

Reseptregisteret
2007–2011

The Norwegian
Prescription Database
2007–2011



Tema: Legemidler og eldre
Topic: Drug use in the elderly

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

Reseptregisteret har også en nettside der man kan finne kompletterende informasjon. Nettstedet er: www.norpd.no (engelsk versjon) eller www.reseptregisteret.no (norsk versjon).

Det er også mulig å søke om utlevering av data fra Reseptregisteret til forskning eller til andre formål som er i henhold til formålet for Reseptregisteret. Mer informasjon om dette finnes i bokens del 3 og på nettsiden til Folkehelseinstituttet (www.fhi.no).

Avdeling for legemiddelepidemiologi
Folkehelseinstituttet
April 2012

Preface

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

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

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

Department of Pharmacoepidemiology
Norwegian Institute of Public Health
April 2012

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Del 1 Part 1

1. Legemidler og eldre

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

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

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

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

1. Drug use in the elderly

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Statistics Norway

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

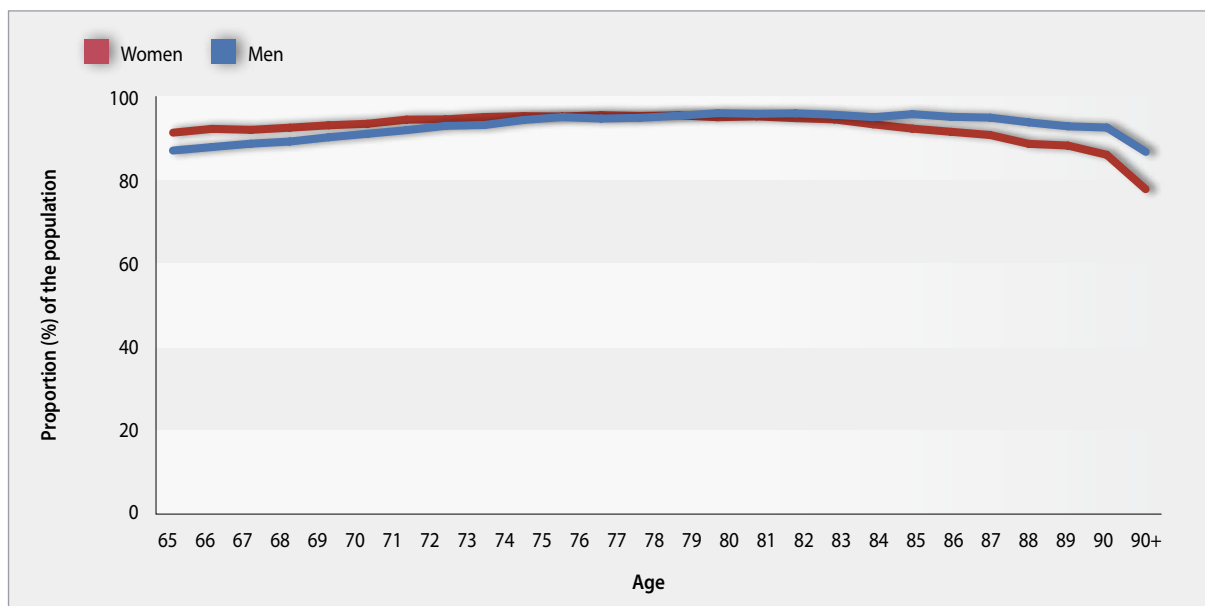


Figure 1.1.a: One year prevalence (%) of dispensed prescriptions in 2011 for men and women aged 65 years and older

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

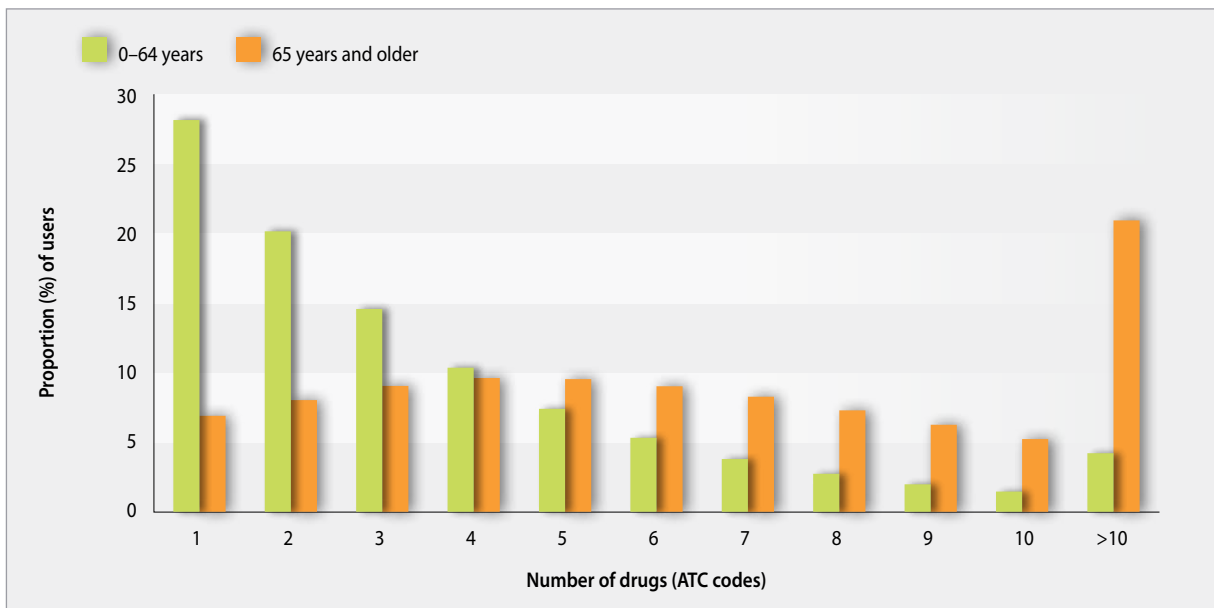


Figure 1.1.b. Proportion (%) of total drug users according to number of drugs dispensed (ATC codes) in 2011 in the age groups 0–64 and 65 years and older

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

Figure 1.1.b shows the percentage distribution of the total number of individuals by the number of drugs (defined as different ATC 5th levels) that were dispensed during 2011 to users 65 years or older, compared to the rest of the population (0–64 years). 57% of the elderly drug users used more than five drugs compared to below 20 % for those under 65 years. In 2011, 21% of drug users \geq 65 years were prescribed more than 10 different drugs. This percentage has increased from 18% in 2005. For those under 65 years, the proportion was 4.2% in 2011. Evidence-based guidelines often recommend several medicines to treat or prevent disease. Individuals treated for several illnesses will often use multiple drugs. The figures from NorPD show that many elderly people will need to handle many drugs, increasing the risk of misuse. Some recently published studies have focused on this issue (2,3). It is important to investigate further to gain more knowledge on how drug therapy for the elderly can be optimized to avoid overuse, underuse or misuse.

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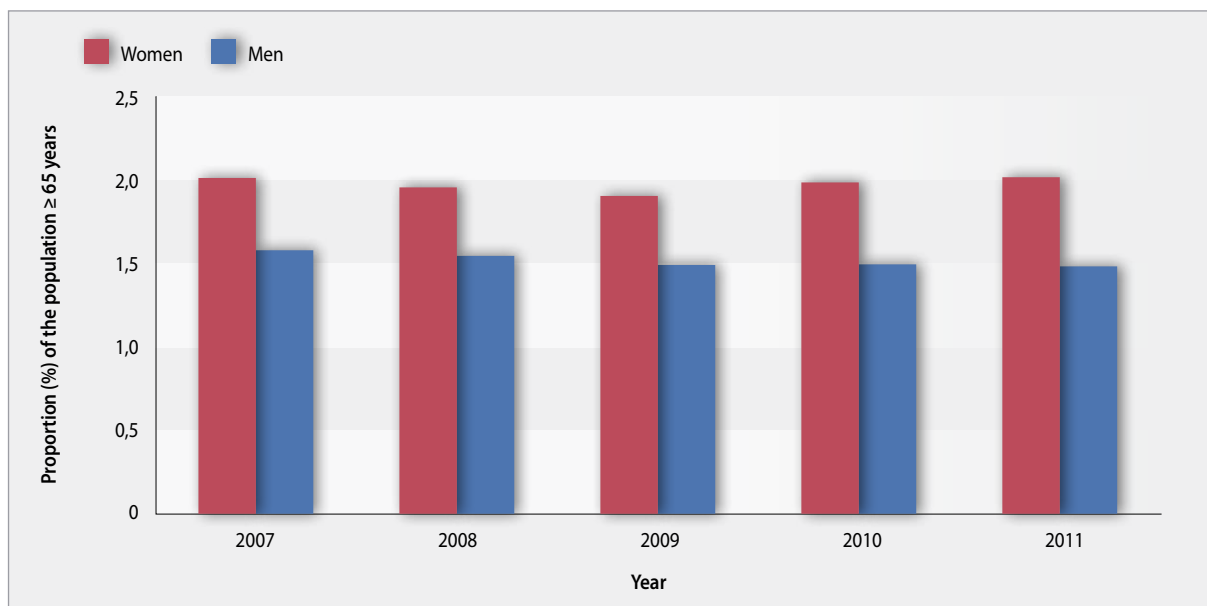


Figure 1.2.a: One-year prevalence (per 100) of anti-dementia drugs (N06D) prescriptions in men and women ≥ 65 years in Norway in the period 2007–2011

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

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

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

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

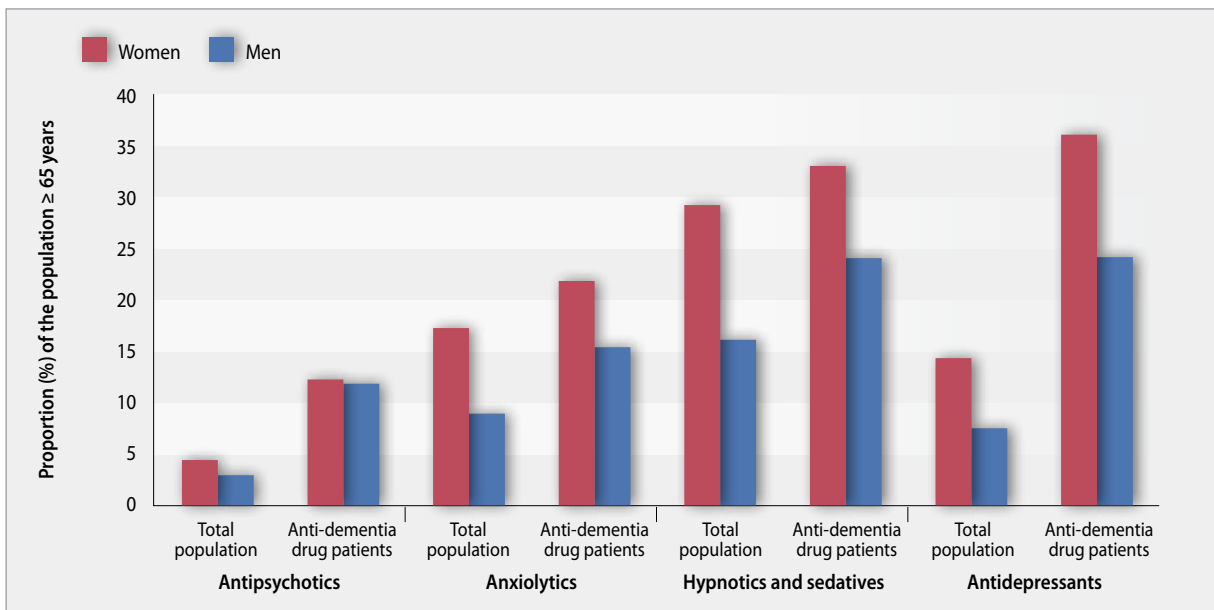


Figure 1.2.b: Prevalence of use (per 100) of antipsychotics (N05A), anxiolytics (N05B), hypnotics/sedatives (N05C) and antidepressants (N06A) in the elderly population who were dispensed anti-dementia drugs in 2011 compared to the total Norwegian population aged ≥ 65 years

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

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

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

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

Table 1.2.a: Number of men and women (≥65 years) with at least one dementia drug dispensed in 2011, distributed according to the total number of drugs (ATC codes) dispensed during 2011.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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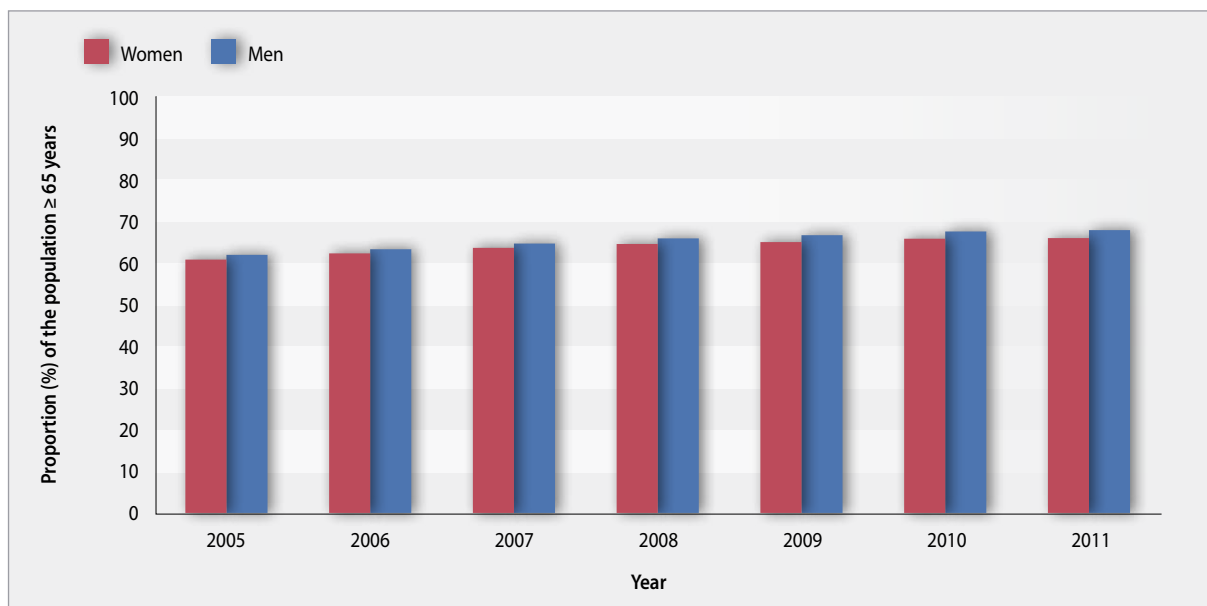


Figure 1.3.a: One-year prevalence (per 100) of cardiovascular prescriptions (ATC group C) in the Norwegian population aged 65 years or older 2005–2011

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

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

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

Bruk av legemidler ved behandling av høyt blodtrykk og andre hjerte- og karsykdommer

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

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

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

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

Use of medicines to treat hypertension and other cardiovascular disease

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

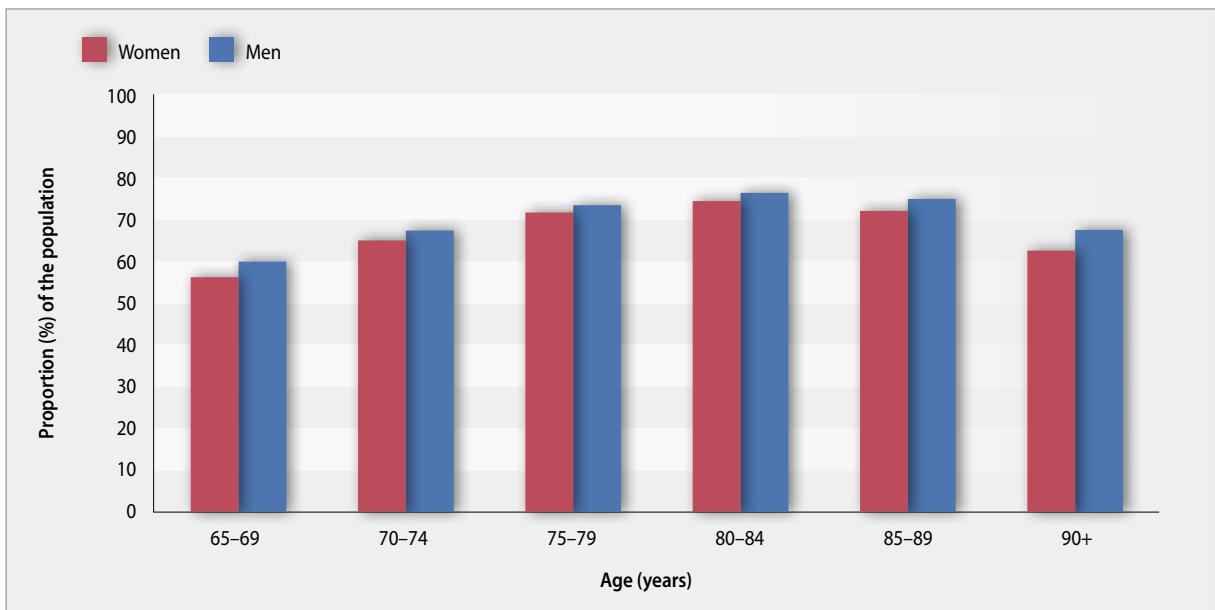


Figure 1.3.b: One-year prevalence (per 100) of cardiovascular prescriptions (ATC group C) in 2011 in the Norwegian population aged 65 years or older

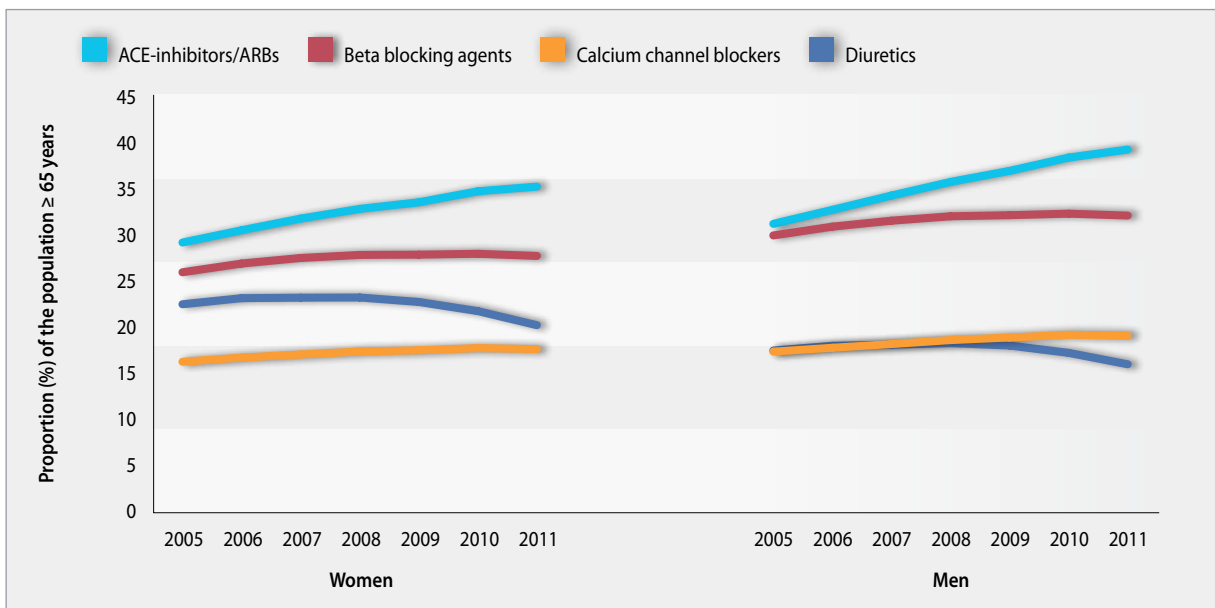


Figure 1.3.c: One-year prevalence (per 100) of prescriptions of diuretics (C03), beta blockers (C07), calcium channel blockers (C08) and ARBs/ACE inhibitors (C09) in the period 2005–2011 in the Norwegian population aged 65 years or older

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

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

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

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

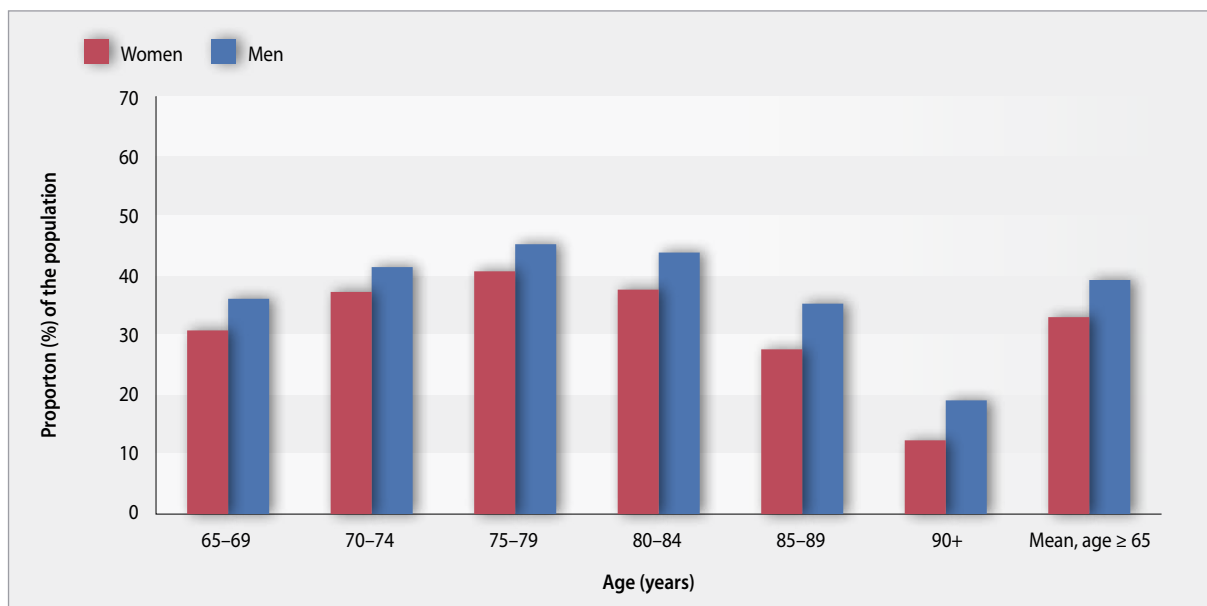


Figure 1.3.d: One-year prevalence (per 100) of prescriptions of statins in the Norwegian population aged 65 years or older in 2011

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

Behandling av høyt blodtrykk hos nye brukere

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

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

Initiation of antihypertensive therapy

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

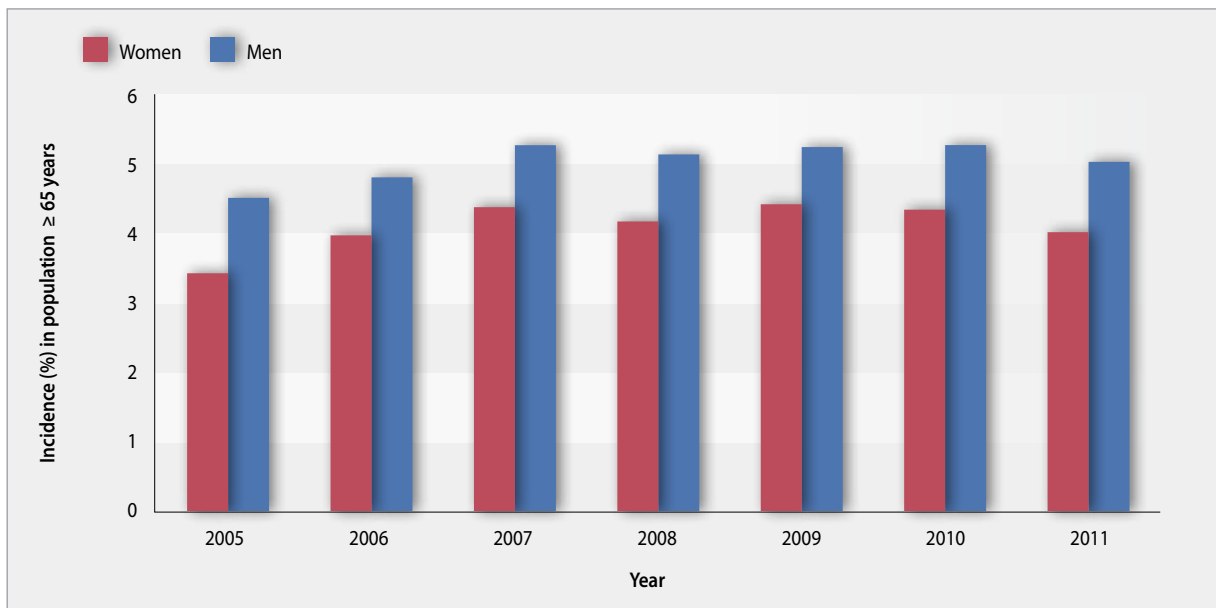


Figure 1.3.e: Yearly incidence rate of use of statins (%) in the Norwegian population aged 65 years or older

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

Statiner

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

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

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

Statins

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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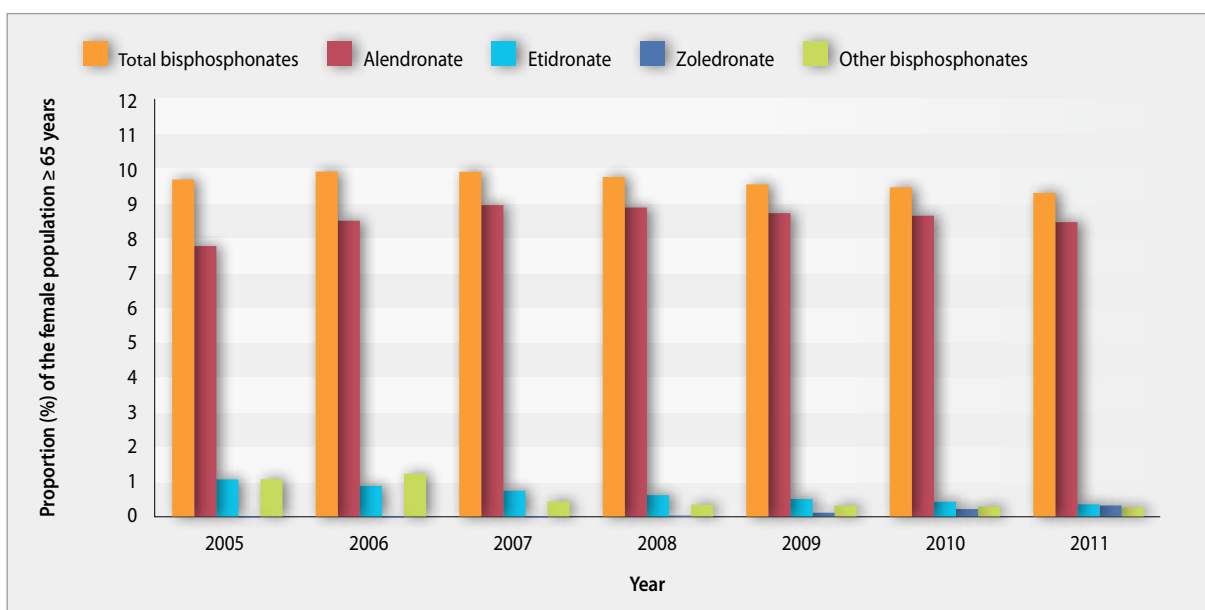


Figure 1.4.a: One-year prevalence (per 100) of bisphosphonate drug use in the period 2005–2011 in Norwegian women aged 65 years or older

1.4 Bruk av midler mot osteoporose hos eldre

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

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

1.4 Use of drugs for osteoporosis in the elderly population

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

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

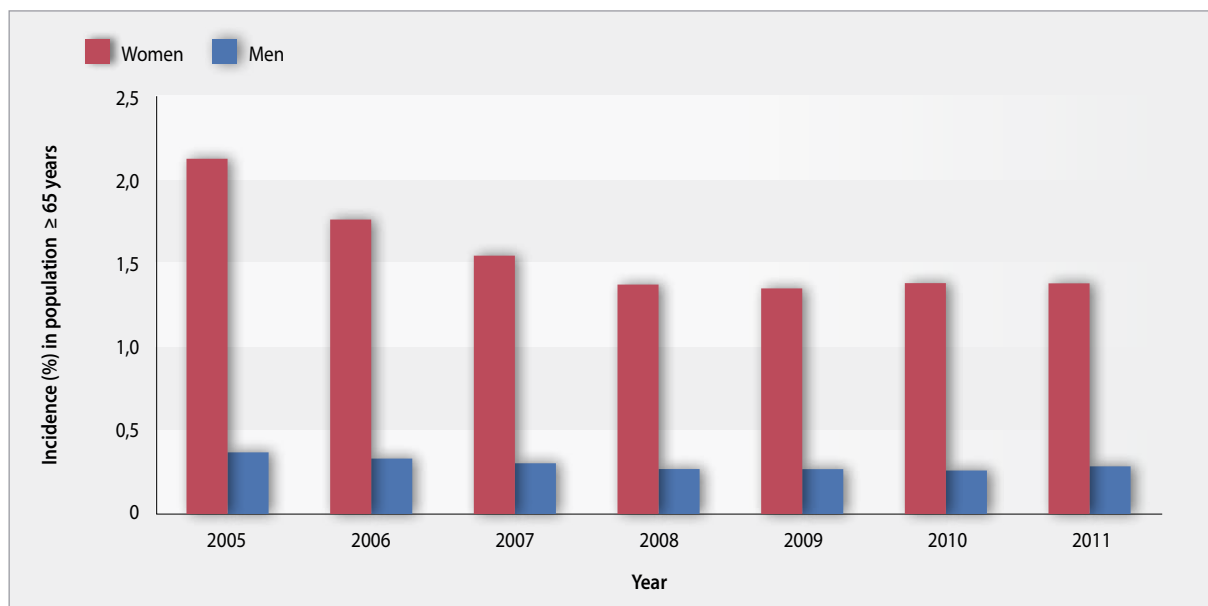


Figure 1.4.b: Yearly incidence rate (per 100) of anti-osteoporosis drug use in the period 2005–2011 in the Norwegian population aged 65 years or older

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

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

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

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

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

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

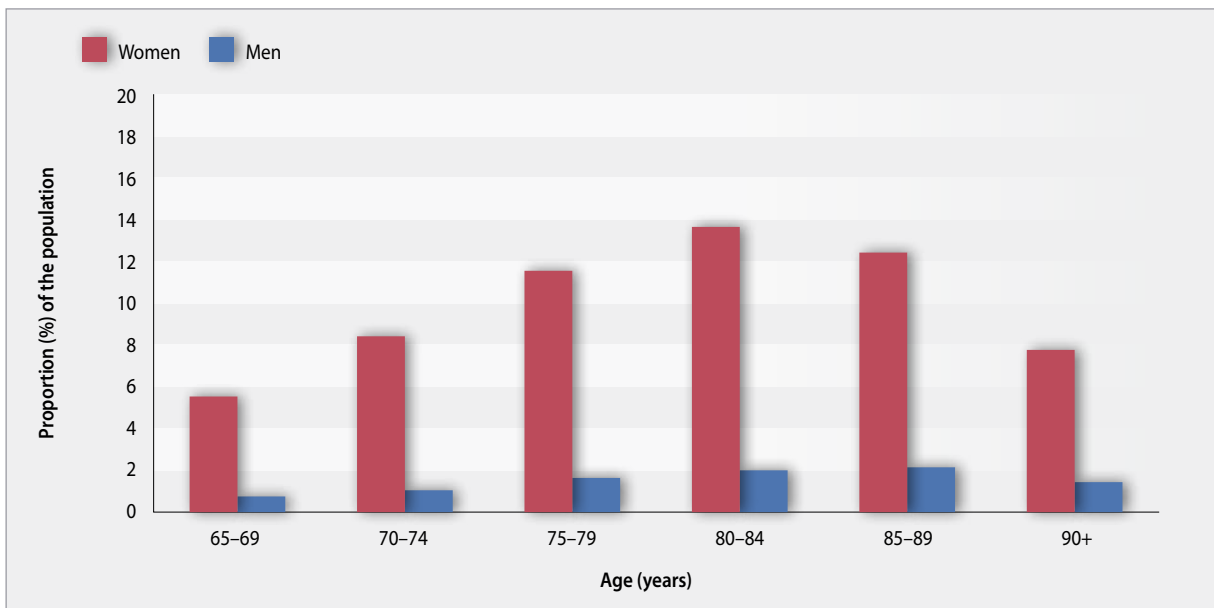


Figure 1.4.c: One-year prevalence (per 100) of bisphosphonates drug use in the Norwegian population aged 65 years or older in 2011

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1) All anti-osteoporosis drugs: G03XC01+H05BA01+H05AA02+M05BA01+M05BA04+M05BA06+M05BA07+M05BA08+M05BB01+M05BB03+M05BX04

2) Bisphosphonates: M05BA01+M05BA04+M05BA06+M05BA07+M05BA08+M05BB01+M05BB03

3) Alendronate: M05BA04+M05BB03

4) Etidronate: M05BA01+M05BB01

5) Zoledronate: M05BA08

6) Other bisphosphonates: M05BA06+M05BA07

7) Raloxifene: G03XC01

8) Teriparatide: H05AA02

9) Calcitonin: H05BA01

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

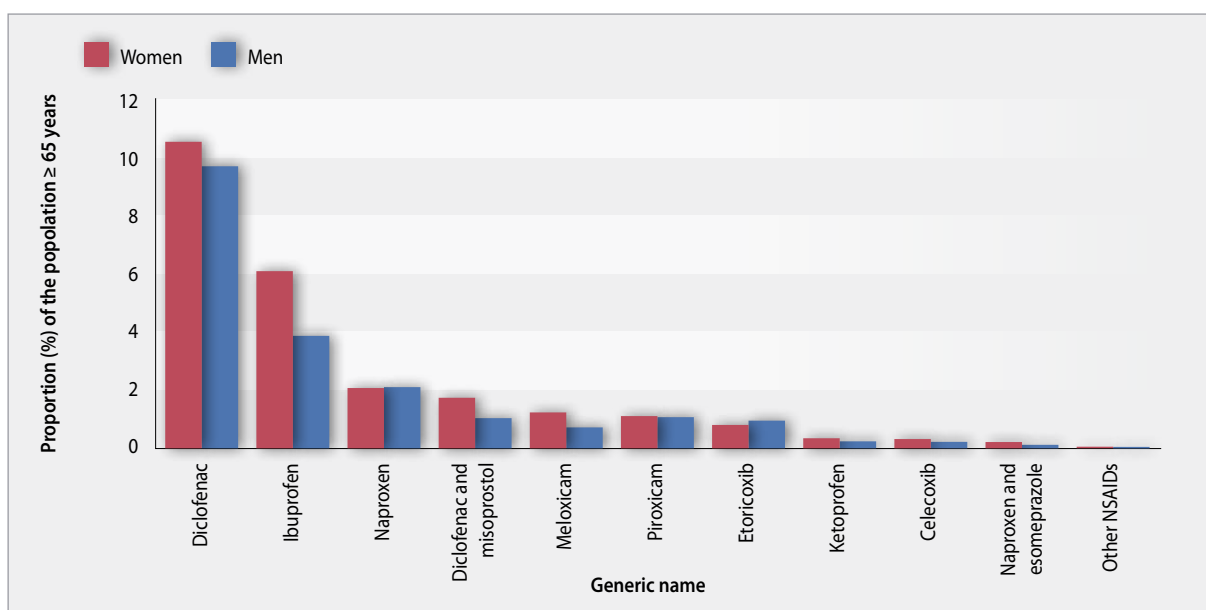


Figure 1.5.a. One year prevalence (%) of NSAIDs prescriptions in men and women aged ≥ 65 years in 2011 according to active ingredient

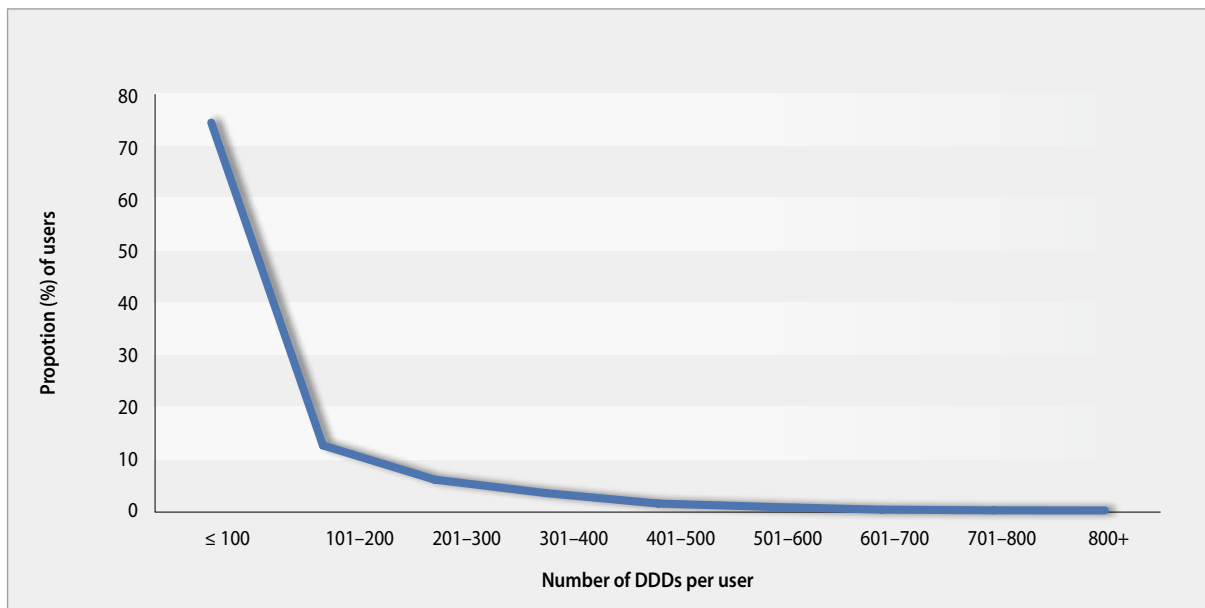


Figure 1.5.b. Number of defined daily doses (DDD) dispensed for NSAIDs in the population aged ≥ 65 years in 2011

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

Samtidig bruk av andre legemidler hos kroniske eldre brukere av NSAIDs

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

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

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

for diklofenak alene eller i kombinasjon med misoprostol, followed by ibuprofen (23%), and naproxen (14%). About 40% of users were men and they used 36% of DDDs.

Use of other drugs in chronic elderly NSAIDs users

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

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

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

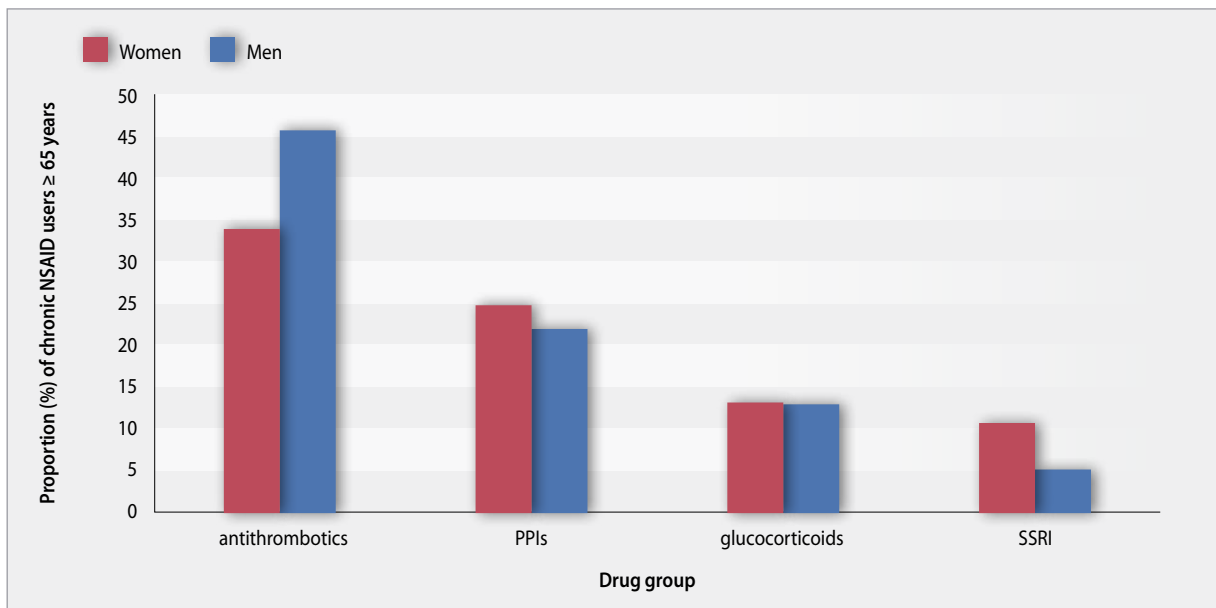


Figure 1.5.c: Proportion (%) of users aged ≥ 65 years who were dispensed the indicated drug groups in addition to NSAIDs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

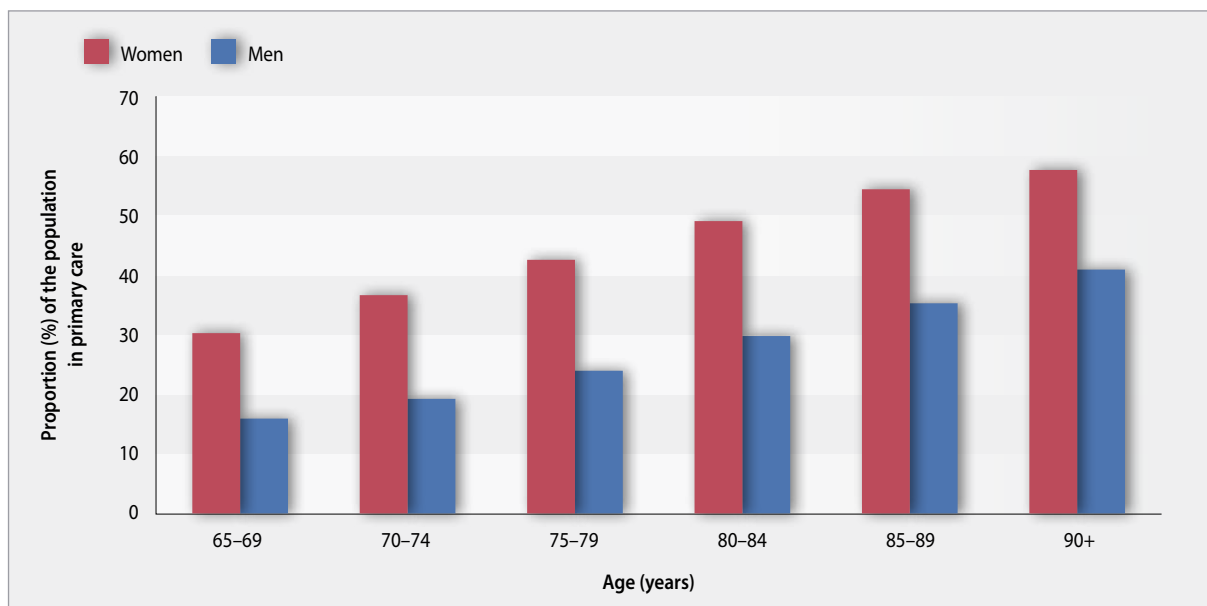


Figure 1.6.a: One-year prevalence (%) of the population in primary care (i.e. outside institutions)¹ who had at least one prescription of drugs used as hypnotics² dispensed in 2011 in Norway by age groups ≥ 65 years and gender

1) Estimated population living at home (nursing home residents are subtracted from the total population)

2) Hypnotics: diazepam, oxazepam, nitrazepam, flunitrazepam, zopiclone, zolpidem, melatonin, clomethiazole, alimemazine, prometazine

1.6 Bruk av sovemidler hos eldre

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

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

1.6 Use of hypnotics in the elderly population

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

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

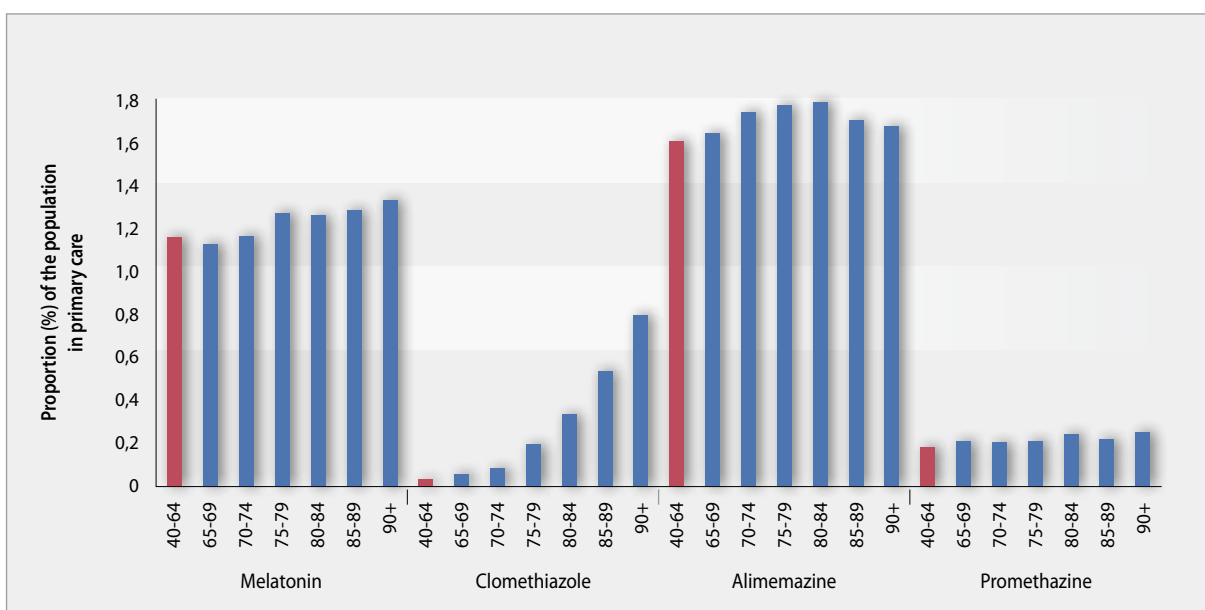
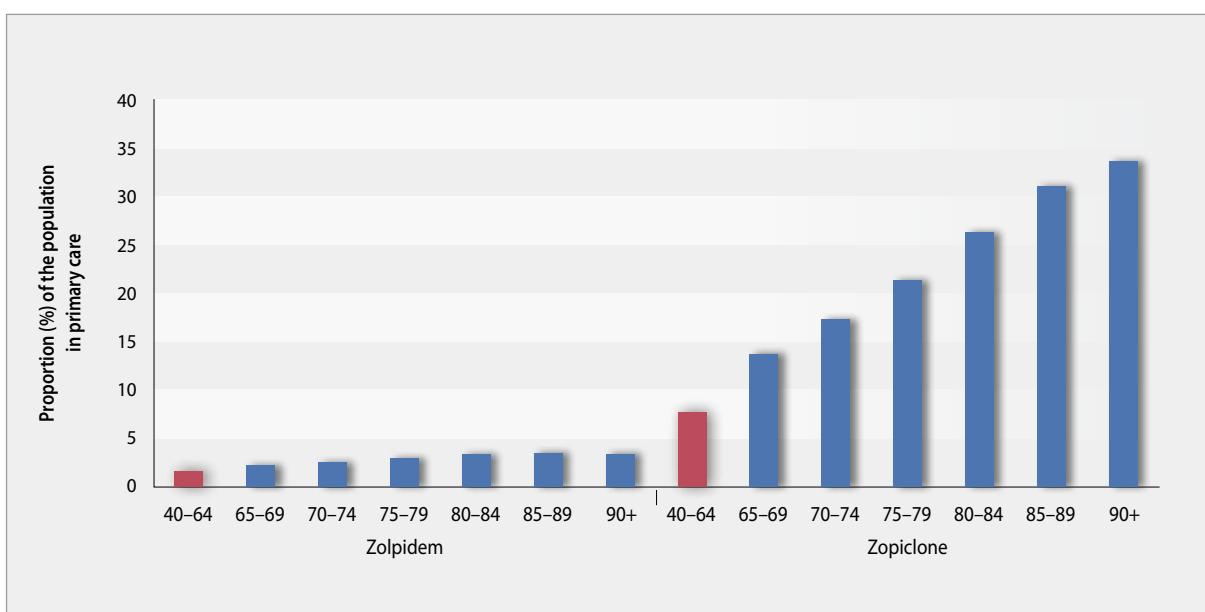
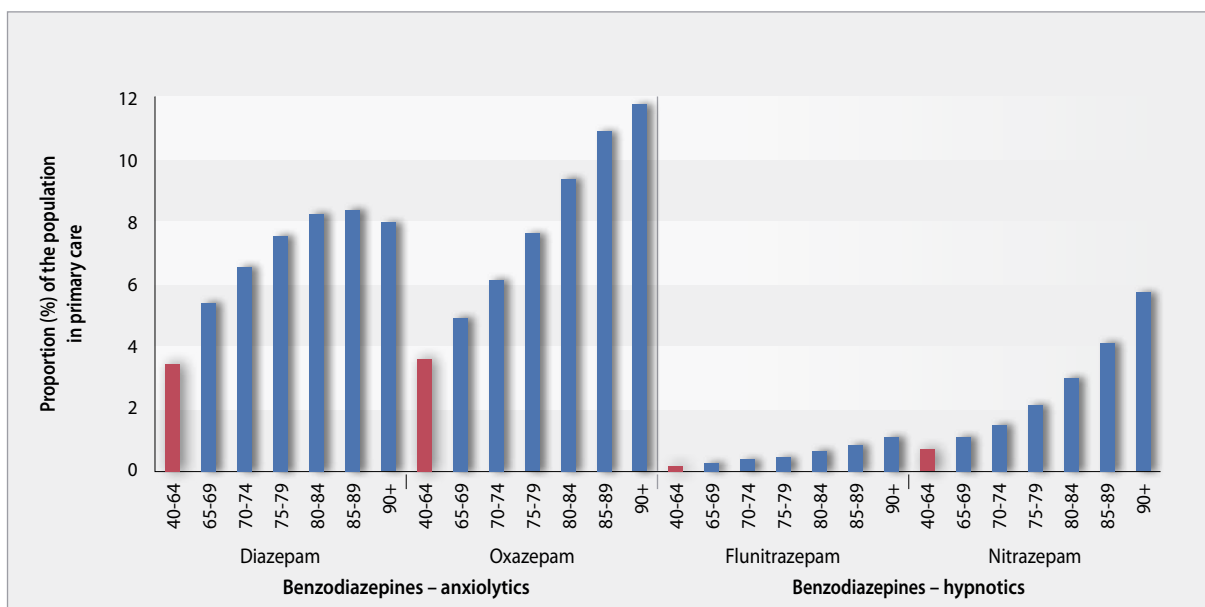


Figure 1.6.b: One-year prevalence (%) of the population in primary care (i.e. outside institutions) who had at least one prescription of benzodiazepines, z-hypnotics and other drugs used as hypnotics dispensed in 2011. Shown for the age groups 40–64 (red columns), 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85–89, 90+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

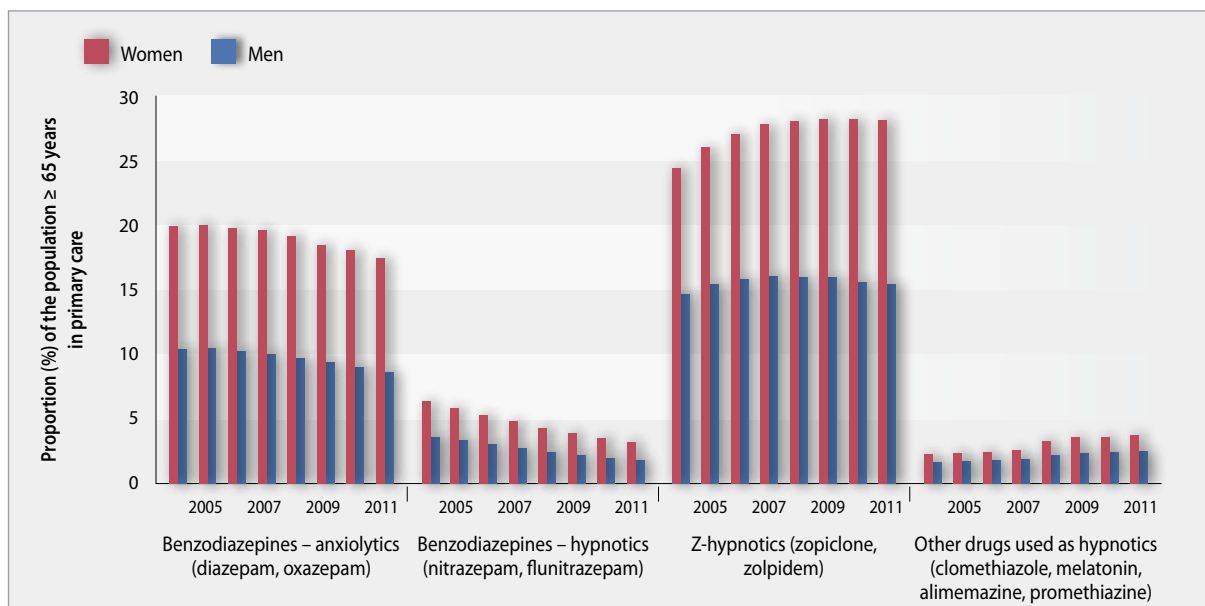


Figure 1.6.c: One-year prevalence (%) of the population in primary care (i.e. outside institutions)³ who had at least one prescription of drugs used as hypnotics dispensed in 2004–2011 in Norway by age above 65 years and gender

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

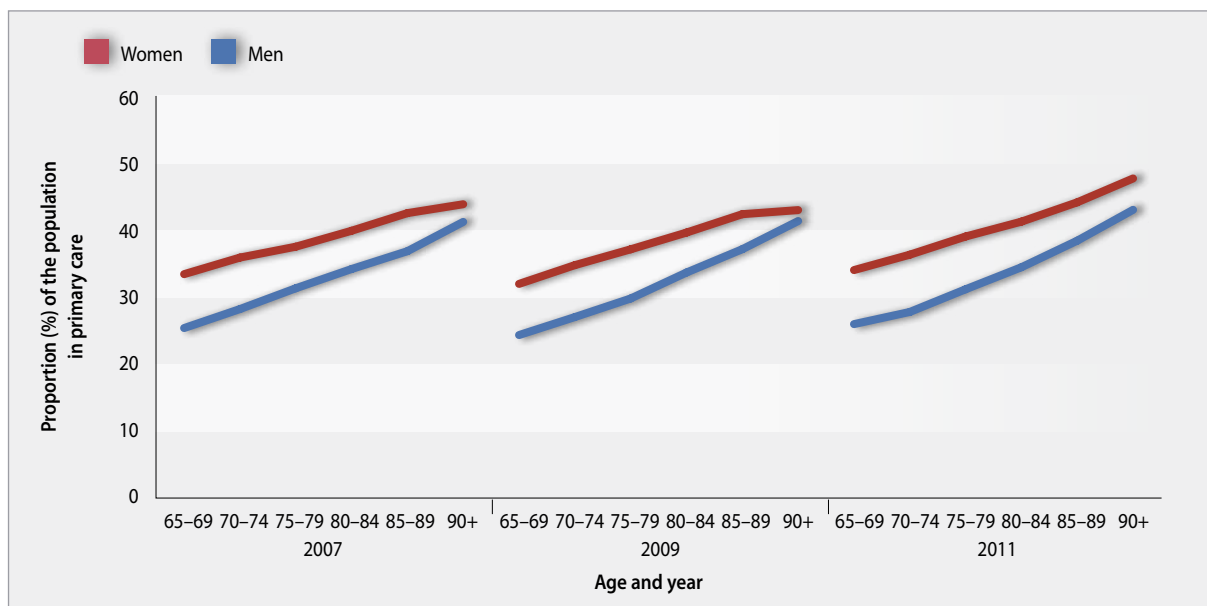


Figure 1.7.a: Use of antibiotics for systemic use (J01) in elderly men and women ≥ 65 in primary (i.e. living outside institutions), according to age groups in 2007, 2009 and 2011

1.7 Antibiotikabruk hos eldre

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

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

1.7 Use of antibiotics in the elderly

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

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

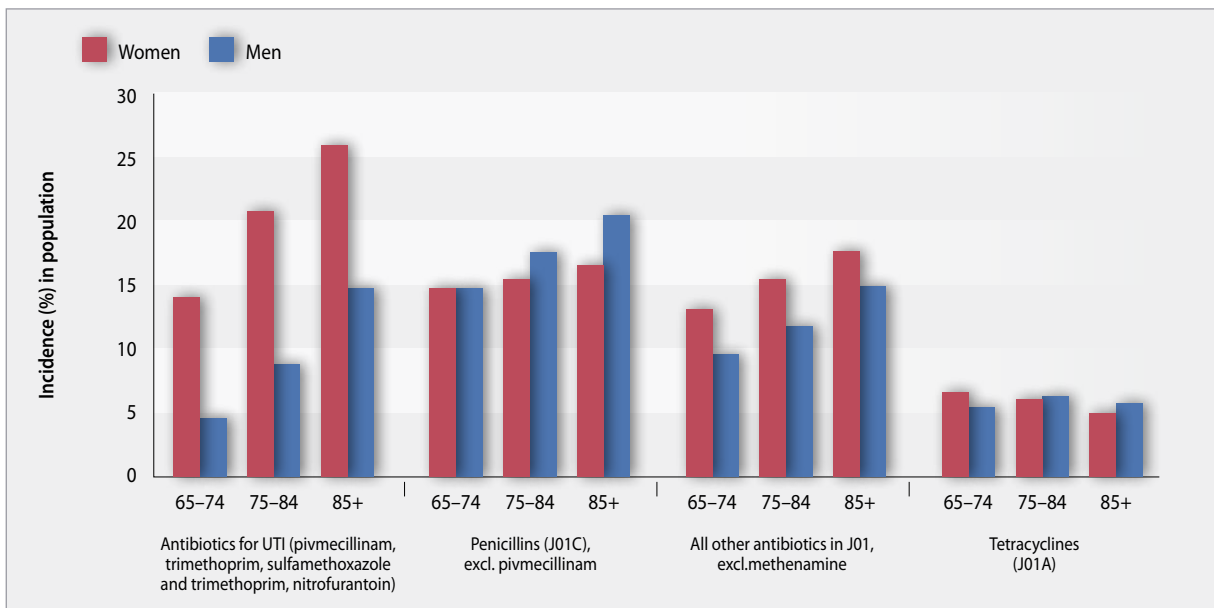


Figure 1.7.b: Use of antibiotics for systemic use (J01) in men and women ≥ 65 year in primary care (i.e. living outside institutions), by different age groups in 2011. Grouped as; antibiotics used in urinary tract infections (UTIs), penicillins, tetracyclines and all other antibiotics for systemic use.

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

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

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Del 2 Part 2

2. Generelt om Reseptregisteret og legemiddelstatistikk

2.1 Reseptregisteret (NorPD)

Datainnsamling og variabler i Reseptregisteret

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

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

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

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

2.1 About the NorPD

Data collection and variables in NorPD

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

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

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

Reseptregisteret inneholder følgende variabler:

Pasient

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

Forskriver

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

Legemiddel

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

Apotek

Apoteknavn, konsesjonsnummer, kommune og fylke

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

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

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

The NorPD contains the following variables:

Patient

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

Prescriber

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

Drug

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

Pharmacy

Name, licence number, municipality and county

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

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

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



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

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

Datasikkerhet

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

Kvalitetssikring

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

Data protection

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

Quality checks

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

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

2.2 Nordiske reseptregistre

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

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

2.2 Prescription statistic in the other Nordic countries

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

2.3 Grossistbasert legemiddelstatistikk

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

Legemiddelforbruket i Norge – årlig publikasjon

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

2.4 Anatomisk Terapeutisk Kjemisk (ATC)-klassifisering

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

ATC- koden

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

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

2.3 The Norwegian Drug Wholesales Statistics

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

Drug Consumption in Norway – published annually

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

2.4 The Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification system

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

The ATC code

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

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

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

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

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

2.5 Definert Døgndose (DDD)

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.5 The Defined Daily Dose (DDD)

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.6 WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology

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

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7. WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology, Guidelines for ATC classification and DDD assignment 2012. Oslo, 2011.
8. WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology, ATC classification index with DDDs 2012. Oslo 2011.

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

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

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

2.6 The WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology

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



3. Reseptregisteret 2007–2011

3.1 Utvalgte nøkkeltall fra Reseptregisteret

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

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

3.1 Selected key figures from NorPD

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

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

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

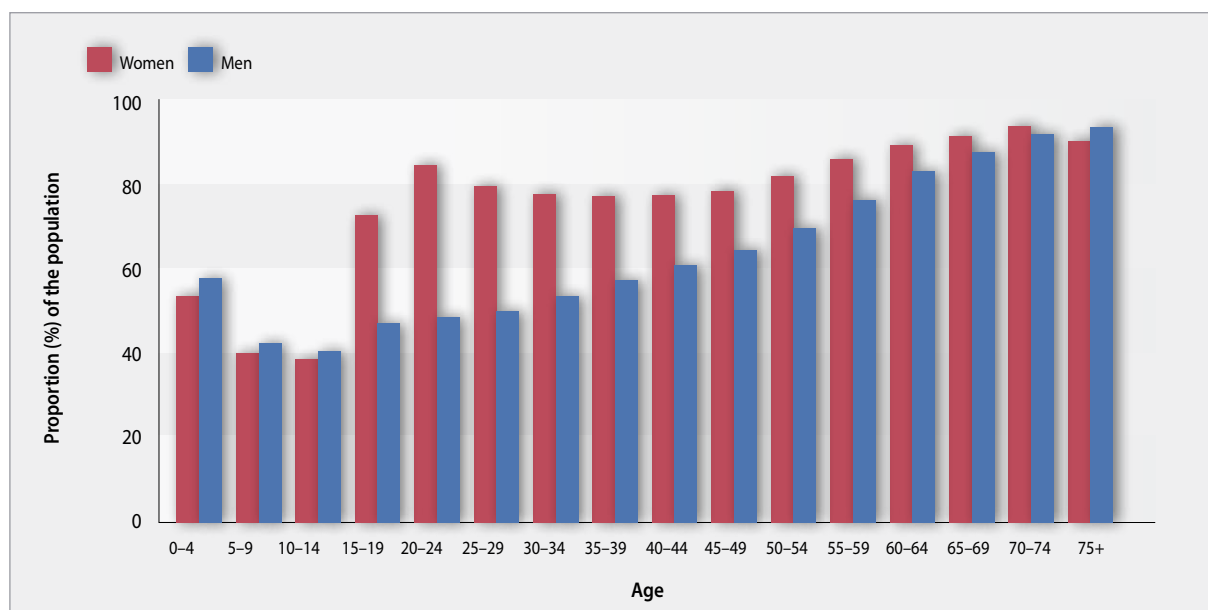


Figure 3.1: One-year prevalence (%) of the population who had at least one prescription dispensed in 2011 in Norway according to age and gender

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Beskrivelse av hovedtabellene

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

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

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

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

| | |
|------|--|
| B05 | Blodsubstitutter og infeksjonsløsninger |
| B06 | Andre hematologiske midler |
| J06 | Immunsæra 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 <i>Allergener</i> er inkludert i tabellen) |

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

3.2 Description of the main tables

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

De fleste legemidler som forskrives på resept, har godkjent markedsføringstillatelse i Norge. Leger har imidlertid anledning til å forskrive legemidler uten markedsføringstillatelse. Det må da søkes om spesielt godkjeningsfritak 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 godkjeningsfritak eller etter spesiell tillatelse fra Legemiddelverket, er inkludert i tabellene i boken. Antall individer som behandles med disse legemidlene vil ofte være lavt. Dersom antall individer er lavere enn fem, angis < 5 i tabellene.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Følgende data om legemiddelbruk kan hentes ut fra nettstedet:

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

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

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

Utlevering av data fra Reseptregisteret

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

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

The NorPD website: www.norpd.no

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

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

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

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

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

Access to data from NorPD

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

Beregning av prevalens per 1000 innbyggere

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

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

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

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

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

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

Calculation of prevalence per 1000 inhabitants

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3 ATC main groups

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

3.4 ATC group A – Alimentary tract and metabolism

| ATC level | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Share of women (%) | 2011 | | | | 2011 |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Number of individuals | | | | | | Number of individuals per age group | | | | Sales in 1000 NOK |
| | <15 | 15–44 | 45–69 | ≥70 | | | | | | | |
| A ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | 610 766 | 647 848 | 678 424 | 702 527 | 742 144 | 57 | 21 630 | 169 883 | 332 767 | 217 864 | 1 441 744 |
| A01 STOMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS | 18 366 | 18 177 | 11 205 | 6 463 | 9 154 | 57 | 356 | 3 570 | 3 210 | 2 018 | 1 440 |
| A01A STOMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS | 18 366 | 18 177 | 11 205 | 6 463 | 9 154 | 57 | 356 | 3 570 | 3 210 | 2 018 | 1 440 |
| A01AA Caries prophylactic agents | 601 | 618 | 665 | 776 | 4 791 | 58 | 34 | 1 722 | 1 706 | 1 329 | 674 |
| A01AA01 sodium fluoride ¹⁾ | 601 | 618 | 665 | 776 | 4 791 | 58 | 34 | 1 722 | 1 706 | 1 329 | 674 |
| A01AB Antiinfectives and antiseptics for local oral treatment | 8 913 | 8 944 | 8 998 | 4 088 | 2 553 | 53 | 171 | 1 023 | 884 | 475 | 269 |
| A01AB02 hydrogen peroxide ¹⁾ | 53 | <5 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 100 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 |
| A01AB03 chlorhexidine ¹⁾ | 2 283 | 2 312 | 2 293 | 2 540 | 2 482 | 53 | 168 | 1 000 | 858 | 456 | 206 |
| A01AB04 amphotericin B | 6 514 | 6 554 | 6 690 | 1 529 | 52 | 71 | 0 | 17 | 19 | 16 | 52 |
| A01AB09 miconazole | 12 | <5 | 5 | <5 | 5 | 60 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| A01AB11 various ¹⁾ | 11 | 18 | 22 | 26 | 14 | 86 | 0 | <5 | 7 | <5 | 2 |
| A01AB17 metronidazole | 106 | 108 | 45 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A01AC Corticosteroids for local oral treatment | 8 821 | 8 434 | 1 026 | 1 155 | 1 379 | 63 | 128 | 485 | 554 | 212 | 344 |
| A01AC01 triamcinolone | 8 821 | 8 434 | 1 026 | 1 155 | 1 379 | 63 | 128 | 485 | 554 | 212 | 344 |
| A01AD Other agents for local oral treatment | 402 | 550 | 598 | 508 | 516 | 58 | 26 | 360 | 97 | 33 | 152 |
| A01AD01 epinephrine | 6 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 40 | 0 | <5 | 6 | <5 | 7 |
| A01AD02 benzydamine | 368 | 515 | 562 | 475 | 494 | 59 | 21 | 353 | 89 | 31 | 143 |
| A01AD11 various | 28 | 28 | 30 | 24 | 12 | 50 | 5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 2 |
| A02 DRUGS FOR ACID RELATED DISORDERS | 277 446 | 298 397 | 316 609 | 338 746 | 366 428 | 54 | 6 669 | 81 415 | 175 643 | 102 701 | 368 198 |
| A02A ANTACIDS | 4 499 | 4 296 | 4 537 | 4 691 | 4 777 | 44 | 146 | 1 079 | 1 683 | 1 869 | 5 827 |
| A02AA Magnesium compounds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 2 |
| A02AA02 magnesium oxide | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 2 |
| A02AC Calcium compounds | 1 414 | 1 398 | 1 293 | 1 229 | 1 085 | 36 | 11 | 135 | 413 | 526 | 800 |
| A02AC01 calcium carbonate ¹⁾ | 1 414 | 1 398 | 1 293 | 1 229 | 1 085 | 36 | 11 | 135 | 413 | 526 | 800 |
| A02AD Combinations and complexes of aluminium, calcium and magnesium compounds | 1 547 | 1 240 | 1 495 | 1 485 | 1 526 | 60 | 52 | 696 | 487 | 291 | 216 |
| A02AD01 ordinary salt combinations ¹⁾ | 1 547 | 1 240 | 1 495 | 1 485 | 1 526 | 60 | 52 | 696 | 487 | 291 | 216 |
| A02AH Antacids with sodium bicarbonate | 2 107 | 2 166 | 2 187 | 2 341 | 2 471 | 34 | 41 | 269 | 925 | 1 236 | 4 560 |
| A02B DRUGS FOR PEPTIC ULCER AND GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE (GORD) | 274 929 | 296 148 | 314 287 | 336 339 | 364 136 | 54 | 6 570 | 80 951 | 174 927 | 101 688 | 362 371 |
| A02BA H₂-receptor antagonists | 60 233 | 59 188 | 58 630 | 57 804 | 57 041 | 59 | 1 225 | 15 671 | 25 984 | 14 161 | 18 437 |

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

ATC group A

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

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

ATC group A

| ATC level | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Share of women (%) | 2011 | | | | 2011 |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Number of individuals | | | | | | Number of individuals per age group | | | | Sales in 1000 NOK |
| | <15 | 15-44 | 45-69 | ≥70 | | | | | | | |
| A03BA Belladonna alkaloids, tertiary amines | 1 050 | 861 | 1 098 | 1 297 | 1 510 | 56 | 6 | 627 | 638 | 239 | 501 |
| A03BA01 atropine | 33 | 27 | 26 | 22 | 23 | 35 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 22 |
| A03BA03 hyoscyamine | 1 017 | 834 | 1 072 | 1 276 | 1 487 | 57 | 6 | 622 | 625 | 234 | 479 |
| A03BB Belladonna alkaloids, semisynthetic, quaternary ammonium compounds | 259 | 242 | 285 | 321 | 406 | 69 | <5 | 162 | 173 | 68 | 210 |
| A03BB01 butylscopolamine | 238 | 223 | 267 | 300 | 386 | 69 | <5 | 155 | 163 | 65 | 207 |
| A03BB03 methylscopolamine | 21 | 19 | 18 | 23 | 21 | 71 | 0 | 7 | 11 | <5 | 4 |
| A03C ANTISPASMODICS IN COMBINATION WITH PSYCHOLEPTICS | 30 | 27 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 45 | 0 | <5 | 14 | <5 | 23 |
| A03CA Synthetic anticholinergic agents in combination with psycholeptics | 30 | 27 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 45 | 0 | <5 | 14 | <5 | 23 |
| A03CA02 clidinium and psycholeptics | 30 | 27 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 45 | 0 | <5 | 14 | <5 | 23 |
| A03F PROPULSIVES | 50 518 | 54 797 | 56 321 | 58 104 | 61 210 | 72 | 1 377 | 21 395 | 22 879 | 15 559 | 11 842 |
| A03FA Propulsives | 50 518 | 54 797 | 56 321 | 58 104 | 61 210 | 72 | 1 377 | 21 395 | 22 879 | 15 559 | 11 842 |
| A03FA01 metoclopramide | 50 382 | 54 676 | 56 214 | 57 999 | 61 088 | 72 | 1 359 | 21 363 | 22 835 | 15 531 | 11 187 |
| A03FA02 cisapride | 134 | 116 | 93 | 83 | 79 | 63 | 15 | 21 | 30 | 13 | 541 |
| A03FA03 domperidone | 35 | 39 | 44 | 55 | 71 | 65 | 5 | 20 | 27 | 19 | 115 |
| A04 ANTIEMETICS AND ANTINAUSEANTS | 12 190 | 12 918 | 13 054 | 13 797 | 14 668 | 59 | 269 | 2 491 | 8 112 | 3 796 | 31 189 |
| A04A ANTIEMETICS AND ANTINAUSEANTS | 12 190 | 12 918 | 13 054 | 13 797 | 14 668 | 59 | 269 | 2 491 | 8 112 | 3 796 | 31 189 |
| A04AA Serotonin (5HT₃) antagonists | 9 738 | 10 498 | 10 867 | 11 434 | 11 985 | 58 | 200 | 1 576 | 6 811 | 3 398 | 25 277 |
| A04AA01 ondansetron | 9 013 | 10 010 | 10 437 | 11 150 | 11 783 | 58 | 200 | 1 570 | 6 688 | 3 325 | 24 252 |
| A04AA02 granisetron | <5 | <5 | <5 | 0 | <5 | 100 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| A04AA03 tropisetron | 1 050 | 755 | 613 | 440 | 324 | 60 | 0 | 20 | 206 | 98 | 1 006 |
| A04AA05 palonosetron | 82 | 6 | <5 | 5 | <5 | 50 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 4 |
| A04AD Other antiemetics | 3 105 | 3 138 | 3 193 | 3 887 | 4 658 | 67 | 72 | 1 302 | 2 668 | 616 | 5 912 |
| A04AD01 scopolamine | 2 446 | 2 412 | 2 111 | 2 135 | 2 400 | 59 | 69 | 862 | 1 077 | 392 | 671 |
| A04AD05 metopimazine | 23 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A04AD10 dronabinol | <5 | 7 | 5 | <5 | 5 | 40 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 34 |
| A04AD12 aprepitant | 642 | 719 | 1 078 | 1 761 | 2 269 | 77 | <5 | 441 | 1 596 | 229 | 5 207 |
| A05 BILE AND LIVER THERAPY | 1 457 | 1 752 | 1 913 | 2 020 | 2 308 | 73 | 85 | 805 | 1 076 | 342 | 8 803 |
| A05A BILE THERAPY | 1 457 | 1 752 | 1 913 | 2 020 | 2 308 | 73 | 85 | 805 | 1 076 | 342 | 8 803 |
| A05AA Bile acid preparations | 1 445 | 1 749 | 1 909 | 2 015 | 2 303 | 73 | 85 | 804 | 1 075 | 339 | 8 801 |
| A05AA02 ursodeoxycholic acid | 1 445 | 1 749 | 1 909 | 2 015 | 2 303 | 73 | 85 | 804 | 1 075 | 339 | 8 801 |
| A05AX Other drugs for bile therapy | 12 | <5 | <5 | 5 | 5 | 100 | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 2 |

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

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

ATC group A

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

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

ATC group A

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

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

ATC group A

| ATC level | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Share of women (%) | 2011 | | | | 2011 |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Number of individuals | | | | | | Number of individuals per age group | | | | Sales in 1000 NOK |
| | <15 | 15-44 | 45-69 | ≥70 | | | | | | | |
| A10AC Insulins and analogues for injection, intermediate-acting | 34 030 | 33 505 | 33 129 | 32 520 | 31 915 | 42 | 661 | 5 824 | 15 187 | 10 243 | 106 182 |
| A10AC01 insulin (human) | 34 025 | 33 503 | 33 129 | 32 520 | 31 915 | 42 | 661 | 5 824 | 15 187 | 10 243 | 106 182 |
| A10AC03 insulin (pork) | 7 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A10AD Insulins and analogues for injection, intermediate-acting combined with fast-acting | 10 253 | 10 261 | 9 736 | 9 112 | 8 303 | 43 | 7 | 587 | 3 970 | 3 739 | 39 123 |
| A10AD01 insulin (human) | 43 | 33 | 17 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 31 |
| A10AD03 insulin (pork) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 1 |
| A10AD04 Insulin lispro | 763 | 750 | 672 | 647 | 643 | 45 | <5 | 124 | 333 | 183 | 2 891 |
| A10AD05 insulin aspart | 9 482 | 9 506 | 9 075 | 8 476 | 7 671 | 43 | <5 | 464 | 3 645 | 3 558 | 36 199 |
| A10AE Insulins and analogues for injection, long-acting | 8 144 | 9 845 | 11 310 | 13 695 | 15 222 | 45 | 720 | 6 307 | 6 502 | 1 693 | 77 119 |
| A10AE03 insulin (pork) | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| A10AE04 insulin glargine | 5 137 | 6 167 | 6 958 | 8 433 | 9 559 | 45 | 250 | 4 033 | 4 173 | 1 103 | 44 242 |
| A10AE05 insulin detemir | 3 102 | 3 802 | 4 493 | 5 526 | 5 927 | 46 | 494 | 2 396 | 2 426 | 611 | 32 862 |
| A10B BLOOD GLUCOSE LOWERING DRUGS, EXCL. INSULINS | 98 919 | 105 413 | 111 436 | 117 293 | 121 206 | 45 | 24 | 10 456 | 67 132 | 43 594 | 200 444 |
| A10BA Biguanides | 81 208 | 88 638 | 95 537 | 101 637 | 103 521 | 45 | 16 | 9 510 | 58 818 | 35 177 | 52 597 |
| A10BA02 metformin | 81 208 | 88 638 | 95 537 | 101 637 | 103 521 | 45 | 16 | 9 510 | 58 818 | 35 177 | 52 597 |
| A10BB Sulfonamides, urea derivatives | 46 457 | 47 057 | 47 349 | 46 112 | 43 114 | 42 | 8 | 2 034 | 22 141 | 18 931 | 19 543 |
| A10BB01 glibenclamide | 2 127 | 1 912 | 1 738 | 1 539 | 1 343 | 43 | 6 | 52 | 598 | 687 | 721 |
| A10BB02 chlorpropamide | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 100 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 3 |
| A10BB07 glipizide | 6 094 | 5 707 | 5 229 | 4 807 | 4 281 | 43 | 0 | 122 | 1 782 | 2 377 | 2 509 |
| A10BB12 glimepiride | 38 632 | 39 867 | 40 684 | 40 028 | 37 731 | 41 | <5 | 1 870 | 19 873 | 15 986 | 16 310 |
| A10BD Combinations of oral blood glucose lowering drugs | 2 680 | 2 652 | 3 852 | 8 219 | 10 972 | 37 | 0 | 909 | 7 471 | 2 592 | 49 241 |
| A10BD03 metformin and rosiglitazone | 2 680 | 2 641 | 2 575 | 2 284 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A10BD04 glimepiride and rosiglitazone | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A10BD05 metformin and pioglitazone | 0 | <5 | 27 | 32 | 35 | 49 | 0 | <5 | 24 | 7 | 164 |
| A10BD07 metformin and sitagliptin | 0 | 0 | 318 | 2 187 | 4 053 | 36 | 0 | 309 | 2 778 | 966 | 17 942 |
| A10BD08 metformin and vildagliptin | 0 | 10 | 1 068 | 4 791 | 7 028 | 38 | 0 | 608 | 4 770 | 1 650 | 31 135 |
| A10BF Alpha glucosidase inhibitors | 1 100 | 988 | 922 | 813 | 701 | 43 | 0 | 30 | 341 | 330 | 1 062 |
| A10BF01 acarbose | 1 100 | 988 | 922 | 813 | 701 | 43 | 0 | 30 | 341 | 330 | 1 062 |
| A10BG Thiazolidinediones | 6 461 | 5 719 | 5 401 | 4 672 | 1 912 | 40 | 0 | 146 | 1 274 | 492 | 8 543 |
| A10BG02 rosiglitazone | 5 008 | 4 193 | 3 798 | 3 104 | 20 | 65 | 0 | <5 | 10 | 9 | 20 |
| A10BG03 pioglitazone | 1 515 | 1 568 | 1 641 | 1 779 | 1 894 | 39 | 0 | 145 | 1 266 | 483 | 8 522 |

ATC group A

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

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

ATC group A

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

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

ATC group A

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

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

ATC group A

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

3.5 ATC group B – Blood and bloodforming organs

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

ATC group B

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

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

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

3.6 ATC group C – Cardiovascular system

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

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

ATC group C

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

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

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

ATC group C

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

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

ATC group C

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

3. 7 ATC group D – Dermatologicals

| ATC level | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Share of women (%) | 2011 | | | | 2011 |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Number of individuals | | | | | | Number of individuals per age group | | | | Sales in 1000 NOK |
| | <15 | 15-44 | 45-69 | ≥70 | | | | | | | |
| D DERMATOLOGICALS | 582 681 | 589 450 | 587 812 | 611 440 | 624 324 | 54 | 79 383 | 234 254 | 210 351 | 100 336 | 228 140 |
| D01 ANTIFUNGALS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE | 109 784 | 113 854 | 111 682 | 116 703 | 120 475 | 48 | 11 745 | 44 614 | 43 760 | 20 356 | 30 032 |
| D01A ANTIFUNGALS FOR TOPICAL USE | 95 467 | 98 958 | 96 750 | 101 082 | 105 074 | 49 | 11 552 | 38 691 | 36 295 | 18 536 | 16 330 |
| D01AA Antibiotics | 3 201 | 3 467 | 219 | 54 | 52 | 73 | <5 | 29 | 13 | 7 | 11 |
| D01AA01 nystatin | 3 201 | 3 467 | 219 | 54 | 52 | 73 | <5 | 29 | 13 | 7 | 11 |
| D01AC Imidazole and triazole derivatives | 70 653 | 73 508 | 74 998 | 79 238 | 83 270 | 49 | 9 684 | 29 996 | 28 213 | 15 377 | 10 555 |
| D01AC01 clotrimazole ¹⁾ | 8 182 | 8 369 | 8 811 | 9 516 | 8 743 | 52 | 1 182 | 3 016 | 2 360 | 2 185 | 1 349 |
| D01AC02 miconazole ¹⁾ | 2 082 | 1 927 | 1 880 | 2 121 | 2 193 | 45 | 329 | 779 | 724 | 361 | 373 |
| D01AC03 econazole ¹⁾ | 2 230 | 2 197 | 2 177 | 1 119 | 588 | 61 | 24 | 110 | 188 | 266 | 74 |
| D01AC08 ketoconazole ¹⁾ | 15 366 | 15 005 | 14 992 | 15 121 | 16 253 | 41 | 1 032 | 7 300 | 5 869 | 2 052 | 2 661 |
| D01AC20 combinations ¹⁾ | 46 252 | 49 639 | 50 909 | 55 208 | 59 462 | 50 | 7 496 | 20 201 | 20 368 | 11 397 | 6 099 |
| D01AC60 bifonazole, combinations | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D01AE Other antifungals for topical use | 24 522 | 24 966 | 24 330 | 24 671 | 24 742 | 47 | 2 125 | 9 777 | 9 116 | 3 724 | 5 764 |
| D01AE02 methyrosaniline ¹⁾ | 663 | 716 | 696 | 694 | 751 | 52 | 192 | 162 | 221 | 176 | 81 |
| D01AE14 ciclopirox ¹⁾ | 52 | 14 | <5 | <5 | 13 | 69 | <5 | 5 | <5 | <5 | 2 |
| D01AE15 terbinafine ¹⁾ | 17 201 | 17 148 | 16 909 | 17 514 | 17 801 | 43 | 1 693 | 7 588 | 5 928 | 2 592 | 3 091 |
| D01AE16 amorolfine | 6 973 | 7 481 | 7 081 | 6 829 | 6 518 | 56 | 260 | 2 144 | 3 100 | 1 014 | 2 590 |
| D01B ANTIFUNGALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE | 17 544 | 18 326 | 18 300 | 19 232 | 19 013 | 40 | 310 | 7 469 | 8 978 | 2 256 | 13 702 |
| D01BA Antifungals for systemic use | 17 544 | 18 326 | 18 300 | 19 232 | 19 013 | 40 | 310 | 7 469 | 8 978 | 2 256 | 13 702 |
| D01BA01 griseofulvin | 14 | 16 | 19 | 15 | 19 | 58 | 18 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 9 |
| D01BA02 terbinafine | 17 535 | 18 314 | 18 285 | 19 222 | 19 002 | 40 | 300 | 7 469 | 8 977 | 2 256 | 13 693 |
| D02 EMOLLIENTS AND PROTECTIVES | 1 572 | 1 750 | 1 841 | 2 223 | 2 338 | 54 | 339 | 745 | 762 | 492 | 783 |
| D02A EMOLLIENTS AND PROTECTIVES | 1 572 | 1 750 | 1 841 | 2 223 | 2 338 | 54 | 339 | 745 | 762 | 492 | 783 |
| D02AB Zinc products¹⁾ | 8 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 60 | <5 | 5 | 7 | <5 | 2 |
| D02AE Carbamide products | 222 | 459 | 670 | 859 | 971 | 55 | 133 | 323 | 284 | 231 | 489 |
| D02AE01 carbamide ¹⁾ | 222 | 459 | 670 | 859 | 971 | 55 | 133 | 323 | 284 | 231 | 489 |
| D02AF Salicylic acid preparations | 1 274 | 1 197 | 1 048 | 1 229 | 1 206 | 52 | 135 | 381 | 446 | 244 | 188 |
| D02AX Other emollients and protectives | 76 | 93 | 125 | 148 | 168 | 58 | 77 | 42 | 29 | 20 | 104 |
| D03 PREPARATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS AND ULCERS | 120 | 143 | 91 | 60 | 68 | 40 | <5 | 12 | 34 | 20 | 14 |
| D03A CICATRIZANTS | 120 | 143 | 91 | 60 | 68 | 40 | <5 | 12 | 34 | 20 | 14 |

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

ATC group D

| ATC level | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Share of women (%) | 2011 | | | | 2011 |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Number of individuals | | | | | | Number of individuals per age group | | | | Sales in 1000 NOK |
| | <15 | 15-44 | 45-69 | ≥70 | | | | | | | |
| D03AA Cod-liver oil ointments | 38 | 54 | 7 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D03AX Other cicatrizants | 82 | 89 | 84 | 60 | 68 | 40 | <5 | 12 | 34 | 20 | 14 |
| D03AX03 dexpanthenol | 82 | 89 | 84 | 60 | 68 | 40 | <5 | 12 | 34 | 20 | 14 |
| D04 ANTIPRURITICS, INCL. ANTIHISTAMINES, ANESTHETICS, ETC. | 2 996 | 3 195 | 3 676 | 3 871 | 4 257 | 66 | 551 | 1 603 | 1 083 | 1 020 | 753 |
| D04A ANTIPRURITICS, INCL. ANTIHISTAMINES, ANESTHETICS, ETC. | 2 996 | 3 195 | 3 676 | 3 871 | 4 257 | 66 | 551 | 1 603 | 1 083 | 1 020 | 753 |
| D04AA Antihistamines for topical use | 5 | <5 | <5 | 0 | <5 | 100 | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 1 |
| D04AA02 mepyramine | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D04AA13 dimetindene | 5 | <5 | <5 | 0 | <5 | 100 | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 1 |
| D04AB Anesthetics for topical use | 1 936 | 2 094 | 2 637 | 2 798 | 3 095 | 69 | 301 | 1 346 | 848 | 600 | 627 |
| D04AB01 lidocaine ¹⁾ | 1 935 | 2 094 | 2 637 | 2 798 | 3 095 | 69 | 301 | 1 346 | 848 | 600 | 627 |
| D04AB06 tetracaine ¹⁾ | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D04AX Other antipruritics | 1 080 | 1 119 | 1 052 | 1 093 | 1 169 | 58 | 250 | 256 | 239 | 424 | 124 |
| D05 ANTIPSORIATICS | 25 466 | 26 570 | 27 497 | 29 930 | 31 261 | 46 | 523 | 9 612 | 16 033 | 5 093 | 46 138 |
| D05A ANTIPSORIATICS FOR TOPICAL USE | 24 289 | 25 328 | 26 165 | 28 654 | 29 913 | 45 | 515 | 9 332 | 15 173 | 4 893 | 38 839 |
| D05AA Tars¹⁾ | 954 | 1 007 | 980 | 1 044 | 1 016 | 60 | 85 | 339 | 350 | 242 | 253 |
| D05AC Antracen derivatives | 109 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 71 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 3 |
| D05AC01 dithranol | 109 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 71 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 3 |
| D05AD Psoralens for topical use | 11 | 10 | 6 | <5 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D05AD01 trioxysalen | 11 | 10 | 6 | <5 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D05AX Other antipsoriatics for topical use | 23 431 | 24 515 | 25 359 | 27 804 | 29 069 | 45 | 431 | 9 051 | 14 909 | 4 678 | 38 583 |
| D05AX02 calcipotriol | 11 694 | 9 932 | 8 744 | 8 029 | 5 639 | 44 | 83 | 1 553 | 2 970 | 1 033 | 3 696 |
| D05AX03 calcitriol | 929 | 1 125 | 1 084 | 1 127 | 1 092 | 51 | 25 | 319 | 586 | 162 | 775 |
| D05AX52 calcipotriol, combinations | 15 373 | 17 660 | 19 312 | 22 343 | 25 230 | 45 | 356 | 8 045 | 12 894 | 3 935 | 34 112 |
| D05B ANTIPSORIATICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE | 1 669 | 1 765 | 1 886 | 1 880 | 1 943 | 43 | 9 | 436 | 1 218 | 280 | 7 299 |
| D05BA Psoralens for systemic use | 59 | 35 | 34 | 40 | 32 | 53 | 0 | 10 | 17 | 5 | 28 |
| D05BA02 methoxsalen | 55 | 29 | 33 | 35 | 29 | 52 | 0 | 10 | 15 | <5 | 24 |
| D05BA03 bergapten | <5 | 7 | <5 | 5 | <5 | 67 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 4 |
| D05BB Retinoids for treatment of psoriasis | 1 603 | 1 709 | 1 819 | 1 808 | 1 866 | 43 | 9 | 409 | 1 176 | 272 | 5 344 |
| D05BB02 acitretin | 1 603 | 1 709 | 1 819 | 1 808 | 1 866 | 43 | 9 | 409 | 1 176 | 272 | 5 344 |
| D05BX Other antipsoriatics for systemic use | 15 | 25 | 41 | 42 | 50 | 38 | 0 | 19 | 27 | <5 | 1 928 |

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

ATC group D

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

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

ATC group D

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

ATC group D

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

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

ATC group D

| ATC level | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Share of women (%) | 2011 | | | | 2011 |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Number of individuals | | | | | | Number of individuals per age group | | | | Sales in 1000 NOK |
| | <15 | 15-44 | 45-69 | ≥70 | | | | | | | |
| D10AD02 retinol | 44 | 97 | 117 | 170 | 176 | 64 | 14 | 43 | 105 | 14 | 55 |
| D10AD03 adapalene | 12 028 | 10 560 | 8 449 | 7 113 | 6 597 | 63 | 555 | 5 402 | 480 | 160 | 1 469 |
| D10AD53 adapalene, combinations | 0 | 2 247 | 7 081 | 10 280 | 16 388 | 59 | 1 538 | 14 440 | 383 | 27 | 6 804 |
| D10AE Peroxides | 2 359 | 2 001 | 2 245 | 2 267 | 2 351 | 53 | 278 | 1 976 | 85 | 12 | 419 |
| D10AE01 benzoyl peroxide ¹⁾ | 2 359 | 2 001 | 2 245 | 2 267 | 2 351 | 53 | 278 | 1 976 | 85 | 12 | 419 |
| D10AF Antiinfectives for treatment of acne | 17 353 | 16 763 | 16 046 | 16 076 | 16 709 | 64 | 1 261 | 12 597 | 2 477 | 374 | 3 381 |
| D10AF01 clindamycin | 17 305 | 16 729 | 16 009 | 16 054 | 16 672 | 64 | 1 257 | 12 566 | 2 475 | 374 | 3 364 |
| D10AF02 erythromycin | 54 | 39 | 41 | 24 | 38 | 63 | 5 | 31 | <5 | 0 | 17 |
| D10AX Other anti-acne preparations for topical use | 13 442 | 13 521 | 13 292 | 13 285 | 13 811 | 68 | 685 | 9 013 | 3 379 | 734 | 2 806 |
| D10AX03 azelaic acid | 13 428 | 13 516 | 13 286 | 13 276 | 13 806 | 68 | 685 | 9 010 | 3 378 | 733 | 2 806 |
| D10AX30 various combinations | 14 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 100 | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 1 |
| D10B ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS FOR SYSTEMIC USE | 3 424 | 4 227 | 5 153 | 5 748 | 6 609 | 44 | 173 | 6 172 | 253 | 11 | 13 474 |
| D10BA Retinoids for treatment of acne | 3 424 | 4 227 | 5 153 | 5 748 | 6 609 | 44 | 173 | 6 172 | 253 | 11 | 13 474 |
| D10BA01 isotretinoin | 3 424 | 4 227 | 5 153 | 5 748 | 6 609 | 44 | 173 | 6 172 | 253 | 11 | 13 474 |
| D11 OTHER DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS | 13 633 | 14 730 | 15 690 | 16 780 | 18 055 | 55 | 2 911 | 8 102 | 5 124 | 1 918 | 12 906 |
| D11A OTHER DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS | 13 633 | 14 730 | 15 690 | 16 780 | 18 055 | 55 | 2 911 | 8 102 | 5 124 | 1 918 | 12 906 |
| D11AC Medicated shampoos | 1 017 | 1 027 | 974 | 1 059 | 1 205 | 52 | 100 | 749 | 280 | 76 | 149 |
| D11AC03 selenium compounds ¹⁾ | 1 017 | 1 027 | 974 | 1 059 | 1 205 | 52 | 100 | 749 | 280 | 76 | 149 |
| D11AF Wart and anti-corn preparations¹⁾ | 1 415 | 1 375 | 1 498 | 1 926 | 2 066 | 51 | 907 | 781 | 274 | 104 | 293 |
| D11AH Agents for atopic dermatitis, excluding corticosteroids | 8 117 | 9 500 | 10 323 | 10 818 | 12 172 | 57 | 1 902 | 5 499 | 3 789 | 982 | 7 900 |
| D11AH01 tacrolimus | 4 344 | 6 175 | 6 804 | 7 498 | 8 318 | 56 | 1 276 | 3 789 | 2 577 | 676 | 4 691 |
| D11AH02 pimecrolimus | 3 907 | 3 511 | 3 712 | 3 534 | 3 993 | 58 | 661 | 1 780 | 1 236 | 316 | 1 908 |
| D11AH04 alitretinoin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 51 | 0 | 28 | 48 | <5 | 1 302 |
| D11AX Other dermatologicals | 3 116 | 2 868 | 2 940 | 3 036 | 2 677 | 51 | 11 | 1 108 | 794 | 764 | 4 564 |
| D11AX01 minoxidil | 172 | 192 | 175 | 202 | 161 | 60 | <5 | 92 | 51 | 16 | 115 |
| D11AX10 finasteride | 766 | 815 | 797 | 742 | 673 | 0 | 0 | 544 | 126 | <5 | 3 231 |
| D11AX16 eflornithine | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 126 | 98 | <5 | 73 | 43 | 8 | 88 |
| D11AX18 diclofenac | 2 070 | 1 697 | 1 702 | 1 604 | 1 132 | 52 | <5 | 17 | 405 | 709 | 925 |

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

3.8 ATC group G – Genito urinary system and sex hormones

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

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

ATC group G

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

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

ATC group G

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

ATC group G

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

ATC group G

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

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

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

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

ATC group H

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

3.10 ATC group J – Antiinfectives for systemic use

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

ATC group J

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

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

ATC group J

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

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

ATC group J

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

3.11 ATC group L – Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents

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

ATC group L

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

ATC group L

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

3.12 ATC group M – Musculo-skeletal system

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

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

ATC group M

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

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

ATC group M

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

ATC group M

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

3.13 ATC group N – Nervous system

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

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

| ATC level | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | Share of women (%) | 2011 | | | | 2011 |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Number of individuals | | | | | | Number of individuals per age group | | | | Sales in 1000 NOK |
| | <15 | 15-44 | 45-69 | ≥70 | | | | | | | |
| N02BA51 acetylsalicylic acid, combinations excl. psycholeptics | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 100 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 9 |
| N02BB Pyrazolones | 988 | 909 | 885 | 887 | 891 | 67 | 6 | 374 | 341 | 170 | 331 |
| N02BB02 metamizole sodium | 6 | 15 | 22 | 12 | 5 | 60 | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 4 |
| N02BB51 phenazone, combinations excl. psycholeptics ¹⁾ | 982 | 894 | 863 | 875 | 886 | 67 | 6 | 373 | 338 | 169 | 327 |
| N02BE Anilides | 225 013 | 254 655 | 280 253 | 304 672 | 336 593 | 64 | 2 798 | 81 366 | 148 066 | 104 363 | 65 386 |
| N02BE01 paracetamol ¹⁾ | 225 013 | 254 655 | 280 253 | 304 672 | 336 593 | 64 | 2 798 | 81 366 | 148 066 | 104 363 | 65 386 |
| N02BE51 paracetamol, combinations excl. psycholeptics | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| N02BG Other analgesics and antipyretics | <5 | <5 | <5 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 36 |
| N02BG07 flupirtine | <5 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| N02BG08 ziconotide | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 25 |
| N02BG10 nabiximols | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 11 |
| N02C ANTIMIGRAINE PREPARATIONS | 86 670 | 88 060 | 87 608 | 88 920 | 91 681 | 79 | 1 789 | 43 338 | 42 976 | 3 578 | 217 687 |
| N02CA Ergot alkaloids | 4 265 | 3 827 | 3 477 | 3 072 | 2 916 | 82 | 10 | 485 | 1 770 | 651 | 1 290 |
| N02CA04 methysergide | 5 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 0 | <5 | 5 | <5 | 40 |
| N02CA52 ergotamine, combinations excl. psycholeptics | 14 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 73 | 0 | <5 | 7 | 6 | 18 |
| N02CA72 ergotamine, combinations with psycholeptics | 4 247 | 3 808 | 3 458 | 3 053 | 2 893 | 82 | 10 | 481 | 1 759 | 643 | 1 232 |
| N02CC Selective serotonin (5HT₁) agonists | 80 455 | 82 235 | 81 971 | 83 475 | 85 960 | 79 | 1 725 | 42 130 | 39 369 | 2 736 | 214 410 |
| N02CC01 sumatriptan | 32 326 | 35 885 | 40 472 | 41 842 | 43 346 | 77 | 1 511 | 23 051 | 17 491 | 1 293 | 81 721 |
| N02CC02 naratriptan | 1 529 | 1 515 | 1 497 | 1 501 | 1 581 | 86 | 5 | 693 | 815 | 68 | 4 563 |
| N02CC03 zolmitriptan | 13 948 | 14 983 | 14 223 | 14 230 | 14 479 | 82 | 106 | 6 596 | 7 296 | 481 | 40 119 |
| N02CC04 rizatriptan | 24 819 | 24 519 | 22 306 | 22 398 | 23 367 | 81 | 184 | 12 036 | 10 459 | 688 | 46 150 |
| N02CC05 almotriptan | 4 687 | 3 915 | 3 286 | 3 053 | 2 936 | 83 | 8 | 1 496 | 1 365 | 67 | 6 167 |
| N02CC06 eletriptan | 12 534 | 11 871 | 11 192 | 11 289 | 11 401 | 82 | 48 | 5 244 | 5 836 | 273 | 35 671 |
| N02CC07 frovatriptan | 0 | 12 | 19 | 6 | 5 | 80 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 19 |
| N02CX Other antimigraine preparations | 3 154 | 3 129 | 3 163 | 3 418 | 3 920 | 77 | 62 | 1 115 | 2 495 | 248 | 1 987 |
| N02CX01 pizotifen | 75 | 63 | 53 | 61 | 60 | 82 | 0 | 19 | 36 | 5 | 146 |
| N02CX02 clonidine | 3 081 | 3 067 | 3 111 | 3 357 | 3 861 | 77 | 62 | 1 096 | 2 460 | 243 | 1 841 |
| N03 ANTIEPILEPTICS | 90 882 | 97 238 | 100 381 | 103 954 | 108 550 | 55 | 3 483 | 34 809 | 50 223 | 20 035 | 395 734 |
| N03A ANTIEPILEPTICS | 90 882 | 97 238 | 100 381 | 103 954 | 108 550 | 55 | 3 483 | 34 809 | 50 223 | 20 035 | 395 734 |
| N03AA Barbiturates and derivatives | 3 110 | 2 959 | 2 844 | 2 700 | 2 544 | 52 | 17 | 263 | 1 373 | 891 | 1 919 |
| N03AA02 phenobarbital | 2 884 | 2 718 | 2 574 | 2 426 | 2 270 | 52 | 16 | 232 | 1 237 | 785 | 1 404 |

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

ATC group N

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

ATC group N

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

ATC group N

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

ATC group N

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

ATC group N

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

ATC group N

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

ATC group N

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

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

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

3.14 ATC group P – Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellents

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

ATC group P

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

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

3.15 ATC group R – Respiratory system

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

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

ATC group R

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

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

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

ATC group R

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

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

3.16 ATC group S – Sensory organs

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

ATC group S

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

ATC group S

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

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

ATC group S

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

3.17 ATC group V – Various

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

Noen forkortelser og definisjoner / Some abbreviations and definitions

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

Definisjoner

Prevalens

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

Insidens (nye brukere)

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

Definitions

Prevalence

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

Incidence (new users)

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

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

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

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

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

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå / Source: Statistics Norway

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

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Bramness JG, Furu K, Skurtveit S, Engeland A. Effect of withdrawal of carisoprodol on use of other prescribed drugs with abuse potential. *Clin Pharmacol Therap* 2012;91:438-41.

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