 361**	**1 572**	**1 744**	**51**	**234**	**525**	**630**	**355**	**395**
D02AB	**Zinc products [1)]**	**10**	**18**	**16**	**8**	**10**	**80**	**<5**	**0**	**5**	**<5**	**1**
D02AE	**Carbamide products**	**38**	**68**	**44**	**222**	**458**	**52**	**64**	**136**	**146**	**112**	**175**
D02AE01	carbamide [1)]	38	68	44	222	458	52	64	136	146	112	175
D02AF	**Salicylic acid preparations [1)]**	**1 371**	**1 360**	**1 298**	**1 274**	**1 192**	**51**	**128**	**371**	**463**	**230**	**183**
D02AX	**Other emollients and protectives [1)]**	**8**	**<5**	**<5**	**76**	**93**	**51**	**43**	**20**	**18**	**12**	**36**
D03	**PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS**	**262**	**228**	**172**	**121**	**143**	**57**	**8**	**26**	**66**	**43**	**27**
D03A	**CICATRIZANTS**	**262**	**228**	**172**	**121**	**143**	**57**	**8**	**26**	**66**	**43**	**27**
D03AA	**Cod-liver oil ointments [1)]**	**144**	**146**	**91**	**39**	**54**	**61**	**7**	**12**	**19**	**16**	**6**

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

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
D03AX	**Other cicatrizants**	**118**	**82**	**81**	**82**	**89**	**54**	**<5**	**14**	**47**	**27**	**20**
D03AX03	dexpanthenol	118	82	81	82	89	54	<5	14	47	27	20
D04	**ANTIPRURITICS, INCL. ANTIHISTAMINES, ANESTHETICS, ETC.**	**2 316**	**2 907**	**2 978**	**2 993**	**3 177**	**64**	**352**	**1 155**	**803**	**867**	**455**
D04A	**ANTIPRURITICS, INCL. ANTIHISTAMINES, ANESTHETICS, ETC.**	**2 316**	**2 907**	**2 978**	**2 993**	**3 177**	**64**	**352**	**1 155**	**803**	**867**	**455**
D04AA	**Antihistamines for topical use**	**8**	**5**	**6**	**5**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**1**
D04AA02	mepyramine	<5	0	<5	0	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	0
D04AA13	dimetindene	7	5	5	5	<5	100	0	<5	0	<5	1
D04AB	**Anesthetics for topical use**	**1 307**	**1 892**	**1 878**	**1 936**	**2 080**	**66**	**207**	**873**	**552**	**448**	**352**
D04AB01	lidocaine [1)]	1 306	1 892	1 878	1 935	2 080	66	207	873	552	448	352
D04AB06	tetracaine [1)]	<5	0	0	<5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
D04AX	**Other antipruritics**	**1 023**	**1 035**	**1 105**	**1 077**	**1 114**	**59**	**147**	**289**	**253**	**425**	**102**
D05	**ANTIPSORIATICS**	**24 667**	**24 776**	**24 547**	**25 463**	**26 472**	**45**	**429**	**8 131**	**13 646**	**4 266**	**44 223**
D05A	**ANTIPSORIATICS FOR TOPICAL USE**	**23 582**	**23 723**	**23 414**	**24 285**	**25 232**	**45**	**421**	**7 869**	**12 860**	**4 082**	**38 076**
D05AA	**Tars [1)]**	**900**	**944**	**933**	**956**	**1 006**	**58**	**75**	**340**	**370**	**221**	**263**
D05AC	**Antracen derivatives**	**231**	**206**	**167**	**109**	**15**	**67**	**0**	**<5**	**10**	**<5**	**4**
D05AC01	dithranol	231	206	167	109	15	67	0	<5	10	<5	4
D05AD	**Psoralens for topical use**	**22**	**<5**	**10**	**11**	**10**	**100**	**0**	**6**	**<5**	**0**	**10**
D05AD01	trioxysalen	22	<5	10	11	10	100	0	6	<5	0	10
D05AX	**Other antipsoriatics for topical use**	**22 736**	**22 858**	**22 573**	**23 425**	**24 419**	**44**	**350**	**7 614**	**12 575**	**3 880**	**37 798**
D05AX02	calcipotriol	14 635	14 482	13 491	11 689	9 894	46	183	2 988	5 001	1 722	9 154
D05AX03	calcitriol	1 091	1 054	872	927	1 119	46	26	337	605	151	774
D05AX52	calcipotriol, combinations	11 612	12 505	13 187	15 365	17 578	42	184	5 657	9 110	2 627	27 870
D05B	**ANTIPSORIATICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**1 625**	**1 585**	**1 637**	**1 669**	**1 760**	**44**	**10**	**416**	**1 086**	**248**	**6 147**
D05BA	**Psoralens for systemic use**	**179**	**79**	**68**	**59**	**34**	**53**	**0**	**10**	**19**	**5**	**41**
D05BA02	methoxsalen	179	68	58	55	28	54	0	8	16	<5	25
D05BA03	bergapten	<5	11	10	<5	7	43	0	<5	<5	<5	16
D05BB	**Retinoids for treatment of psoriasis**	**1 467**	**1 516**	**1 568**	**1 603**	**1 705**	**44**	**10**	**396**	**1 058**	**241**	**5 484**
D05BB02	acitretin	1 467	1 516	1 568	1 603	1 705	44	10	396	1 058	241	5 484
D05BX	**Other antipsoriatics for systemic use**	**<5**	**5**	**12**	**15**	**25**	**40**	**0**	**11**	**11**	**<5**	**623**
D05BX51	fumaric acid derivatives, combinations	<5	5	12	15	25	40	0	11	11	<5	623

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

ATC group D

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
D06	**ANTIBIOTICS AND CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE**	**126 730**	**117 793**	**118 079**	**110 267**	**107 639**	**59**	**14 434**	**46 410**	**32 305**	**14 490**	**16 549**
D06A	**ANTIBIOTICS FOR TOPICAL USE**	**67 020**	**57 648**	**57 846**	**55 449**	**56 962**	**56**	**11 885**	**17 779**	**17 281**	**10 017**	**4 654**
D06AA	**Tetracycline and derivatives**	**2 669**	**3 130**	**3 025**	**3 003**	**2 825**	**55**	**432**	**874**	**964**	**555**	**164**
D06AA02	chlortetracycline	45	36	33	26	16	38	0	<5	9	<5	3
D06AA03	oxytetracycline	2 625	3 096	2 992	2 977	2 809	55	432	871	955	551	161
D06AX	**Other antibiotics for topical use**	**64 537**	**54 722**	**54 992**	**52 601**	**54 306**	**56**	**11 472**	**16 960**	**16 375**	**9 499**	**4 490**
D06AX01	fusidic acid	62 535	52 807	53 086	50 916	52 130	56	10 681	16 301	15 979	9 169	4 214
D06AX05	bacitracin	2 172	2 058	2 044	1 819	1 964	49	650	597	379	338	209
D06AX07	gentamicin	<5	<5	0	<5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
D06AX09	mupirocin	21	33	13	8	19	47	<5	7	5	<5	5
D06AX13	retapamulin	0	0	0	7	372	51	194	102	51	25	62
D06B	**CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS FOR TOPICAL USE**	**62 339**	**62 386**	**62 469**	**56 890**	**52 554**	**63**	**2 693**	**29 471**	**15 634**	**4 756**	**11 896**
D06BA	**Sulfonamides**	**2 445**	**3 462**	**3 447**	**3 464**	**3 457**	**53**	**628**	**1 241**	**966**	**622**	**448**
D06BA01	silver sulfadiazine	2 445	3 462	3 447	3 464	3 457	53	628	1 241	966	622	448
D06BB	**Antivirals**	**52 434**	**51 733**	**52 220**	**46 085**	**41 191**	**64**	**1 959**	**25 574**	**10 764**	**2 894**	**10 138**
D06BB03	aciclovir [1)]	27 965	27 670	28 218	24 058	20 578	71	1 394	10 455	7 099	1 630	2 733
D06BB04	podophyllotoxin	10 116	10 894	11 403	12 243	13 098	51	132	11 916	997	53	2 853
D06BB06	penciclovir [1)]	13 794	12 468	11 808	8 464	5 009	71	257	2 331	1 931	490	1 014
D06BB10	imiquimod	1 565	1 728	1 853	2 224	3 393	56	190	1 630	832	741	3 538
D06BB11	docosanol	0	0	0	0	6	50	0	<5	<5	0	1
D06BX	**Other chemotherapeutics**	**7 736**	**7 447**	**7 061**	**7 574**	**8 126**	**67**	**107**	**2 754**	**3 992**	**1 273**	**1 310**
D06BX01	metronidazole	7 736	7 447	7 061	7 574	8 126	67	107	2 754	3 992	1 273	1 310
D07	**CORTICOSTEROIDS, DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS**	**335 013**	**344 291**	**347 424**	**345 362**	**348 374**	**54**	**48 734**	**107 910**	**124 946**	**66 784**	**82 307**
D07A	**CORTICOSTEROIDS, PLAIN**	**255 748**	**264 714**	**270 399**	**275 449**	**284 730**	**55**	**41 010**	**88 175**	**101 131**	**54 414**	**61 359**
D07AA	**Corticosteroids, weak (group I)**	**28 348**	**29 169**	**28 270**	**26 994**	**27 337**	**55**	**12 276**	**6 975**	**4 778**	**3 308**	**3 197**
D07AA02	hydrocortisone [1)]	28 348	29 169	28 270	26 994	27 337	55	12 276	6 975	4 778	3 308	3 197
D07AB	**Corticosteroids, moderately potent (group II)**	**84 619**	**86 995**	**88 545**	**91 253**	**95 485**	**55**	**20 738**	**28 926**	**28 823**	**16 998**	**14 122**
D07AB02	hydrocortisone butyrate	57 309	59 056	59 835	62 155	64 442	55	14 926	19 515	18 653	11 348	9 967
D07AB08	desonide	28 476	29 186	29 907	30 370	32 489	55	6 212	9 809	10 543	5 925	4 155
D07AC	**Corticosteroids, potent (group III)**	**140 549**	**145 538**	**148 925**	**151 130**	**154 487**	**54**	**15 244**	**50 201**	**57 494**	**31 548**	**32 660**
D07AC01	betamethasone	45 440	47 521	48 813	50 712	52 529	54	2 954	16 954	21 081	11 540	7 856

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

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
D07AC03	desoximetasone	14 746	14 431	14 160	13 764	13 791	53	539	3 976	5 936	3 340	4 271
D07AC04	fluocinolone acetonide	8 312	7 826	7 548	7 293	7 135	54	246	1 485	3 262	2 142	1 282
D07AC08	fluocinonide	1 428	1 172	1 173	998	871	53	12	202	435	222	172
D07AC13	mometasone	59 460	64 373	66 960	69 056	71 482	54	9 487	24 269	24 386	13 340	15 673
D07AC17	fluticasone	18 448	17 879	17 853	16 867	16 915	56	2 678	5 922	5 392	2 923	3 406
D07AD	**Corticosteroids, very potent (group IV)**	**40 099**	**42 244**	**43 658**	**45 616**	**48 069**	**56**	**1 474**	**14 921**	**22 607**	**9 067**	**11 379**
D07AD01	clobetasol	40 099	42 244	43 658	45 616	48 069	56	1 474	14 921	22 607	9 067	11 379
D07B	**CORTICOSTEROIDS, COMBINATIONS WITH ANTISEPTICS**	**60 264**	**60 666**	**57 672**	**48 588**	**41 014**	**50**	**5 721**	**12 424**	**14 662**	**8 207**	**5 622**
D07BB	**Corticosteroids, moderately potent, combinations with antiseptics**	**43 231**	**42 781**	**38 422**	**28 416**	**29 251**	**50**	**4 884**	**8 726**	**9 970**	**5 671**	**4 194**
D07BB01	flumetasone and antiseptics	0	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
D07BB02	desonide and antiseptics	8 793	9 257	10 643	14 104	13 849	49	2 284	3 787	4 873	2 905	2 417
D07BB03	triamcinolone and antiseptics	29 583	28 375	19 576	351	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0
D07BB04	hydrocortisone butyrate and antiseptics	5 359	5 994	9 295	14 433	15 921	50	2 714	5 051	5 254	2 902	1 777
D07BC	**Corticosteroids, potent, combinations with antiseptics**	**18 681**	**19 618**	**20 868**	**21 606**	**13 142**	**48**	**1 037**	**4 109**	**5 143**	**2 853**	**1 427**
D07BC01	betamethasone and antiseptics	16 157	17 146	18 661	18 720	9 655	49	804	3 018	3 768	2 065	945
D07BC02	fluocinolone acetonide and antiseptics	2 588	2 547	2 274	3 212	3 859	47	260	1 197	1 521	881	482
D07C	**CORTICOSTEROIDS, COMBINATIONS WITH ANTIBIOTICS**	**23 705**	**24 762**	**24 256**	**23 929**	**26 482**	**54**	**5 595**	**7 612**	**8 422**	**4 853**	**3 290**
D07CA	**Corticosteroids, weak, combinations with antibiotics**	**23 705**	**24 762**	**24 256**	**23 929**	**25 754**	**54**	**5 514**	**7 395**	**8 155**	**4 690**	**3 110**
D07CA01	hydrocortisone and antibiotics	23 705	24 762	24 256	23 929	25 754	54	5 514	7 395	8 155	4 690	3 110
D07CC	**Corticosteroids, potent, combinations with antibiotics**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**766**	**47**	**92**	**225**	**282**	**167**	**180**
D07CC01	betamethasone and antibiotics	0	0	0	0	766	47	92	225	282	167	180
D07X	**CORTICOSTEROIDS, OTHER COMBINATIONS**	**31 777**	**30 539**	**30 420**	**30 462**	**27 047**	**48**	**867**	**8 952**	**11 917**	**5 311**	**12 037**
D07XA	**Corticosteroids, weak, other combinations**	**1 173**	**6**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	_	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
D07XA01	hydrocortisone	1 173	6	0	<5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
D07XB	**Corticosteroids, moderately potent, other combinations**	**4 049**	**4 398**	**4 007**	**3 998**	**555**	**47**	**14**	**144**	**254**	**143**	**73**
D07XB02	triamcinolone	4 049	4 398	4 007	3 998	555	47	14	144	254	143	73

ATC group D

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
D07XC	**Corticosteroids, potent, other combinations**	**26 885**	**26 332**	**26 596**	**26 624**	**26 585**	**48**	**854**	**8 839**	**11 711**	**5 181**	**11 964**
D07XC01	betamethasone	25 153	26 329	26 596	26 624	26 585	48	854	8 839	11 711	5 181	11 964
D07XC02	desoximetasone	2 204	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
D08	**ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS**	**14 532**	**17 519**	**17 934**	**17 765**	**18 169**	**57**	**3 182**	**6 971**	**5 923**	**2 093**	**2 260**
D08A	**ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS**	**14 532**	**17 519**	**17 934**	**17 765**	**18 169**	**57**	**3 182**	**6 971**	**5 923**	**2 093**	**2 260**
D08AB	**Aluminium agents** [1]	**146**	**194**	**211**	**267**	**265**	**55**	**99**	**67**	**52**	**47**	**44**
D08AC	**Biguanides and amidines**	**12 799**	**13 786**	**13 980**	**13 928**	**14 608**	**59**	**2 114**	**5 951**	**5 072**	**1 471**	**1 687**
D08AC01	dibrompropamidine [1]	5 959	5 865	5 781	5 251	5 322	52	1 618	1 692	1 139	873	593
D08AC02	chlorhexidine [1]	7 078	8 202	8 445	8 930	9 531	62	597	4 348	3 968	618	1 095
D08AG	**Iodine products**	**60**	**69**	**54**	**56**	**53**	**49**	**5**	**15**	**23**	**10**	**9**
D08AG01	iodine/octylphenoxypoly-glycolether [1]	14	12	16	12	15	47	<5	<5	9	<5	5
D08AG02	povidone-iodine	0	<5	<5	<5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
D08AG03	iodine [1]	46	56	37	44	38	50	<5	12	14	9	4
D08AJ	**Quaternary ammonium compounds**	**125**	**133**	**109**	**136**	**145**	**59**	**11**	**33**	**43**	**58**	**100**
D08AJ03	cetylpyridinium [1]	125	133	109	136	145	59	11	33	43	58	100
D08AX	**Other antiseptics and disinfectants**	**1 523**	**3 544**	**3 798**	**3 559**	**3 252**	**52**	**1 014**	**942**	**765**	**531**	**420**
D08AX01	hydrogen peroxide [1]	158	2 295	2 646	2 457	2 193	53	742	648	466	337	264
D08AX06	potassium permanganate [1]	1 368	1 278	1 179	1 123	1 079	49	277	301	305	196	155
D09	**MEDICATED DRESSINGS**	**2 697**	**2 375**	**2 203**	**2 200**	**2 060**	**56**	**178**	**494**	**633**	**755**	**286**
D09A	**MEDICATED DRESSINGS**	**2 697**	**2 375**	**2 203**	**2 200**	**2 060**	**56**	**178**	**494**	**633**	**755**	**286**
D09AA	**Medicated dressings with antiinfectives**	**2 697**	**2 375**	**2 203**	**2 200**	**2 060**	**56**	**178**	**494**	**633**	**755**	**286**
D09AA01	framycetin	11	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
D09AA02	fusidic acid	2 686	2 375	2 203	2 200	2 060	56	178	494	633	755	286
D10	**ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS**	**38 187**	**43 087**	**44 308**	**47 762**	**48 106**	**64**	**2 953**	**35 101**	**7 983**	**2 069**	**20 186**
D10A	**ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS FOR TOPICAL USE**	**36 619**	**41 399**	**42 396**	**45 430**	**45 224**	**66**	**2 898**	**32 391**	**7 872**	**2 063**	**10 892**
D10AD	**Retinoids for topical use in acne**	**16 035**	**18 028**	**18 652**	**21 388**	**21 517**	**67**	**1 506**	**15 491**	**3 348**	**1 172**	**4 070**
D10AD01	tretinoin	7 345	7 753	7 855	9 765	9 420	76	400	5 173	2 802	1 045	994
D10AD02	retinol	<5	15	57	44	97	66	8	28	55	6	29
D10AD03	adapalene	9 017	10 653	11 165	12 032	10 532	60	873	9 082	455	122	2 479
D10AD53	adapalene, combinations	0	0	0	0	2 240	60	305	1 877	57	<5	568
D10AE	**Peroxides**	**1 394**	**1 729**	**2 052**	**2 359**	**1 998**	**52**	**238**	**1 684**	**70**	**6**	**316**

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

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
D10AE01	benzoyl peroxide	1 394	1 729	2 052	2 359	1 998	52	238	1 684	70	6	316
D10AF	**Antiinfectives for treatment of acne**	**16 421**	**17 102**	**16 977**	**17 357**	**16 700**	**63**	**1 191**	**13 028**	**2 148**	**333**	**3 740**
D10AF01	clindamycin	16 368	17 064	16 932	17 309	16 666	63	1 190	12 999	2 144	333	3 725
D10AF02	erythromycin	55	46	46	54	39	82	<5	34	<5	0	15
D10AX	**Other anti-acne preparations for topical use**	**9 289**	**12 348**	**13 135**	**13 444**	**13 470**	**67**	**732**	**9 554**	**2 617**	**567**	**2 766**
D10AX03	azelaic acid	9 283	12 333	13 122	13 430	13 465	67	732	9 553	2 614	566	2 765
D10AX30	various combinations	7	18	15	14	7	71	0	<5	<5	<5	1
D10B	**ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**2 226**	**2 462**	**2 744**	**3 422**	**4 215**	**42**	**112**	**3 944**	**153**	**6**	**9 295**
D10BA	**Retinoids for treatment of acne**	**2 226**	**2 462**	**2 744**	**3 422**	**4 215**	**42**	**112**	**3 944**	**153**	**6**	**9 295**
D10BA01	isotretinoin	2 226	2 462	2 744	3 422	4 215	42	112	3 944	153	6	9 295
D11	**OTHER DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS**	**14 006**	**13 688**	**13 351**	**13 633**	**14 660**	**53**	**2 199**	**6 304**	**4 167**	**1 990**	**10 676**
D11A	**OTHER DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS**	**14 006**	**13 688**	**13 351**	**13 633**	**14 660**	**53**	**2 199**	**6 304**	**4 167**	**1 990**	**10 676**
D11AC	**Medicated shampoos**	**964**	**1 025**	**1 127**	**1 017**	**1 023**	**48**	**58**	**631**	**237**	**97**	**99**
D11AC03	selenium compounds	964	1 025	1 127	1 017	1 023	48	58	631	237	97	99
D11AF	**Wart and anti-corn preparations**	**1 264**	**1 328**	**1 468**	**1 416**	**1 368**	**53**	**556**	**526**	**197**	**89**	**155**
D11AX	**Other dermatologicals**	**11 789**	**11 347**	**10 775**	**11 215**	**12 293**	**54**	**1 587**	**5 162**	**3 738**	**1 806**	**10 422**
D11AX01	minoxidil	1 082	367	196	172	192	50	<5	104	70	15	126
D11AX10	finasteride	790	831	810	767	813	0	0	656	153	<5	4 081
D11AX14	tacrolimus	5 537	4 551	3 949	4 344	6 139	58	932	2 757	1 960	490	3 522
D11AX15	pimecrolimus	4 352	4 219	3 697	3 905	3 497	59	692	1 599	958	248	1 875
D11AX18	diclofenac	269	1 422	2 120	2 070	1 690	51	<5	35	597	1 057	740

3.8 ATC group G – Genito urinary system and sex hormones

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
G01	**GYNECOLOGICAL ANTIINFECTIVES AND ANTISEPTICS**	**30 462**	**30 670**	**29 768**	**30 239**	**30 439**	**100**	**65**	**22 263**	**6 740**	**1 371**	**6 075**
G01A	**ANTIINFECTIVES AND ANTISEPTICS, EXCL. COMBINATIONS WITH CORTICOSTEROIDS**	**30 462**	**30 670**	**29 768**	**30 239**	**30 439**	**100**	**65**	**22 263**	**6 740**	**1 371**	**6 075**
G01AA	**Antibiotics**	**16 149**	**15 889**	**14 683**	**14 366**	**14 347**	**100**	**30**	**10 356**	**3 468**	**493**	**3 375**
G01AA10	clindamycin	16 149	15 889	14 683	14 366	14 347	100	30	10 356	3 468	493	3 375
G01AF	**Imidazole derivatives**	**15 489**	**16 011**	**16 164**	**17 089**	**17 271**	**100**	**38**	**12 838**	**3 484**	**911**	**2 683**
G01AF01	metronidazole	7 429	8 275	8 843	9 950	10 320	100	7	7 949	2 091	273	1 434
G01AF02	clotrimazole [1)]	5 731	5 511	5 229	5 254	5 010	99	24	3 456	996	534	885
G01AF04	miconazole [1)]	890	949	823	788	952	99	<5	733	174	44	156
G01AF05	econazole [1)]	1 792	1 624	1 646	1 492	1 402	100	6	1 037	285	74	208
G01AX	**Other antiinfectives and antiseptics**	**5**	**18**	**12**	**12**	**17**	**35**	**0**	**7**	**8**	**<5**	**16**
G01AX03	policresulen	5	18	12	12	17	35	0	7	8	<5	16
G02	**OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS**	**36 647**	**36 708**	**38 156**	**41 311**	**42 808**	**99**	**8**	**38 474**	**4 179**	**147**	**45 277**
G02A	**OXYTOCICS**	**43**	**43**	**35**	**31**	**26**	**100**	**0**	**24**	**<5**	**0**	**3**
G02AB	**Ergot alkaloids**	**43**	**43**	**34**	**31**	**26**	**100**	**0**	**24**	**<5**	**0**	**3**
G02AB01	methylergometrine	43	43	34	31	26	100	0	24	<5	0	3
G02AD	**Prostaglandins**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	_	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
G02AD02	dinoprostone	0	0	<5	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
G02B	**CONTRACEPTIVES FOR TOPICAL USE**	**34 319**	**34 307**	**35 776**	**39 027**	**40 521**	**100**	**7**	**36 973**	**3 535**	**6**	**42 344**
G02BA	**Intrauterine contraceptives**	**21 839**	**22 596**	**23 092**	**24 818**	**24 719**	**100**	**0**	**21 510**	**3 206**	**<5**	**29 749**
G02BA03	plastic IUD with progestogen	21 839	22 596	23 092	24 818	24 719	100	0	21 510	3 206	<5	29 749
G02BB	**Intravaginal contraceptives**	**12 626**	**11 823**	**12 805**	**14 334**	**15 971**	**100**	**7**	**15 631**	**330**	**<5**	**12 595**
G02BB01	vaginal ring with progestogen and estrogen	12 626	11 823	12 805	14 334	15 971	100	7	15 631	330	<5	12 595
G02C	**OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS**	**2 395**	**2 463**	**2 428**	**2 339**	**2 366**	**81**	**<5**	**1 578**	**646**	**141**	**2 930**
G02CB	**Prolactine inhibitors**	**2 395**	**2 463**	**2 428**	**2 339**	**2 366**	**81**	**<5**	**1 578**	**646**	**141**	**2 930**
G02CB01	bromocriptine	1 540	1 475	1 360	1 259	1 241	90	0	929	245	67	830
G02CB03	cabergoline	682	820	904	913	982	69	<5	581	334	66	1 425
G02CB04	quinagolide	224	219	211	214	185	81	0	97	78	10	675
G03	**SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM**	**509 467**	**509 369**	**511 137**	**510 087**	**511 765**	**99**	**2 245**	**342 685**	**132 572**	**34 263**	**387 952**
G03A	**HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**283 225**	**295 013**	**300 970**	**301 397**	**303 952**	**100**	**1 025**	**293 789**	**9 116**	**22**	**166 664**
G03AA	**Progestogens and estrogens, fixed combinations**	**117 866**	**125 718**	**145 430**	**211 548**	**212 262**	**100**	**857**	**208 001**	**3 392**	**12**	**127 909**

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

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
G03AA06	norgestrel and estrogen	13	<5	<5	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
G03AA07	levonorgestrel and estrogen	30 427	37 514	47 622	83 625	88 546	100	346	86 730	1 466	<5	45 984
G03AA09	desogestrel and estrogen	9 122	8 225	10 862	40 375	48 403	100	365	47 187	847	<5	15 502
G03AA12	drospirenone and estrogen	68 789	73 567	84 140	97 503	79 096	100	174	77 946	972	<5	59 802
G03AA13	norelgestromin and estrogen	16 421	13 103	9 260	9 016	8 993	100	19	8 816	158	0	6 622
G03AB	**Progestogens and estrogens, sequential preparations**	**126 954**	**123 178**	**112 813**	**29 232**	**22 004**	**100**	**74**	**21 359**	**568**	**<5**	**5 434**
G03AB03	levonorgestrel and estrogen	115 297	112 651	102 582	5 340	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	1
G03AB04	norethisterone and estrogen	12 169	10 990	12 073	24 611	22 001	100	74	21 356	568	<5	5 433
G03AC	**Progestogens**	**61 140**	**71 563**	**77 911**	**85 654**	**87 596**	**100**	**136**	**82 147**	**5 306**	**7**	**33 320**
G03AC01	norethisterone	20 314	16 278	12 892	10 485	9 182	100	10	8 128	1 044	0	2 043
G03AC02	lynestrenol	4 336	1 555	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
G03AC03	levonorgestrel [1)]	3 228	1 829	424	408	311	99	<5	297	11	0	277
G03AC06	medroxyprogesterone	28 395	25 383	23 401	22 507	21 139	100	34	18 493	2 608	<5	4 561
G03AC08	etonogestrel	1 427	1 805	2 063	2 598	2 680	100	<5	2 615	61	0	3 469
G03AC09	desogestrel	5 021	29 057	41 479	51 988	56 439	100	89	54 703	1 644	<5	22 971
G03B	**ANDROGENS**	**3 922**	**3 941**	**3 999**	**4 291**	**4 785**	**6**	**55**	**1 449**	**2 654**	**627**	**17 613**
G03BA	**3-oxoandrosten (4) derivatives**	**3 922**	**3 941**	**3 999**	**4 291**	**4 785**	**6**	**55**	**1 449**	**2 654**	**627**	**17 613**
G03BA01	fluoxymesterone	8	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
G03BA03	testosterone	3 915	3 939	3 999	4 291	4 785	6	55	1 449	2 654	627	17 613
G03BB	**5-androstanon (3) derivatives**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	_	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
G03BB01	mesterolone	<5	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
G03C	**ESTROGENS**	**96 512**	**97 380**	**101 558**	**105 539**	**108 876**	**100**	**195**	**4 940**	**73 992**	**29 749**	**70 153**
G03CA	**Natural and semisynthetic estrogens, plain**	**81 335**	**84 359**	**90 029**	**95 287**	**99 706**	**100**	**195**	**4 700**	**65 610**	**29 201**	**53 835**
G03CA01	ethinylestradiol	162	165	165	159	146	79	66	61	18	<5	727
G03CA03	estradiol	53 926	60 519	68 864	76 470	83 130	100	34	4 399	61 094	17 603	44 772
G03CA04	estriol [1)]	29 012	25 429	22 779	20 429	18 177	100	95	266	5 305	12 511	8 333
G03CA53	estradiol, combinations	<5	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
G03CA57	conjugated estrogens	<5	<5	<5	<5	5	100	0	0	<5	<5	3
G03CX	**Other estrogens**	**16 256**	**14 166**	**12 560**	**11 192**	**10 005**	**100**	**0**	**277**	**9 146**	**582**	**16 319**
G03CX01	tibolone	16 256	14 166	12 560	11 192	10 005	100	0	277	9 146	582	16 319
G03D	**PROGESTOGENS**	**39 474**	**40 356**	**39 386**	**39 335**	**40 387**	**100**	**1 040**	**29 902**	**9 279**	**166**	**15 263**
G03DA	**Pregnen (4) derivatives**	**12 419**	**12 430**	**12 156**	**12 447**	**12 956**	**100**	**87**	**9 372**	**3 349**	**148**	**12 859**
G03DA02	medroxyprogesterone	8 386	8 030	7 539	7 330	7 468	100	87	3 960	3 273	148	1 328
G03DA04	progesterone	4 072	4 483	4 703	5 201	5 576	100	0	5 500	76	0	11 531

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

ATC group G

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
G03DC	**Estren derivatives**	**27 828**	**28 696**	**27 931**	**27 599**	**28 186**	**100**	**954**	**21 104**	**6 110**	**18**	**2 404**
G03DC02	norethisterone	27 828	28 696	27 931	27 599	28 186	100	954	21 104	6 110	18	2 404
G03F	**PROGESTOGENS AND ESTROGENS IN COMBINATION**	**78 166**	**65 110**	**56 823**	**50 988**	**47 290**	**100**	**<5**	**2 560**	**41 530**	**3 197**	**34 441**
G03FA	**Progestogens and estrogens, fixed combinations**	**58 690**	**49 812**	**44 108**	**40 063**	**37 323**	**100**	**<5**	**718**	**33 549**	**3 055**	**27 616**
G03FA01	norethisterone and estrogen	57 686	48 944	43 324	39 328	36 643	100	<5	692	32 911	3 039	26 870
G03FA12	medroxyprogesterone and estrogen	635	549	521	500	474	100	0	17	444	13	502
G03FA15	dienogest and estrogen	530	422	361	314	280	100	0	12	264	<5	244
G03FB	**Progestogens and estrogens, sequential preparations**	**22 222**	**17 492**	**14 549**	**12 440**	**11 341**	**100**	**<5**	**1 931**	**9 248**	**160**	**6 825**
G03FB01	norgestrel and estrogen	1 302	1 057	820	5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
G03FB05	norethisterone and estrogen	21 002	16 526	13 910	12 436	11 341	100	<5	1 931	9 248	160	6 825
G03FB11	trimegestone and estrogen	16	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
G03G	**GONADOTROPINS AND OTHER OVULATION STIMULANTS**	**9 514**	**9 693**	**9 748**	**10 111**	**10 910**	**96**	**<5**	**10 743**	**162**	**<5**	**70 675**
G03GA	**Gonadotropins**	**5 064**	**5 293**	**5 263**	**5 551**	**5 868**	**98**	**<5**	**5 803**	**60**	**<5**	**68 892**
G03GA01	chorionic gonadotrophin	1 173	1 464	1 299	1 391	1 652	93	<5	1 621	27	<5	548
G03GA02	human menopausal gonadotrophin	<5	625	864	1 092	1 405	100	0	1 388	17	0	10 887
G03GA05	follitropin alfa	1 853	1 738	1 595	1 624	1 628	99	0	1 615	13	0	22 697
G03GA06	follitropin beta	2 709	2 826	2 787	2 877	3 039	100	0	3 014	24	<5	32 184
G03GA07	lutropin alfa	145	135	81	82	62	100	0	62	0	0	261
G03GA08	choriogonadotropin alfa	3 713	3 640	3 717	4 039	4 173	100	0	4 139	34	0	2 308
G03GA30	combinations	0	0	0	0	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	8
G03GB	**Ovulation stimulants, synthetic**	**5 665**	**5 652**	**5 647**	**5 843**	**6 435**	**94**	**0**	**6 317**	**118**	**0**	**1 783**
G03GB02	clomifene	5 665	5 652	5 647	5 843	6 435	94	0	6 317	118	0	1 783
G03H	**ANTIANDROGENS**	**18 095**	**18 297**	**19 127**	**19 572**	**16 944**	**99**	**51**	**16 479**	**303**	**111**	**8 193**
G03HA	**Antiandrogens, plain**	**217**	**221**	**236**	**232**	**189**	**9**	**0**	**23**	**56**	**110**	**444**
G03HA01	cyproterone	217	221	236	232	189	9	0	23	56	110	444
G03HB	**Antiandrogens and estrogens**	**17 887**	**18 084**	**18 899**	**19 345**	**16 765**	**100**	**51**	**16 466**	**247**	**<5**	**7 749**
G03HB01	cyproterone and estrogen	17 887	18 084	18 899	19 345	16 765	100	51	16 466	247	<5	7 749
G03X	**OTHER SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM**	**2 616**	**2 255**	**1 958**	**1 719**	**1 504**	**98**	**0**	**22**	**611**	**871**	**4 950**
G03XA	**Antigonadotropins and similar agents**	**37**	**40**	**43**	**52**	**51**	**43**	**0**	**18**	**23**	**10**	**189**
G03XA01	danazol	37	40	43	52	51	43	0	18	23	10	189

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
G03XB	**Antiprogestogens**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**67**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**2**
G03XB01	mifepristone	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	67	0	<5	0	0	2
G03XC	**Selective estrogen receptor modulators**	**2 578**	**2 213**	**1 915**	**1 665**	**1 450**	**100**	**0**	**<5**	**588**	**861**	**4 759**
G03XC01	raloxifene	2 578	2 213	1 915	1 665	1 450	100	0	<5	588	861	4 759
G04	**UROLOGICALS**	**110 697**	**116 315**	**122 740**	**131 436**	**141 226**	**21**	**589**	**14 156**	**74 632**	**51 849**	**354 491**
G04B	**OTHER UROLOGICALS, INCL. ANTISPASMODICS**	**89 982**	**91 793**	**95 652**	**100 695**	**106 247**	**28**	**588**	**12 861**	**60 775**	**32 023**	**303 378**
G04BA	**Acidifiers**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**14**
G04BA01	ammonium chloride	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	14
G04BD	**Urinary antispasmodics**	**34 249**	**36 378**	**39 288**	**40 919**	**42 722**	**68**	**578**	**3 168**	**18 140**	**20 836**	**154 977**
G04BD01	emepronium	9	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
G04BD04	oxybutynin	410	882	2 060	2 054	1 686	74	156	222	720	588	11 379
G04BD07	tolterodine	33 858	31 502	27 131	23 740	21 532	70	394	1 303	8 330	11 505	78 768
G04BD08	solifenacin	102	6 013	11 236	13 975	15 707	66	38	1 321	7 329	7 019	46 746
G04BD10	darifenacin	0	0	2 185	4 336	5 415	71	<5	419	2 442	2 550	15 787
G04BD11	fesoterodine	0	0	0	0	1 812	60	<5	158	916	737	2 296
G04BE	**Drugs used in erectile dysfunction**	**56 700**	**56 388**	**57 442**	**60 998**	**64 883**	**0**	**9**	**9 771**	**43 477**	**11 626**	**148 368**
G04BE01	alprostadil	1 974	1 906	1 941	2 038	2 323	0	0	125	1 570	628	4 122
G04BE02	papaverine	24	32	30	30	39	0	0	5	29	5	77
G04BE03	sildenafil	35 463	32 480	32 054	33 253	34 628	0	9	5 131	22 593	6 895	74 742
G04BE04	yohimbine	28	26	23	20	13	23	0	<5	7	<5	7
G04BE07	apomorphine	760	319	160	6	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
G04BE08	tadalafil	16 146	16 750	18 471	21 262	23 885	0	0	3 959	16 576	3 350	48 907
G04BE09	vardenafil	11 009	12 268	11 727	11 619	11 510	0	0	1 649	7 989	1 872	19 559
G04BE30	combinations	515	516	573	598	530	0	0	33	382	115	954
G04BX	**Other urologicals**	**12**	**10**	**13**	**10**	**10**	**30**	**<5**	**7**	**<5**	**0**	**18**
G04BX01	magnesium hydroxide	12	10	13	10	10	30	<5	7	<5	0	18
G04C	**DRUGS USED IN BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERTROPHY**	**23 850**	**28 289**	**31 538**	**35 859**	**40 912**	**1**	**<5**	**1 437**	**16 877**	**22 597**	**51 114**
G04CA	**Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists**	**17 934**	**21 301**	**23 708**	**27 126**	**31 414**	**1**	**<5**	**813**	**14 106**	**16 494**	**30 236**
G04CA01	alfuzosin	827	914	972	937	777	1	0	16	317	444	1 142
G04CA02	tamsulosin	16 206	19 538	21 924	25 393	30 082	1	0	732	13 549	15 801	28 307
G04CA03	terazosin	1 052	992	984	986	897	1	<5	67	392	437	788
G04CB	**Testosterone-5-alpha reductase inhibitors**	**7 162**	**8 867**	**10 299**	**11 658**	**13 227**	**0**	**0**	**630**	**4 227**	**8 370**	**20 877**
G04CB01	finasteride	5 998	5 961	5 913	5 805	10 171	0	0	585	3 166	6 420	11 014
G04CB02	dutasteride	1 263	2 998	4 492	5 943	4 043	0	0	51	1 392	2 600	9 863

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

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
H01	**PITUITARY AND HYPO-THALAMIC HORMONES AND ANALOGUES**	**22 484**	**22 793**	**22 932**	**23 653**	**24 204**	**65**	**9 346**	**12 235**	**1 593**	**1 030**	**269 575**
H01A	**ANTERIOR PITUITARY LOBE HORMONES AND ANALOGUES**	**1 174**	**1 316**	**1 395**	**1 442**	**1 478**	**44**	**776**	**462**	**233**	**7**	**155 436**
H01AA	**ACTH**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**1**
H01AA02	tetracosactide	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	<5	0	1
H01AC	**Somatropin and somatropin agonists**	**1 168**	**1 304**	**1 383**	**1 430**	**1 463**	**44**	**776**	**453**	**227**	**7**	**150 878**
H01AC01	somatropin	1 168	1 304	1 383	1 430	1 463	44	776	453	227	7	150 878
H01AX	**Other anterior pituitary lobe hormones and analogues**	**5**	**8**	**10**	**10**	**13**	**38**	**0**	**8**	**5**	**0**	**4 556**
H01AX01	pegvisomant	5	8	10	10	13	38	0	8	5	0	4 556
H01B	**POSTERIOR PITUITARY LOBE HORMONES**	**18 297**	**18 368**	**18 267**	**18 536**	**18 778**	**61**	**8 599**	**8 219**	**1 109**	**851**	**38 993**
H01BA	**Vasopressin and analogues**	**12 378**	**11 938**	**11 606**	**11 701**	**11 581**	**36**	**8 568**	**1 072**	**1 090**	**851**	**37 722**
H01BA02	desmopressin	12 378	11 938	11 606	11 701	11 581	36	8 568	1 072	1 090	851	37 722
H01BB	**Oxytocin and analogues**	**5 921**	**6 433**	**6 661**	**6 837**	**7 198**	**100**	**31**	**7 148**	**19**	**0**	**1 271**
H01BB02	oxytocin	5 921	6 433	6 661	6 837	7 198	100	31	7 148	19	0	1 271
H01C	**HYPOTHALAMIC HORMONES**	**3 174**	**3 272**	**3 444**	**3 845**	**4 129**	**94**	**6**	**3 654**	**296**	**173**	**75 147**
H01CA	**Gonadotropin-releasing hormones**	**2 705**	**2 717**	**2 748**	**3 021**	**3 089**	**100**	**0**	**3 070**	**17**	**<5**	**9 608**
H01CA02	nafarelin	2 705	2 717	2 748	3 021	3 089	100	0	3 070	17	<5	9 608
H01CB	**Antigrowth hormones**	**363**	**377**	**415**	**458**	**488**	**48**	**6**	**50**	**261**	**171**	**63 417**
H01CB02	octreotide	334	333	358	383	400	49	<5	46	207	143	48 447
H01CB03	lanreotide	38	56	67	89	118	46	<5	6	65	45	14 970
H01CC	**Anti-gonadotropin-releasing hormones**	**148**	**227**	**344**	**459**	**675**	**100**	**0**	**655**	**20**	**0**	**2 122**
H01CC01	ganirelix	79	142	261	351	555	100	0	537	18	0	1 703
H01CC02	cetrorelix	71	96	93	120	149	100	0	146	<5	0	419
H02	**CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**134 018**	**145 047**	**156 724**	**169 602**	**176 673**	**56**	**4 242**	**52 673**	**70 942**	**48 816**	**43 240**
H02A	**CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE, PLAIN**	**133 875**	**144 892**	**156 588**	**169 475**	**176 554**	**56**	**4 241**	**52 647**	**70 867**	**48 799**	**43 173**
H02AA	**Mineralocorticoids**	**1 019**	**1 087**	**1 121**	**1 144**	**1 156**	**56**	**87**	**361**	**501**	**207**	**321**
H02AA02	fludrocortisone	1 019	1 087	1 121	1 144	1 156	56	87	361	501	207	321
H02AB	**Glucocorticoids**	**133 770**	**144 763**	**156 447**	**169 332**	**176 409**	**56**	**4 229**	**52 610**	**70 821**	**48 749**	**42 853**
H02AB01	betamethasone	2 881	2 895	2 867	1 906	1 730	46	438	456	607	229	468
H02AB02	dexamethasone	3 069	1 915	1 716	1 796	1 904	48	95	258	1 036	515	1 884
H02AB04	methylprednisolone	5 752	7 192	9 139	9 567	10 089	52	79	3 037	4 891	2 082	3 991

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
H02AB06	prednisolone	106 575	113 902	121 161	128 917	135 699	58	2 818	30 951	56 730	45 200	27 506
H02AB07	prednisone	6	<5	5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	<5	0	2
H02AB08	triamcinolone	16 285	19 910	23 347	29 137	28 977	49	708	18 366	8 521	1 382	3 476
H02AB09	hydrocortisone	447	430	447	429	421	61	46	156	185	34	288
H02AB10	cortisone	2 253	2 344	2 375	2 452	2 502	51	137	654	1 173	538	5 183
H02AB13	deflazacort	7	10	13	18	17	88	<5	<5	11	<5	55
H02B	**CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE, COMBINATIONS**	**302**	**358**	**344**	**359**	**340**	**61**	**<5**	**60**	**182**	**97**	**67**
H02BX	**Corticosteroids for systemic use, combinations**	**302**	**358**	**344**	**359**	**340**	**61**	**<5**	**60**	**182**	**97**	**67**
H02BX01	methylprednisolone, combinations	302	358	344	359	340	61	<5	60	182	97	67
H03	**THYROID THERAPY**	**141 006**	**148 122**	**154 293**	**160 907**	**167 441**	**82**	**1 184**	**31 677**	**83 822**	**50 758**	**54 520**
H03A	**THYROID PREPARATIONS**	**137 408**	**144 601**	**150 748**	**157 349**	**163 777**	**83**	**1 160**	**30 593**	**82 310**	**49 714**	**52 415**
H03AA	**Thyroid hormones**	**137 408**	**144 601**	**150 748**	**157 349**	**163 777**	**83**	**1 160**	**30 593**	**82 310**	**49 714**	**52 415**
H03AA01	levothyroxine sodium	137 235	144 428	150 511	157 092	163 455	83	1 157	30 486	82 138	49 674	48 657
H03AA02	liothyronine sodium	3 459	3 461	3 643	3 867	3 975	90	15	1 349	2 351	260	3 246
H03AA03	combinations of levo-thyroxine and liothyronine	180	189	257	295	402	90	0	155	228	19	512
H03B	**ANTITHYROID PREPARATIONS**	**4 792**	**4 816**	**4 951**	**4 981**	**5 112**	**81**	**41**	**1 682**	**2 213**	**1 176**	**2 105**
H03BA	**Thiouracils**	**448**	**450**	**453**	**470**	**548**	**89**	**<5**	**325**	**157**	**64**	**449**
H03BA02	propylthiouracil	448	450	453	470	548	89	<5	325	157	64	449
H03BB	**Sulfur-containing imidazole derivatives**	**4 436**	**4 456**	**4 621**	**4 620**	**4 724**	**80**	**41**	**1 450**	**2 101**	**1 132**	**1 656**
H03BB01	carbimazole	4 436	4 456	4 621	4 620	4 724	80	41	1 450	2 101	1 132	1 656
H04	**PANCREATIC HORMONES**	**4 997**	**5 142**	**5 018**	**4 767**	**5 207**	**46**	**1 127**	**2 560**	**1 196**	**324**	**2 568**
H04A	**GLYCOGENOLYTIC HORMONES**	**4 997**	**5 142**	**5 018**	**4 767**	**5 207**	**46**	**1 127**	**2 560**	**1 196**	**324**	**2 568**
H04AA	**Glycogenolytic hormones**	**4 997**	**5 142**	**5 018**	**4 767**	**5 207**	**46**	**1 127**	**2 560**	**1 196**	**324**	**2 568**
H04AA01	glucagon	4 997	5 142	5 018	4 767	5 207	46	1 127	2 560	1 196	324	2 568
H05	**CALCIUM HOMEOSTASIS**	**348**	**457**	**532**	**602**	**632**	**65**	**0**	**57**	**259**	**316**	**15 879**
H05A	**PARATHYROID HORMONES AND ANALOGUES**	**73**	**125**	**152**	**194**	**224**	**88**	**0**	**6**	**87**	**131**	**6 886**
H05AA	**Parathyroid hormones and analogues**	**73**	**125**	**152**	**194**	**224**	**88**	**0**	**6**	**87**	**131**	**6 886**
H05AA02	teriparatide	73	125	152	174	200	88	0	6	80	114	5 947
H05AA03	parathyroid hormone	0	0	0	22	25	88	0	0	8	17	939
H05B	**ANTI-PARATHYROID AGENTS**	**278**	**336**	**383**	**410**	**410**	**53**	**0**	**51**	**173**	**186**	**8 993**
H05BA	**Calcitonin preparations**	**277**	**251**	**194**	**156**	**110**	**85**	**0**	**<5**	**23**	**83**	**583**

ATC group H

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
H05BA01	calcitonin (salmon synthetic)	277	251	194	156	110	85	0	<5	23	83	583
H05BX	**Other anti-parathyroid agents**	**<5**	**85**	**189**	**254**	**302**	**41**	**0**	**47**	**152**	**103**	**8 410**
H05BX01	cinacalcet	<5	85	189	254	302	41	0	47	152	103	8 410

3.10 ATC group J – Antiinfectives for systemic use

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
J01	**ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**1 034 011**	**1 101 330**	**1 136 876**	**1 167 986**	**1 176 013**	**59**	**158 854**	**477 340**	**366 492**	**173 327**	**282 218**
J01A	**TETRACYCLINES**	**168 556**	**179 255**	**176 509**	**180 324**	**171 758**	**56**	**1 440**	**68 758**	**71 068**	**30 492**	**29 361**
J01AA	**Tetracyclines**	**168 556**	**179 255**	**176 509**	**180 324**	**171 758**	**56**	**1 440**	**68 758**	**71 068**	**30 492**	**29 361**
J01AA02	doxycycline	135 542	144 704	141 389	144 443	135 183	57	613	43 945	62 053	28 572	17 166
J01AA04	lymecycline	9 353	10 513	11 473	12 322	12 704	54	245	8 659	3 198	602	6 676
J01AA06	oxytetracycline	6 573	6 463	6 065	5 785	5 594	52	97	3 327	1 655	515	1 053
J01AA07	tetracycline	19 456	20 173	20 131	20 337	20 654	54	512	14 215	4 904	1 023	4 037
J01AA08	minocycline	5	5	5	<5	8	25	0	6	<5	0	12
J01AA12	tigecycline	0	0	<5	<5	6	17	<5	5	0	0	418
J01B	**AMPHENICOLS**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**
J01BA	**Amphenicols**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**
J01BA01	chloramphenicol	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0
J01C	**BETA-LACTAM ANTI-BACTERIALS, PENICILLINS**	**621 190**	**665 296**	**701 465**	**730 746**	**760 790**	**60**	**119 262**	**304 812**	**225 063**	**111 653**	**118 111**
J01CA	**Penicillins with extended spectrum**	**209 454**	**226 201**	**245 166**	**262 242**	**280 129**	**74**	**34 805**	**94 382**	**85 909**	**65 033**	**53 873**
J01CA01	ampicillin	24	35	33	32	34	47	<5	0	13	19	42
J01CA02	pivampicillin	5 626	5 147	4 101	1 288	<5	67	0	<5	0	<5	4
J01CA04	amoxicillin	89 668	99 410	104 505	114 530	122 654	56	30 775	32 273	37 309	22 297	15 974
J01CA08	pivmecillinam	122 534	130 617	146 361	156 797	168 822	87	4 339	65 513	52 118	46 852	37 842
J01CA11	mecillinam	5	<5	11	12	8	63	0	<5	<5	<5	11
J01CE	**Beta-lactamase sensitive penicillins**	**401 075**	**438 855**	**450 080**	**460 610**	**472 667**	**54**	**88 771**	**203 077**	**133 770**	**47 049**	**44 795**
J01CE01	benzylpenicillin	56	57	63	53	53	49	<5	15	11	26	22
J01CE02	phenoxymethylpenicillin	401 006	438 773	449 989	460 531	472 592	54	88 769	203 042	133 753	47 028	44 661
J01CE08	benzathine benzylpenicillin	39	48	61	50	46	41	<5	29	11	<5	112
J01CF	**Beta-lactamase resistant penicillins**	**59 115**	**53 033**	**65 516**	**73 672**	**78 929**	**48**	**4 974**	**34 153**	**26 631**	**13 171**	**19 210**
J01CF01	dicloxacillin	55 683	46 428	62 587	71 444	76 720	48	4 876	33 231	25 881	12 732	17 266
J01CF02	cloxacillin	3 949	7 757	3 496	2 685	2 656	50	98	1 078	918	562	1 910
J01CF05	flucloxacillin	<5	<5	<5	6	19	42	14	<5	<5	<5	35
J01CR	**Combinations of penicillins, incl. beta-lactamase inhibitors**	**397**	**21**	**48**	**31**	**51**	**55**	**23**	**11**	**7**	**10**	**233**
J01CR02	amoxicillin and enzyme inhibitor	392	8	30	15	37	59	22	<5	<5	8	40
J01CR05	piperacillin and enzyme inhibitor	5	13	18	16	14	43	<5	7	<5	<5	192
J01D	**OTHER BETA-LACTAM ANTIBACTERIALS**	**35 909**	**33 484**	**29 319**	**28 933**	**26 934**	**57**	**3 054**	**9 727**	**9 249**	**4 904**	**7 997**

ATC group J

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
J01DB	**First-generation cephalosporins**	**35 775**	**33 323**	**29 102**	**28 696**	**26 649**	**57**	**2 997**	**9 622**	**9 184**	**4 846**	**3 915**
J01DB01	cefalexin	35 762	33 318	29 090	28 672	26 639	57	2 996	9 617	9 182	4 844	3 900
J01DB03	cefalotin	13	6	14	24	10	40	<5	5	<5	<5	16
J01DC	**Second-generation cephalosporins**	**33**	**41**	**46**	**57**	**66**	**48**	**<5**	**12**	**17**	**34**	**56**
J01DC02	cefuroxime	33	41	46	57	66	48	<5	12	17	34	56
J01DD	**Third-generation cephalosporins**	**105**	**125**	**173**	**197**	**232**	**42**	**62**	**94**	**47**	**29**	**2 041**
J01DD01	cefotaxime	9	14	16	16	30	47	<5	9	9	8	48
J01DD02	ceftazidime	52	45	54	66	57	39	13	33	7	<5	1 582
J01DD04	ceftriaxone	47	68	103	115	148	43	46	53	32	17	410
J01DF	**Monobactams**	**16**	**17**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**50**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**<5**	**514**
J01DF01	aztreonam	16	17	12	12	12	50	0	11	0	<5	514
J01DH	**Carbapenems**	**32**	**37**	**34**	**29**	**31**	**52**	**12**	**11**	**6**	**<5**	**1 471**
J01DH02	meropenem	29	35	34	27	30	53	12	11	5	<5	1 299
J01DH03	ertapenem	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	151
J01DH51	imipenem and enzyme inhibitor	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	21
J01E	**SULFONAMIDES AND TRIMETHOPRIM**	**132 720**	**134 734**	**131 636**	**125 909**	**123 309**	**78**	**13 207**	**35 110**	**38 681**	**36 311**	**13 420**
J01EA	**Trimethoprim and derivatives**	**104 287**	**105 776**	**102 064**	**96 491**	**92 610**	**86**	**7 944**	**27 129**	**28 497**	**29 040**	**9 302**
J01EA01	trimethoprim	104 287	105 776	102 064	96 491	92 610	86	7 944	27 129	28 497	29 040	9 302
J01EE	**Combinations of sulfonamides and trimethoprim, incl. derivatives**	**32 823**	**33 489**	**33 886**	**33 469**	**34 804**	**56**	**5 784**	**8 776**	**11 357**	**8 887**	**4 118**
J01EE01	sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim	32 823	33 489	33 886	33 469	34 804	56	5 784	8 776	11 357	8 887	4 118
J01F	**MACROLIDES, LINCOSAMIDES AND STREPTOGRAMINS**	**270 274**	**301 998**	**317 040**	**326 009**	**308 867**	**57**	**44 700**	**145 417**	**91 908**	**26 842**	**54 099**
J01FA	**Macrolides**	**244 540**	**271 007**	**285 956**	**292 005**	**271 028**	**58**	**40 844**	**129 006**	**79 227**	**21 951**	**41 544**
J01FA01	erythromycin	134 119	150 319	161 938	158 247	142 036	58	32 536	57 461	39 697	12 342	19 163
J01FA02	spiramycin	4 413	4 181	4 149	4 371	3 568	61	59	1 451	1 643	415	600
J01FA09	clarithromycin	49 638	50 739	50 845	51 571	44 012	57	5 003	16 193	16 890	5 926	7 660
J01FA10	azithromycin	66 207	76 886	81 225	90 864	92 530	58	4 435	59 610	24 446	4 039	14 120
J01FA15	telithromycin	18	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
J01FF	**Lincosamides**	**31 188**	**37 647**	**37 933**	**41 651**	**45 796**	**53**	**4 762**	**20 486**	**14 958**	**5 590**	**12 555**
J01FF01	clindamycin	31 188	37 647	37 933	41 651	45 796	53	4 762	20 486	14 958	5 590	12 555
J01G	**AMINOGLYCOSIDE ANTIBACTERIALS**	**214**	**248**	**257**	**282**	**276**	**47**	**118**	**100**	**45**	**13**	**11 015**

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
J01GA	**Streptomycins**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**8**
J01GA01	streptomycin	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	8
J01GB	**Other aminoglycosides**	**213**	**246**	**256**	**282**	**275**	**47**	**118**	**99**	**45**	**13**	**11 007**
J01GB01	tobramycin	187	226	229	253	243	47	109	92	34	8	10 588
J01GB03	gentamicin	25	19	23	25	28	46	9	7	8	<5	153
J01GB06	amikacin	<5	<5	<5	5	6	50	<5	<5	<5	<5	266
J01GB07	netilmicin	0	0	<5	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
J01M	**QUINOLONE ANTIBACTERIALS**	**42 639**	**46 990**	**51 286**	**55 835**	**59 696**	**51**	**418**	**15 660**	**24 385**	**19 233**	**16 816**
J01MA	**Fluoroquinolones**	**42 638**	**46 989**	**51 285**	**55 835**	**59 696**	**51**	**418**	**15 660**	**24 385**	**19 233**	**16 816**
J01MA01	ofloxacin	3 766	3 422	3 199	3 001	2 999	48	<5	855	1 187	955	891
J01MA02	ciprofloxacin	39 322	44 042	48 526	53 220	57 086	51	417	14 840	23 370	18 459	15 782
J01MA12	levofloxacin	<5	0	<5	5	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	32
J01MA14	moxifloxacin	0	0	0	36	65	34	0	61	<5	0	111
J01MB	**Other quinolones**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	_	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
J01MB02	nalidixic acid	<5	<5	<5	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
J01X	**OTHER ANTIBACTERIALS**	**42 672**	**44 071**	**45 040**	**46 598**	**47 671**	**84**	**1 426**	**10 364**	**15 062**	**20 819**	**31 399**
J01XA	**Glycopeptide antibacterials**	**14**	**16**	**14**	**23**	**29**	**28**	**11**	**<5**	**9**	**7**	**860**
J01XA01	vancomycin	9	11	11	21	23	22	11	<5	7	<5	339
J01XA02	teicoplanin	5	5	<5	<5	6	50	0	0	<5	<5	521
J01XB	**Polymyxins**	**67**	**73**	**79**	**66**	**60**	**53**	**12**	**33**	**10**	**5**	**1 859**
J01XB01	colistin	47	39	47	37	30	53	<5	21	<5	<5	414
J01XC	**Steroid antibacterials**	**1 420**	**1 097**	**868**	**865**	**860**	**54**	**31**	**284**	**302**	**243**	**535**
J01XC01	fusidic acid	1 420	1 097	868	865	860	54	31	284	302	243	535
J01XD	**Imidazole derivatives**	**12**	**8**	**12**	**16**	**16**	**38**	**<5**	**<5**	**9**	**<5**	**56**
J01XD01	metronidazole	12	8	12	16	16	38	<5	<5	9	<5	56
J01XE	**Nitrofuran derivatives**	**28 436**	**29 002**	**29 180**	**29 368**	**29 363**	**87**	**1 289**	**7 989**	**9 306**	**10 779**	**3 428**
J01XE01	nitrofurantoin	28 436	29 002	29 180	29 368	29 363	87	1 289	7 989	9 306	10 779	3 428
J01XX	**Other antibacterials**	**15 622**	**17 030**	**18 199**	**19 847**	**21 151**	**82**	**115**	**2 580**	**6 620**	**11 836**	**24 662**
J01XX04	spectinomycin	<5	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
J01XX05	methenamine	15 500	16 900	18 074	19 704	20 981	82	115	2 556	6 543	11 767	16 525
J01XX08	linezolid	123	134	128	146	177	44	0	24	79	74	8 137
J02	**ANTIMYCOTICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**32 887**	**34 157**	**36 874**	**39 033**	**40 625**	**87**	**345**	**26 273**	**11 235**	**2 772**	**16 649**
J02A	**ANTIMYCOTICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**32 887**	**34 157**	**36 874**	**39 033**	**40 625**	**87**	**345**	**26 273**	**11 235**	**2 772**	**16 649**
J02AA	**Antibiotics**	**<5**	**0**	**7**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**
J02AA01	amphotericin B	<5	0	7	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0

ATC group J

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
J02AB	**Imidazole derivatives**	**2 182**	**2 239**	**2 317**	**2 325**	**2 284**	**46**	**15**	**1 554**	**636**	**79**	**674**
J02AB02	ketoconazole	2 182	2 239	2 317	2 325	2 284	46	15	1 554	636	79	674
J02AC	**Triazole derivatives**	**30 791**	**32 009**	**34 664**	**36 782**	**38 448**	**89**	**331**	**24 794**	**10 624**	**2 699**	**14 777**
J02AC01	fluconazole	30 560	31 747	34 357	36 534	38 206	89	328	24 682	10 514	2 682	9 636
J02AC02	itraconazole	314	330	403	317	305	79	<5	185	103	13	454
J02AC03	voriconazole	29	45	62	59	65	42	<5	13	45	6	4 143
J02AC04	posaconazole	0	0	0	<5	7	57	<5	<5	<5	<5	544
J02AX	**Other antimycotics for systemic use**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**67**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**1 198**
J02AX04	caspofungin	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	67	0	0	<5	0	1 198
J04	**ANTIMYCOBACTERIALS**	**776**	**801**	**887**	**907**	**901**	**46**	**25**	**227**	**355**	**294**	**1 647**
J04A	**DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS**	**332**	**352**	**448**	**474**	**470**	**53**	**18**	**145**	**169**	**138**	**1 521**
J04AB	**Antibiotics**	**191**	**217**	**267**	**314**	**316**	**53**	**10**	**66**	**121**	**119**	**1 080**
J04AB02	rifampicin	172	197	245	296	302	54	9	60	115	118	715
J04AB04	rifabutin	19	23	24	17	15	40	<5	7	6	<5	280
J04AB30	capreomycin	0	0	0	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	85
J04AC	**Hydrazides**	**72**	**62**	**55**	**43**	**30**	**73**	**<5**	**12**	**13**	**<5**	**51**
J04AC01	isoniazid	72	62	55	43	30	73	<5	12	13	<5	51
J04AD	**Thiocarbamide derivatives**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**2**
J04AD01	protionamide	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	2
J04AK	**Other drugs for treatment of tuberculosis**	**119**	**124**	**155**	**125**	**93**	**51**	**<5**	**37**	**35**	**18**	**260**
J04AK01	pyrazinamide	36	25	40	25	12	75	<5	9	<5	0	22
J04AK02	ethambutol	99	114	139	121	91	52	<5	36	34	18	238
J04AM	**Combinations of drugs for treatment of tuberculosis**	**88**	**88**	**115**	**92**	**101**	**47**	**<5**	**60**	**25**	**12**	**128**
J04AM02	rifampicin and isoniazid	53	66	82	67	72	50	<5	45	16	7	80
J04AM05	rifampicin, pyrazinamide and isoniazid	46	36	50	32	32	38	0	17	9	6	33
J04AM06	rifampicin, pyrazinamide, ethambutol and isoniazid	0	0	0	<5	13	31	0	10	<5	0	14
J04B	**DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF LEPRA**	**445**	**449**	**439**	**436**	**433**	**39**	**7**	**83**	**187**	**156**	**126**
J04BA	**Drugs for treatment of lepra**	**445**	**449**	**439**	**436**	**433**	**39**	**7**	**83**	**187**	**156**	**126**
J04BA01	clofazimine	0	0	0	0	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	0
J04BA02	dapsone	445	449	439	436	432	38	7	82	187	156	126
J05	**ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**16 229**	**39 129**	**24 139**	**24 503**	**24 452**	**61**	**383**	**12 237**	**8 768**	**3 064**	**229 920**
J05A	**DIRECT ACTING ANTIVIRALS**	**16 229**	**39 129**	**24 139**	**24 503**	**24 452**	**61**	**383**	**12 237**	**8 768**	**3 064**	**229 920**

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
J05AB	**Nucleosides and nucleotides excl. reverse transcriptase inhibitors**	**14 534**	**16 164**	**18 391**	**19 835**	**21 688**	**64**	**330**	**10 726**	**7 667**	**2 965**	**58 585**
J05AB01	aciclovir	6 402	7 596	8 359	8 781	9 819	67	177	4 683	3 403	1 556	5 032
J05AB04	ribavirin	571	602	662	727	799	33	0	485	314	0	24 252
J05AB06	ganciclovir	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	6
J05AB11	valaciclovir	7 605	8 093	9 532	10 462	11 300	63	155	5 764	3 956	1 425	20 302
J05AB12	cidofovir	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	51
J05AB14	valganciclovir	182	181	191	196	222	35	<5	58	140	22	8 942
J05AD	**Phosphonic acid derivatives**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	_	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
J05AD01	foscarnet	0	0	<5	<5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
J05AE	**Protease inhibitors**	**640**	**708**	**819**	**959**	**1 095**	**39**	**8**	**638**	**436**	**13**	**49 029**
J05AE01	saquinavir	24	20	16	19	17	53	0	11	6	0	605
J05AE02	indinavir	54	46	30	20	10	30	0	<5	8	0	170
J05AE03	ritonavir	73	167	260	310	376	30	0	209	164	<5	1 522
J05AE04	nelfinavir	102	79	68	51	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
J05AE05	amprenavir	<5	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
J05AE06	lopinavir	425	386	410	523	573	47	8	374	183	8	21 144
J05AE07	fosamprenavir	<5	5	6	5	<5	50	0	<5	<5	0	178
J05AE08	atazanavir	104	221	353	425	514	30	<5	277	230	6	22 075
J05AE09	tipranavir	0	0	6	7	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	180
J05AE10	darunavir	0	0	0	25	48	21	0	14	34	0	3 155
J05AF	**Nucleoside and nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors**	**479**	**539**	**450**	**400**	**391**	**32**	**17**	**181**	**189**	**<5**	**16 735**
J05AF01	zidovudine	72	71	69	61	55	45	9	25	20	<5	1 143
J05AF02	didanosine	193	182	131	102	76	34	<5	37	34	<5	1 387
J05AF04	stavudine	153	99	69	47	27	30	<5	12	12	0	466
J05AF05	lamivudine	279	261	209	174	143	37	9	66	66	<5	1 796
J05AF06	abacavir	71	82	51	52	46	30	0	19	25	<5	1 159
J05AF07	tenofovir disoproxil	132	224	191	155	148	32	<5	67	78	0	5 707
J05AF08	adefovir dipivoxil	14	26	32	36	38	24	0	15	23	0	2 035
J05AF09	emtricitabine	8	90	47	20	13	38	0	6	7	0	284
J05AF10	entecavir	0	0	<5	23	55	27	0	31	24	0	2 506
J05AF11	telbivudine	0	0	0	<5	6	17	0	<5	<5	0	253
J05AG	**Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors**	**419**	**465**	**514**	**573**	**630**	**36**	**11**	**328**	**283**	**8**	**17 176**
J05AG01	nevirapine	178	180	176	179	180	36	8	88	81	<5	4 205
J05AG03	efavirenz	250	298	342	398	455	36	<5	242	205	5	12 971

ATC group J

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
J05AH	**Neuraminidase inhibitors**	**740**	**22 151**	**4 584**	**3 270**	**1 086**	**55**	**34**	**589**	**384**	**79**	**322**
J05AH01	zanamivir	49	36	0	<5	108	55	5	42	48	13	34
J05AH02	oseltamivir	692	22 120	4 584	3 268	980	55	29	548	337	66	288
J05AR	**Antivirals for treatment of HIV infections, combinations**	**688**	**800**	**1 054**	**1 297**	**1 546**	**37**	**6**	**867**	**655**	**18**	**83 981**
J05AR01	zidovudine and lamivudine	644	681	676	682	634	43	<5	367	255	9	21 737
J05AR02	lamivudine and abacavir	0	87	125	161	229	33	0	124	101	<5	9 381
J05AR03	tenofovir disoproxil and emtricitabine	0	35	315	518	738	34	<5	415	315	6	45 338
J05AR04	zidovudine, lamivudine and abacavir	49	44	38	39	35	43	<5	11	23	0	2 175
J05AR06	emtricitabine, tenofovir disoproxil and efavirenz	0	0	0	0	130	26	0	78	52	0	5 349
J05AX	**Other antivirals**	**11**	**7**	**7**	**8**	**50**	**36**	**0**	**19**	**31**	**0**	**4 092**
J05AX05	inosine pranobex	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	26
J05AX07	enfuvirtide	10	6	6	7	6	33	0	<5	5	0	627
J05AX08	raltegravir	0	0	0	0	48	35	0	18	30	0	3 263
J05AX09	maraviroc	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	<5	<5	0	177

3.11 ATC group L – Antineoplastic and immunomodulating

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
L02	**ENDOCRINE THERAPY**	**20 238**	**21 608**	**22 455**	**23 651**	**24 492**	**51**	**189**	**2 295**	**8 798**	**13 210**	**331 926**
L02A	**HORMONES AND RELATED AGENTS**	**9 516**	**10 025**	**10 194**	**10 626**	**10 746**	**20**	**186**	**1 739**	**1 999**	**6 822**	**114 001**
L02AA	**Estrogens**	**111**	**99**	**79**	**75**	**47**	**11**	**0**	**<5**	**13**	**33**	**70**
L02AA02	polyestradiol phosphate	111	99	79	75	47	11	0	<5	13	33	70
L02AB	**Progestogens**	**389**	**358**	**313**	**294**	**219**	**79**	**0**	**5**	**100**	**114**	**628**
L02AB01	megestrol	285	257	227	216	183	75	0	5	92	86	499
L02AB02	medroxyprogesterone	106	102	90	79	43	95	0	<5	9	33	129
L02AE	**Gonadotropin releasing hormone analogues**	**9 068**	**9 611**	**9 840**	**10 292**	**10 509**	**19**	**186**	**1 733**	**1 895**	**6 695**	**113 303**
L02AE01	buserelin	1 348	1 495	1 370	1 364	1 331	99	0	1 310	12	9	2 284
L02AE02	leuprorelin	3 568	3 641	3 467	3 544	3 790	10	184	185	580	2 841	43 007
L02AE03	goserelin	4 233	4 631	5 170	5 506	5 538	6	<5	260	1 342	3 934	68 006
L02AE04	triptorelin	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	<5	0	6
L02B	**HORMONE ANTAGONISTS AND RELATED AGENTS**	**13 047**	**14 101**	**14 904**	**16 018**	**16 863**	**62**	**<5**	**606**	**7 811**	**8 443**	**217 925**
L02BA	**Anti-estrogens**	**6 508**	**6 635**	**5 841**	**5 566**	**5 485**	**98**	**<5**	**546**	**3 212**	**1 725**	**13 670**
L02BA01	tamoxifen	6 468	6 461	5 602	5 316	5 236	98	<5	540	3 080	1 614	6 101
L02BA03	fulvestrant	52	182	257	271	268	99	0	6	145	117	7 569
L02BB	**Anti-androgens**	**4 868**	**5 215**	**5 512**	**6 003**	**6 357**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**1 622**	**4 727**	**135 759**
L02BB01	flutamide	634	574	481	430	389	1	0	5	79	305	1 851
L02BB03	bicalutamide	4 266	4 676	5 058	5 595	5 990	0	0	<5	1 549	4 438	133 907
L02BG	**Enzyme inhibitors**	**2 226**	**3 676**	**4 610**	**5 518**	**5 955**	**99**	**<5**	**71**	**3 552**	**2 331**	**68 496**
L02BG03	anastrozole	1 206	2 206	2 741	3 253	3 442	99	0	37	2 115	1 290	37 223
L02BG04	letrozole	749	872	994	1 175	1 388	99	<5	19	755	613	15 196
L02BG06	exemestane	436	774	1 074	1 272	1 359	100	0	19	831	509	16 077
L03	**IMMUNOSTIMULANTS**	**3 408**	**3 730**	**4 354**	**4 881**	**5 315**	**60**	**42**	**2 243**	**2 722**	**308**	**370 580**
L03A	**IMMUNOSTIMULANTS**	**3 408**	**3 730**	**4 354**	**4 881**	**5 315**	**60**	**42**	**2 243**	**2 722**	**308**	**370 580**
L03AA	**Colony stimulating factors**	**849**	**1 009**	**1 417**	**1 707**	**1 907**	**60**	**34**	**397**	**1 201**	**275**	**78 149**
L03AA02	filgrastim	553	315	366	378	362	46	34	84	215	29	9 991
L03AA13	pegfilgrastim	378	763	1 137	1 424	1 629	62	<5	336	1 042	250	68 158
L03AB	**Interferons**	**2 203**	**2 335**	**2 486**	**2 601**	**2 653**	**56**	**8**	**1 422**	**1 195**	**28**	**219 427**
L03AB01	interferon alfa natural	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	34
L03AB03	interferon gamma	10	8	10	11	11	55	6	5	0	0	1 660
L03AB04	interferon alfa-2a	32	41	57	20	5	20	0	0	<5	<5	178
L03AB05	interferon alfa-2b	269	203	158	113	79	37	0	11	53	15	2 279
L03AB07	interferon beta-1a	972	1 088	1 206	1 311	1 329	70	<5	734	591	<5	144 331
L03AB08	interferon beta-1b	300	305	334	336	361	68	0	162	198	<5	31 630

ATC group L

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
L03AB10	peginterferon alfa-2b	359	443	446	503	461	34	0	259	195	7	20 921
L03AB11	peginterferon alfa-2a	295	265	299	324	424	31	0	263	159	<5	18 393
L03AC	Interleukins	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	15
L03AC01	aldesleukin	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	15
L03AX	**Other immunostimulants**	**398**	**425**	**506**	**668**	**859**	**72**	**0**	**480**	**374**	**5**	**72 988**
L03AX03	BCG vaccine	13	12	8	5	<5	25	0	0	<5	<5	20
L03AX13	glatiramer acetate	385	413	498	663	855	72	0	480	373	<5	72 968
L04	**IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS**	**23 934**	**26 854**	**29 180**	**32 294**	**34 817**	**57**	**774**	**9 582**	**18 326**	**6 135**	**1 046 885**
L04A	**IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS**	**23 934**	**26 854**	**29 180**	**32 294**	**34 817**	**57**	**774**	**9 582**	**18 326**	**6 135**	**1 046 885**
L04AA	**Selective immunosuppressants**	**2 689**	**2 912**	**3 295**	**3 787**	**4 264**	**49**	**43**	**1 016**	**2 551**	**654**	**113 669**
L04AA06	mycophenolic acid	1 441	1 662	1 925	2 295	2 622	39	40	734	1 540	308	67 918
L04AA10	sirolimus	66	59	76	68	68	31	<5	16	42	6	2 810
L04AA13	leflunomide	1 221	1 158	1 214	1 260	1 301	71	0	157	815	329	6 886
L04AA18	everolimus	7	62	147	228	252	25	0	44	178	30	14 758
L04AA21	efalizumab	0	45	85	127	196	43	0	74	117	5	15 382
L04AA23	natalizumab	0	0	0	0	39	64	0	30	9	0	5 461
L04AA24	abatacept	0	0	0	13	7	57	0	<5	5	<5	455
L04AB	**Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α) inhibitors**	**3 571**	**4 586**	**5 536**	**6 540**	**7 452**	**56**	**138**	**2 611**	**4 075**	**628**	**770 326**
L04AB01	etanercept	2 816	3 602	4 122	4 554	5 259	56	120	1 723	2 963	453	521 200
L04AB02	infliximab	<5	<5	20	405	128	48	<5	53	66	5	12 124
L04AB04	adalimumab	935	1 125	1 631	1 790	2 317	57	19	950	1 167	181	237 002
L04AC	Interleukin inhibitors	72	62	55	61	58	55	12	19	24	<5	5 259
L04AC03	anakinra	72	62	55	61	58	55	12	19	24	<5	5 259
L04AD	**Calcineurin inhibitors**	**3 905**	**4 054**	**4 166**	**4 327**	**4 346**	**39**	**115**	**1 259**	**2 434**	**538**	**124 835**
L04AD01	ciclosporin	3 399	3 442	3 445	3 424	3 276	38	49	845	1 895	487	79 068
L04AD02	tacrolimus	563	675	769	975	1 147	41	72	440	581	54	45 767
L04AX	**Other immunosuppressants**	**18 454**	**20 596**	**22 043**	**24 132**	**25 674**	**60**	**588**	**6 635**	**13 404**	**5 047**	**32 796**
L04AX01	azathioprine	5 028	5 464	5 661	5 951	6 000	52	169	2 753	2 454	624	8 074
L04AX02	thalidomide	193	231	274	356	332	46	9	7	124	192	4 378
L04AX03	methotrexate	13 320	15 004	16 203	17 919	19 407	62	413	3 904	10 860	4 230	8 717
L04AX04	lenalidomide	0	0	0	<5	58	31	0	<5	38	19	11 626

3.12 ATC group M – Musculo-skeletal system

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
M01	**ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS**	**823 173**	**783 456**	**803 642**	**822 452**	**826 527**	**57**	**11 587**	**333 132**	**372 086**	**109 722**	**204 317**
M01A	**ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS, NON-STEROIDS**	**823 000**	**783 281**	**803 457**	**822 317**	**826 386**	**57**	**11 586**	**333 120**	**372 010**	**109 670**	**202 447**
M01AA	**Butylpyrazolidines**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**1**
M01AA01	phenylbutazone	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	1
M01AB	**Acetic acid derivatives and related substances**	**256 230**	**352 480**	**389 170**	**436 287**	**496 954**	**55**	**6 941**	**214 404**	**221 161**	**54 448**	**66 684**
M01AB01	indometacin	12 211	12 801	13 002	12 711	11 873	53	38	3 780	5 912	2 143	2 671
M01AB02	sulindac	741	854	750	751	597	61	0	81	267	249	724
M01AB05	diclofenac	233 715	321 485	360 617	408 728	470 257	55	6 886	208 488	207 472	47 411	49 040
M01AB15	ketorolac	5	<5	8	7	7	86	0	<5	5	0	2
M01AB16	aceclofenac	1 381	1 658	360	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
M01AB55	diclofenac, combinations	11 779	22 468	21 104	21 643	22 204	64	23	4 568	11 668	5 945	14 246
M01AC	**Oxicams**	**154 453**	**197 572**	**201 052**	**167 622**	**87 986**	**57**	**297**	**29 234**	**44 987**	**13 468**	**24 092**
M01AC01	piroxicam	134 864	164 983	172 204	140 361	60 533	54	231	22 933	30 796	6 573	15 556
M01AC06	meloxicam	20 723	35 330	31 151	29 434	28 489	63	66	6 601	14 763	7 059	8 535
M01AE	**Propionic acid derivatives**	**229 176**	**250 484**	**251 798**	**262 455**	**276 986**	**61**	**4 556**	**115 005**	**121 450**	**35 975**	**61 632**
M01AE01	ibuprofen [1)]	162 620	176 266	183 558	193 708	207 521	62	3 678	92 288	88 529	23 026	34 387
M01AE02	naproxen [1)]	63 880	71 216	64 988	64 432	66 310	58	887	22 556	31 012	11 855	23 439
M01AE03	ketoprofen	6 817	8 222	8 279	8 789	8 440	61	32	2 136	4 510	1 762	3 428
M01AE14	dexibuprofen	712	1 005	1 223	2 182	2 122	57	6	977	915	224	378
M01AG	**Fenamates**	**937**	**1 003**	**918**	**847**	**816**	**79**	**<5**	**539**	**263**	**11**	**745**
M01AG02	tolfenamic acid	937	1 003	918	847	816	79	<5	539	263	11	745
M01AH	**Coxibs**	**331 908**	**76 318**	**34 413**	**37 255**	**36 393**	**54**	**55**	**12 405**	**18 204**	**5 729**	**19 290**
M01AH01	celecoxib	104 979	31 909	11 194	9 397	8 281	60	9	2 292	4 349	1 631	7 920
M01AH02	rofecoxib	160 920	8	0	<5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
M01AH03	valdecoxib	65 831	14 483	6	<5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
M01AH04	parecoxib	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	4
M01AH05	etoricoxib	52 039	31 817	23 504	28 104	28 304	53	46	10 167	13 960	4 131	11 365
M01AX	**Other antiinflammatory and antirheumatic agents, non-steroids**	**19 316**	**66 335**	**71 115**	**64 408**	**54 971**	**68**	**27**	**5 287**	**31 393**	**18 264**	**30 004**
M01AX01	nabumetone	6 930	14 899	12 718	12 759	11 235	66	17	2 550	5 961	2 707	6 534
M01AX05	glucosamine	11 795	52 185	58 707	51 510	43 484	68	9	2 713	25 273	15 489	21 881
M01C	**SPECIFIC ANTIRHEUMATIC AGENTS**	**612**	**498**	**444**	**360**	**325**	**71**	**<5**	**36**	**194**	**94**	**1 870**
M01CB	**Gold preparations**	**514**	**418**	**383**	**308**	**267**	**73**	**0**	**28**	**157**	**82**	**714**
M01CB01	sodium aurothiomalate	259	213	188	109	97	67	0	6	50	41	201

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

ATC group M

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
M01CB03	auranofin	256	205	196	200	171	77	0	22	107	42	512
M01CC	**Penicillamine and similar agents**	**15**	**17**	**17**	**15**	**15**	**40**	**<5**	**<5**	**12**	**<5**	**105**
M01CC01	penicillamine	15	17	17	15	15	40	<5	<5	12	<5	105
M01CX	**Other specific antirheumatic agents**	**83**	**63**	**44**	**37**	**43**	**67**	**0**	**7**	**25**	**11**	**1 051**
M02	**TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN**	**61 484**	**49 720**	**41 863**	**37 831**	**31 642**	**56**	**1 185**	**10 908**	**12 105**	**7 444**	**4 592**
M02A	**TOPICAL PRODUCTS FOR JOINT AND MUSCULAR PAIN**	**61 484**	**49 720**	**41 863**	**37 831**	**31 642**	**56**	**1 185**	**10 908**	**12 105**	**7 444**	**4 592**
M02AA	**Antiinflammatory preparations, non-steroids for topical use**	**61 321**	**49 571**	**41 729**	**37 720**	**31 549**	**56**	**1 182**	**10 878**	**12 082**	**7 407**	**4 580**
M02AA10	ketoprofen [1)]	57 306	45 267	37 832	33 759	27 435	56	1 011	9 564	10 603	6 257	3 958
M02AA13	ibuprofen [1)]	4 121	4 391	3 934	3 956	4 031	59	171	1 301	1 427	1 132	580
M02AA15	diclofenac	61	62	66	127	172	67	<5	34	84	53	41
M02AB	**Capsaicin and similar agents**	**12**	**16**	**14**	**13**	**8**	**75**	**0**	**<5**	**5**	**<5**	**4**
M02AB01	capsaicin	12	16	14	13	8	75	0	<5	5	<5	4
M02AC	**Preparations with salicylic acid derivatives**	**153**	**142**	**129**	**106**	**89**	**70**	**<5**	**27**	**18**	**41**	**7**
M02AX	**Other topical products for joint and muscular pain**	**18**	**11**	**10**	**21**	**7**	**57**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**1**
M02AX10	various	18	11	10	21	7	57	0	<5	<5	<5	1
M03	**MUSCLE RELAXANTS**	**87 685**	**85 501**	**78 562**	**51 844**	**12 840**	**62**	**110**	**4 143**	**7 286**	**1 301**	**15 850**
M03B	**MUSCLE RELAXANTS, CENTRALLY ACTING AGENTS**	**87 448**	**85 255**	**78 404**	**51 670**	**12 627**	**62**	**110**	**4 009**	**7 215**	**1 293**	**13 705**
M03BA	**Carbamic acid esters**	**84 482**	**82 183**	**75 164**	**48 202**	**8 576**	**67**	**0**	**2 950**	**4 901**	**725**	**6 727**
M03BA02	carisoprodol	84 455	82 152	75 145	48 188	8 565	67	0	2 948	4 893	724	6 690
M03BA52	carisoprodol, combinations excl. psycholeptics	56	48	33	25	30	77	0	9	20	<5	37
M03BB	**Oxazol, thiazine, and triazine derivatives**	**13**	**15**	**7**	**<5**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**2**
M03BB03	chlorzoxazone	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	2
M03BB53	chlorzoxazone, combinations excl. psycholeptics	11	12	5	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
M03BC	**Ethers, chemically close to antihistamines**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**2**
M03BC51	orphenadrine, combinations	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	2
M03BX	**Other centrally acting agents**	**3 235**	**3 344**	**3 500**	**3 834**	**4 221**	**52**	**110**	**1 120**	**2 417**	**574**	**6 975**
M03BX01	baclofen	3 212	3 317	3 469	3 802	4 181	52	110	1 105	2 392	574	6 656
M03BX02	tizanidine	48	55	59	60	71	38	0	28	40	<5	319

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

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
M03C	**MUSCLE RELAXANTS, DIRECTLY ACTING AGENTS**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**1**
M03CA	**Dantrolene and derivatives**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**1**
M03CA01	dantrolene	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	1
M04	**ANTIGOUT PREPARATIONS**	**32 675**	**34 548**	**35 891**	**36 439**	**37 765**	**30**	**15**	**2 290**	**15 933**	**19 527**	**15 745**
M04A	**ANTIGOUT PREPARATIONS**	**32 675**	**34 548**	**35 891**	**36 439**	**37 765**	**30**	**15**	**2 290**	**15 933**	**19 527**	**15 745**
M04AA	**Preparations inhibiting uric acid production**	**30 443**	**32 065**	**33 319**	**33 743**	**34 845**	**31**	**<5**	**2 015**	**14 653**	**18 173**	**13 241**
M04AA01	allopurinol	30 443	32 065	33 319	33 743	34 845	31	<5	2 015	14 653	18 173	13 241
M04AB	**Preparations increasing uric acid excretion**	**1 973**	**2 083**	**2 063**	**2 061**	**2 088**	**32**	**<5**	**176**	**910**	**1 001**	**1 549**
M04AB01	probenecid	1 973	2 083	2 063	2 061	2 088	32	<5	176	910	1 001	1 549
M04AC	**Preparations with no effect on uric acid metabolism**	**1 394**	**1 713**	**1 906**	**2 064**	**2 355**	**21**	**10**	**218**	**1 046**	**1 081**	**954**
M04AC01	colchicine	1 394	1 713	1 906	2 064	2 355	21	10	218	1 046	1 081	954
M05	**DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF BONE DISEASES**	**49 559**	**54 063**	**56 095**	**56 738**	**56 547**	**90**	**6**	**635**	**18 309**	**37 597**	**62 234**
M05B	**DRUGS AFFECTING BONE STRUCTURE AND MINERALIZATION**	**49 559**	**54 063**	**56 095**	**56 738**	**56 547**	**90**	**6**	**635**	**18 309**	**37 597**	**62 234**
M05BA	**Bisphosphonates**	**44 762**	**50 056**	**52 810**	**53 889**	**54 063**	**89**	**6**	**619**	**17 804**	**35 634**	**56 008**
M05BA01	etidronic acid	830	693	567	442	372	94	0	<5	51	319	384
M05BA02	clodronic acid	66	44	40	44	48	67	0	<5	22	25	668
M05BA03	pamidronic acid	<5	<5	<5	<5	10	40	0	<5	6	<5	39
M05BA04	alendronic acid	40 486	43 650	48 332	51 584	51 747	89	6	583	16 940	34 218	45 445
M05BA06	ibandronic acid	19	74	1 424	719	703	92	0	11	330	362	3 802
M05BA07	risedronic acid	3 955	6 277	6 033	1 971	1 404	92	0	25	523	856	4 324
M05BA08	zoledronic acid	49	40	32	47	220	78	0	6	116	98	1 344
M05BB	**Bisphosphonates, combinations**	**5 666**	**4 675**	**3 865**	**3 236**	**2 741**	**94**	**0**	**17**	**565**	**2 159**	**6 226**
M05BB01	etidronic acid and calcium, sequential	5 666	4 674	3 860	3 235	2 741	94	0	17	565	2 159	6 226
M05BB03	alendronic acid and colecalciferol	0	<5	5	<5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
M09	**OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM**	**<5**	**5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**2**
M09A	**OTHER DRUGS FOR DISORDERS OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM**	**<5**	**5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**2**
M09AX	**Other drugs for disorders of the musculo-skeletal system**	**<5**	**5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**2**
M09AX01	hyaluronic acid	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	2

3.13 ATC group N – Nervous system

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
N02	**ANALGESICS**	**564 841**	**600 207**	**618 346**	**647 623**	**674 030**	**60**	**8 358**	**227 981**	**288 418**	**149 273**	**624 829**
N02A	**OPIOIDS**	**431 633**	**451 360**	**456 167**	**470 624**	**482 513**	**57**	**4 593**	**162 770**	**208 158**	**106 992**	**335 532**
N02AA	**Natural opium alkaloids**	**387 340**	**402 882**	**401 145**	**406 294**	**407 849**	**56**	**4 498**	**142 291**	**176 035**	**85 025**	**225 961**
N02AA01	morphine	7 540	7 080	6 608	6 754	6 930	46	16	1 177	3 183	2 554	21 029
N02AA03	hydromorphone	0	121	90	65	52	44	0	10	25	17	521
N02AA05	oxycodone	6 029	8 974	10 842	12 629	14 927	53	7	2 187	6 798	5 935	60 347
N02AA08	dihydrocodeine	51	40	35	38	40	65	0	8	27	5	164
N02AA55	oxycodone, combinations	0	0	0	0	5	20	0	<5	<5	0	31
N02AA59	codeine, combinations excl. psycholeptics	380 787	394 958	392 190	396 224	396 388	56	4 486	140 635	170 929	80 338	143 869
N02AB	**Phenylpiperidine derivatives**	**9 326**	**9 334**	**9 737**	**10 084**	**10 178**	**57**	**8**	**1 875**	**4 391**	**3 904**	**35 823**
N02AB01	ketobemidone	3 980	3 863	3 753	3 744	3 706	52	<5	1 092	1 821	791	3 755
N02AB02	pethidine	1 559	1 482	1 466	1 399	1 359	62	<5	444	677	237	1 830
N02AB03	fentanyl	4 380	4 559	5 098	5 496	5 620	59	6	450	2 144	3 020	30 238
N02AC	**Diphenylpropylamine derivatives**	**11 786**	**11 356**	**10 161**	**9 268**	**8 504**	**62**	**0**	**1 378**	**3 782**	**3 344**	**5 414**
N02AC03	piritramide	<5	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
N02AC54	**dextropropoxyphene, comb. excl. psycholeptics**	**11 785**	**11 356**	**10 161**	**9 268**	**8 504**	**62**	**0**	**1 378**	**3 782**	**3 344**	**5 414**
N02AD	**Benzomorphan derivatives**	**1 591**	**162**	**79**	**52**	**49**	**53**	**0**	**8**	**31**	**10**	**534**
N02AD01	pentazocine	1 591	162	79	52	49	53	0	8	31	10	534
N02AE	**Oripavine derivatives**	**2 308**	**2 419**	**5 290**	**7 883**	**10 190**	**68**	**0**	**1 398**	**3 040**	**5 752**	**28 104**
N02AE01	buprenorphine	2 308	2 419	5 290	7 883	10 190	68	0	1 398	3 040	5 752	28 104
N02AG	**Opioids in combination with antispasmodics**	**1 904**	**1 946**	**1 866**	**1 854**	**1 808**	**56**	**<5**	**517**	**847**	**440**	**1 644**
N02AG01	morphine and antispasmodics	88	109	165	178	218	44	0	8	71	139	46
N02AG02	ketobemidone and antispasmodics	1 820	1 839	1 708	1 684	1 597	58	<5	509	780	304	1 598
N02AX	**Other opioids**	**60 802**	**68 161**	**77 715**	**91 720**	**105 478**	**61**	**113**	**30 435**	**46 031**	**28 899**	**38 052**
N02AX02	tramadol	60 802	68 161	77 715	91 720	105 478	61	113	30 435	46 031	28 899	38 052
N02B	**OTHER ANALGESICS AND ANTIPYRETICS**	**146 652**	**176 813**	**198 086**	**226 056**	**254 223**	**65**	**2 528**	**62 159**	**106 292**	**83 244**	**47 917**
N02BA	**Salicylic acid and derivatives**	**1 685**	**1 493**	**1 222**	**791**	**764**	**59**	**119**	**244**	**215**	**186**	**123**
N02BA01	acetylsalicylic acid [1)]	885	788	705	779	763	59	119	244	214	186	114
N02BA11	diflunisal	799	703	517	11	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
N02BA51	acetylsalicylic acid, combinations excl. psycholeptics	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	9
N02BB	**Pyrazolones**	**1 229**	**1 136**	**1 045**	**987**	**907**	**69**	**9**	**315**	**339**	**244**	**425**
N02BB02	metamizole sodium	0	<5	<5	6	15	33	0	<5	10	<5	7

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

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
N02BB51	phenazone, combinations excl. psycholeptics [1]	1 229	1 135	1 041	981	892	70	9	313	329	241	418
N02BE	**Anilides**	**144 303**	**174 805**	**196 365**	**224 751**	**252 989**	**65**	**2 404**	**61 725**	**105 897**	**82 963**	**47 366**
N02BE01	paracetamol [1]	144 302	174 805	196 365	224 751	252 989	65	2 404	61 725	105 897	82 963	47 366
N02BE05	propacetamol	<5	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
N02BE51	paracetamol, combinations excl. psycholeptics	0	0	0	<5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
N02BG	**Other analgesics and antipyretics**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**2**
N02BG07	flupirtine	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	<5	0	2
N02C	**ANTIMIGRAINE PREPARATIONS**	**78 276**	**81 304**	**83 837**	**86 656**	**87 838**	**79**	**1 628**	**42 913**	**40 122**	**3 175**	**241 381**
N02CA	**Ergot alkaloids**	**6 072**	**5 416**	**4 811**	**4 262**	**3 816**	**82**	**17**	**719**	**2 314**	**766**	**1 686**
N02CA04	methysergide	11	10	8	<5	8	38	0	0	6	<5	71
N02CA52	ergotamine, combinations excl. psycholeptics	25	17	16	14	14	57	0	0	9	5	23
N02CA72	ergotamine, combinations with psycholeptics	6 043	5 391	4 790	4 245	3 797	82	17	719	2 301	760	1 592
N02CC	**Selective serotonin ($5HT_1$) agonists**	**71 068**	**74 361**	**77 245**	**80 445**	**82 027**	**79**	**1 554**	**41 690**	**36 479**	**2 304**	**237 982**
N02CC01	sumatriptan	28 757	30 763	31 849	32 324	35 780	77	1 308	18 397	15 071	1 004	87 995
N02CC02	naratriptan	1 692	1 584	1 563	1 527	1 510	85	5	635	807	63	4 720
N02CC03	zolmitriptan	12 291	11 997	13 666	13 948	14 932	81	91	7 219	7 187	435	43 183
N02CC04	rizatriptan	19 326	20 777	22 384	24 815	24 452	81	202	13 453	10 185	612	58 732
N02CC05	almotriptan	4 078	4 879	5 124	4 684	3 907	82	18	2 239	1 562	88	7 548
N02CC06	eletriptan	14 077	13 256	12 526	12 532	11 843	82	56	5 974	5 565	248	35 796
N02CC07	frovatriptan	0	0	0	0	12	83	0	<5	8	0	7
N02CX	**Other antimigraine preparations**	**2 754**	**2 949**	**3 093**	**3 154**	**3 121**	**78**	**72**	**868**	**2 010**	**171**	**1 713**
N02CX01	pizotifen	81	92	81	75	63	71	<5	18	37	7	147
N02CX02	clonidine	2 674	2 858	3 013	3 081	3 059	78	71	851	1 973	164	1 566
N03	**ANTIEPILEPTICS**	**67 532**	**76 515**	**83 661**	**90 853**	**96 984**	**55**	**3 593**	**32 812**	**42 986**	**17 593**	**370 270**
N03A	**ANTIEPILEPTICS**	**67 532**	**76 515**	**83 661**	**90 853**	**96 984**	**55**	**3 593**	**32 812**	**42 986**	**17 593**	**370 270**
N03AA	**Barbiturates and derivatives**	**3 725**	**3 554**	**3 340**	**3 111**	**2 955**	**52**	**21**	**372**	**1 552**	**1 010**	**2 056**
N03AA02	phenobarbital	3 506	3 310	3 110	2 885	2 714	52	21	344	1 438	911	1 669
N03AA03	primidone	256	261	247	243	255	50	0	28	123	104	387
N03AB	**Hydantoin derivatives**	**2 986**	**2 861**	**2 661**	**2 485**	**2 329**	**42**	**23**	**334**	**1 244**	**728**	**1 139**
N03AB02	phenytoin	2 986	2 859	2 661	2 484	2 329	42	23	334	1 244	728	1 139
N03AB05	fosphenytoin	0	<5	<5	<5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
N03AD	**Succinimide derivatives**	**121**	**116**	**110**	**110**	**114**	**71**	**34**	**54**	**22**	**<5**	**618**

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

ATC group N

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
N03AD01	ethosuximide	121	116	110	110	114	71	34	54	22	<5	618
N03AE	**Benzodiazepine derivatives**	**13 353**	**13 894**	**13 950**	**13 983**	**13 886**	**55**	**191**	**4 382**	**6 770**	**2 543**	**7 353**
N03AE01	clonazepam	13 353	13 894	13 950	13 983	13 886	55	191	4 382	6 770	2 543	7 353
N03AF	**Carboxamide derivatives**	**24 026**	**23 144**	**22 315**	**21 519**	**20 686**	**46**	**802**	**6 273**	**9 659**	**3 952**	**26 738**
N03AF01	carbamazepine	22 458	21 431	20 410	19 475	18 535	47	510	5 385	8 942	3 698	17 243
N03AF02	oxcarbazepine	1 701	1 833	2 009	2 105	2 162	44	266	887	746	263	8 448
N03AF03	rufinamide	0	0	0	41	80	26	43	33	<5	0	1 046
N03AG	**Fatty acid derivatives**	**11 719**	**12 062**	**12 450**	**12 751**	**13 281**	**46**	**1 663**	**5 737**	**4 840**	**1 041**	**27 272**
N03AG01	valproic acid	11 554	11 919	12 334	12 651	13 188	46	1 636	5 707	4 806	1 039	26 141
N03AG04	vigabatrin	180	164	142	119	126	48	55	36	32	<5	856
N03AG06	tiagabine	40	31	29	19	15	47	0	6	9	0	275
N03AX	**Other antiepileptics**	**23 876**	**33 928**	**42 118**	**50 424**	**57 451**	**60**	**1 827**	**21 033**	**24 706**	**9 885**	**305 094**
N03AX03	sultiame	21	28	39	51	54	52	36	17	<5	0	184
N03AX09	lamotrigine	11 367	14 009	16 504	18 792	20 766	59	1 086	10 877	7 174	1 629	115 097
N03AX10	felbamate	20	22	25	23	24	33	<5	18	<5	0	526
N03AX11	topiramate	2 106	2 582	2 926	2 975	3 044	67	359	1 688	910	87	20 307
N03AX12	gabapentin	9 178	8 133	7 618	7 481	14 624	61	29	3 374	7 538	3 683	21 879
N03AX14	levetiracetam	1 738	2 183	2 746	3 496	4 302	51	551	1 995	1 327	429	45 030
N03AX15	zonisamide	130	137	180	297	347	53	68	196	78	5	4 683
N03AX16	pregabalin	1 512	10 043	15 405	21 037	20 237	60	10	5 117	10 265	4 845	97 389
N04	**ANTI-PARKINSON DRUGS**	**12 620**	**12 853**	**14 219**	**17 100**	**17 154**	**52**	**10**	**1 610**	**7 358**	**8 176**	**122 485**
N04A	**ANTICHOLINERGIC AGENTS**	**4 123**	**3 942**	**3 484**	**3 270**	**3 159**	**51**	**<5**	**797**	**1 870**	**489**	**1 780**
N04AA	**Tertiary amines**	**2 691**	**3 414**	**3 399**	**3 204**	**3 101**	**51**	**<5**	**788**	**1 829**	**481**	**1 663**
N04AA01	trihexyphenidyl	14	15	18	19	15	67	<5	<5	7	<5	105
N04AA02	biperiden	2 670	3 393	3 375	3 181	3 082	51	<5	785	1 820	476	1 552
N04AA04	procyclidine	8	7	7	<5	<5	50	0	0	<5	<5	5
N04AB	**Ethers chemically close to antihistamines**	**1 520**	**1 263**	**132**	**81**	**65**	**62**	**0**	**10**	**45**	**10**	**118**
N04AB02	orphenadrine (chloride)	1 520	1 263	132	81	65	62	0	10	45	10	118
N04B	**DOPAMINERGIC AGENTS**	**8 631**	**9 045**	**10 828**	**13 906**	**14 062**	**52**	**7**	**819**	**5 519**	**7 717**	**120 704**
N04BA	**Dopa and dopa derivatives**	**7 195**	**7 374**	**7 531**	**7 599**	**7 588**	**46**	**5**	**88**	**2 133**	**5 362**	**54 906**
N04BA02	levodopa and decarboxylase inhibitor	7 172	7 131	7 119	7 065	6 980	47	5	81	1 883	5 011	37 171
N04BA03	levodopa, decarboxylase inhibitor and COMT inhibitor	375	803	969	1 132	1 249	39	0	11	542	696	17 734
N04BB	**Adamantane derivatives**	**100**	**104**	**104**	**116**	**111**	**59**	**0**	**29**	**74**	**8**	**403**
N04BB01	amantadine	100	104	104	116	111	59	0	29	74	8	403
N04BC	**Dopamine agonists**	**2 980**	**3 330**	**5 144**	**8 303**	**8 517**	**55**	**<5**	**716**	**4 372**	**3 427**	**52 759**

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
N04BC01	bromocriptine	46	21	9	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	51
N04BC02	pergolide	9	5	<5	<5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
N04BC04	ropinirole	690	881	1 125	1 819	1 840	52	0	176	1 045	619	12 794
N04BC05	pramipexole	953	1 432	3 226	5 921	6 212	56	<5	555	3 158	2 497	30 559
N04BC06	cabergoline	1 414	1 187	978	796	513	47	0	9	215	289	2 365
N04BC07	apomorphine	10	6	11	13	18	39	0	0	12	6	1 957
N04BC09	rotigotine	0	0	5	232	390	39	0	11	228	151	5 033
N04BD	**Monoamine oxidase B inhibitors**	**2 157**	**2 143**	**2 223**	**2 413**	**2 559**	**40**	**0**	**34**	**1 238**	**1 287**	**9 434**
N04BD01	selegiline	2 157	2 141	2 113	2 098	2 069	40	0	30	1 005	1 034	3 479
N04BD02	rasagiline	0	<5	173	405	575	41	0	6	279	290	5 954
N04BX	**Other dopaminergic agents**	**734**	**565**	**424**	**341**	**286**	**45**	**0**	**<5**	**119**	**165**	**3 203**
N04BX01	tolcapone	38	25	20	15	13	31	0	0	9	<5	257
N04BX02	entacapone	701	540	404	327	273	45	0	<5	110	161	2 946
N05	**PSYCHOLEPTICS**	**561 339**	**579 816**	**591 635**	**603 046**	**609 900**	**64**	**7 916**	**136 345**	**272 669**	**192 970**	**565 879**
N05A	**ANTIPSYCHOTICS**	**104 551**	**106 184**	**106 269**	**105 705**	**103 650**	**57**	**823**	**33 571**	**44 993**	**24 263**	**305 943**
N05AA	**Phenothiazines with aliphatic side-chain**	**32 465**	**32 191**	**31 414**	**29 867**	**26 663**	**57**	**38**	**7 572**	**13 518**	**5 535**	**10 773**
N05AA01	chlorpromazine	6 432	6 674	6 645	3 950	699	54	<5	280	313	103	1 174
N05AA02	levomepromazine	26 562	26 050	25 294	26 780	26 050	57	36	7 318	13 257	5 439	9 600
N05AB	**Phenothiazines with piperazine structure**	**26 671**	**26 502**	**25 163**	**23 005**	**20 795**	**68**	**22**	**4 448**	**8 417**	**7 908**	**10 312**
N05AB01	dixyrazine	1 979	1 926	1 815	620	76	61	0	28	40	8	207
N05AB02	fluphenazine	123	107	101	89	59	46	0	<5	36	22	54
N05AB03	perphenazine	7 021	6 694	6 343	6 176	5 968	59	<5	1 520	3 292	1 155	7 249
N05AB04	prochlorperazine	17 695	17 937	17 059	16 329	14 758	72	21	2 913	5 080	6 744	2 798
N05AB06	trifluoperazine	8	<5	5	<5	<5	33	0	<5	0	<5	4
N05AC	**Phenothiazines with piperidine structure**	**744**	**504**	**111**	**85**	**79**	**54**	**0**	**7**	**54**	**18**	**344**
N05AC01	periciazine	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	1
N05AC02	thioridazine	733	492	102	77	73	53	0	7	50	16	306
N05AC04	pipotiazine	8	9	7	6	5	60	0	0	<5	<5	37
N05AD	**Butyrophenone derivatives**	**4 659**	**4 904**	**4 796**	**4 823**	**4 703**	**55**	**15**	**532**	**1 556**	**2 600**	**1 737**
N05AD01	haloperidol	4 639	4 887	4 784	4 812	4 693	55	15	529	1 553	2 596	1 729
N05AD03	melperone	21	19	12	11	10	60	0	<5	<5	<5	8
N05AE	**Indole derivatives**	**2 280**	**1 860**	**1 574**	**1 463**	**1 377**	**59**	**6**	**798**	**512**	**61**	**19 428**
N05AE03	sertindole	22	18	43	119	163	56	<5	122	40	0	1 949
N05AE04	ziprasidone	2 259	1 843	1 535	1 355	1 227	59	5	686	475	61	17 479
N05AF	**Thioxanthene derivatives**	**22 226**	**22 491**	**22 906**	**24 162**	**24 441**	**56**	**18**	**8 429**	**11 904**	**4 090**	**11 451**

ATC group N

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
N05AF01	flupentixol	6 054	5 950	5 595	5 522	5 371	68	<5	1 342	2 769	1 257	2 789
N05AF03	chlorprothixene	13 320	13 807	14 611	16 171	16 605	53	12	6 536	7 832	2 225	6 085
N05AF05	zuclopenthixol	3 433	3 353	3 333	3 196	3 151	53	<5	811	1 672	665	2 577
N05AG	**Diphenylbutylpiperidine derivatives**	**194**	**200**	**179**	**172**	**163**	**33**	**21**	**85**	**41**	**16**	**367**
N05AG02	pimozide	157	165	148	138	133	36	15	69	34	15	313
N05AG03	penfluridol	37	36	31	34	31	16	7	16	7	<5	54
N05AH	**Diazepines, oxazepines and thiazepines**	**18 925**	**20 724**	**22 530**	**24 911**	**26 444**	**50**	**111**	**12 546**	**10 597**	**3 190**	**156 909**
N05AH02	clozapine	1 769	1 869	1 989	2 098	2 180	38	0	1 169	950	61	14 410
N05AH03	olanzapine	14 175	14 499	14 912	15 640	15 918	48	23	6 985	6 812	2 098	101 730
N05AH04	quetiapine	3 758	5 183	6 622	8 312	9 523	58	94	5 086	3 258	1 085	40 769
N05AL	**Benzamides**	**648**	**821**	**725**	**664**	**585**	**46**	**<5**	**346**	**215**	**20**	**4 717**
N05AL01	sulpiride	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
N05AL03	tiapride	7	9	11	9	7	43	0	<5	<5	0	53
N05AL05	amisulpride	640	811	713	654	578	46	<5	343	211	20	4 664
N05AN	**Lithium**	**7 749**	**7 843**	**7 749**	**7 713**	**7 893**	**57**	**9**	**2 380**	**4 314**	**1 190**	**9 855**
N05AN01	lithium	7 749	7 843	7 749	7 713	7 893	57	9	2 380	4 314	1 190	9 855
N05AX	**Other antipsychotics**	**7 711**	**8 811**	**9 649**	**10 217**	**10 910**	**48**	**643**	**4 953**	**3 332**	**1 982**	**80 050**
N05AX08	risperidone	7 685	7 665	7 810	7 895	8 143	48	533	3 089	2 590	1 931	46 562
N05AX12	aripiprazole	33	1 337	2 042	2 604	3 048	49	135	2 038	821	54	33 487
N05B	**ANXIOLYTICS**	**273 997**	**279 510**	**281 231**	**285 072**	**284 641**	**65**	**3 493**	**65 869**	**130 874**	**84 405**	**109 563**
N05BA	**Benzodiazepine derivatives**	**256 577**	**261 101**	**261 608**	**264 606**	**264 530**	**65**	**3 091**	**58 150**	**123 404**	**79 885**	**97 406**
N05BA01	diazepam	150 341	149 404	146 678	145 978	143 254	64	2 959	30 352	67 699	42 244	48 677
N05BA02	chlordiazepoxide	6	5	6	6	<5	50	0	0	<5	<5	12
N05BA04	oxazepam	116 955	122 797	126 384	130 633	133 510	67	58	31 046	61 143	41 263	40 572
N05BA06	lorazepam	34	32	35	34	18	50	<5	7	6	<5	48
N05BA08	bromazepam	6	6	9	8	5	80	0	0	<5	<5	13
N05BA09	clobazam	519	520	507	532	545	53	179	265	96	5	1 624
N05BA12	alprazolam	5 455	5 514	5 009	4 678	4 610	51	<5	2 045	2 090	473	6 459
N05BB	**Diphenylmethane derivatives**	**22 313**	**23 688**	**25 710**	**27 092**	**27 192**	**62**	**405**	**9 801**	**10 692**	**6 294**	**5 996**
N05BB01	hydroxyzine	22 313	23 688	25 710	27 092	27 192	62	405	9 801	10 692	6 294	5 996
N05BC	**Carbamates**	**18**	**14**	**14**	**10**	**9**	**78**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**6**	**24**
N05BC01	meprobamate	18	14	14	10	9	78	0	0	<5	6	24
N05BE	**Azaspirodecanedione derivatives**	**3 454**	**3 124**	**2 965**	**3 019**	**2 804**	**59**	**<5**	**1 103**	**1 358**	**342**	**6 138**
N05BE01	buspirone	3 454	3 124	2 965	3 019	2 804	59	<5	1 103	1 358	342	6 138
N05C	**HYPNOTICS AND SEDATIVES**	**342 371**	**360 940**	**374 197**	**385 784**	**396 023**	**65**	**4 345**	**75 694**	**175 980**	**140 004**	**150 373**

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
N05CA	**Barbiturates, plain**	**5**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**<5**	**4**
N05CA04	barbital	5	0	<5	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	<5	4
N05CD	**Benzodiazepine derivatives**	**58 782**	**56 018**	**52 547**	**49 513**	**46 547**	**62**	**623**	**8 093**	**17 572**	**20 259**	**18 680**
N05CD01	flurazepam	27	26	28	24	22	55	0	0	13	9	70
N05CD02	nitrazepam	44 099	43 492	41 495	39 695	37 420	63	373	6 609	13 939	16 499	10 212
N05CD03	flunitrazepam	16 316	13 589	11 740	10 179	9 205	57	<5	1 473	3 869	3 861	6 346
N05CD04	estazolam	6	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	4
N05CD05	triazolam	94	104	102	99	103	65	<5	26	39	37	103
N05CD08	midazolam	117	295	441	639	825	46	312	317	119	77	1 944
N05CF	**Benzodiazepine related drugs**	**295 155**	**314 282**	**328 941**	**341 134**	**345 341**	**66**	**74**	**63 673**	**158 927**	**122 667**	**116 279**
N05CF01	zopiclone	266 982	283 001	295 011	303 715	305 415	66	68	52 200	140 112	113 035	95 128
N05CF02	zolpidem	37 769	41 381	44 380	48 400	51 113	66	9	14 569	23 924	12 611	21 150
N05CF03	zaleplon	0	0	<5	5	5	40	0	<5	<5	0	1
N05CH	**Melatonin receptor agonists**	**6 021**	**7 847**	**9 481**	**12 418**	**29 772**	**59**	**3 826**	**10 337**	**11 823**	**3 786**	**13 626**
N05CH01	melatonin	6 021	7 847	9 481	12 418	29 772	59	3 826	10 337	11 823	3 786	13 626
N05CM	**Other hypnotics and sedatives**	**980**	**1 295**	**1 491**	**1 761**	**1 892**	**46**	**0**	**196**	**541**	**1 155**	**1 783**
N05CM02	clomethiazole	954	1 266	1 462	1 735	1 839	46	0	193	521	1 125	1 708
N05CM05	scopolamine	26	28	28	24	54	37	0	<5	20	31	74
N05CM11	bromides	0	<5	<5	<5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
N05CM18	dexmedetomidine	0	0	0	<5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
N06	**PSYCHOANALEPTICS**	**299 930**	**300 215**	**306 393**	**315 741**	**318 910**	**63**	**9 904**	**105 769**	**131 957**	**71 280**	**687 740**
N06A	**ANTIDEPRESSANTS**	**279 813**	**275 471**	**279 476**	**286 684**	**287 687**	**66**	**530**	**94 152**	**130 191**	**62 814**	**400 572**
N06AA	**Non-selective monoamine reuptake inhibitors**	**57 596**	**57 347**	**57 549**	**58 335**	**59 210**	**71**	**95**	**14 142**	**30 798**	**14 175**	**25 165**
N06AA01	desipramine	<5	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
N06AA02	imipramine	67	53	41	40	47	38	23	6	11	7	128
N06AA04	clomipramine	4 534	4 145	3 880	3 593	3 447	71	10	688	1 954	795	2 620
N06AA05	opipramol	5	7	<5	<5	5	40	0	<5	<5	<5	10
N06AA06	trimipramine	14 205	13 733	13 449	13 341	12 592	69	11	2 661	6 309	3 611	7 526
N06AA07	lofepramine	25	24	22	18	18	67	0	<5	15	<5	122
N06AA09	amitriptyline	32 822	33 992	34 911	36 513	38 683	72	48	10 380	20 693	7 562	11 623
N06AA10	nortriptyline	1 623	1 471	1 641	1 547	1 647	67	<5	365	729	550	643
N06AA12	doxepin	5 248	4 768	4 424	4 063	3 568	70	0	243	1 510	1 815	2 483
N06AA21	maprotiline	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	8
N06AB	**Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors**	**173 328**	**167 720**	**169 267**	**174 853**	**176 597**	**67**	**402**	**62 843**	**76 282**	**37 070**	**255 157**
N06AB03	fluoxetine	9 757	8 971	8 563	8 627	8 798	74	149	4 712	3 235	702	13 547

ATC group N

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
N06AB04	citalopram	57 450	45 761	41 264	38 124	35 464	68	10	9 298	16 317	9 839	26 519
N06AB05	paroxetine	28 060	23 917	21 309	19 823	18 642	70	<5	4 225	9 971	4 444	18 054
N06AB06	sertraline	32 534	29 280	27 618	26 532	25 978	67	232	9 557	10 982	5 207	26 270
N06AB08	fluvoxamine	807	766	725	662	652	58	5	248	302	97	1 297
N06AB10	escitalopram	54 858	66 527	76 432	87 515	93 524	65	14	37 535	37 993	17 982	169 470
N06AF	**Monoamine oxidase inhibitors, non-selective**	**147**	**142**	**134**	**117**	**110**	**64**	**0**	**33**	**59**	**18**	**895**
N06AF03	phenelzine	137	131	120	108	100	62	0	30	54	16	630
N06AF04	tranylcypromine	11	11	14	9	10	80	0	<5	5	<5	265
N06AG	**Monoamine oxidase A inhibitors**	**1 622**	**1 411**	**1 292**	**1 204**	**1 077**	**63**	**<5**	**239**	**641**	**196**	**2 366**
N06AG02	moclobemide	1 622	1 411	1 292	1 204	1 077	63	<5	239	641	196	2 366
N06AX	**Other antidepressants**	**86 498**	**85 977**	**88 870**	**90 935**	**88 699**	**61**	**43**	**28 927**	**39 974**	**19 755**	**116 989**
N06AX01	oxitriptan	0	0	56	217	186	76	<5	93	84	6	114
N06AX02	tryptophan	<5	<5	7	<5	11	55	0	<5	7	0	8
N06AX03	mianserin	33 455	32 733	32 936	33 185	32 076	63	15	8 251	14 702	9 108	13 361
N06AX05	trazodone	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	2
N06AX06	nefazodone	151	68	64	55	47	47	0	8	35	<5	357
N06AX11	mirtazapine	26 928	26 410	26 956	27 857	28 672	57	18	8 824	12 041	7 789	31 227
N06AX12	bupropion	7 409	6 289	6 944	4 430	3 869	54	<5	1 664	2 009	195	4 789
N06AX14	tianeptine	0	0	0	<5	<5	50	0	<5	<5	0	9
N06AX16	venlafaxine	25 935	27 000	27 896	28 809	28 240	62	6	11 447	13 065	3 722	55 051
N06AX18	reboxetine	566	631	639	587	563	65	0	308	217	38	1 100
N06AX21	duloxetine	95	632	1 590	4 986	3 931	67	<5	1 462	1 976	492	10 970
N06B	**PSYCHOSTIMULANTS, AGENTS USED FOR ADHD AND NOOTROPICS**	**12 353**	**17 200**	**19 567**	**22 513**	**25 077**	**34**	**9 481**	**13 901**	**1 576**	**119**	**179 092**
N06BA	**Centrally acting sympathomimetics**	**12 083**	**16 850**	**19 160**	**22 149**	**24 733**	**33**	**9 470**	**13 701**	**1 476**	**86**	**178 707**
N06BA01	amfetamine	189	183	156	178	221	38	13	151	48	9	701
N06BA02	dexamfetamine	545	595	633	722	854	39	142	533	159	20	6 615
N06BA04	methylphenidate	10 866	14 528	16 273	19 195	21 653	33	8 668	11 803	1 131	51	133 696
N06BA07	modafinil	228	295	275	272	287	63	5	171	103	8	3 821
N06BA09	atomoxetine	838	3 203	3 207	3 183	3 226	30	1 270	1 807	149	0	33 874
N06BC	**Xanthine derivatives**	**228**	**319**	**364**	**327**	**293**	**54**	**<5**	**184**	**86**	**22**	**173**
N06BC01	caffeine	228	319	364	327	293	54	<5	184	86	22	173
N06BX	**Other psychostimulants and nootropics**	**48**	**37**	**48**	**43**	**57**	**40**	**12**	**20**	**14**	**11**	**212**
N06BX03	piracetam	48	37	48	43	49	39	6	18	14	11	137
N06BX13	idebenone	0	0	0	0	8	50	6	<5	0	0	76

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
N06C	**PSYCHOLEPTICS AND PSYCHOANALEPTICS IN COMBINATION**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	_	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
N06CA	**Antidepressants in combination with psycholeptics**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	_	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
N06CA02	melitracen and psycholeptics	0	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
N06D	**ANTI-DEMENTIA DRUGS**	**13 103**	**13 705**	**13 958**	**13 483**	**13 354**	**62**	**0**	**6**	**1 139**	**12 209**	**108 076**
N06DA	**Anticholinesterases**	**12 582**	**12 884**	**12 978**	**12 429**	**12 365**	**62**	**0**	**<5**	**1 031**	**11 330**	**98 997**
N06DA02	donepezil	10 241	10 490	10 588	10 032	9 825	64	0	<5	742	9 080	78 955
N06DA03	rivastigmine	1 316	1 466	1 681	1 773	2 161	54	0	0	254	1 907	14 265
N06DA04	galantamine	1 445	1 279	1 058	890	693	62	0	<5	81	611	5 777
N06DX	**Other anti-dementia drugs**	**1 044**	**1 363**	**1 589**	**1 616**	**1 500**	**58**	**0**	**<5**	**182**	**1 316**	**9 080**
N06DX01	memantine	1 044	1 363	1 589	1 616	1 500	58	0	<5	182	1 316	9 080
N07	**OTHER NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS**	**8 619**	**9 759**	**11 056**	**34 296**	**42 573**	**49**	**12**	**16 480**	**23 964**	**2 117**	**187 675**
N07A	**PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS**	**783**	**737**	**717**	**748**	**739**	**68**	**<5**	**122**	**348**	**265**	**2 132**
N07AA	**Anticholinesterases**	**467**	**459**	**477**	**483**	**475**	**65**	**0**	**86**	**198**	**191**	**1 077**
N07AA01	neostigmine	0	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
N07AA02	pyridostigmine	467	459	477	481	475	65	0	86	198	191	1 077
N07AA51	neostigmine, combinations	0	<5	0	<5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
N07AB	**Choline esters**	**212**	**175**	**145**	**152**	**146**	**61**	**<5**	**22**	**73**	**47**	**117**
N07AB01	carbachol	212	175	145	152	146	61	<5	22	73	47	117
N07AX	**Other parasympathomimetics**	**126**	**122**	**106**	**122**	**129**	**87**	**0**	**16**	**86**	**27**	**937**
N07AX01	pilocarpine	126	122	106	122	129	87	0	16	86	27	937
N07B	**DRUGS USED IN ADDICTIVE DISORDERS**	**7 288**	**8 384**	**9 660**	**32 852**	**41 133**	**49**	**<5**	**16 261**	**23 202**	**1 666**	**175 659**
N07BA	**Drugs used in nicotine dependence**	**865**	**781**	**1 126**	**23 349**	**31 302**	**55**	**<5**	**11 259**	**18 610**	**1 431**	**41 164**
N07BA01	nicotine [1)]	865	781	876	770	768	47	<5	129	448	190	496
N07BA03	varenicline	0	0	250	22 637	30 602	55	<5	11 143	18 209	1 249	40 668
N07BB	**Drugs used in alcohol dependence**	**3 770**	**3 972**	**4 287**	**4 868**	**4 970**	**29**	**0**	**1 727**	**3 025**	**218**	**2 753**
N07BB01	disulfiram	3 277	3 549	3 773	4 066	4 445	28	0	1 561	2 693	191	1 723
N07BB03	acamprosate	544	481	472	629	583	30	0	194	368	21	833
N07BB04	naltrexone	60	54	154	362	119	52	0	46	65	8	197
N07BC	**Drugs used in opioid dependence**	**2 696**	**3 685**	**4 303**	**4 862**	**5 164**	**31**	**<5**	**3 402**	**1 737**	**23**	**131 742**
N07BC01	buprenorphine	1 062	1 444	1 791	1 918	1 722	31	0	1 274	447	<5	39 039
N07BC02	methadone [2)]	1 654	2 361	2 673	2 852	2 954	32	<5	1 744	1 186	22	73 649

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

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

ATC group N

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
N07BC04	lofexidine	0	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
N07BC51	buprenorphine, combinations	130	197	219	969	1 155	27	0	892	263	0	19 054
N07C	**ANTIVERTIGO PREPARATIONS**	**303**	**364**	**382**	**407**	**406**	**61**	**<5**	**61**	**246**	**96**	**1 168**
N07CA	**Antivertigo preparations**	**303**	**364**	**382**	**407**	**406**	**61**	**<5**	**61**	**246**	**96**	**1 168**
N07CA01	betahistine	291	357	379	403	394	61	<5	57	240	96	1 151
N07CA03	flunarizine	12	7	<5	<5	12	75	<5	<5	6	0	17
N07X	**OTHER NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS**	**249**	**279**	**304**	**310**	**308**	**41**	**<5**	**38**	**177**	**92**	**8 717**
N07XX	**Other nervous system drugs**	**249**	**279**	**304**	**310**	**308**	**41**	**<5**	**38**	**177**	**92**	**8 717**
N07XX02	riluzole	219	236	246	252	250	39	0	16	152	82	6 400
N07XX04	hydroxybutyric acid	0	12	23	26	28	43	<5	18	7	<5	1 817
N07XX06	tetrabenazine	30	31	35	32	30	60	0	<5	18	8	500

3.14 ATC group P – Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellents

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
P01	**ANTIPROTOZOALS**	**77 478**	**79 254**	**80 298**	**84 749**	**85 734**	**65**	**1 757**	**41 992**	**33 153**	**8 832**	**32 053**
P01A	**AGENTS AGAINST AMOEBIASIS AND OTHER PROTOZOAL DISEASES**	**51 797**	**51 066**	**50 677**	**51 701**	**52 945**	**69**	**520**	**25 285**	**20 198**	**6 942**	**6 145**
P01AB	**Nitroimidazole derivatives**	**51 796**	**51 065**	**50 675**	**51 699**	**52 940**	**69**	**520**	**25 281**	**20 198**	**6 941**	**6 124**
P01AB01	metronidazole	51 796	51 065	50 675	51 699	52 940	69	520	25 281	20 198	6 941	6 124
P01AC	**Dichloroacetamide derivatives**	**0**	**<5**	**7**	**9**	**6**	**33**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**8**
P01AC01	diloxanide	0	<5	7	9	6	33	0	<5	<5	0	8
P01AX	**Other agents against amoebiasis and other protozoal diseases**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**<5**	**12**
P01AX05	mepacrine	0	0	0	0	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	1
P01AX11	nitazoxanide	0	0	0	<5	<5	100	0	<5	0	0	11
P01B	**ANTIMALARIALS**	**26 206**	**28 724**	**30 119**	**33 681**	**33 372**	**58**	**1 240**	**17 019**	**13 181**	**1 932**	**25 898**
P01BA	**Aminoquinolines**	**9 187**	**9 120**	**8 430**	**8 701**	**7 784**	**75**	**160**	**3 038**	**3 711**	**875**	**3 163**
P01BA01	chloroquine	4 860	4 720	4 012	4 222	2 622	60	126	1 605	815	76	315
P01BA02	hydroxychloroquine	4 328	4 405	4 410	4 485	5 199	82	34	1 449	2 918	798	2 843
P01BA03	primaquine	13	10	26	8	17	29	<5	9	6	<5	5
P01BB	**Biguanides**	**13 733**	**16 059**	**17 897**	**20 820**	**21 068**	**52**	**786**	**11 435**	**8 197**	**650**	**20 494**
P01BB01	proguanil	959	747	525	340	62	68	0	31	29	<5	36
P01BB51	proguanil, combinations	12 817	15 359	17 401	20 502	21 011	52	786	11 409	8 168	648	20 458
P01BC	**Methanolquinolines**	**4 566**	**4 663**	**4 748**	**5 014**	**5 029**	**57**	**299**	**2 902**	**1 404**	**424**	**2 221**
P01BC01	quinine	512	547	606	621	595	67	<5	23	249	322	259
P01BC02	mefloquine	4 056	4 116	4 143	4 393	4 436	56	298	2 880	1 156	102	1 962
P01BD	**Diaminopyrimidines**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**5**	**<5**	**67**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**20**
P01BD01	pyrimethamine	<5	<5	<5	5	<5	67	0	0	<5	0	20
P01BE	**Artemisinin and derivatives**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	_	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
P01BE52	artemether, combinations	14	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
P01C	**AGENTS AGAINST LEISHMANIASIS AND TRYPANOSOMIASIS**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**11**
P01CX	**Other agents against leishmaniasis and trypanosomiasis**	**0**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**<5**	**0**	**11**
P01CX01	pentamidine isethionate	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	11
P02	**ANTHELMINTICS**	**2 060**	**1 911**	**2 061**	**2 024**	**2 000**	**57**	**973**	**685**	**255**	**87**	**444**
P02B	**ANTITREMATODALS**	**22**	**21**	**10**	**11**	**16**	**56**	**<5**	**10**	**<5**	**0**	**52**
P02BA	**Quinoline derivatives and related substances**	**22**	**21**	**10**	**11**	**16**	**56**	**<5**	**10**	**<5**	**0**	**52**
P02BA01	praziquantel	22	21	10	11	16	56	<5	10	<5	0	52

ATC group P

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
P02C	**ANTINEMATODAL AGENTS**	**2 024**	**1 880**	**2 036**	**1 996**	**1 977**	**57**	**970**	**671**	**249**	**87**	**385**
P02CA	**Benzimidazole derivatives**	**1 882**	**1 780**	**1 888**	**1 859**	**1 845**	**57**	**931**	**599**	**230**	**85**	**351**
P02CA01	mebendazole [1)]	1 877	1 766	1 872	1 843	1 827	57	929	588	225	85	253
P02CA02	tiabendazole	<5	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
P02CA03	albendazole	<5	14	16	17	18	39	<5	11	5	0	98
P02CE	Imidazothiazole derivatives	0	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
P02CE01	levamisole	0	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
P02CF	**Avermectines**	**15**	**13**	**38**	**41**	**43**	**51**	**<5**	**31**	**9**	**0**	**22**
P02CF01	ivermectin	15	13	38	41	43	51	<5	31	9	0	22
P02CX	**Other antinematodals**	**137**	**102**	**124**	**118**	**103**	**65**	**41**	**49**	**10**	**<5**	**13**
P02CX01	pyrvinium [1)]	137	102	124	118	103	65	41	49	10	<5	13
P02D	**ANTICESTODALS**	**15**	**13**	**16**	**20**	**10**	**40**	**<5**	**6**	**<5**	**0**	**7**
P02DA	**Salicylic acid derivatives**	**15**	**13**	**16**	**20**	**10**	**40**	**<5**	**6**	**<5**	**0**	**7**
P02DA01	niclosamide	15	13	16	20	10	40	<5	6	<5	0	7
P03	**ECTOPARASITICIDES, INCL. SCABICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS**	**1 215**	**1 218**	**1 192**	**1 283**	**1 209**	**48**	**158**	**780**	**207**	**64**	**420**
P03A	**ECTOPARASITICIDES, INCL. SCABICIDES**	**1 215**	**1 218**	**1 192**	**1 283**	**1 209**	**48**	**158**	**780**	**207**	**64**	**420**
P03AC	**Pyrethrines, incl. synthetic compounds**	**1 048**	**1 036**	**1 028**	**1 139**	**1 120**	**46**	**143**	**727**	**190**	**60**	**391**
P03AC04	permethrin [1)]	1 048	1 036	1 028	1 139	1 120	46	143	727	190	60	391
P03AX	**Other ectoparasiticides, incl. scabicides**	**174**	**197**	**178**	**152**	**96**	**74**	**19**	**56**	**17**	**<5**	**29**
P03AX01	benzyl benzoate [1)]	39	36	41	38	35	66	7	23	<5	<5	13
P03AX03	malathion [1)]	136	161	138	114	61	79	12	33	14	<5	16

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

3.15 ATC group R – Respiratory system

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
R01	**NASAL PREPARATIONS**	**286 020**	**302 900**	**313 512**	**330 828**	**331 842**	**57**	**30 808**	**161 476**	**113 579**	**25 979**	**115 028**
R01A	**DECONGESTANTS AND OTHER NASAL PREPARATIONS FOR TOPICAL USE**	**236 601**	**250 120**	**261 098**	**274 864**	**277 114**	**55**	**29 525**	**130 538**	**93 689**	**23 362**	**109 606**
R01AA	**Sympathomimetics, plain**	**5 086**	**5 186**	**4 654**	**4 594**	**4 190**	**53**	**1 008**	**1 578**	**1 097**	**507**	**287**
R01AA05	oxymetazoline [1)]	2 002	2 103	1 952	1 895	1 730	54	632	595	376	127	101
R01AA07	xylometazoline [1)]	3 113	3 094	2 726	2 721	2 473	52	378	989	725	381	186
R01AB	**Sympathomimetics, combinations excl. corticosteroids**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 120**	**58**	**28**	**475**	**443**	**174**	**106**
R01AB06	xylometazoline	0	0	0	0	1 120	58	28	475	443	174	106
R01AC	**Antiallergic agents, excl. corticosteroids**	**38 109**	**40 792**	**44 156**	**47 380**	**44 528**	**56**	**11 313**	**22 942**	**8 798**	**1 475**	**11 218**
R01AC01	cromoglicic acid [1)]	11 132	11 356	11 797	11 769	10 682	60	2 072	5 732	2 495	383	2 801
R01AC02	levocabastine [1)]	26 726	29 261	32 419	35 673	33 877	55	9 277	17 212	6 303	1 085	8 359
R01AC03	azelastine [1)]	604	531	276	303	261	47	61	133	53	14	57
R01AD	**Corticosteroids**	**199 442**	**210 111**	**218 295**	**229 598**	**233 825**	**55**	**18 384**	**108 914**	**85 065**	**21 462**	**97 758**
R01AD01	beclometasone	2 996	2 801	2 577	2 396	2 223	53	77	670	1 139	337	1 132
R01AD04	flunisolide	5 223	4 988	4 811	4 529	4 109	51	112	1 105	2 182	710	1 496
R01AD05	budesonide	50 750	48 831	48 122	46 625	43 632	56	2 944	19 313	17 058	4 317	20 833
R01AD08	fluticasone	39 301	38 294	36 639	34 279	32 319	55	2 070	14 030	12 846	3 373	12 614
R01AD09	mometasone	92 615	106 874	117 994	133 980	141 847	55	12 041	68 780	49 044	11 982	55 354
R01AD11	triamcinolone	16 288	15 881	15 051	14 825	13 554	55	1 202	6 399	4 742	1 211	5 527
R01AD12	fluticasone furoate	0	0	0	0	3 938	53	350	2 036	1 245	307	802
R01AX	**Other nasal preparations**	**102**	**333**	**431**	**438**	**457**	**48**	**22**	**122**	**148**	**165**	**237**
R01AX03	ipratropium bromide	38	201	272	265	263	42	0	25	93	145	174
R01AX06	mupirocin	64	132	159	173	194	56	22	97	55	20	63
R01B	**NASAL DECONGESTANTS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**64 184**	**68 736**	**69 851**	**75 585**	**75 529**	**66**	**1 584**	**42 622**	**27 748**	**3 575**	**5 422**
R01BA	**Sympathomimetics**	**64 184**	**68 736**	**69 851**	**75 585**	**75 529**	**66**	**1 584**	**42 622**	**27 748**	**3 575**	**5 422**
R01BA01	phenylpropanolamine	64 184	68 736	69 851	75 585	75 529	66	1 584	42 622	27 748	3 575	5 422
R03	**DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES**	**361 077**	**384 946**	**392 065**	**395 584**	**396 395**	**53**	**107 540**	**99 777**	**124 389**	**64 689**	**1 056 018**
R03A	**ADRENERGICS, INHALANTS**	**281 161**	**295 904**	**303 707**	**309 303**	**308 273**	**54**	**55 792**	**89 150**	**108 735**	**54 596**	**710 545**
R03AA	**Alpha- and beta-adrenoreceptor agonists**	**300**	**275**	**240**	**196**	**183**	**39**	**150**	**14**	**15**	**<5**	**258**
R03AA01	epinephrine	300	275	240	196	183	39	150	14	15	<5	258
R03AC	**Selective beta-2-adrenoreceptor agonists**	**204 389**	**212 499**	**222 359**	**230 889**	**229 089**	**54**	**51 804**	**67 635**	**73 519**	**36 131**	**150 757**
R03AC02	salbutamol	134 446	146 461	161 600	171 581	174 608	53	48 731	49 169	51 795	24 913	83 961
R03AC03	terbutaline	54 087	52 012	46 582	43 398	39 091	57	2 882	15 504	14 469	6 236	17 918

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

ATC group R

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
R03AC04	fenoterol	437	363	192	22	23	43	0	<5	16	5	58
R03AC12	salmeterol	10 474	9 147	9 630	11 110	10 803	55	348	1 395	4 968	4 092	21 230
R03AC13	formoterol	20 574	18 836	18 468	18 705	17 274	55	521	4 104	7 937	4 712	27 590
R03AK	**Adrenergics and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases**	**146 183**	**157 900**	**157 931**	**154 791**	**154 941**	**55**	**12 740**	**42 974**	**65 300**	**33 927**	**559 530**
R03AK04	salbutamol and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	6
R03AK06	salmeterol and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases	86 861	93 122	92 468	87 839	86 651	55	10 023	20 729	35 443	20 456	330 515
R03AK07	formoterol and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases	62 980	68 469	68 289	69 882	71 141	56	2 860	23 079	31 148	14 054	229 009
R03B	**OTHER DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES, INHALANTS**	**124 486**	**126 212**	**129 994**	**132 626**	**133 699**	**51**	**38 704**	**19 170**	**43 274**	**32 551**	**222 467**
R03BA	**Glucocorticoids**	**89 835**	**87 949**	**88 344**	**87 559**	**85 385**	**50**	**38 473**	**16 425**	**20 389**	**10 098**	**93 120**
R03BA01	beclometasone	6 841	5 389	5 090	4 904	4 815	56	1 035	1 108	1 835	837	4 911
R03BA02	budesonide	40 722	37 512	35 120	31 518	26 284	56	3 804	7 032	9 921	5 527	42 139
R03BA05	fluticasone	44 079	46 996	49 821	53 821	55 902	47	34 859	8 438	8 793	3 812	46 063
R03BA07	mometasone	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	50	0	0	<5	0	7
R03BB	**Anticholinergics**	**42 093**	**44 739**	**47 832**	**50 686**	**53 548**	**52**	**589**	**3 084**	**25 158**	**24 717**	**129 003**
R03BB01	ipratropium bromide	35 464	36 811	39 148	41 577	41 691	53	586	2 840	18 950	19 315	62 647
R03BB04	tiotropium bromide	10 052	11 165	11 795	12 510	16 661	47	<5	326	8 621	7 711	66 356
R03BC	**Antiallergic agents, excl. corticosteroids**	**825**	**780**	**769**	**632**	**538**	**62**	**43**	**224**	**219**	**52**	**343**
R03BC01	cromoglicic acid	825	780	769	632	538	62	43	224	219	52	343
R03C	**ADRENERGICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**62 820**	**71 340**	**69 005**	**65 061**	**66 620**	**49**	**53 918**	**5 418**	**5 123**	**2 161**	**8 521**
R03CA	**Alpha- and beta-adrenoreceptor agonists**	**47 423**	**55 300**	**53 615**	**50 309**	**53 266**	**48**	**44 518**	**3 969**	**3 493**	**1 286**	**6 272**
R03CA02	ephedrine	47 423	55 300	53 615	50 309	53 266	48	44 518	3 969	3 493	1 286	6 272
R03CB	**Non-selective beta-adrenoreceptor agonists**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	_	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
R03CB03	orciprenaline	<5	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
R03CC	**Selective beta-2-adrenoreceptor agonists**	**18 515**	**19 594**	**18 677**	**17 390**	**16 323**	**49**	**12 308**	**1 478**	**1 654**	**883**	**2 250**
R03CC02	salbutamol	6 520	6 855	6 242	5 887	5 077	48	3 915	416	475	271	569
R03CC03	terbutaline	11 947	12 727	12 399	11 406	11 246	50	8 508	1 041	1 110	587	1 420
R03CC12	bambuterol	226	205	215	222	227	63	<5	38	117	71	261

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
R03D	**OTHER SYSTEMIC DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES**	**28 173**	**33 614**	**35 627**	**37 514**	**39 172**	**54**	**9 222**	**9 600**	**14 103**	**6 247**	**114 485**
R03DA	**Xanthines**	**8 363**	**7 767**	**7 134**	**6 527**	**5 919**	**57**	**7**	**385**	**2 790**	**2 737**	**4 361**
R03DA02	choline theophyllinate	35	34	15	13	12	92	<5	0	8	<5	78
R03DA04	theophylline	8 308	7 714	7 096	6 497	5 897	57	5	383	2 777	2 732	4 185
R03DA05	aminophylline	52	44	44	37	29	55	<5	<5	20	<5	98
R03DC	**Leukotriene receptor antagonists**	**21 109**	**27 142**	**29 700**	**32 099**	**34 296**	**54**	**9 216**	**9 352**	**11 934**	**3 794**	**105 475**
R03DC01	zafirlukast	46	40	37	32	28	61	0	<5	20	<5	345
R03DC03	montelukast	21 067	27 105	29 667	32 068	34 269	54	9 216	9 348	11 915	3 790	105 130
R03DX	**Other systemic drugs for obstructive airway diseases**	**<5**	**6**	**24**	**33**	**44**	**50**	**6**	**24**	**14**	**0**	**4 648**
R03DX05	omalizumab	<5	6	24	33	44	50	6	24	14	0	4 648
R05	**COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS**	**306 856**	**358 631**	**374 210**	**389 332**	**371 668**	**60**	**26 953**	**125 225**	**148 503**	**70 987**	**57 153**
R05C	**EXPECTORANTS, EXCL. COMBINATIONS WITH COUGH SUPPRESSANTS**	**94 047**	**110 743**	**116 431**	**125 858**	**125 843**	**58**	**5 581**	**29 477**	**52 604**	**38 181**	**25 094**
R05CA	**Expectorants**	**3 486**	**3 670**	**3 468**	**3 571**	**3 118**	**59**	**1 025**	**839**	**719**	**535**	**204**
R05CA10	combinations [1)]	3 486	3 670	3 468	3 571	3 118	59	1 025	839	719	535	204
R05CB	**Mucolytics**	**91 067**	**107 640**	**113 570**	**122 911**	**123 268**	**58**	**4 610**	**28 763**	**52 076**	**37 819**	**24 890**
R05CB01	acetylcysteine	85 344	101 675	108 127	118 278	119 276	58	3 557	27 839	50 899	36 981	17 951
R05CB02	bromhexine [1)]	6 629	6 993	6 431	5 498	4 814	55	1 075	1 031	1 491	1 217	767
R05CB12	tiopronin	0	0	<5	<5	<5	33	0	<5	<5	0	38
R05CB13	dornase alfa (desoxyribonuclease)	102	87	87	99	110	53	43	58	9	0	6 134
R05D	**COUGH SUPPRESSANTS, EXCL. COMBINATIONS WITH EXPECTORANTS**	**217 382**	**254 046**	**264 972**	**265 461**	**254 046**	**61**	**19 893**	**94 795**	**101 996**	**37 362**	**28 320**
R05DA	**Opium alkaloids and derivatives**	**209 634**	**245 083**	**256 854**	**262 662**	**254 045**	**61**	**19 893**	**94 795**	**101 996**	**37 361**	**28 320**
R05DA01	ethylmorphine	200 118	235 008	246 746	251 979	245 099	61	19 560	91 661	97 963	35 915	25 759
R05DA03	hydrocodone	751	751	643	649	565	63	0	98	327	140	185
R05DA04	codeine	6 652	7 453	7 341	8 196	7 616	64	111	2 960	3 416	1 129	1 549
R05DA07	noscapine [1)]	1 396	1 497	1 590	1 844	1 555	58	256	494	526	279	129
R05DA08	pholcodine [1)]	967	988	887	292	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
R05DA09	dextromethorphan	0	0	<5	0	<5	50	<5	0	<5	0	1
R05DA20	combinations	3 348	3 344	3 439	3 976	2 860	61	28	883	1 446	503	697
R05DB	**Other cough suppressants**	**9 786**	**11 332**	**10 171**	**3 510**	**<5**	**50**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**0**
R05DB05	pentoxyverine	9 786	11 332	10 171	3 510	<5	50	<5	<5	<5	<5	0

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

ATC group R

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
R05F	**COUGH SUPPRESSANTS AND EXPECTORANTS, COMBINATIONS**	**27 251**	**33 426**	**34 870**	**47 032**	**37 480**	**62**	**2 482**	**14 331**	**14 911**	**5 756**	**3 737**
R05FA	**Opium derivatives and expectorants**	**27 251**	**33 426**	**34 870**	**47 032**	**37 480**	**62**	**2 482**	**14 331**	**14 911**	**5 756**	**3 737**
R05FA02	opium derivatives and expectorants	27 251	33 426	34 870	47 032	37 480	62	2 482	14 331	14 911	5 756	3 737
R06	**ANTIHISTAMINES FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**452 109**	**477 248**	**495 713**	**513 205**	**513 043**	**58**	**76 894**	**218 082**	**169 659**	**48 408**	**184 253**
R06A	**ANTIHISTAMINES FOR SYSTEMIC USE**	**452 109**	**477 248**	**495 713**	**513 205**	**513 043**	**58**	**76 894**	**218 082**	**169 659**	**48 408**	**184 253**
R06AA	**Aminoalkyl ethers**	**30**	**28**	**27**	**24**	**18**	**56**	**<5**	**<5**	**11**	**<5**	**61**
R06AA02	diphenhydramine	7	9	5	<5	<5	25	0	<5	<5	<5	40
R06AA04	clemastine	23	19	22	20	14	64	<5	<5	9	<5	20
R06AB	**Substituted alkylamines**	**35 082**	**35 397**	**37 627**	**38 563**	**40 121**	**63**	**16 521**	**12 431**	**7 743**	**3 426**	**8 350**
R06AB02	dexchlorpheniramine	35 082	35 397	37 627	38 563	40 121	63	16 521	12 431	7 743	3 426	8 350
R06AD	**Phenothiazine derivatives**	**52 930**	**56 599**	**59 277**	**61 370**	**62 335**	**62**	**4 619**	**22 286**	**25 770**	**9 660**	**33 642**
R06AD01	alimemazine	46 142	49 880	52 699	54 765	55 742	62	4 572	19 708	22 992	8 470	31 065
R06AD02	promethazine	7 319	7 278	7 559	7 301	7 278	67	52	2 853	3 128	1 245	2 562
R06AD03	thiethylperazine	10	9	9	8	8	50	0	<5	<5	5	15
R06AE	**Piperazine derivatives**	**183 507**	**178 730**	**224 618**	**260 098**	**271 079**	**58**	**42 078**	**114 574**	**88 825**	**25 602**	**51 754**
R06AE03	cyclizine [1)]	709	813	801	607	269	60	5	55	122	87	162
R06AE04	chlorcyclizine	<5	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
R06AE05	meclozine [1)]	1 716	1 929	1 874	1 892	2 083	86	51	1 430	350	252	197
R06AE07	cetirizine [1)]	141 123	171 636	220 190	256 534	268 038	58	41 959	112 778	88 087	25 214	50 689
R06AE09	levocetirizine	50 833	5 799	2 297	1 518	1 039	58	79	489	378	93	706
R06AX	**Other antihistamines for systemic use**	**211 734**	**236 941**	**212 567**	**192 364**	**179 603**	**59**	**18 820**	**85 269**	**62 006**	**13 508**	**90 446**
R06AX02	cyproheptadine	54	54	35	57	61	46	26	16	12	7	43
R06AX13	loratadine [1)]	44 390	37 023	56 304	72 051	74 515	59	6 540	35 857	25 845	6 273	16 155
R06AX17	ketotifen	<5	6	<5	5	5	40	<5	<5	<5	<5	14
R06AX22	ebastine [1)]	30 419	35 263	31 167	25 663	23 469	63	894	11 595	9 137	1 843	17 799
R06AX26	fexofenadine	12 992	13 476	11 888	10 209	11 512	63	263	5 376	4 817	1 056	6 374
R06AX27	desloratadine	129 973	159 117	124 719	93 903	81 112	58	11 727	37 333	26 850	5 202	50 062

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

3.16 ATC group S – Sensory organs

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
S01	**OPHTHALMOLOGICALS**	**479 567**	**505 500**	**513 004**	**519 031**	**523 757**	**57**	**107 056**	**160 596**	**144 117**	**111 988**	**285 210**
S01A	**ANTIINFECTIVES**	**241 912**	**255 624**	**255 406**	**250 559**	**261 696**	**56**	**77 526**	**78 078**	**68 455**	**37 637**	**41 441**
S01AA	**Antibiotics**	**237 630**	**250 505**	**250 725**	**247 585**	**259 069**	**56**	**77 316**	**77 167**	**67 487**	**37 099**	**40 247**
S01AA01	chloramphenicol	173 797	195 558	187 144	184 768	191 788	56	49 810	59 977	53 435	28 566	33 281
S01AA02	chlortetracycline	0	0	0	0	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	0
S01AA11	gentamicin	2 440	2 652	2 278	2 122	2 017	59	257	728	654	378	230
S01AA12	tobramycin	326	343	480	2 210	2 442	59	460	770	677	535	233
S01AA13	fusidic acid	75 023	66 302	76 128	72 937	79 001	57	33 652	19 739	16 023	9 587	6 143
S01AA30	combinations of different antibiotics	4 793	5 068	4 516	4 584	4 886	58	358	1 250	1 771	1 507	360
S01AD	**Antivirals**	**3 092**	**3 242**	**3 157**	**3 091**	**3 075**	**57**	**154**	**957**	**1 211**	**753**	**752**
S01AD02	trifluridine	0	<5	0	<5	<5	100	0	0	<5	0	1
S01AD03	aciclovir	3 092	3 242	3 157	3 090	3 074	57	154	957	1 210	753	751
S01AX	**Other antiinfectives**	**3 151**	**4 204**	**3 857**	**2 111**	**1 919**	**52**	**208**	**755**	**626**	**330**	**443**
S01AX05	bibrocathol	0	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
S01AX13	ciprofloxacin	3 151	4 203	3 856	2 109	1 917	52	206	755	626	330	424
S01B	**ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS**	**31 778**	**33 572**	**34 171**	**39 668**	**42 750**	**58**	**1 509**	**9 122**	**15 605**	**16 514**	**11 558**
S01BA	**Corticosteroids, plain**	**24 829**	**26 425**	**26 543**	**29 707**	**30 125**	**57**	**1 439**	**7 961**	**11 829**	**8 896**	**8 921**
S01BA01	dexamethasone	14 317	15 014	14 828	16 999	17 268	55	476	4 404	7 173	5 215	6 293
S01BA02	hydrocortisone	7	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
S01BA04	prednisolone	12 841	13 558	13 776	14 720	14 970	58	993	4 180	5 832	3 965	1 806
S01BA07	fluorometholone	17	19	17	19	15	47	0	<5	10	<5	15
S01BA09	clobetasone	0	11	12	18	22	50	<5	8	8	<5	75
S01BA13	rimexolone	1 363	1 587	1 754	2 096	2 141	49	95	965	771	310	733
S01BB	**Corticosteroids and mydriatics in combination**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**<5**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**<5**	**3**
S01BB03	fluorometholone and mydriatics	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	3
S01BC	**Antiinflammatory agents, non-steroids**	**7 835**	**8 001**	**8 608**	**11 289**	**14 220**	**59**	**87**	**1 478**	**4 386**	**8 269**	**2 634**
S01BC03	diclofenac	7 835	8 001	8 608	11 289	14 220	59	87	1 478	4 386	8 269	2 634
S01C	**ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS AND ANTIINFECTIVES IN COMBINATION**	**55 027**	**54 884**	**54 487**	**54 804**	**57 132**	**59**	**1 214**	**9 921**	**19 115**	**26 882**	**11 663**
S01CA	**Corticosteroids and anti-infectives in combination**	**55 027**	**54 884**	**54 487**	**54 804**	**57 132**	**59**	**1 214**	**9 921**	**19 115**	**26 882**	**11 663**
S01CA01	dexamethasone and antiinfectives	55 027	54 884	54 487	54 804	57 132	59	1 214	9 921	19 115	26 882	11 663
S01E	**ANTIGLAUCOMA PREPARATIONS AND MIOTICS**	**64 382**	**65 485**	**66 581**	**67 445**	**68 114**	**58**	**152**	**1 784**	**19 286**	**46 892**	**168 124**

ATC group S

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
S01EA	**Sympathomimetics in glaucoma therapy**	**3 096**	**3 410**	**3 583**	**3 654**	**3 947**	**55**	**17**	**151**	**1 029**	**2 750**	**4 874**
S01EA01	epinephrine	<5	<5	<5	<5	5	100	<5	0	<5	0	6
S01EA02	dipivefrine	392	310	275	234	217	51	0	6	44	167	223
S01EA03	apraclonidine	56	66	70	69	91	52	0	16	29	46	41
S01EA05	brimonidine	2 693	3 073	3 275	3 399	3 700	55	13	135	973	2 579	4 604
S01EB	**Parasympathomimetics**	**2 244**	**2 044**	**1 802**	**1 637**	**1 494**	**61**	**7**	**59**	**323**	**1 105**	**918**
S01EB01	pilocarpine	2 243	2 040	1 799	1 634	1 492	61	7	59	321	1 105	913
S01EB02	carbachol	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	67	0	0	<5	<5	5
S01EC	**Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors**	**9 055**	**9 206**	**9 383**	**9 559**	**9 474**	**58**	**69**	**549**	**2 352**	**6 504**	**12 437**
S01EC01	acetazolamide	1 442	1 497	1 580	1 694	1 587	55	31	400	549	607	1 029
S01EC02	diclofenamide	<5	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
S01EC03	dorzolamide	3 955	3 468	3 242	2 974	2 780	58	<5	46	578	2 155	3 913
S01EC04	brinzolamide	4 040	4 550	4 887	5 150	5 412	58	38	120	1 307	3 947	7 495
S01EC05	methazolamide	8	5	8	6	<5	100	0	0	0	<5	0
S01ED	**Beta blocking agents**	**47 129**	**46 966**	**47 137**	**47 223**	**47 808**	**58**	**104**	**1 073**	**13 599**	**33 032**	**76 321**
S01ED01	timolol	24 421	24 292	23 957	23 424	23 272	58	77	555	7 556	15 084	21 386
S01ED02	betaxolol	3 623	3 114	2 805	2 525	2 231	67	0	23	469	1 739	1 597
S01ED51	timolol, combinations	21 560	21 901	22 592	23 680	24 636	57	41	580	6 290	17 725	53 338
S01EE	**Prostaglandin analogues**	**31 263**	**33 213**	**34 372**	**35 228**	**35 331**	**59**	**25**	**587**	**9 288**	**25 431**	**73 574**
S01EE01	latanoprost	28 118	29 095	29 518	29 949	29 611	59	22	481	7 635	21 473	62 744
S01EE03	bimatoprost	1 493	1 686	1 836	1 790	1 814	59	<5	44	524	1 243	3 125
S01EE04	travoprost	2 304	3 026	3 607	4 046	4 445	56	<5	76	1 302	3 065	7 705
S01F	**MYDRIATICS AND CYCLOPLEGICS**	**5 042**	**5 324**	**5 233**	**4 586**	**4 709**	**46**	**565**	**1 239**	**1 918**	**987**	**910**
S01FA	**Anticholinergics**	**5 036**	**5 316**	**5 225**	**4 568**	**4 702**	**46**	**565**	**1 237**	**1 914**	**986**	**903**
S01FA01	atropine	3 858	3 914	3 398	2 594	2 730	44	499	680	1 055	496	561
S01FA02	scopolamine	8	9	5	<5	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
S01FA04	cyclopentolate	284	605	926	1 901	2 018	49	57	578	894	489	307
S01FA05	homatropine	923	919	1 048	127	0	_	0	0	0	0	0
S01FA06	tropicamide	180	115	112	185	164	53	17	61	58	28	35
S01FB	**Sympathomimetics excl. antiglaucoma preparations**	**39**	**39**	**39**	**62**	**48**	**42**	**<5**	**14**	**26**	**7**	**7**
S01FB01	phenylephrine	39	39	39	62	48	42	<5	14	26	7	7
S01G	**DECONGESTANTS AND ANTIALLERGICS**	**147 499**	**159 735**	**167 390**	**175 205**	**164 182**	**58**	**30 481**	**77 295**	**44 652**	**11 754**	**47 248**
S01GA	**Sympathomimetics used as decongestants**	**24 779**	**25 656**	**25 621**	**25 915**	**23 663**	**60**	**3 351**	**11 197**	**7 088**	**2 027**	**6 724**

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
S01GA51	naphazoline, combinations	8	7	9	11	11	73	0	<5	5	<5	3
S01GA52	tetryzoline, combinations [1)]	24 771	25 649	25 613	25 904	23 652	60	3 351	11 193	7 083	2 025	6 721
S01GX	**Other antiallergics**	**126 622**	**138 195**	**145 873**	**153 776**	**144 176**	**58**	**27 952**	**67 751**	**38 553**	**9 920**	**40 524**
S01GX01	cromoglicic acid [1)]	27 087	27 759	27 758	27 703	24 771	62	3 615	11 774	7 547	1 835	6 709
S01GX02	levocabastine [1)]	66 791	70 654	74 462	78 424	72 868	57	14 824	34 616	18 873	4 555	17 067
S01GX04	nedocromil	2 890	2 722	2 466	2 327	1 980	57	304	1 035	521	120	409
S01GX05	lodoxamide [1)]	682	604	470	444	338	64	53	117	106	62	103
S01GX06	emedastine	856	756	648	643	545	59	97	214	167	67	184
S01GX07	azelastine	2 015	1 776	923	901	755	55	127	315	206	107	205
S01GX08	ketotifen [1)]	17 426	17 893	18 526	18 611	16 873	58	3 262	7 864	4 530	1 217	7 138
S01GX09	olopatadine	14 083	21 652	25 832	30 544	30 650	57	6 836	13 559	7 921	2 334	8 709
S01X	**OTHER OPHTHALMOLOGICALS**	**5 691**	**5 964**	**5 765**	**6 077**	**6 842**	**71**	**85**	**849**	**2 499**	**3 409**	**4 242**
S01XA	**Other ophthalmologicals**	**5 691**	**5 964**	**5 765**	**6 077**	**6 842**	**71**	**85**	**849**	**2 499**	**3 409**	**4 242**
S01XA03	sodium chloride, hypertonic	27	29	19	18	16	50	0	0	<5	12	12
S01XA18	ciclosporin	0	0	7	25	27	63	<5	8	16	<5	236
S01XA20	artificial tears and other indifferent preparations	5 668	5 940	5 744	6 038	6 806	71	84	842	2 483	3 397	3 995
S02	**OTOLOGICALS**	**6 263**	**6 173**	**7 290**	**11 991**	**12 975**	**53**	**2 878**	**3 581**	**4 694**	**1 822**	**2 477**
S02A	**ANTIINFECTIVES**	**446**	**441**	**2 346**	**5 578**	**7 044**	**48**	**2 756**	**1 998**	**1 693**	**597**	**1 326**
S02AA	**Antiinfectives**	**446**	**441**	**2 346**	**5 578**	**7 044**	**48**	**2 756**	**1 998**	**1 693**	**597**	**1 326**
S02AA01	chloramphenicol	446	441	315	253	197	41	92	46	44	15	84
S02AA15	ciprofloxacin	0	0	2 046	5 347	6 873	48	2 676	1 956	1 658	583	1 242
S02B	**CORTICOSTEROIDS**	**5 725**	**5 638**	**4 982**	**6 623**	**6 117**	**60**	**134**	**1 661**	**3 074**	**1 248**	**1 144**
S02BA	**Corticosteroids**	**5 725**	**5 638**	**4 982**	**6 623**	**6 117**	**60**	**134**	**1 661**	**3 074**	**1 248**	**1 144**
S02BA07	betamethasone	5 725	5 638	4 982	6 623	6 117	60	134	1 661	3 074	1 248	1 144
S02C	**CORTICOSTEROIDS AND ANTIINFECTIVES IN COMBINATION**	**108**	**105**	**66**	**75**	**58**	**59**	**<5**	**16**	**28**	**12**	**8**
S02CA	**Corticosteroids and anti-infectives in combination**	**108**	**105**	**66**	**75**	**58**	**59**	**<5**	**16**	**28**	**12**	**8**
S02CA02	flumetasone and antiinfectives	108	105	66	75	58	59	<5	16	28	12	8
S03	**OPHTHALMOLOGICAL AND OTOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS**	**68 989**	**68 730**	**73 527**	**74 413**	**77 891**	**54**	**15 088**	**23 679**	**27 261**	**11 863**	**10 954**
S03B	**CORTICOSTEROIDS**	**1 590**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	_	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
S03BA	**Corticosteroids**	**1 590**	**<5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	_	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
S03BA01	dexamethasone	1 590	<5	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0

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

ATC group S

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
S03C	**CORTICOSTEROIDS AND ANTIINFECTIVES IN COMBINATION**	**67 795**	**68 727**	**73 527**	**74 413**	**77 891**	**54**	**15 088**	**23 679**	**27 261**	**11 863**	**10 954**
S03CA	**Corticosteroids and anti-infectives in combination**	**67 795**	**68 727**	**73 527**	**74 413**	**77 891**	**54**	**15 088**	**23 679**	**27 261**	**11 863**	**10 954**
S03CA01	dexamethasone and antiinfectives	18 162	23 473	21 089	16 097	18 884	56	2 548	5 607	7 369	3 360	2 394
S03CA04	hydrocortisone and antiinfectives	53 047	49 329	55 887	61 041	62 127	53	12 914	19 035	21 160	9 018	8 560

3.17 ATC group V – Various

ATC level		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2008				
		Number of individuals					Share of women (%)	Number of individuals per age group				Sales in 1000 NOK
								<15	15–44	45–69	≥70	
V01	**ALLERGENS**	**1 672**	**2 525**	**3 343**	**4 170**	**4 944**	**47**	**1 145**	**2 945**	**824**	**30**	**19 709**
V01A	**ALLERGENS**	**1 672**	**2 525**	**3 343**	**4 170**	**4 944**	**47**	**1 145**	**2 945**	**824**	**30**	**19 709**
V01AA	**Allergen extracts**	**1 672**	**2 525**	**3 343**	**4 170**	**4 944**	**47**	**1 145**	**2 945**	**824**	**30**	**19 709**
V01AA02	grass pollen	851	1 380	1 938	2 501	3 044	44	652	2 014	367	11	9 018
V01AA03	house dust mites	88	116	171	211	284	45	109	139	36	0	1 293
V01AA05	tree pollen	1 074	1 581	2 139	2 691	3 096	49	711	1 826	547	12	7 362
V01AA07	insects	182	246	215	192	206	51	23	59	110	14	830
V01AA10	flowers	16	27	35	36	54	59	<5	37	14	0	194
V01AA11	animals	86	129	140	178	201	52	75	92	34	0	1 014

Noen forkortelser og definisjoner / Some abbreviations and definitions

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

Definisjoner

Prevalens
Brukere (individer) defineres som personer som har hentet minst én resept på apotek i perioden. I Reseptregisteret kan du finne antall brukere av ett bestemt legemiddel eller en legemiddelgruppe per år i et definert befolkningsutvalg (f.eks. kjønn, alder, bosted). Prevalens er definert som antall brukere per 1000 innbyggere i det definerte befolkningsutvalget.

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

Definitions

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

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

Folkemengde i Norge 2004–2008 (per 1. juli)/ Population in Norway 2004–2008 (as of 1st July)

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Population	4 591 996	4 623 474	4 661 041	4 709 155	4 768 077

Folkemengde etter alder i 2008 (per 1. juli)/ Population by age in 2008 (as of 1st July)

Age groups	<15	15–44	45–69	≥70
Population	878 523	1 942 415	1 424 156	522 983

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå
Source: Statistics Norway

legemiddel-
statistikk

2009:2

Reseptregisteret 2004–2008

The Norwegian Prescription Database 2004–2008

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