



EESTI RAVIMISTATISTIKA

2006-2010

ESTONIAN STATISTICS
ON MEDICINES
2006-2010

Ravimiamet
State Agency of Medicines

Eesti ravimistatistika

2006-2010

Estonian Statistics on Medicines

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Eessõna

Käesolev raamat on statistiline kokkuvõte ravimikasutamise andmetest Eestis aastatel 2006–2010. Tulemused põhinevad ravimite hulgimüütjate esitatud aruannetel, mis kajastavad ravimite müükü üld- ja haiglaapteekidele ning teistele asutustele (riigi- ja teadusasutused).

Eesti ravimikasutamise andmete võrreldavuse tagamiseks teiste riikidega on tulemused esitatud anatoomilis-terapeutilis-keemilise (ATC) klassifikatsiooni alusel, defineeritud päevadooside arvuna tuhande inimese kohta ööpäevas (DPD/1000/ ööpäevas). Defineeritud päevadoos (DPD) on kokulleppeline suurus, mis on Maailma Terviseorganisatsiooni (WHO) poolt välja töötatud enamiku kasutusel olevate ravimite jaoks. DPD ei tähista ravimi tegelikku või soovitavat annust, sest ravimil võib olla mitu näidust ning manustatud annused võivad sellele vastavalt ka erineda. Definitsiooni kohaselt on defineeritud päevadoos (DPD) ravimi tavalline ööpäevane annus täiskasvanul vastavalt peamisele kasutamisnäidustusele. Käesolevas raamatus on kasutusel 2011. aastal jõustunud ATC klassifikatsioon ja defineeritud päevadoosid.

Defineeritud päevadoos tuhande inimese kohta ööpäevas (DPD/1000/ööpäev) näitab ravimi kasutamise intensiivsust populatsiosonis – mitu inimest tuhandest võis iga päev kasutada seda ravimit tavalises annuses. Näiteks suurus 10 DPD/1000/ööpäevas viitab sellele, et keskmiselt 10 inimest tuhandest, ehk 1% elanikkonnast kasutab antud ravimit igapäevaselt.

Foreword

This book is a statistical summary of the Estonian drug consumption data in 2006 – 2010. The figures included in the book represent sales from the wholesalers to general and hospital pharmacies and to other institutions (state- and scientific institutions).

In order to provide better possibilities for sharing experiences and making international comparisons, the Anatomical-Therapeutic-Chemical (ATC) classification of medicines and the Defined Daily Dose (DDD) methodology recommended by the World Health Organization is used. The DDD is the assumed average dose per day for the drug used in its main indication in adults. It is a technical unit of measurement and does not always correspond to the clinical dose actually used. The ATC/DDD version valid from January 2011 is used in the book.

The national consumption statistics are expressed as the number of DDDs per 1000 inhabitants per day (DDD/1000 inhabitants/day). Drug consumption expressed in this way may provide a rough estimate of the proportion of the population within a defined area treated daily with certain drugs. An estimated drug consumption of 10 DDD/1000 inhabitants/day corresponds to a daily use of this drug by 1% of the population.

Statistiklike andmete põhjal järelduste tegemisel tuleks kindlasti arvestada sellega, et mis-töttu võib eeldada, et kõik müüdud ravimid ei jõudnud tarbijani ja ka osa apteegist väljastatud ravimitest võis jäädä kasutamata. Samuti on oluline meeles pidada, et mõne ravimi tarvitamine on piiratud vastavate ea- või soogruppidega. Näiteks suukaudsete rasestumisvastaste preparaatide koguvarv on jagatud fertiilses eas (15–45 aastat) olevate naiste arvuga. Samas ei ole egruppe siin raamatus siiski kõikjal kasutatud: näiteks *digoksiini* kasutavad valdavalt vanemaelised, kuid arvutustes on kasutatud kogu rahvastiku andmeid.

Lisaks ravimite kasutamise andmetele annab raamat ülevaate ravimituru jaotumisest põhiliste farmakoloogiliste rühmade vahel. Kokkuvõtttest on välja jäetud kasvajate-vastaste ravimite (v.a hormoonide antagonistid), üld- ja lokaalanestetikumide, silmarravimite (v.a glaukoomi ravimid) ja kõigi dermatoloogiliste ravimite kasutamise andmed, millele on keskmise päevadoosi (DPD) rakendamine ebaotstarbekas. Põhjuseks on ravimite annustamise individuaalsus (dermatoloogilised ravimid), ravimite ühekordne kasutamine (anestetikumid) või ravimisel väga erinevate manustamisskeemide kasutamine (kasvajatevastased ravimid).

Tähelepanu tuleks pöörata ka asjaolule, et käesolev raamat kajastab ainult ravimite müügi andmeid. Aine määratlemine ravimiks või mitteravimiks toimub vastavalt ravimiseadusele ning olenevalt preparaadi omadustest võib sama aine sisalduda nii ravimis kui ka mitteravimis. Oluline on see aspekt eelkõige vitamiinide (A11) ja mineraalainete (A12) korral, kus ravimiks liigitatud preparaatide kasutamisandmed ei peegelda vitamiinide/mineraalainete kogu

When interpreting the figures provided by the wholesalers it is worth noting that some drugs may still be unused, either in pharmacies or in patient homes. The DDD figure is generally calculated in relation to the total population, although the drug use may be concentrated in certain age groups or particular sex. For example in calculation of the use of oral contraceptives the number of females at the age of 15 – 45 years is used instead of the total population. On the other hand age groups are not always used in this book. For example, elderly people mainly use *digoxin*, but instead of the age groups the total population is used.

In addition to the drug consumption data the current book provides an overview of the distribution of medicine sales between main ATC groups. For several important drug groups (antineoplastic drugs, anaesthetics, dermatological and ophthalmological preparations) the DDD is not applicable, so those drugs lay beyond the scope of this study. The DDD of a drug can be very difficult to establish, as the drug dose depends on indications, individuals and therapeutic practice. The premises on which the data are based should always be considered when interpreting and evaluating the data.

The current book only gives the sales data of medicines. The classification of substances as a medicine or non-medicine is based on the Medicinal Products Act. One substance may occur as a medicine as well as a non-medicine, depending on the characteristics of the preparation. This is relevant mainly when interpreting the consumption data of vitamins (A11) and mineral supplements (A12), where the preparations classified as medicines do not represent the

kasutust, kuna paljud vitamiine või mineraalaineid sisaldavad preparaadid ei ole ravimid.

Ravimiamet tätab koostöö eest Eesti ravimikasutamist kirjeldavate tekstide kirjutamisel:

doktor Katre Maasalu,

professor Irja Lutsar,

doktor Kai Zilmer,

doktor Sulev Haldre.

whole consumption of vitamins or mineral supplements as some preparations are classified as non-medicines.

The State Agency of Medicines would like to thank for their collaboration with the writing of the descriptive texts of Estonian drug consumption:

doctor Katre Maasalu

professor Irja Lutsar,

doctor Kai Zilmer,

doctor Sulev Haldre.

Ülevaade ravimiturust

Overview of the medicinal products market

Eesti ravimituru maht 2010. aastal hulgimügi hindades oli 194 miljonit eurot (3037 miljonit Eesti krooni), mis on 2,6% võrra suurem võrreldes 2009. aastaga.

In 2010, sales of medicines in Estonia at wholesale prices totalled 194 million euros (3037 million Estonian kroons), a 2,6% increase relative to 2009.

Tabel 1. Ravimituru maht hulgimügi hindades 2006–2010.

Table 1. Total sales of medicinal products at wholesale prices 2006–2010.

| | 2006 | % | 2007 | % | 2008 | % | 2009 | % | 2010 | % |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| Ravimituru maht miljonites Eesti kroonides | 2261 | | 2666 | | 2999 | | 2959 | | 3037 | |
| <i>Medicinal products market in million Estonian kroons</i> | | 12,4 | | 17,9 | | 12,4 | | -1,4 | | 2,6 |
| Ravimituru maht miljonites eurodes | 144 | | 170 | | 192 | | 189 | | 194 | |
| <i>Medicinal products market in million EUR</i> | | | | | | | | | | |

% kirjeldab muutust vörreldes eelneva aastaga.

% The difference in percents compared to the previous year.

2011. aasta 1. jaanuari seisuga oli Eestis tegevusluba omavaid inimestel kasutatavate ravimate hulgimüüjaid 45 ning ainult veterinaarravimate hulgimüügiõigust omavaid ettevõtteid 7.

On the 1st of January 2011 there were 45 wholesalers who held an activity licence to sell human medicines and 7 to sell veterinary medicines.

Tabel 2. Tegevusluba omavate hulgimüüjate arv Eestis 1. jaanuari seisuga 2006–2011.

Table 2. Number of wholesalers with activity licence on the 1st of January in Estonia 2006–2011.

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Hulgimüüjad (humaanravimid ja veterinaarravimid*) | 46 | 45 | 44 | 40 | 44 | 45 |
| <i>Wholesalers (human and veterinary medicines*)</i> | | | | | | |
| Hulgimüüjad (ainult veterinaarravimid) | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| <i>Wholesalers (veterinary medicines only)</i> | | | | | | |
| Hulgimüüjate arv kokku | 55 | 54 | 52 | 48 | 51 | 52 |
| <i>Total number of wholesalers</i> | | | | | | |

* Veterinaarravimate käitlemisõigus on vastava eritingimuse olemasolul.

* A special clause on the activity licence is needed to trade veterinary medicines.

5 suurima turuosaga hulgimüüjat katavad peaegu 90% kogu ravimiturust.

5 leading wholesalers cover almost 90% of the medicinal products market.

Tabel 3. Enim ravimeid müünud hulgimüüjad ja nende osakaal ravimiturul (%).

Table 3. The leading wholesalers in the medicinal products market and their market share (%).

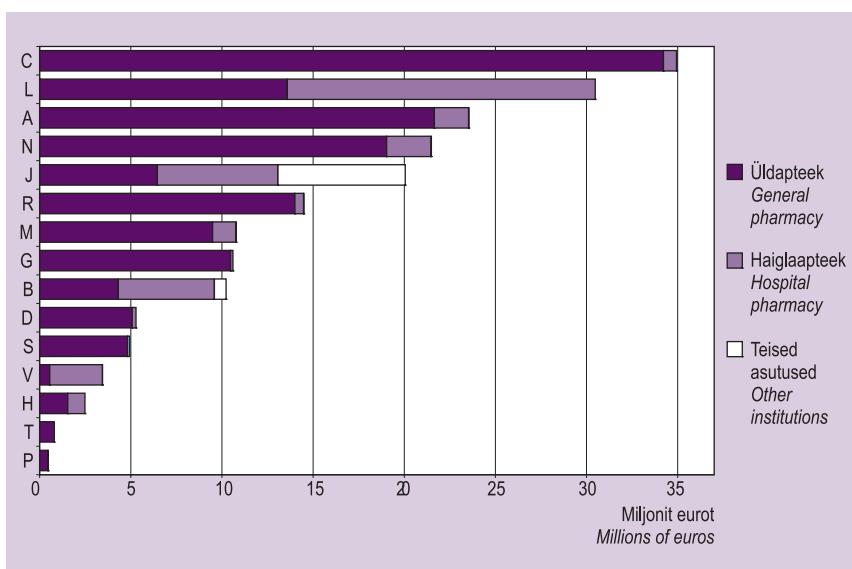
| Hulgimüüja / Wholesaler | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Tamro Eesti OÜ | 30,2% | 31,0% | 31,5% | 30,2% | 31,8% |
| Magnum Medical OÜ | 26,7% | 27,2% | 29,3% | 29,6% | 30,7% |
| Apteekide Koostöö Hulgimüük OÜ | 12,4% | 12,4% | 12,9% | 16,2% | 22,9% |
| Chirurgicus AS | 1,2% | 1,6% | 2,5% | 2,1% | 2,8% |
| Oriola AS | 6,7% | 6,3% | 5,6% | 5,5% | 2,2% |

* Andmed on järjestatud 2010. aasta tulemuste alusel kahanevalt.

* The data is sorted by the year 2010, descending

Ravimituru jaotus käibe alusel üld- ja haiglaapteekide ning teiste asutuste vahel ATC rühmade lõikes, 2010.

The distribution of medicine sales between general and hospital pharmacies and other institutions according to the ATC main groups, 2010.



Tabel 4. Ravimite käibe jagunemine ATC rühmade lõikes (%).

Table 4. Sales of drugs according to the ATC main groups (%).

| ATC rühm ATC main group | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| C Kardiovaskulaarsüsteem <i>Cardiovascular system</i> | 18,1% | 18,0% | 18,4% | 18,0% | 18,1% | |
| L Kasvajavastased ja immunomoduleerivad ained <i>Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents</i> | 8,8% | 11,1% | 13,4% | 14,3% | 15,8% | |
| A Seedekulgl ja ainevahetus <i>Alimentary tract and metabolism</i> | 12,6% | 11,8% | 12,3% | 12,5% | 12,2% | |
| N Närvisüsteem <i>Nervous system</i> | 13,2% | 12,9% | 12,0% | 11,6% | 11,1% | |
| J Infektsioonivastased ained süsteemseks kasutamiseks <i>Antiinfectives for systemic use</i> | 9,6% | 10,1% | 10,1% | 10,7% | 10,4% | |
| R Hingamissüsteem <i>Respiratory system</i> | 7,9% | 7,7% | 7,5% | 7,3% | 7,5% | |
| M Skeleti-lihassüsteem <i>Musculo-skeletal system</i> | 7,0% | 6,3% | 5,9% | 5,7% | 5,6% | |
| G Urogenitaalsüsteem ja suguhormoonid <i>Genito urinary system and sex hormones</i> | 6,7% | 6,7% | 6,4% | 5,7% | 5,5% | |
| B Veri ja vereloomeorganid <i>Blood and blood forming organs</i> | 5,5% | 5,3% | 4,6% | 5,5% | 5,3% | |
| D Dermatoloogias kasutatavad ained <i>Dermatologicals</i> | 3,9% | 3,5% | 3,1% | 2,8% | 2,7% | |
| S Meelelundid <i>Sensory organs</i> | 2,7% | 2,6% | 2,6% | 2,6% | 2,6% | |
| V Varia <i>Various</i> | 1,7% | 2,0% | 1,9% | 1,5% | 1,8% | |
| H Süsteemsed hormoonpreparaadid, v.a suguhormoonid ja insuliinid <i>Systemic hormonal preparations, excl sex hormones and insulins</i> | 1,0% | 0,9% | 1,0% | 1,1% | 1,3% | |
| P Parasiidivastased ained, insektitsiidid ja repellendid <i>Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellents</i> | 0,4% | 0,4% | 0,3% | 0,2% | 0,3% | |

*Andmed on järjestatud 2010. aasta tulemuste alusel kahanevalt.

*The data is sorted by the year 2010, descending.

Tabel 5. 20 enam kasutatud toimeainet ATC koodi alusel aastal 2010.

Table 5. 20 most used active substances by ATC code in 2010.

| Nr | ATC kood ATC code | Toimeaine Active Substance | DPD/1000/ööpäevas DDD/1000/inhabitants/ day | Positsioon eelneval aastal Position in previous year |
|----|----------------------|--|---|---|
| 1 | C09AA05 | ramipriil <i>Ramipril</i> | 58,18 | 1 |
| 2 | B01AC80 | atsetüülsalitsüülhape + magneesiumoksiid <i>Acetylsalicylic acid +</i> <i>Magnesium oxide</i> | 39,66 | 2 |
| 3 | C08CA01 | amlodipiin <i>Amlodipine</i> | 37,68 | 3 |
| 4 | M01AE01 | ibuprofeen <i>Ibuprofen</i> | 20,50 | 7 |
| 5 | C09AA02 | enalapriil <i>Enalapril</i> | 19,74 | 4 |
| 6 | R01AA07 | ksülometasoliin <i>Xylometazoline</i> | 18,66 | 5 |
| 7 | C07AB02 | metoprolool <i>Metoprolol</i> | 17,16 | 8 |
| 8 | C09BA02 | enalapriil+ hüdroklorotiasiid <i>Enalapril+Hydrochlorothiazide</i> | 17,06 | 7 |
| 9 | A10BA02 | metformiin <i>Metformin</i> | 15,06 | 11 |
| 10 | C09AA09 | fosiinopriil <i>Fosinopril</i> | 14,51 | 9 |
| 11 | A02BC01 | omeprasool <i>Omeprazole</i> | 14,32 | 10 |
| 12 | M01AB05 | diklofenak <i>Diclofenac</i> | 11,86 | 13 |
| 13 | H03AA01 | naatriumlevotüroksiin <i>Levothyroxine sodium</i> | 11,36 | 16 |
| 14 | C01DA14 | isosorbiitmononitraat <i>Isosorbide mononitrate</i> | 11,12 | 12 |
| 15 | C10AA07 | rosuvastatiin <i>Rosuvastatin</i> | 10,64 | 23 |
| 16 | N05CF01 | zopikloon <i>Zopiclone</i> | 10,63 | 15 |
| 17 | B01AC06 | atsetüülsalitsüülhape <i>Acetylsalicylic acid</i> | 9,91 | 14 |
| 18 | C01EB15 | trimetasidiin <i>Trimetazidine</i> | 9,63 | 17 |
| 19 | M01AX05 | glükoosamiin <i>Glucosamine</i> | 8,89 | 18 |
| 20 | C09CA01 | losartaan <i>Losartan</i> | 8,64 | 20 |

Tabel 6. 20 enam kasutatud 3. astme ATC rühma aastal 2010.

Table 6. 20 most used ATC 3rd level groups in 2010.

| Nr | ATC rühm <i>ATC group</i> | DPD-de koguarv <i>Total number of DDD-s</i> |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | C09A Angiotensiini konverteeriva ensüümi inhibiitorid <i>ACE inhibitors, plain</i> | 45 920 734 |
| 2 | C08C Peamiselt vaskulaarse toimega selektiivsed kaltsiumikanali blokaatorid <i>Selective calcium channel blockers with mainly vascular effects</i> | 31 097 553 |
| 3 | B01A Tromboosivastased ained <i>Antithrombotic agents</i> | 28 901 217 |
| 4 | M01A Mittesteroidsed põletiku- ja reumavastased ained <i>Antiinflammatory and antirheumatic products, non-steroids</i> | 25 689 260 |
| 5 | C07A Beetablokaatorid <i>Beta blocking agents</i> | 16 397 633 |
| 6 | A10B Vere glükoosisaldust vähendavad ained, v.a insuliinid <i>Blood glucose lowering drugs, excl. insulins</i> | 15 371 154 |
| 7 | C09C Angiotensiini II antagonistid <i>Angiotensin II antagonists, plain</i> | 14 443 252 |
| 8 | G03A Hormonaalsed kontraktepiivid süsteemseks kasutamiseks <i>Hormonal contraceptives for systemic use</i> | 13 824 676 |
| 9 | C09B Angiotensiini konverteeriva ensüümi inhibiitorite kombinatsioonid <i>ACE inhibitors, combinations</i> | 13 306 274 |
| 10 | C10A Lipiidisisaldust muutvad ained <i>Lipid modifying agents, plain</i> | 12 882 505 |
| 11 | R01A Tursevestased ained ja teised nasaalsed preparaadid paikseks kasutamiseks <i>Decongestants and other nasal preparations for topical use</i> | 11 834 633 |
| 12 | A02B Peptilise haavandi ja gastroösofagealse reflikshaiguse raviks kasutatavad ained <i>Drugs for peptic ulcer and gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD)</i> | 11 567 365 |
| 13 | S01E Glaukoomivastased preparaadid ja miootikumid <i>Antiglaucoma preparations and miotics</i> | 8 753 959 |
| 14 | N06A Antidepressandid <i>Antidepressants</i> | 7 740 272 |
| 15 | N05C Uinutid ja rahustid <i>Hypnotics and sedatives</i> | 7 220 927 |
| 16 | A10A Insuliinid ja nende analoogid <i>Insulins and analogues</i> | 6 746 063 |
| 17 | N05B Anksiolüütikumid <i>Anxiolytics</i> | 6 418 615 |
| 18 | C01D Südamehaiguste korral kasutatavad vasodilataatorid <i>Vasodilators used in cardiac diseases</i> | 6 156 026 |
| 19 | R03A Inhaleeritavad adrenergilised ained <i>Adrenergics, inhalants</i> | 5 754 552 |
| 20 | C09D Angiotensiini II antagonistide kombinatsioonid <i>Angiotensin II antagonists, combinations</i> | 5 685 544 |

Tabel 7. 20 enam müüdud preparaati aastal 2010.

Table 7. 20 best selling preparations in 2010.

| Nr | ATC kood ATC code | Toimeaine Active Substance | Ravimpreparaat Preparation | Käive (EUR) Turnover (EUR) | Positsioon eelneval aastal Position in previous year |
|----|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | C07AB02 | metoprolool <i>Metoprolol</i> | BETALOC ZOK | 2 831 603 | 2 |
| 2 | L01XC03 | trastuzumab <i>Trastuzumab</i> | HERCEPTIN | 2 708 756 | 1 |
| 3 | A10AE04 | glargiin-insuliin <i>Insulin glargine</i> | LANTUS SOLOSTAR | 2 254 721 | 4 |
| 4 | L01XC07 | bevatsizumab <i>Bevacizumab</i> | AVASTIN | 2 193 942 | 12 |
| 5 | R03AK83 | budesoniid+formoterool <i>Budesonide+Formoterol</i> | SYMBICORT TURBUHALER | 1 894 171 | 9 |
| 6 | A10AE05 | detemir-insuliin <i>Insulin detemir</i> | LEVEMIR FLEXPEN | 1 875 863 | 10 |
| 7 | L01XC02 | rituksimab <i>Rituximab</i> | MABTHERA | 1 825 610 | 8 |
| 8 | R03AK82 | salmeterool+flutikasoон <i>Salmeterol+Fluticasone</i> | SERETIDE DISKUS | 1 807 329 | 7 |
| 9 | L01XC03 | imatiniib <i>Imatinib</i> | GLIVEC | 1 659 574 | 6 |
| 10 | C09AA05 | ramipriil <i>Ramipril</i> | CARDACE | 1 649 610 | 3 |
| 11 | A10AB05 | aspapt-insuliin <i>Insulin aspart</i> | NOVORAPID FLEXPEN | 1 565 774 | 11 |
| 12 | V08AB09 | jodiksanool <i>Iodixanol</i> | VISIPAQUE | 1 458 391 | 13 |
| 13 | J05AR01 | zidovudiin+lamivudiin <i>Zidovudine+Lamivudine</i> | COMBIVIR | 1 406 657 | 22 |
| 14 | L03AB11 | alfa-2a-peginterferoon <i>Peginterferon alfa-2a</i> | PEGASYS | 1 401 147 | 14 |
| 15 | L04AB04 | adalimumab <i>Adalimumab</i> | HUMIRA | 1 380 346 | 35 |
| 16 | L04AB01 | etanertsept <i>Etanercept</i> | ENBREL | 1 352 239 | 18 |
| 17 | L01BC06 | kapetsitabiin <i>Capecitabine</i> | XELODA | 1 331 178 | 17 |
| 18 | C10AA07 | rosuvastatiin <i>Rosuvastatin</i> | CRESTOR | 1 320 749 | 3 |
| 19 | C01EB15 | trimetasidiin <i>Trimetazidine</i> | PREDUCTAL MR | 1 160 705 | 23 |
| 20 | J07BB01 | gripi täisvirus, inaktiveeritud <i>Influenza, inactivated, whole virus</i> | CELVAPAN | 1 048 477 | 48 |

Ravimite kõrvaltoimed

*Maia Uusküla
Ravimiamet*

Ravimi kõrvaltoime on kahjulik ja soovimatu reaktsioon ravimile, mis ilmneb ravimi tavaliste annuste kasutamisel haiguse ennetamiseks, diagnoosimiseks või raviks või füsioloogilise funktsiooni mõjutamiseks. Ravimi kõrvaltoimeks loetakse ka ravimi omaduste kokkuvõttes (SPC) loetletud tingimustele mittevastaval kasutamisel tekkinud kõrvaltoimet ning ravimi üleannustamist ja kuritarvitamist.

Ravimite kasutamisel tekkinud võimalikest kõrvaltoimetest peavad arstid, õed ja ämmaemandad informeerima Ravimiametit või müügiloa hoidjat. Lisaks neile võib teate edastada proviisor või patsient. Üks teade võib sisaldada informatsiooni rohkem kui ühe kõrvaltoime kohta.

Ravimite kõrvaltoimete registreerimine võimaldab ühendada paljude arstide kogemused, mis saadakse ravimi kasutamisel suurel hulgjal ja väga erinevatel patsientidel. See annab võimaluse harvaesinevate, kuid ohtlike toimete avastamiseks, mis on olulised hinnangu andmiseks ühe või teise ravimi eeliste ja piuduste kohta, seega kokkuvõttes aitab valida parimat raviviisi. Kasu-riski suhte muutumisel negatiivses suunas täiendatakse vajadusel ravimi omaduste kokkuvõtet ning pakendi infolehte, peatatakse või lõpetatakse ravimi müügiluba (olenevalt riski raskusastmest).

Kõrvaltoime hinnatakse tõsiseks, kui see lõpeb patsiendi surmaga, on patsiendile eluohtlik, patsient vajab seetõttu haiglaravi või tema haiglaravi pikeneb, patsiendil tekib

Adverse Drug Reactions

*Maia Uusküla
State Agency of Medicines*

Adverse drug reaction is a noxious and unintended response to a medicinal product which occurs at doses normally used for the prophylaxis, diagnosis or therapy of a disease or for affecting a physiological function. Adverse drug reaction is also in case it is not used in compliance with the summary of the product characteristics, and in case of an overdose or abuse.

Physicians, nurses and midwives have to inform the State Agency of Medicines or the marketing authorisation holder of the suspected adverse drug reactions to medicinal products. In addition to them pharmacists or patients are encouraged to report of suspected adverse drug reactions. One report may contain information about more than one adverse drug reaction.

Collection of adverse drug reactions enables to merge experience of many physicians in the use of a medicine in a large amount and in different patients and gives an opportunity to detect reactions which occur rarely but are serious. Such information is important in the benefit-risk assessment of a medicinal product and in this way helps to choose the best treatment for a patient. In case of a negative change in the benefit-risk ratio the summary of the product characteristics and the package leaflet will be updated or the marketing authorisation will be suspended or revoked (depending on the severity of the risk).

Adverse drug reaction is serious if it results in death, is life-threatening, requires hospi-

pikaajaline töövõime kaotus, raske või sügav puue või kui kõrvaltoime põhjustab kaasa-sündinud väärarengu või sünnidefekti.

Kõrvaltoime teatiste puhul hinnatakse kõrvaltoime ja ravimi vahelist põhjuslikku seost. See võib olla kas kindel (ing *k certain*), tõenäoline (*probable/likely*), võimalik (*possible*), ebatõenäoline (*unlikely*), liigitamata (*unclassified*) või seost ei ole võimalik hinnata (*unassessable /unclassifiable*).

2010.a saadeti Ravimiametile 177 kiirteatist Eestis ilmnenedud ravimite võimalike kõrvaltoimete kohta. Nendest 164 puhul oli seos ravimiga vähemalt võimalik, 2 puhul oli seos ravimiga ebatõenäoline, 7 puhul ei olnud juhtum ravimiga seotud ning 4 juhul ei olnud seost võimalik hinnata.

2010.a edastatud 164-st kõrvaltoime teatistest (ravimi ja kõrvaltoime vaheline seos vähemalt võimalik) sisaldasid:

- 62 teatist vähemalt ühte tõsist kõrvaltoimet (38%),
- 102 teatist vähemalt ühte mittetõsist kõrvaltoimet (62%).

Nimetatud 164 teatistes kirjeldati 365 kõrvaltoimet, milles 81 hinnati tõsiseks (see tähen-dab, et ühel patsiendil võis ravimi kasuta-misel tekkida rohkem kui üks kõrvaltoime).

talisation or prolongation of existing hospitalisation, causes long-term incapacity for work, a severe or profound disability or causes a congenital anomaly or a birth defect.

Causality assessment means assessment of a relationship between a medicinal product and the reaction. There are six standard categories of relationship between a drug and the event: certain, probable, possible, unlikely, unclassified and unclassifiable (unassessable).

177 spontaneous reports with suspected adverse drug reactions were sent to the State Agency of Medicines in the year 2010. 164 reports out of 177 were at least possibly related to the product, 2 reports were unlikely related, 7 reports were unrelated and 4 reports were unassessable.

Of those 164 reports (causality at least pos-sible):

- 62 reports described at least 1 serious adverse reaction (38%),
- 102 reports described at least 1 non-se-rious adverse drug reaction (62%).

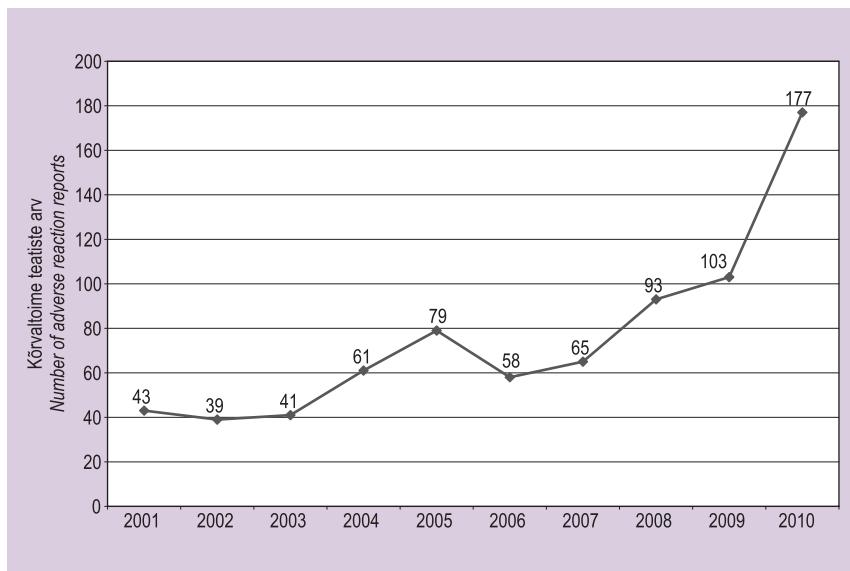
164 reports described 365 adverse reactions of which 81 were serious (that means one patient may have had more than one adverse reaction).

Tabel 8. Laekunud körvaltoime teatistes kahtlustatava ravimina toodud ravimite kuuluvus ATC rühmade lõikes 2006–2010

Table 8. Number of medicinal products suspected to be causally related to an ADR in 2006–2010 according to the ATC groups

| ATC rühm ATC main group | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| A Seedekulgla ja ainevahetus <i>Alimentary tract and metabolism</i> | 0 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 1 |
| B Veri ja vereloomeorganid <i>Blood and blood forming organs</i> | 24 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 11 |
| C Kardiovaskulaarsüsteem <i>Cardiovascular system</i> | 13 | 2 | 12 | 16 | 8 |
| D Dermatoloogias kasutatavad ained <i>Dermatologicals</i> | 2 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| G Urogenitaalsüsteem ja suguhormoonid <i>Genito urinary system and sex hormones</i> | 1 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 11 |
| H Süsteemsed hormoonipreparaadid, v.a suguhormoonid ja insuliinid <i>Systemic hormonal preparations, excl sex hormones and insulins</i> | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| J Infektsioonivastased ained süsteemseks kasutamiseks (v.a J07) <i>Antiinfectives for systemic use (excl J07)</i> | 10 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 8 |
| J07 Vaktsiinid <i>Vaccines</i> | 20 | 18 | 14 | 24 | 91 |
| L Kasjavavastased ja immunomoduleerivad ained <i>Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents</i> | 17 | 5 | 21 | 11 | 30 |
| M Skeleti-lihassüsteem <i>Musculo-skeletal system</i> | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| N Närvisüsteem <i>Nervous system</i> | 12 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 19 |
| R Hingamissüsteem <i>Respiratory system</i> | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| V Varia <i>Various</i> | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Kahtlustatavaid ravimeid kokku <i>Total number of suspected medicinal products</i> | 109 | 77 | 107 | 106 | 187 |
| Teatiste arv kokku <i>Total Number of reports</i> | 58 | 65 | 93 | 103 | 177 |

Kõrvaltoime teatiste arv Eestis 2001–2010
The number of adverse reaction reports in Estonia in 2001–2010



Ravimite kliinilised uuringud

Ülle Toomiste
Ravimiamet

Ravimi kliiniline uuring on ravimi kasutamine inimestel, et koguda andmeid ravimi toime, kõrvaltoime, imendumise, jaotumise, muutumise ja väljutamise kohta. Kliinilistel ravimiüuringutel eristatakse rida etappe ehk faase, mis peavad vastama olulistele küsimustele (uuringutaotluste arv 2010.a sulgudes):

I faasi uuringute eesmärgiks on ravimi kõrvaltoimete ja ohutuse hindamine ning ohutu annusevahemiku leidmine. Esimesed uuringud viiakse tavaliselt läbi tervetel vabatahtlikel või väga väikesel grupil patsientidel (0).

II faasi uuringu eesmärgiks on ravimi toime ja ohutuse uurimine suhteliselt väikesel hulgul patsientidel (13).

III faasi uuringutes võrreldakse uut ravimit seni olemasolevate raviviisiide või platseeboga suurel arvul patsientidel (59).

IV faasi uuringud viiakse läbi peale ravimi müükilubamist, et koguda andmeid ravimi toime kohta erinevates populatsioonides ja ohutusandmeid pikaajalise kasutamise jooksul (3).

Clinical Trials of Medicines

Ülle Toomiste
State Agency of Medicines

Clinical trials of a medicinal product is the use of a medicinal product in humans in order to collect information on the effect, adverse reactions, absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion, efficacy and safety of the medicinal product. Clinical trials are conducted in a series of steps, called phases – each phase is designed to answer a separate research question (the number of applications in 2010 in brackets):

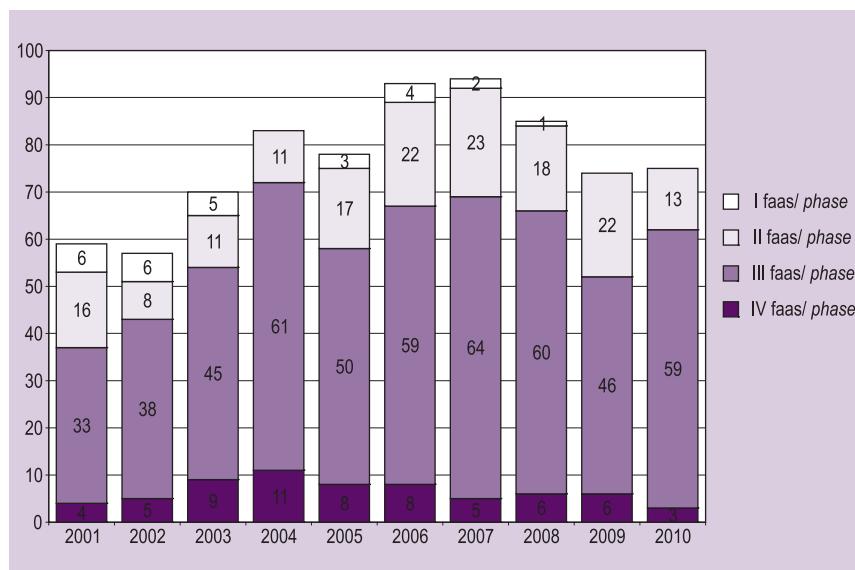
Phase I – Initial studies are carried out on healthy volunteers or very small group of patients with the primary focus to evaluate safety, determine a safe dosage range and identify side effects (0).

Phase II – The main target is to establish the effect and safety on a relatively small group of patients (13).

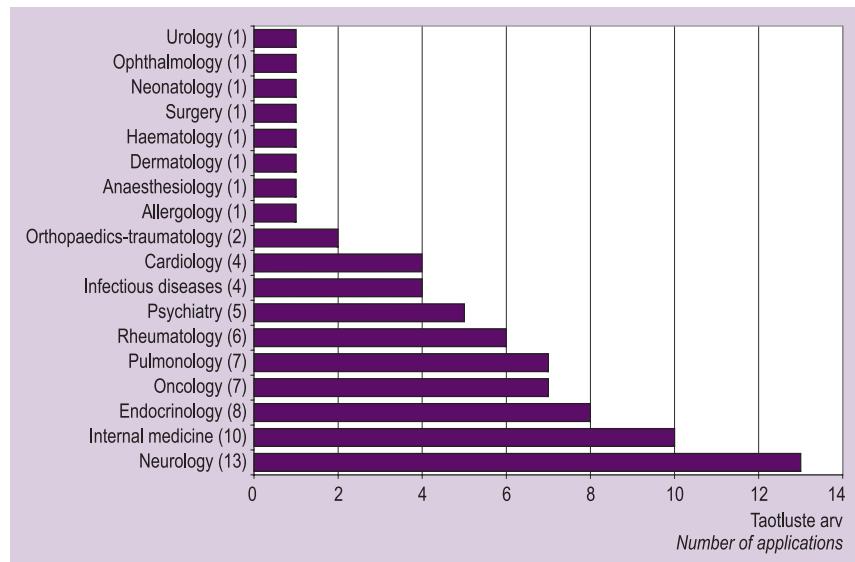
Phase III – Pivotal clinical studies on a large group of patients. These studies are usually controlled studies, comparing the study drug with an established treatment or placebo (59).

Phase IV – Studies are done after the drug or treatment has been marketed to gather information on the drug's effect in various populations and any side effects associated with long-term use (3)

Esitatud kliiniliste uuringute taotluste arv aastate lõikes faaside kaupa, 2001–2010
Number of submitted clinical trial applications per year by phases, 2001–2010



Esitatud kliiniliste uuringute taotluste arv erialati 2010
Submitted clinical trials applications by specialities in 2010



Müügiloata ravimid

*Eda Lopato
Ravimiamet*

Müügiloata ravim on ravim, millel puudub Eesti Vabariigis müügiluba ehk mida pole Eestis registreeritud. Arsti otsuse aluseks kasutada müügiloata ravimit võib olla erinevaid põhjusi – näiteks puudub sama toimeaineaga müügiloaga ravimil vajalik ravimvorm, tugevus või pakendi suurus, keeruliseosal juhul ei ole ravimi toimeainel üldse Eestis müügiluba. Müügiloata ravimite kasutamist reguleerib Ravimiseadus ning kasutamise vajaduse üle otsustab arst.

Müügiloata ravimeid eristatakse esitatud taotluste alusel järgnevalt:

- müügiloata ravim, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks konkreetsele patsiendile ning mille kirjaliku taatluse edastab ravimi väljakirjutamisõigust omav arst (nn patsiendipõhine);
- müügiloata ravim, mis on mõeldud kasutamiseks konkreetse tervishoiu- või hoolekande asutuse patsientide ravising mille kirjaliku taatluse edastab tervishoiuasutuses töötav ravimi väljakirjutamisõigust omav arst;
- müügiloata ravimid (toimeaine või toimeainete kombinatsioon), mille sissevedu ja kasutamine on lubatud arstide erialaorganisatsiooni taatluse alusel taotluses nimetatud diagnoosi(de) alusel;
- müügiloata ravimid, mille sissevedu ja kasutamine on lubatud riiklike programmide (nt TB, HIV/AIDS jm) raames.

Non-registered Medicinal Products

*Eda Lopato
State Agency of Medicines*

Non-registered medicinal products have no marketing authorisation in Estonia. There are different reasons why doctors may decide to use non-registered medicinal products – a necessary pharmaceutical form, strength or package size are not available for registered medicinal products or active substances, some active substances may not have a marketing authorisation in Estonia altogether. The use of non-registered medicinal products is regulated by the Medicinal Products Act and the doctors decide whether to prescribe these medicinal products.

The non-registered medicinal products are differentiated as follows:

- non-registered medicinal products for which a medically justified written application has been submitted by a doctor (qualified to prescribe the medicinal product) for a person under his/her treatment (outpatient care);
- a doctor's application can also be made to use a product in a particular hospital (inpatient care, the product may be used for several patients);
- non-registered medicinal products (or active substances) based on an application of a professional organisation of doctors for a diagnosis specified in the application (patient cohort);
- non-registered medicinal products for use within the framework of national programmes (e.g. TB, HIV/AIDS etc).

Eelpoolnimetatud taotlused konkreetse patsiendi või tervishoiuasutuse patsientide raviks esitatakse Ravimiametile apteegi kaudu. Maksimaalselt on võimalik taotleda müügiloata ravimi kogust, mis on vajalik ühe aastase ravi läbiviimiseks.

2010. aastal oli müügiloata ravimite taotluste arv 5675 (sh nii patsiendi- kui ka tervishoiu-asutuse põhisest taotlused), millest 5510 suhtes tehti positiivne otsus. Erinevate arstide erialaorganisatsioonide taotluste alusel on seisuga 01.01.2011 Ravimiameti poolt lubatud sisse vedada ning kasutada ühtekokku 89 erinevat toimeainet (sh toimeainete kombinatsiooni või konkreetset ravimvormi või toime-aine sisaldust).

Applications to use non-registered medicinal products in outpatient care or in a particular hospital are submitted through a pharmacy. The maximum permitted quantity is for up to one year treatment.

In 2010 the number of applications for the use of non-registered medicinal products was 5675 (in- and outpatient care), of which 5510 applications were accepted. There are 89 different active substances (including combinations of active substances or in some cases a certain strength or pharmaceutical form), which are permitted to be imported on the basis of applications of professional organisations of doctors (01.01.2011).

Tabel 9. Müügiloata ravimite osakaal ravimiturul, 2006–2010

Table 9. Market share of the non-registered medicinal products, 2006–2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Ravimituru maht miljonites eurodes <i>Medicinal products market in million euros</i> | 144,5 | 170,4 | 191,7 | 189,1 | 194,1 |
| Müügiloata ravimite käive miljonites eurodes (% kogu turust) <i>Sales of non-registered medicinal products in million euros (% from the whole market)</i> | 3,1 (2%) | 3,5 (2%) | 3,4 (1,7%) | 2,9 (1,6%) | 2,8 (1,5%) |

Tabel 10. Müügiloata ravimite käibe jagunemine ATC rühmade lõikes (%).
Table 10. Sales of non-registered medicinal products according to the ATC main groups (%).

| ATC rühm ATC main group | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| C Kardiovaskulaarsüsteem <i>Cardiovascular system</i> | 13,8% | 12,6% | 15,0% | 16,8% | 17,8% | |
| L Kasvajavastased ja immunomoduleerivad ained <i>Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents</i> | 19,2% | 19,5% | 15,3% | 11,1% | 16,6% | |
| N Närvisüsteem <i>Nervous system</i> | 14,1% | 10,6% | 19,5% | 20,1% | 13,3% | |
| B Veri ja vereloomearnid <i>Blood and blood forming organs</i> | 9,6% | 7,8% | 8,7% | 9,7% | 11,4% | |
| J Infektsioonivastased ained süsteemseks kasutamiseks <i>Antiinfectives for systemic use</i> | 18,9% | 19,0% | 11,5% | 12,2% | 9,6% | |
| G Urogenitaalsüsteem ja suguhormoonid <i>Genito urinary system and sex hormones</i> | 5,0% | 5,9% | 9,0% | 7,8% | 8,5% | |
| A Seedekulgla ja ainevahetus <i>Alimentary tract and metabolism</i> | 4,9% | 10,2% | 5,0% | 5,7% | 5,5% | |
| V Varia <i>Various</i> | 4,7% | 4,3% | 5,2% | 4,6% | 5,2% | |
| H Süsteemsed hormoonpreparaadid, v.a suguhormoonid ja insuliinid <i>Systemic hormonal preparations, excl sex hormones and insulins</i> | 4,2% | 3,7% | 4,3% | 4,8% | 5,0% | |
| S Meeleelundid <i>Sensory organs</i> | 1,4% | 1,8% | 1,8% | 1,9% | 1,9% | |
| R Hingamissüsteem <i>Respiratory system</i> | 1,1% | 1,3% | 1,4% | 1,4% | 1,7% | |
| M Skeleti-lihassüsteem <i>Musculo-skeletal system</i> | 1,2% | 1,3% | 0,9% | 2,0% | 1,6% | |
| D Dermatoloogias kasutatavad ained <i>Dermatologicals</i> | 0,9% | 0,8% | 0,7% | 0,7% | 0,7% | |
| T Taimsed ravimid <i>Herbal preparations</i> | 0,8% | 1,0% | 1,5% | 1,1% | 0,8% | |
| P Parasiidivastased ained, insektitsiidid ja repellendid <i>Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellents</i> | 0,1% | 0,2% | 0,2% | 0,3% | 0,2% | |

*Andmed on järgestatud 2010. aasta tulemuste alusel kahanevalt.

*The data is sorted by the year 2010, descending.

Ravimite kasutamise andmed

Järgnevatel lehekülgidel on ravimite kasutamise andmed esitatud defineeritud päävadooside arvuna tuhande inimese kohta ööpäevas (DPD/1000/ööpäevas) aastatel 2006-2010. Joonistel on kasutatud vastavaid andmeid aastatel 2001–2010.

Arvutused põhinevad hulgimüütjatelt üld- apteekidele, haiglaapteekidele ja teistele asutustele müüdud ravimite kogusel, ravimi defineeritud päävadoosil ja Eesti rahvaarvul iga aasta 1. jaanuari seisuga, mis on ära töodud alljärgnevas tabelis.

Drug Consumption Data

On the following pages drug consumption is expressed as a number of DDDs per 1000 inhabitants per day (DDD/1000 inhabitants/day) for the period 2006 to 2010. On the charts corresponding data from 2001 to 2010 is used.

The calculations are based on the volume of sales to general and hospital pharmacies and to other institutions by wholesalers, on the defined daily dose per day for each drug and on the population figure in Estonia as of the 1st of January for each year which is brought out in the table below.

Tabel 11. Arvutustes kasutatud rahvaarv.

Table 11. Population figures used in calculations.

| Aasta Year | Rahvastik 1. jaanuari seisuga <i>Population of 1st of January</i> | Naiste arv vanuses 15-45 aastat <i>Number of females at the age of 15-45 years</i> |
|---------------|---|---|
| 2001 | 1 365 000 | 290 000 |
| 2002 | 1 360 000 | 290 000 |
| 2003 | 1 355 000 | 290 000 |
| 2004 | 1 350 000 | 290 000 |
| 2005 | 1 350 000 | 290 000 |
| 2006 | 1 345 000 | 290 000 |
| 2007 | 1 340 000 | 290 000 |
| 2008 | 1 340 000 | 290 000 |
| 2009 | 1 340 000 | 283 000 |
| 2010 | 1 340 000 | 280 000 |

*Naiste arvu vanuses 15-45 aastat on kasutatud DPD/1000/ööpäevas arvutamiseks järgmiste ATC rühmade korral: G02B ja G03A. Teiste rühmade korral on kasutatud kogu rahvastiku andmeid.

*The number of females at the age of 15-45 is used to calculate the DDD/1000 inhabitant/day for the following ATC groups: G02B and G03A. In other ATC groups the number of total population is used.

Järgnev näide kirjeldab DPD/1000/ööpäevas arvutamist simvastatiini kasutusandmete põhjal.

| | |
|---|---|
| Defineeritud päevadoos simvastatiinile | |
| <i>DDD of simvastatin</i> | 0,03 g |
| Müüdud toimeaine kogus aastas | |
| <i>Sold quantity of active substance per year</i> | 92 331, 98 g |
| Rahvastik | |
| <i>Population</i> | 1 340 000 |
| DPD/1000/ööpäevas | |
| <i>DDD/1000 inhabitants/day</i> | $\frac{92331,98 \cdot 1000}{0,03 \cdot 1340000 \cdot 365} = 6,29$ |

Saadud tulemus 6,29 DPD/1000/ööpäevas viitab sellele, et ligikaudu 6 inimest tuhandest võis aasta jooksul iga päev kasutada simvastatiini tavalises annuses (0,03 g).

Lisaks tädistele ravimikasutamise muutustele on aastate jooksul toimunud mitmeid muutusi ATC-klassifikatsioonis (toimeained on liikunud ühest rühmast teise, lisandunud on uusi toimeaineid) ja ravimite päevadoosides. Ülevaate ATC-klassifikatsioonis toimunud muutustest ja kogu päevadoose puudutava info leiate WHO kodulehelt <http://www.whocc.no/>

Põhjamaade ravimite kasutamise andmed, millele raamatus viidatakse, on leitavad alljärgnevatel veebiaadressidel:

Norra – <http://www.legemiddelforbruk.no/english/>

Rootsi – <http://www.apotekensservice.se/Statistik/>

Taani – <http://www.medstat.dk/>

Soome – <http://www.fimea.fi/laaketieto/kulutustiedot>

Island – http://www.lyfjastofnun.is/Tolfraedi/Lyfjanotkun_og_velta/2010/

Põhjamaad – <http://nomesco-eng.nom-nos.dk/>

The following example describes the calculation of DDD/1000 inhabitants/day based on simvastatin consumption data.

The figure of 6,29 DDD/1000/day indicates how many people (in this case 6,29) per 1000 inhabitants may in theory have received daily the standard dose (0,03 g) of simvastatin.

In addition to general changes in drug consumption in time there have been many changes related to the updates in ATC-classification and alterations in DDD assignment. The detailed information about the changes in ATC-classification and all about DDD values are available on the following website <http://www.whocc.no/>

The Nordic countries' drug consumption data referred to in the book may be found from the following websites:

Norway – <http://www.legemiddelforbruk.no/english/>

Sweden – <http://www.apotekensservice.se/Statistik/>

Denmark – <http://www.medstat.dk/>

Finland – <http://www.fimea.fi/laaketieto/kulutustiedot>

Iceland – http://www.lyfjastofnun.is/Tolfraedi/Lyfjanotkun_og_velta/2010/

Nordic Countries – <http://nomesco-eng.nom-nos.dk/>

Andmed kompenseeritavate retseptiravimite kasutamise kohta päinevad Eesti Haigekassa veebilehelt
<http://www.haigekassa.ee/kindlustatule/soodusravimid/statistika>

Toimeainete ja farmakoloogiliste rühmade nimetused on esitatud ingliskeelsetena, et hõlbustada Eesti andmete võrdlust teiste maadega. Lisaks toimeaine nimetusele on sulgudes esitatud defineeritud päävadoosi väärthus. Kui päävadooside väärthus ühel toimeainel vastavalt manustamisviisidele oli rohkem kui 3, siis on erinevate väärustute asemel sulgudes „*different DDDs*“.

Kui mõne toimeaine kasutamine oli väiksem kui 0,01 DPD/1000/ööpäevas, siis on see tabelis märgitud <0,01. Kui toimeainet pole mingil aastal Eestis kasutatud, on vastav lahter tühi.

The consumption data for the compensated medicinal products may be found in Estonian from the Estonian Health Insurance Fund's website <http://www.haigekassa.ee/kindlustatule/soodusravimid/statistika>

The English version of ATC classification is used in order to facilitate comparisons with other countries. The values of the Defined Daily Doses are represented in the parenthesis. If there were more than 3 different DDD-s, instead of the real values the “different DDDs” is written.

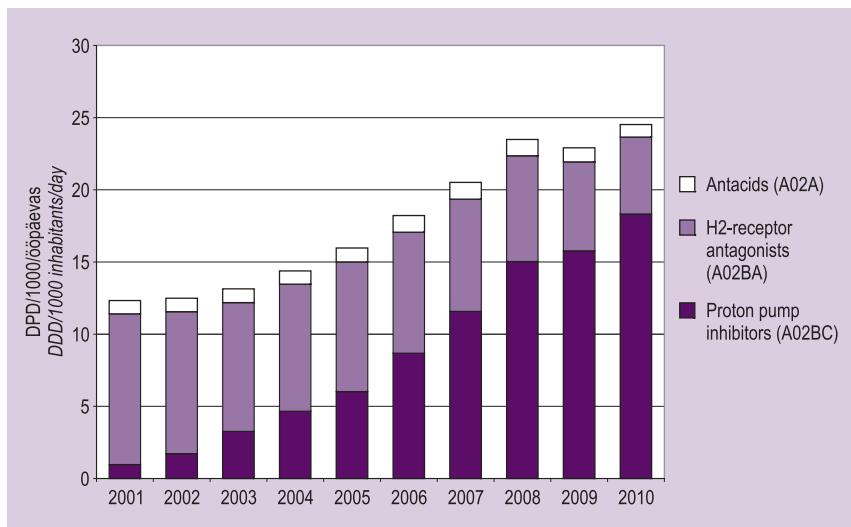
When the DDD/1000 inhabitants/day value was less than 0,01, it is stated as <0,01. When certain substances were not consumed in Estonia during a year the cell is empty.

Tabel 12. Ühikute ja manustamisviiside esitamisel kasutatud lühendid.
Table 12. Abbreviations used in representing units and route of administration.

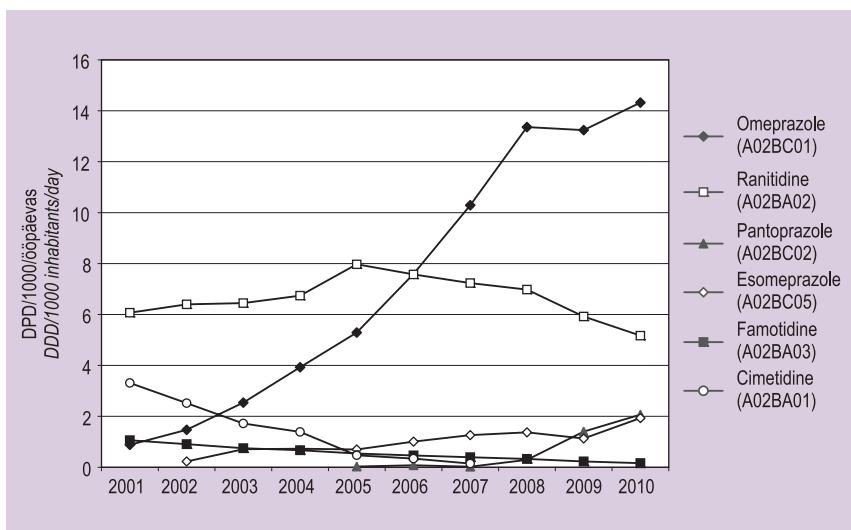
| Ühikud Units | Manustamisviis Route of administration |
|--|---|
| g – gramm; <i>gram</i> | Inhal – inhalatsioon; <i>inhalation</i> |
| mg – milligramm; <i>milligram</i> | N – nasaalne; <i>nasal</i> |
| mcg – mikrogramm; <i>microgram</i> | O – suukaudne; <i>oral</i> |
| ml – milliliiter; <i>milliliter</i> | P – parenteraalne; <i>parenteral</i> |
| U – ühik; <i>unit</i> | R – rektaalne; <i>rectal</i> |
| TU – tuhat ühikut; <i>thousand units</i> | SL – keelealune; <i>sublingual</i> |
| MU – miljon ühikut; <i>million units</i> | TD – transdermaalne; <i>transdermal</i> |
| | V – vaginalne; <i>vaginal</i> |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|---|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| A | ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM | | | | | | |
| A01 | STOMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS | 0,56 | 0,63 | 0,70 | 0,49 | 0,51 | +4 |
| A02 | DRUGS FOR ACID RELATED DISORDERS | 18,22 | 20,52 | 23,49 | 22,90 | 24,52 | +7 |
| A02A | ANTACIDS | 1,16 | 1,17 | 1,14 | 0,98 | 0,87 | -11 |
| A02B | DRUGS FOR PEPTIC ULCER AND GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE (GORD) | 17,07 | 19,35 | 22,34 | 21,92 | 23,65 | +8 |
| A02BA | H2-receptor antagonists | 8,38 | 7,77 | 7,32 | 6,16 | 5,33 | -13 |
| | Cimetidine (DDD 0,8 g) | 0,34 | 0,15 | | | | |
| | Ranitidine (DDD 0,3 g) | 7,57 | 7,23 | 6,98 | 5,92 | 5,17 | -13 |
| | Famotidine (DDD 40 mg) | 0,46 | 0,39 | 0,33 | 0,23 | 0,16 | -30 |
| A02BC | Proton pump inhibitors | 8,68 | 11,57 | 15,03 | 15,76 | 18,32 | +16 |
| | Omeprazole (DDD 20 mg) | 7,59 | 10,29 | 13,36 | 13,24 | 14,32 | +8 |
| | Pantoprazole (DDD 40 mg) | 0,08 | 0,02 | 0,29 | 1,40 | 2,07 | +48 |
| | Esomeprazole (DDD 30 mg) | 1,01 | 1,26 | 1,37 | 1,13 | 1,93 | +71 |
| A03 | DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS | 5,07 | 5,14 | 5,12 | 4,54 | 4,55 | |
| A03A | DRUGS FOR FUNCTIONAL BOWEL DISORDERS | 3,98 | 4,07 | 4,09 | 3,67 | 3,68 | |
| A03AA | Synthetic anticholinergics, esters with tertiary amino group | 0,09 | 0,32 | 0,40 | 0,43 | 0,44 | +2 |
| | Mebevérine (DDD 0,3 g) | 0,09 | 0,32 | 0,40 | 0,43 | 0,44 | +2 |
| A03AD | Papaverine and derivatives | 3,89 | 3,75 | 3,68 | 3,24 | 3,23 | |
| | Drotaverine (DDD 0,1 g) | 3,89 | 3,75 | 3,68 | 3,24 | 3,23 | |
| A03B | BELLADONNA AND DERIVATIVES, PLAIN | 0,11 | 0,12 | 0,13 | 0,11 | 0,12 | +9 |
| A03BA | Belladonna alkaloids, tertiary amines | 0,09 | 0,10 | 0,10 | 0,09 | 0,10 | +11 |
| | Atropine (DDD 1,5 mg) | 0,09 | 0,10 | 0,10 | 0,09 | 0,10 | +11 |
| A03BB | Belladonna alkaloids semisynthetic, quaternary ammonium compounds | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,02 | |
| | Butylscopolamine (DDD 60 mg) | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,02 | |
| A03F | PROPELLSIVES | 0,98 | 0,95 | 0,91 | 0,77 | 0,76 | -1 |
| A03FA | Propulsives | 0,98 | 0,95 | 0,91 | 0,77 | 0,76 | -1 |
| | Metoclopramide (DDD 30 mg) | 0,94 | 0,94 | 0,90 | 0,76 | 0,75 | -1 |
| | Domperidone (DDD 30 mg) | 0,04 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | |

Haavandtöve ravimite (A02) kasutamine 2001–2010
Consumption of drugs for acid related disorders (A02) 2001–2010



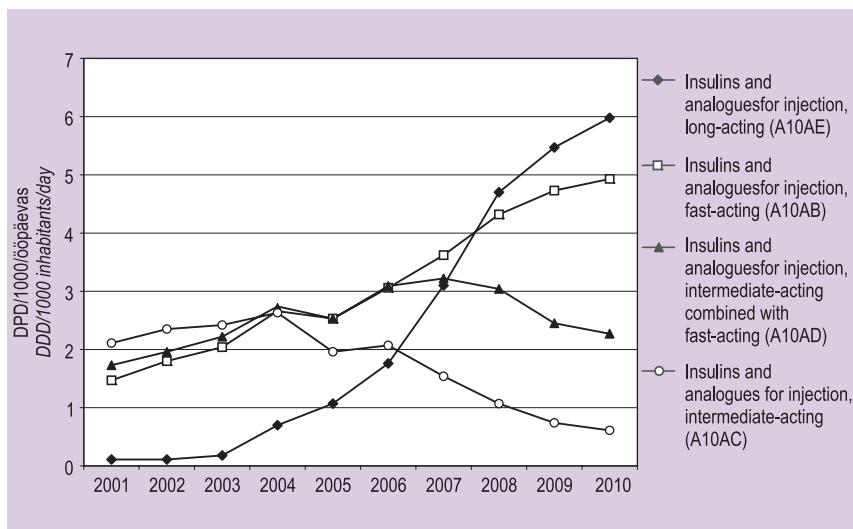
Haavandtöve ravimite (A02B) kasutamine 2001–2010
Consumption of drugs for acid related disorders (A02B) 2001–2010



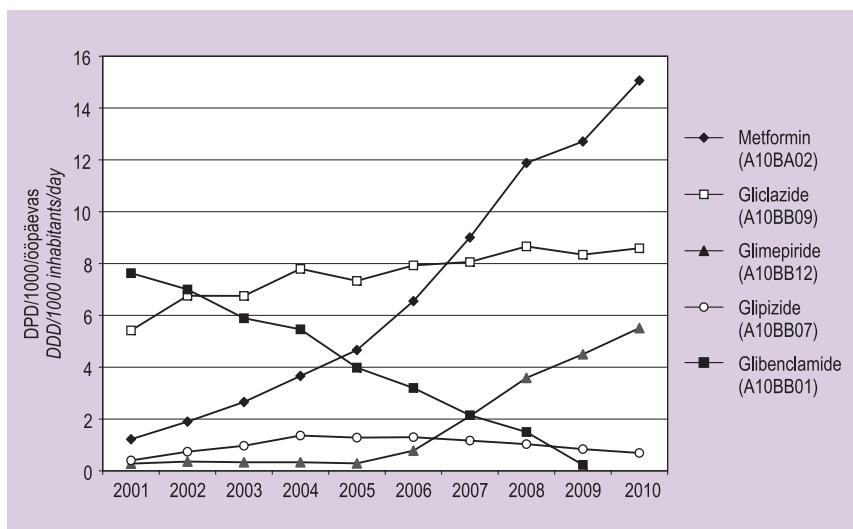
| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|--|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| A04 | ANTIEMETICS AND ANTINAUSEANTS | 0,07 | 0,09 | 0,11 | 0,11 | 0,12 | +9 |
| A04A | ANTIEMETICS AND ANTINAUSEANTS | 0,07 | 0,09 | 0,11 | 0,11 | 0,12 | +9 |
| A04AA | Serotonin (5-HT3) antagonists | 0,07 | 0,09 | 0,11 | 0,11 | 0,11 | |
| | Ondansetron (DDD 16 mg) | <0,01 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,03 | +50 |
| | Granisetron (DDD 2 mg/O; 3 mg/P) | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,08 | 0,09 | 0,08 | -11 |
| A05 | BILE AND LIVER THERAPY | 0,22 | 0,27 | 0,33 | 0,31 | 0,35 | +13 |
| A05A | BILE THERAPY | 0,22 | 0,27 | 0,33 | 0,31 | 0,35 | +13 |
| A05AA | Bile acid preparations | 0,22 | 0,27 | 0,33 | 0,31 | 0,35 | +13 |
| | Ursodeoxycholic acid (DDD 0,75 g) | 0,22 | 0,27 | 0,33 | 0,31 | 0,35 | +13 |
| A06 | LAXATIVES | 11,33 | 11,32 | 11,13 | 10,47 | 10,83 | +3 |
| A06A | LAXATIVES | 11,33 | 11,32 | 11,13 | 10,47 | 10,83 | +3 |
| A06AA | Softeners, emollients | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,01 | | |
| | Paraffin, liquid (DDD 15 ml) | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,01 | | |
| A06AB | Contact laxatives | 6,51 | 6,36 | 6,16 | 5,91 | 6,02 | +2 |
| | Bisacodyl (DDD 10 mg) | 3,88 | 3,98 | 3,70 | 3,50 | 3,60 | +3 |
| | Castor oil (DDD 20 g) | 0,05 | 0,06 | 0,05 | 0,03 | 0,02 | -33 |
| | Senna glycosides (different DDDs) | 0,57 | 0,20 | 0,23 | 0,18 | 0,06 | -67 |
| | Sodium picosulfate (DDD 5 mg) | 2,01 | 2,12 | 2,18 | 2,20 | 2,34 | +6 |
| A06AD | Osmotically acting laxatives | 4,51 | 4,62 | 4,57 | 4,20 | 4,45 | +6 |
| | Lactulose (DDD 6,7 g) | 4,44 | 4,54 | 4,50 | 4,14 | 4,37 | +6 |
| | Macrogol (DDD 10 g) | 0,07 | 0,08 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,08 | +14 |
| A06AG | Enemas | 0,27 | 0,31 | 0,34 | 0,34 | 0,35 | +3 |
| | Laurilsulfate, incl. combinations (DDD 1 enema) | 0,27 | 0,31 | 0,34 | 0,34 | 0,35 | +3 |
| A07 | ANTIDIARRHEALS, INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY/ANTINFECTIVE AGENTS | 2,55 | 2,83 | 2,89 | 2,77 | 2,91 | +5 |
| A07B | INTESTINAL ADSORBENTS | 0,41 | 0,46 | 0,41 | 0,36 | 0,38 | +6 |
| A07BC | Other intestinal adsorbents | 0,41 | 0,46 | 0,41 | 0,36 | 0,38 | +6 |
| | Diosmectidum (DDD 9 g) | 0,41 | 0,46 | 0,41 | 0,36 | 0,38 | +6 |
| A07D | ANTIPROPULSIVES | 0,69 | 0,76 | 0,76 | 0,70 | 0,70 | |
| A07DA | Antipropulsives | 0,69 | 0,76 | 0,76 | 0,70 | 0,70 | |
| | Loperamide (DDD 10 mg) | 0,69 | 0,76 | 0,76 | 0,70 | 0,70 | |
| A07E | INTESTINAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS | 1,22 | 1,34 | 1,44 | 1,40 | 1,52 | +9 |
| A07EC | Aminosalicylic acid and similar agents | 1,22 | 1,33 | 1,44 | 1,40 | 1,52 | +9 |
| | Sulfasalazine (DDD 2 g) | 0,88 | 0,92 | 0,95 | 0,88 | 0,95 | +8 |
| | Mesalazine (DDD 1,5 g) | 0,34 | 0,41 | 0,49 | 0,52 | 0,52 | |
| A07F | ANTIDIARRHEAL MICROORGANISMS | 0,23 | 0,28 | 0,29 | 0,30 | 0,31 | +3 |
| A07FA | Antidiarrheal microorganisms | 0,23 | 0,28 | 0,29 | 0,30 | 0,31 | +3 |
| | Saccharomyces boulardii (DDD 1 g) | 0,23 | 0,28 | 0,29 | 0,30 | 0,31 | +3 |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| A08 | ANTIOBESITY PREPARATIONS, EXCL. DIET PRODUCTS | 0,50 | 1,29 | 1,84 | 2,49 | 0,22 | -91 |
| A08A | ANTIOBESITY PREPARATIONS, EXCL. DIET PRODUCTS | 0,50 | 1,29 | 1,84 | 2,49 | 0,22 | -91 |
| A08AA | Centrally acting antiobesity products Sibutramine (DDD 10 mg) | 0,41 0,41 | 1,21 1,21 | 1,68 1,68 | 2,29 2,29 | <0,01 <0,01 | |
| A08AB | Peripherally acting antiobesity products Orlistat (DDD 0,36 g) | 0,09 0,09 | 0,07 0,07 | 0,07 0,07 | 0,20 0,20 | 0,22 0,22 | +10 +10 |
| A09 | DIGESTIVES, INCL. ENZYMES | 1,24 | 1,31 | 1,33 | 1,24 | 1,27 | +2 |
| A09A | DIGESTIVES, INCL. ENZYMES | 1,24 | 1,31 | 1,33 | 1,24 | 1,27 | +2 |
| A09AA | Enzyme preparations | 1,23 | 1,30 | 1,32 | 1,23 | 1,27 | +3 |
| A10 | DRUGS USED IN DIABETES | 29,80 | 34,06 | 40,15 | 41,16 | 45,22 | +10 |
| A10A | INSULINS AND ANALOGUES | 9,99 | 11,49 | 13,13 | 13,39 | 13,79 | +3 |
| A10AB | Insulins and analogues for injection, fast-acting | 3,06 | 3,62 | 4,32 | 4,73 | 4,93 | +4 |
| A10AC | Insulins and analogues for injection, intermediate-acting | 2,07 | 1,54 | 1,07 | 0,74 | 0,61 | -18 |
| A10AD | Insulins and analogues for injection, intermediate-acting combined with fast-acting | 3,09 | 3,22 | 3,04 | 2,45 | 2,27 | -7 |
| A10AE | Insulins and analogues for injection, long-acting | 1,76 | 3,10 | 4,70 | 5,47 | 5,98 | +9 |
| A10B | BLOOD GLUCOSE LOWERING DRUGS, EXCL. INSULINS | 19,82 | 22,58 | 27,02 | 27,78 | 31,43 | +13 |
| A10BA | Biguanides Metformin (DDD 2 g) | 6,55 6,55 | 9,00 9,00 | 11,88 11,88 | 12,71 12,71 | 15,06 15,06 | +18 +18 |
| A10BB | Sulfonamides, urea derivatives Glibenclamide (DDD 10 mg) Glipizide (DDD 10 mg) Gliclazide (DDD 60 mg) Glimepiride (DDD 2 mg) | 13,21 3,20 1,30 7,93 0,78 | 13,49 2,15 1,17 8,06 2,11 | 14,78 1,50 1,03 8,66 3,59 | 13,91 0,23 0,84 8,34 4,50 | 14,79 0,69 0,69 8,59 5,51 | +6 -18 +3 +22 |
| A10BD | Combinations of oral blood glucose lowering drugs Metformin+Rosiglitazone (DDD 2 tablets) Metformin+Sitagliptin (DDD 2 tablets) | 0,02 0,01 0,01 | 0,04 0,04 0,04 | 0,06 0,06 0,06 | 0,15 0,15 0,12 | 0,20 0,12 0,07 | +33 -20 |
| A10BG | Thiazolidinediones Rosiglitazone (DDD 6 mg) Pioglitazone (DDD 30 mg) | 0,03 0,03 <0,01 | 0,04 0,04 <0,01 | 0,17 0,05 0,12 | 0,36 0,07 0,29 | 0,34 0,05 0,29 | -6 -29 |
| A10BH | Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP-4) inhibitors Sitagliptin (DDD 0,1 g) | <0,01 <0,01 | 0,12 0,12 | 0,63 0,63 | 1,04 1,04 | +65 +65 | |

Insuliinide (A10A) kasutamine 2001–2010
Consumption of insulins (A10A) 2001–2010



Vere glükoosisisaldust vähendavate ainete (A10B) kasutamine 2001–2010
Consumption of blood glucose lowering drugs (A10B) 2001–2010



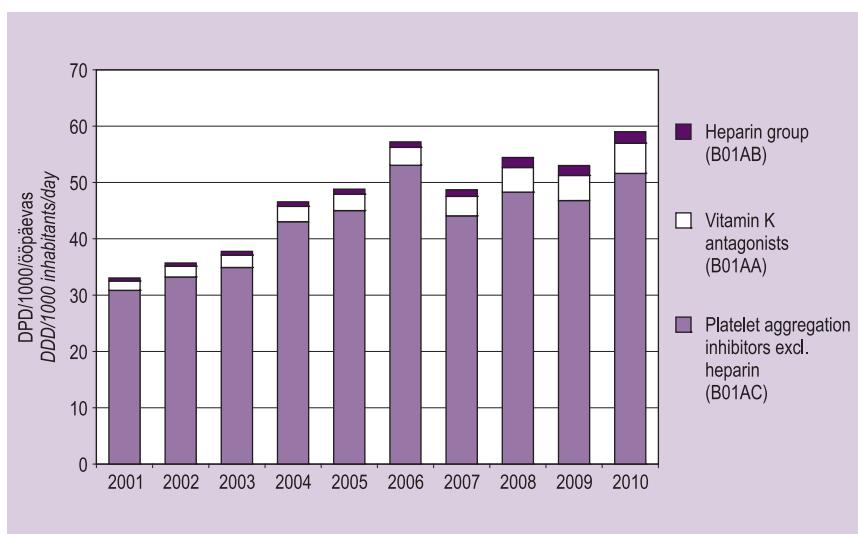
| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|--|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| A11 | VITAMINS | 16,50 | 16,18 | 13,64 | 11,85 | 10,35 | -13 |
| A11A | MULTIVITAMINS, COMBINATIONS | 4,86 | 4,47 | 2,23 | 1,56 | 1,23 | -21 |
| A11C | VITAMIN A AND D, INCL. COMBINATIONS OF THE TWO | 1,18 | 1,00 | 1,66 | 1,63 | 1,55 | -5 |
| A11CB | Vitamin A and D in combination | 0,65 | 0,22 | 0,19 | 0,11 | 0,01 | -91 |
| A11CC | Vitamin D and analogues | 0,53 | 0,78 | 1,47 | 1,52 | 1,54 | +1 |
| | Ergocalciferol (DDD 400 U) | 0,43 | 0,65 | 1,34 | 1,52 | 1,43 | -6 |
| | Dihydrotachysterol (DDD 1 mg) | 0,07 | 0,09 | 0,08 | 0,06 | | |
| | Calcitriol (DDD 1 mcg) | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,05 | 0,06 | 0,11 | +83 |
| A11D | VITAMIN B1, PLAIN AND IN COMBINATION WITH VITAMIN B6 AND B12 | 0,94 | 0,73 | 0,89 | 1,43 | 1,19 | -17 |
| A11E | VITAMIN B-COMPLEX, INCL. COMBINATIONS | 0,83 | 0,69 | 0,57 | 0,41 | 0,58 | +41 |
| A11G | ASCORBIC ACID (VITAMIN C), INCL. COMBINATIONS | 4,97 | 5,08 | 4,31 | 3,80 | 2,56 | -33 |
| A11H | OTHER PLAIN VITAMIN PREPARATIONS | 1,10 | 1,01 | 0,92 | 0,79 | 0,79 | |
| A11J | OTHER VITAMIN PRODUCTS, COMBINATIONS | 2,62 | 3,20 | 3,06 | 2,23 | 2,45 | +10 |
| A12 | MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS | 12,63 | 11,31 | 12,14 | 11,4 | 11,56 | +1 |
| A12A | CALCIUM | 8,43 | 7,26 | 8,33 | 7,95 | 8,07 | +2 |
| A12B | POTASSIUM | 0,07 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,09 | 0,08 | -11 |
| A12C | OTHER MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS | 4,13 | 3,97 | 3,73 | 3,36 | 3,41 | +1 |
| A12CX | Other mineral products | 4,13 | 3,97 | 3,73 | 3,30 | 3,31 | |
| | Magnesium aspartate+ | | | | | | |
| | Potassium aspartate (DDD 3 tablets) | 4,13 | 3,97 | 3,73 | 3,30 | 3,31 | |
| A14 | ANABOLIC AGENTS FOR SYSTEMIC USE | 0,07 | 0,05 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,02 | -33 |
| A14A | ANABOLIC STEROIDS | 0,07 | 0,05 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,02 | -33 |
| A14AB | Estren derivatives | 0,07 | 0,05 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,02 | -33 |
| | Nandrolone (DDD 2 mg) | 0,07 | 0,05 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,02 | -33 |
| A16 | OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS | 0,29 | 0,36 | 0,44 | 0,28 | 0,39 | +39 |
| A16A | OTHER ALIMENTARY TRACT AND METABOLISM PRODUCTS | 0,29 | 0,36 | 0,44 | 0,27 | 0,39 | +44 |
| A16AX | Various alimentary tract and metabolism products | 0,29 | 0,35 | 0,44 | 0,27 | 0,38 | +41 |
| | Thioctic acid (DDD 0,2 g) | 0,29 | 0,35 | 0,44 | 0,27 | 0,38 | +41 |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| B | BLOOD AND BLOOD FORMING ORGANS | | | | | | |
| B01 | ANTITHROMBOTIC AGENTS | 57,20 | 48,72 | 54,44 | 53,03 | 59,09 | +11 |
| B01A | ANTITHROMBOTIC AGENTS | 57,20 | 48,72 | 54,44 | 53,03 | 59,09 | +11 |
| B01AA | Vitamin K antagonists Warfarin (DDD 7,5 mg) | 3,18 | 3,45 | 4,37 | 4,47 | 5,36 | +20 |
| B01AB | Heparin group Heparin sodium (DDD 10000 U) Dalteparin sodium (DDD 2500 U) Enoxaparin sodium (DDD 2000 U) Nadroparin calcium (DDD 2850 U) Bemiparin sodium (DDD 2500 U) | 0,98 0,12 0,04 0,47 0,34 | 1,19 0,12 0,02 1,12 0,43 | 1,79 0,25 0,04 1,35 0,37 | 1,76 0,10 0,04 1,63 0,20 | 2,04 0,12 0,04 0,11 0,14 | +16 +20 +21 -45 +133 |
| B01AC | Platelet aggregation inhibitors excl. heparin Clopidogrel (DDD 75 mg) Acetylsalicylic acid (DDD 1 tablet) Acetylsalicylic acid + Magnesium oxide (DDD 1 tablet) | 53,04 0,42 9,32 | 44,07 0,62 10,15 | 48,28 0,98 10,76 | 46,78 1,17 10,22 | 51,61 2,04 9,91 | +10 +74 -3 |
| B02 | ANTIHEMORRHAGICS | 0,22 | 0,29 | 0,25 | 0,22 | 0,19 | -14 |
| B02A | ANTIFIBRINOLYTICS | 0,05 | 0,06 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,07 | |
| B02AA | Amino acids Aminocaproic acid (DDD 16 g) Tranexamic acid (DDD 2 g) | 0,04 0,01 0,03 | 0,06 0,01 0,05 | 0,07 0,01 0,06 | 0,07 0,01 0,06 | 0,07 0,01 0,06 | |
| B02B | VITAMIN K AND OTHER HEMOSTATICS | 0,18 | 0,23 | 0,19 | 0,15 | 0,12 | -20 |
| B02BA | Vitamin K Menadione sodium bisulfite (DDD 2 mg/P; 10 mg/O) | 0,09 | 0,15 | 0,10 | 0,09 | 0,05 | -44 |
| B02BX | Other systemic hemostatics | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,06 | 0,06 | |
| B03 | ANTIANEMIC PREPARATIONS | 6,70 | 7,20 | 6,68 | 7,31 | 8,28 | +13 |
| B03A | IRON PREPARATIONS | 2,85 | 1,47 | 1,61 | 1,74 | 1,99 | +14 |
| B03AA | Iron bivalent, oral preparations | 2,83 | 1,44 | 1,58 | 1,71 | 1,96 | +15 |
| B03AC | Iron trivalent, parenteral preparations | 0,02 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 | |
| B03B | VITAMIN B12 AND FOLIC ACID | 3,55 | 5,42 | 4,72 | 5,05 | 5,78 | +14 |
| B03BA | Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin and analogues) Cyanocobalamin (DDD 0,02 mg) | 3,49 3,48 | 5,11 5,10 | 4,14 4,14 | 4,04 4,04 | 4,06 4,06 | |
| B03BB | Folic acid and derivatives Folic acid (DDD 0,4 mg) | 0,07 0,07 | 0,31 0,31 | 0,58 0,58 | 1,01 1,01 | 1,72 1,72 | +70 +70 |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|--|--------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| B03X | OTHER ANTIANEMIC PREPARATIONS | 0,30 | 0,32 | 0,35 | 0,51 | 0,50 | -2 |
| B03XA | Other antianemic preparations | 0,30 | 0,32 | 0,35 | 0,51 | 0,50 | -2 |
| | Epoetin alfa (DDD 1000 U) | 0,04 | 0,08 | 0,09 | <0,01 | <0,01 | |
| | Darbepoetin alfa (DDD 4,5 mcg) | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,07 | 0,19 | 0,21 | +11 |
| | Methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta (DDD 4 mcg) | | | 0,01 | 0,12 | 0,15 | +25 |
| | Epoetin beta (DDD 1000 U) | 0,24 | 0,22 | 0,18 | 0,20 | 0,14 | -30 |

Tromboosivastaste ainete (B01A) kasutamine 2001–2010

Consumption of antithrombotic agents (B01A) 2001–2010



| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| C | CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM | | | | | | |
| C01 | CARDIAC THERAPY | 35,74 | 36,70 | 38,49 | 33,75 | 33,92 | +1 |
| C01A | CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES | 10,29 | 8,57 | 8,10 | 6,49 | 6,02 | -7 |
| C01AA | Digitalis glycosides Digoxin (DDD 0,25 mg) | 10,27 | 8,57 | 8,10 | 6,49 | 6,02 | -7 |
| C01AA | | 10,27 | 8,57 | 8,10 | 6,49 | 6,02 | -7 |
| C01B | ANTIARRHYTHMICS, CLASS I AND III | 3,66 | 4,17 | 4,72 | 4,61 | 4,98 | +8 |
| C01BB | Antiarrhythmics, class IB Aethacizin (DDD 0,2 g) | 0,33 | 0,39 | 0,42 | 0,39 | 0,42 | +8 |
| C01BC | Antiarrhythmics, class IC Propafenone (DDD 0,3 g) Flecainide (DDD 0,2 g) | 0,85 0,83 0,02 | 1,10 1,07 0,02 | 1,44 1,41 0,03 | 1,62 1,60 0,02 | 1,95 1,93 0,03 | +20 +21 +50 |
| C01BD | Antiarrhythmics, class III Amiodarone (DDD 0,2 g) | 2,48 2,48 | 2,68 2,68 | 2,86 2,86 | 2,59 2,59 | 2,60 2,60 | |
| C01C | CARDIAC STIMULANTS EXCL. CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES | 0,99 | 0,87 | 0,62 | 0,55 | 0,64 | +16 |
| C01CA | Adrenergic and dopaminergic agents Norepinephrine (DDD 6 mg) Dopamine (DDD 0,5 g) Phenylephrine (DDD 4 mg) Epinephrine (DDD 0,5 mg) Ephedrine (DDD 50 mg) | 0,99 0,04 0,02 0,16 0,74 0,03 | 0,87 0,09 0,02 0,17 0,58 0,01 | 0,62 0,08 0,02 0,16 0,32 0,04 | 0,55 0,09 0,02 0,11 0,30 0,02 | 0,64 0,10 0,02 0,14 0,36 0,03 | +16 +11 +27 +20 +50 |
| C01D | VASODILATORS USED IN CARDIAC DISEASES | 16,46 | 16,46 | 16,11 | 13,28 | 12,57 | -5 |
| C01DA | Organic nitrates Glyceryl trinitrate (different DDDs) Isosorbide dinitrate (DDD 60 mg/O; 20 mg/SL) Isosorbide mononitrate (DDD 40 mg) | 16,44 0,89 | 16,44 0,77 | 16,09 0,74 | 13,27 0,64 | 12,56 0,63 | -5 -2 |
| C01DX | Other vasodilatators used in cardiac diseases Meldonium (DDD 0,75 g) | 1,38 14,17 | 1,24 14,42 | 1,15 14,20 | 0,90 11,73 | 0,81 11,12 | -10 -5 |
| C01E | OTHER CARDIAC PREPARATIONS | 4,34 | 6,63 | 8,93 | 8,82 | 9,69 | +10 |
| C01EB | Other cardiac preparations Trimetazidine (DDD 40 mg) Ivabradine (DDD 10 mg) | 4,34 4,33 <0,01 | 6,63 6,60 0,02 | 8,93 8,88 0,05 | 8,82 8,78 0,04 | 9,69 9,63 0,05 | +10 +10 +25 |
| C02 | ANTIHYPERTENSIVES | 2,17 | 2,84 | 3,23 | 3,22 | 3,42 | +6 |
| C02A | ANTIADRENERGIC AGENTS, CENTRALLY ACTING | 0,92 | 1,34 | 1,58 | 1,71 | 1,83 | +7 |
| C02AC | Imidazoline receptor agonists Clonidine (DDD 0,45 mg) Moxonidine (DDD 0,3 mg) | 0,92 0,14 0,79 | 1,34 0,13 1,20 | 1,58 0,10 1,48 | 1,71 0,12 1,59 | 1,83 0,09 1,74 | +7 -25 +9 |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|-------------|--|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| C02C | ANTIADRENERGIC AGENTS, PERIPHERALLY ACTING | 1,25 | 1,50 | 1,64 | 1,50 | 1,58 | +5 |
| C02CA | Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists | 1,25 | 1,50 | 1,64 | 1,50 | 1,58 | +5 |
| | Doxazosin (DDD 4 mg) | 1,25 | 1,50 | 1,64 | 1,50 | 1,58 | +5 |
| C03 | DIURETICS | 21,66 | 21,96 | 23,15 | 20,89 | 21,55 | +3 |
| C03A | LOW-CEILING DIURETICS, THIAZIDES | 8,41 | 8,29 | 7,67 | 6,18 | 5,50 | -11 |
| C03AA | Thiazides, plain | 8,41 | 8,29 | 7,67 | 6,18 | 5,50 | -11 |
| | Hydrochlorothiazide (DDD 25 mg) | 8,41 | 8,29 | 7,67 | 6,18 | 5,50 | -11 |
| C03B | LOW-CEILING DIURETICS, EXCL. THIAZIDES | 1,18 | 1,34 | 1,49 | 1,47 | 1,67 | +14 |
| C03BA | Sulfonamides, plain | 1,18 | 1,34 | 1,49 | 1,47 | 1,67 | +14 |
| | Indapamide (DDD 2,5 mg) | 1,18 | 1,34 | 1,49 | 1,47 | 1,67 | +14 |
| C03C | HIGH-CEILING DIURETICS | 8,72 | 9,06 | 10,42 | 10,23 | 11,21 | +10 |
| C03CA | Sulfonamides, plain | 8,72 | 9,06 | 10,42 | 10,23 | 11,21 | +10 |
| | Furosemide (DDD 40 mg) | 6,32 | 6,02 | 6,37 | 5,79 | 5,64 | -3 |
| | Torasemide (DDD 15 mg) | 2,40 | 3,04 | 4,05 | 4,43 | 5,57 | +26 |
| C03D | POTASSIUM-SPARING AGENTS | 3,10 | 3,06 | 3,40 | 2,89 | 3,04 | +5 |
| C03DA | Aldosterone antagonists | 3,10 | 3,06 | 3,40 | 2,89 | 3,04 | +5 |
| | Spironolactone (DDD 75 mg) | 3,10 | 3,06 | 3,40 | 2,89 | 3,04 | +5 |
| C03E | DIURETICS AND POTASSIUM-SPARING AGENTS | 0,24 | 0,21 | 0,18 | 0,12 | 0,12 | |
| C03EA | Low-ceiling diuretics and potassium-sparing agents | 0,24 | 0,21 | 0,18 | 0,12 | 0,12 | |
| | Hydrochlorothiazide+Triamterene (DDD 1 tablet) | 0,22 | 0,19 | 0,16 | 0,11 | 0,10 | -9 |
| | Hydrochlorothiazide+Amiloride (DDD 1 tablet) | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | |
| C04 | PERIPHERAL VASODILATORS | 2,26 | 2,39 | 2,52 | 2,44 | 2,52 | +3 |
| C04A | PERIPHERAL VASODILATORS | 2,26 | 2,39 | 2,52 | 2,44 | 2,52 | +3 |
| C04AD | Purine derivatives | 2,13 | 2,24 | 2,35 | 2,25 | 2,30 | +2 |
| | Pentoxifylline (DDD 1 g/O; 0,3 g/P) | 2,12 | 2,23 | 2,35 | 2,25 | 2,30 | +2 |
| C04AX | Other peripheral vasodilators | 0,13 | 0,15 | 0,17 | 0,19 | 0,21 | +11 |
| | Naftidrofuryl (DDD 0,6 g) | 0,13 | 0,15 | 0,17 | 0,19 | 0,21 | +11 |
| C07 | BETA BLOCKING AGENTS | 25,80 | 28,92 | 32,68 | 30,62 | 33,53 | +10 |
| C07A | BETA BLOCKING AGENTS | 25,78 | 28,83 | 32,49 | 30,57 | 33,53 | +10 |
| C07AA | Beta blocking agents, non-selective | 2,16 | 2,28 | 2,42 | 2,15 | 2,20 | +2 |
| | Propranolol (DDD 0,16 g) | 0,42 | 0,41 | 0,42 | 0,38 | 0,39 | +3 |
| | Sotalol (DDD 0,16 g) | 1,74 | 1,87 | 2,00 | 1,77 | 1,81 | +2 |

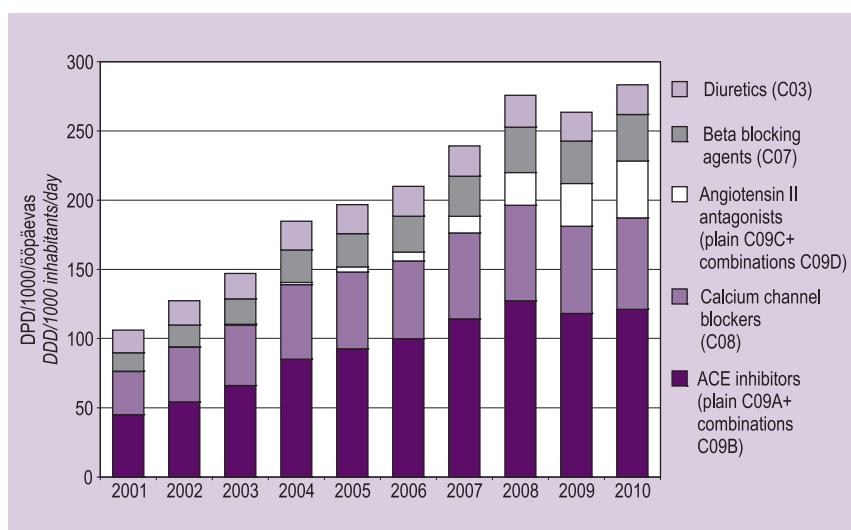
| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|--|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| C07AB | Beta blocking agents, selective | 23,25 | 26,10 | 29,48 | 27,82 | 30,61 | +10 |
| | Metoprolol (DDD 0,15 g) | 18,49 | 20,97 | 23,29 | 21,23 | 21,97 | +3 |
| | Atenolol (DDD 75 mg) | 2,77 | 2,54 | 2,28 | 1,74 | 1,56 | -10 |
| | Bisoprolol (DDD 10 mg) | 0,02 | 0,10 | 0,26 | 0,33 | 0,36 | +9 |
| | Nebivolol (DDD 5 mg) | 1,98 | 2,49 | 3,64 | 4,52 | 6,71 | +48 |
| C07AG | Alpha and beta blocking agents | 0,37 | 0,46 | 0,59 | 0,60 | 0,71 | +18 |
| | Labetalol (DDD 0,6 g) | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,05 | |
| | Carvedilol (DDD 37,5 mg) | 0,33 | 0,42 | 0,55 | 0,55 | 0,66 | +20 |
| C07B | BETA BLOCKING AGENTS AND THIAZIDES | | | | | <0,01 | |
| C07BB | Beta blocking agents, selective, and thiazides | 0,02 | 0,08 | 0,19 | 0,05 | <0,01 | |
| | Bisoprolol+Hydrochlorothiazide (DDD 1 tablet) | 0,02 | 0,08 | 0,19 | 0,05 | <0,01 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| C08 | CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS | | | | | 66,03 | +5 |
| C08C | SELECTIVE CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS WITH MAINLY VASCULAR EFFECTS | | | | | 63,03 | |
| C08CA | Dihydropyridine derivatives | 54,31 | 59,94 | 66,52 | 60,72 | 63,58 | +5 |
| | Amlodipine (DDD 5 mg) | 28,65 | 33,68 | 37,88 | 35,18 | 37,68 | +7 |
| | Felodipine (DDD 5 mg) | 8,70 | 8,76 | 9,08 | 7,91 | 7,59 | -4 |
| | Nifedipine (DDD 30 mg) | 5,56 | 5,11 | 4,74 | 3,69 | 3,38 | -8 |
| | Nitrendipine (DDD 20 mg) | 4,85 | 5,33 | 6,25 | 5,99 | 6,50 | +9 |
| | Lacidipine (DDD 4 mg) | 6,45 | 6,93 | 8,15 | 7,41 | 7,77 | +5 |
| | Lercanidipine (DDD 10 mg) | 0,10 | 0,13 | 0,41 | 0,54 | 0,66 | +22 |
| | | | | | | | |
| C08D | SELECTIVE CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKERS WITH DIRECT CARDIAC EFFECTS | | | | | 2,45 | +6 |
| C08DA | Phenylalkylamine derivatives | 1,87 | 2,16 | 2,48 | 2,31 | | |
| | Verapamil (DDD 0,24 g) | 1,75 | 2,05 | 2,37 | 2,20 | 2,33 | +6 |
| C08DB | Benzothiazepine derivatives | 1,75 | 2,05 | 2,37 | 2,20 | 2,33 | +6 |
| | Diltiazem (DDD 0,24 g) | 0,12 | 0,11 | 0,11 | 0,11 | 0,12 | +9 |
| C09 | Agents acting on the RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM | 0,12 | 0,11 | 0,11 | 0,11 | 0,12 | +9 |
| | | 106,35 | 126,24 | 150,98 | 149,02 | 162,25 | |
| C09A | ACE INHIBITORS, PLAIN | | | | | 93,89 | +2 |
| C09AA | ACE inhibitors, plain | 79,02 | 90,02 | 99,97 | 92,31 | 93,89 | +2 |
| | Captopril (DDD 50 mg) | 0,73 | 0,55 | 0,46 | 0,32 | 0,22 | -31 |
| | Enalapril (DDD 10 mg) | 20,84 | 22,27 | 23,17 | 20,18 | 19,74 | -2 |
| | Lisinopril (DDD 10 mg) | 0,25 | 0,24 | 0,24 | 0,17 | 0,17 | |
| | Perindopril (DDD 4 mg) | 0,29 | 0,57 | 0,71 | 0,83 | 0,91 | +10 |
| | Ramipril (DDD 2,5 mg) | 41,67 | 49,78 | 58,36 | 55,83 | 58,18 | +4 |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| | Quinapril (DDD 15 mg) | 0,14 | 0,14 | 0,13 | 0,08 | 0,09 | +13 |
| | Fosinopril (DDD 15 mg) | 15,06 | 16,43 | 16,86 | 14,87 | 14,51 | -2 |
| | Trandolapril (DDD 2 mg) | <0,01 | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,04 | +300 |
| | Zofenopril (DDD 30 mg) | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | |
| C09B | ACE INHIBITORS, COMBINATIONS | 20,81 | 24,17 | 27,28 | 25,78 | 27,21 | +6 |
| C09BA | ACE inhibitors and diuretics | 20,77 | 24,01 | 27,05 | 25,51 | 26,20 | +3 |
| | Enalapril+Hydrochlorothiazide (DDD 1 tablet) | 15,91 | 17,89 | 19,27 | 17,14 | 17,06 | |
| | Perindopril+Indapamide (DDD 1 tablet) | 0,61 | 1,01 | 1,54 | 1,91 | 2,19 | +15 |
| | Ramipril+Hydrochlorothiazide (DDD 1 tablet) | 2,68 | 3,48 | 3,99 | 3,84 | 4,09 | +7 |
| | Quinapril+Hydrochlorothiazide (DDD 1 tablet) | 0,37 | 0,36 | 0,36 | 0,28 | 0,24 | -14 |
| | Fosinopril+Hydrochlorothiazide (DDD 1 tablet) | 1,20 | 1,27 | 1,89 | 2,34 | 2,63 | +12 |
| C09BB | ACE inhibitors and calcium channel blockers | 0,04 | 0,16 | 0,23 | 0,27 | 1,00 | +270 |
| | Lisinopril+Amlodipine (DDD 1 tablet) | | | | 0,02 | 0,45 | +2 150 |
| | Trandolapril+Verapamil (DDD 1 tablet) | 0,04 | 0,16 | 0,23 | 0,26 | 0,56 | +115 |
| C09C | ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS, PLAIN | 5,02 | 8,73 | 16,72 | 22,40 | 29,53 | +32 |
| C09CA | Angiotensin II antagonists, plain | 5,02 | 8,73 | 16,72 | 22,40 | 29,53 | +32 |
| | Losartan (DDD 50 mg) | 0,14 | 0,95 | 4,91 | 8,01 | 8,64 | +8 |
| | Eprosartan (DDD 0,6 g) | 0,11 | 0,09 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,06 | -25 |
| | Valsartan (DDD 80 mg) | 0,16 | 0,21 | 0,95 | 2,81 | 4,56 | +62 |
| | Irbesartan (DDD 0,15 g) | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,10 | 0,08 | 0,06 | -25 |
| | Candesartan (DDD 8 mg) | 3,28 | 5,54 | 7,85 | 7,24 | 6,61 | -9 |
| | Telmisartan (DDD 40 mg) | 0,77 | 0,86 | 1,43 | 2,87 | 8,39 | +192 |
| | Olmesartan medoxomil (DDD 20 mg) | 0,52 | 1,04 | 1,41 | 1,31 | 1,22 | -7 |
| C09D | ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS, COMBINATIONS | 1,49 | 3,32 | 7,01 | 8,53 | 11,62 | +36 |
| C09DA | Angiotensin II antagonists and diuretics | 1,49 | 3,32 | 7,01 | 8,53 | 11,62 | +36 |
| | Losartan+Hydrochlorothiazide (DDD 1 tablet) | 0,13 | 0,97 | 3,56 | 4,56 | 4,57 | |
| | Valsartan+Hydrochlorothiazide (DDD 1 tablet) | 0,11 | 0,14 | 0,16 | 0,15 | 0,51 | +240 |
| | Candesartan+Hydrochlorothiazide (DDD 1 tablet) | 0,92 | 1,53 | 2,12 | 1,88 | 1,63 | -13 |
| | Telmisartan+Hydrochlorothiazide (DDD 1 tablet) | 0,33 | 0,43 | 0,72 | 1,48 | 4,52 | +205 |
| | Olmesartan medoxomil+Hydrochlorothiazide (DDD 1 tablet) | <0,01 | 0,25 | 0,45 | 0,47 | 0,39 | -17 |

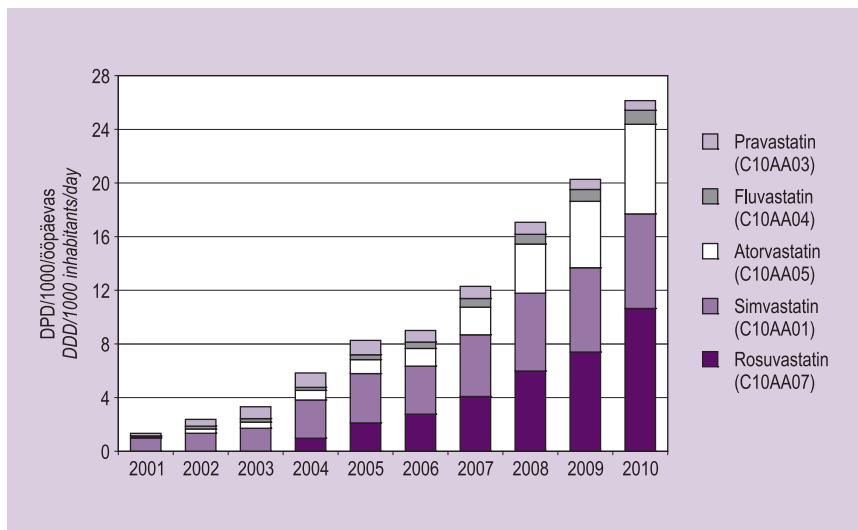
| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| C10 | LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS | 9,11 | 12,40 | 17,19 | 20,43 | 26,34 | +29 |
| C10A | LIPID MODIFYING AGENTS, PLAIN | 9,11 | 12,40 | 17,19 | 20,43 | 26,34 | +29 |
| C10AA | HMG CoA reductase inhibitors | 9,00 | 12,29 | 17,07 | 20,28 | 26,13 | +29 |
| | Simvastatin (DDD 30 mg) | 3,58 | 4,60 | 5,80 | 6,29 | 7,05 | +12 |
| | Pravastatin (DDD 30 mg) | 0,87 | 0,91 | 0,90 | 0,76 | 0,72 | -5 |
| | Fluvastatin (DDD 60 mg) | 0,48 | 0,65 | 0,73 | 0,88 | 1,05 | +19 |
| | Atorvastatin (DDD 20 mg) | 1,32 | 2,06 | 3,66 | 4,95 | 6,68 | +35 |
| | Rosuvastatin (DDD 10 mg) | 2,76 | 4,08 | 5,98 | 7,39 | 10,64 | +44 |
| C10AB | Fibrates | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,10 | +25 |
| | Fenofibrate (DDD 0,2 g) | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,05 | 0,06 | 0,06 | |
| | Ciprofibrate (DDD 0,1 g) | 0,04 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,04 | +100 |
| C10AX | Other lipid modifying agents | 0,02 | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,07 | 0,10 | +43 |
| | Ezetimibe (DDD 10 mg) | 0,02 | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,07 | 0,10 | +43 |

Kardiovaskulaarravimite (C03, C07, C08, C09) kasutamine 2001–2010

Consumption of cardiovascular drugs (C03, C07, C08, C09) 2001–2010



Statiinide (C10AA) kasutamine 2001–2010
Consumption of statins (C10AA) 2001–2010



| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|---|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| D | DERMATOLOGICALS | | | | | | |
| D01 | ANTIFUNGALS FOR DERMATOLOGICAL USE | 1,15 | 1,17 | 1,12 | 0,97 | 0,93 | -4 |
| D01B | ANTIFUNGALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE | 1,15 | 1,17 | 1,12 | 0,97 | 0,93 | -4 |
| D01BA | Antifungals for systemic use Terbinafine (DDD 0,25 g) | 1,15 | 1,17 | 1,12 | 0,97 | 0,93 | -4 |
| 1,14 | | 1,17 | 1,12 | 0,97 | 0,93 | | -4 |
| D05 | ANTI-PSORIATICS | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | |
| D05B | ANTI-PSORIATICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | |
| D05BB | Retinoids for treatment of psoriasis Acitretin (DDD 35 mg) | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | |
| 0,02 | | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | | |
| D10 | ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS | 0,45 | 0,55 | 0,49 | 0,39 | 0,37 | -5 |
| D10B | ANTI-ACNE PREPARATIONS FOR SYSTEMIC USE | 0,45 | 0,55 | 0,49 | 0,39 | 0,37 | -5 |
| D10BA | Retinoids for treatment of acne Isotretinoin (DDD 30 mg) | 0,45 | 0,55 | 0,49 | 0,39 | 0,37 | -5 |
| 0,45 | | 0,55 | 0,49 | 0,39 | 0,37 | | -5 |
| D11 | OTHER DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS | 0,04 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,05 | 0,06 | +20 |
| D11A | OTHER DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS | 0,04 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,05 | 0,06 | +20 |
| D11AX | Other dermatologicals Finasterid (DDD 1 mg) | 0,04 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,05 | 0,06 | +20 |
| 0,04 | | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,05 | 0,06 | | +20 |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| G | GENITO URINARY SYSTEM AND SEX HORMONES | | | | | | |
| G01 | GYNECOLOGICAL ANTIINFECTIVES AND ANTISEPTICS | 2,32 | 1,80 | 2,03 | 1,67 | 1,13 | -32 |
| G01A | ANTIINFECTIVES AND ANTISEPTICS, EXCL. COMB. WITH CORTICOSTEROIDS | 2,32 | 1,80 | 2,03 | 1,67 | 1,13 | -32 |
| G01AA | Antibiotics Clindamycin (DDD 0,1 g) | 0,11 | 0,13 | 0,11 | 0,11 | 0,11 | |
| 0,11 | | 0,13 | 0,11 | 0,11 | 0,11 | | |
| G01AD | Organic acids | 0,08 | 0,09 | 0,12 | 0,09 | 0,03 | -67 |
| G01AF | Imidazole derivatives Metronidazole (DDD 0,5 g) | 2,13 | 1,59 | 1,80 | 1,47 | 0,98 | -33 |
| 0,18 | | 0,20 | 0,22 | 0,19 | 0,17 | | -11 |
| Clotrimazole (DDD 0,1 g) | | 1,82 | 1,25 | 1,44 | 1,14 | 0,68 | -40 |
| Econazole (DDD 0,1 g) | | 0,13 | 0,14 | 0,14 | 0,13 | 0,13 | |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| G02 | OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS | | | | | | |
| G02A | OXYTOCICS | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,02 | |
| G02AB | Ergot alkaloids | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,01 | |
| | Methylergometrine (DDD 0,2 mg) | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,01 | |
| G02AD | Prostaglandins | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | |
| | Dinoprostone (DDD 0,5 mg) | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 women/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|---|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| G02B | CONTRACEPTIVES FOR TOPICAL USE | 10,22 | 13,48 | 15,38 | 15,98 | 16,30 | +2 |
| G02BA | Intrauterine contraceptives | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 | |
| G02BB | Intravaginal contraceptives | 10,20 | 13,46 | 15,35 | 15,95 | 16,27 | +2 |
| | Etonogestrel+Ethynodiol- Duo (DDD 0,0357 device) | 8,91 | 12,34 | 14,38 | 15,14 | 15,50 | +2 |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| G02C | OTHER GYNECOLOGICALS | 1,54 | 1,55 | 1,26 | 1,14 | 1,06 | -7 |
| G02CB | Prolactine inhibitors | 0,23 | 0,23 | 0,19 | 0,16 | 0,15 | -6 |
| | Bromocriptine (DDD 5 mg) | 0,23 | 0,23 | 0,19 | 0,16 | 0,15 | -6 |
| G02CX | Other gynecologicals | 1,31 | 1,32 | 1,08 | 0,98 | 0,91 | -7 |

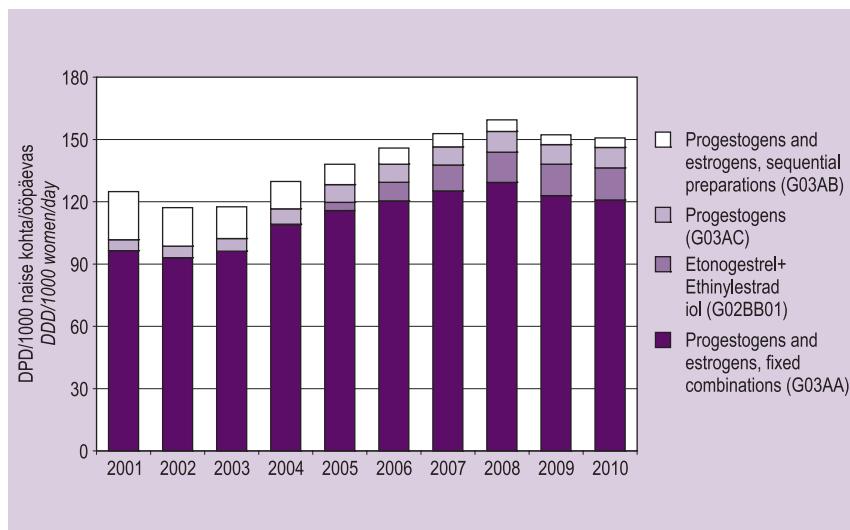
| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 women/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|--|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| G03 | SEX HORMONES AND MODULATORS OF THE GENITAL SYSTEM | | | | | | |
| G03A | HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | 136,64 | 139,95 | 144,54 | 136,91 | 135,57 | -1 |
| G03AA | Progestogens and estrogens, fixed combinations | 120,56 | 125,19 | 129,27 | 122,70 | 120,80 | -2 |
| | Levonorgestrel+Estrogen (DDD 0,75 tablets/ 1 tablet) | 5,34 | 3,69 | 3,65 | 0,21 | | |
| | Desogestrel+Estrogen (DDD 0,75 tablets) | 17,85 | 16,39 | 15,37 | 14,52 | 14,16 | -2 |
| | Gestodene+Estrogen (DDD 0,75 tablets/ 1 tablet) | 47,25 | 41,65 | 37,57 | 34,64 | 34,19 | -1 |
| | Norgestimate+Estrogen (DDD 0,75 tablets) | 2,45 | 1,98 | 1,71 | 1,28 | 1,10 | -14 |
| | Drospirenone+Estrogen (DDD 0,75 tablets) | 14,17 | 26,56 | 36,96 | 41,97 | 44,45 | +6 |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 women/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|---|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| G03AB | Norelgestromine+Estrogen (DDD 0,107 patches) | 14,39 | 15,99 | 15,42 | 12,89 | 11,33 | -12 |
| | Chlormadinone+Estrogen (DDD 0,75 tablets) | 0,18 | 1,90 | 3,06 | 3,46 | 3,05 | -12 |
| | Dienogest+Estrogen (DDD 0,75 tablets) | 18,74 | 17,03 | 15,54 | 13,74 | 12,53 | -9 |
| G03AC | Progestogens and estrogens, sequential preparations | 7,81 | 6,45 | 5,59 | 4,73 | 4,64 | -2 |
| | Levonorgestrel+Estrogen (DDD 0,75 tablets) | 7,13 | 5,87 | 5,08 | 4,27 | 3,82 | -11 |
| | Desogestrel+Estrogen (DDD 0,75 tablets) | 0,67 | 0,58 | 0,51 | 0,43 | 0,39 | -9 |
| G03AD | Progestogens | 7,81 | 7,81 | 9,27 | 9,15 | 9,82 | +7 |
| | Levonorgestrel (DDD 1 tablet/ 2 tablets) | 7,48 | | | | | |
| | Desogestrel (DDD 1 tablet) | 0,32 | 7,81 | 9,27 | 9,15 | 9,82 | +7 |
| G03AE | Emergency contraceptives | 0,46 | 0,50 | 0,41 | 0,33 | 0,31 | -6 |
| | Levonorgestrel (DDD 1,5 mg) | 0,46 | 0,50 | 0,41 | 0,33 | 0,31 | -6 |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|--|--------------------------|------|-------|------|------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| G03B | ANDROGENS | 0,11 | 0,12 | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,12 | -8 |
| G03BA | 3-oxoandrosten (4) derivatives | 0,11 | 0,12 | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,12 | -8 |
| | Testosterone (DDD 0,12 g/O; 18 mg/P) | 0,11 | 0,12 | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,12 | -8 |
| G03C | ESTROGENS | 1,79 | 1,91 | 1,91 | 1,70 | 1,64 | -4 |
| G03CA | Natural and semisynthetic estrogens, plain | 1,68 | 1,79 | 1,77 | 1,57 | 1,51 | -4 |
| | Ethinylestradiol (DDD 25 mcg) | 0,02 | 0,06 | <0,01 | | | |
| | Estradiol (different DDDs) | 1,22 | 1,28 | 1,30 | 1,14 | 1,13 | -1 |
| | Estriol (DDD 0,2 mg) | 0,39 | 0,45 | 0,48 | 0,43 | 0,38 | -12 |
| G03CX | Other estrogens | 0,11 | 0,11 | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,14 | +8 |
| | Tibolone (DDD 2,5 mg) | 0,11 | 0,11 | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,14 | +8 |
| G03D | PROGESTOGENS | 1,88 | 1,93 | 1,94 | 1,92 | 1,91 | -1 |
| G03DA | Pregnen (4) derivatives | 0,93 | 0,98 | 1,02 | 1,00 | 0,98 | -2 |
| | Medroxyprogesterone (DDD 5 mg/O; 7 mg/P) | 0,57 | 0,64 | 0,67 | 0,61 | 0,58 | -5 |
| | Progesterone (DDD 0,3 g/O; 5 mg/P; 90 mg/V) | 0,36 | 0,34 | 0,36 | 0,39 | 0,40 | +3 |
| G03DB | Pregnadien derivatives | 0,78 | 0,89 | 0,92 | 0,93 | 0,94 | +1 |
| | Dydrogesterone (DDD 10 mg) | 0,78 | 0,89 | 0,92 | 0,93 | 0,94 | +1 |
| G03F | PROGESTOGENS AND ESTROGENS IN COMBINATION | 2,91 | 2,91 | 2,79 | 2,35 | 2,26 | -4 |
| G03FA | Progestogens and estrogens, fixed combinations | 2,17 | 2,15 | 2,04 | 1,68 | 1,63 | -3 |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| G03FB | Progestogens and estrogens, sequential preparations | 0,74 | 0,76 | 0,75 | 0,67 | 0,63 | -6 |
| G03G | GONADOTROPINS AND OTHER OVULATION STIMULANTS | 0,38 | 0,39 | 0,45 | 0,39 | 0,42 | +8 |
| G03GA | Gonadotropins | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,16 | 0,10 | 0,11 | +10 |
| G03GB | Ovulation stimulants, synthetic | 0,26 | 0,26 | 0,29 | 0,29 | 0,31 | +7 |
| G03H | ANTIANDROGENS | 3,05 | 2,62 | 2,33 | 1,79 | 1,47 | -18 |
| G03HA | Antiandrogens, plain preparations | 1,03 | 1,11 | 1,16 | 0,77 | 0,50 | -35 |
| G03HB | Antiandrogens and estrogens | 2,02 | 1,50 | 1,18 | 1,01 | 0,97 | -4 |
| G04 | UROLOGICALS | 5,53 | 6,31 | 7,17 | 7,67 | 8,55 | +11 |
| G04B | OTHER UROLOGICALS, INCL. ANTISPASMODICS | 0,97 | 1,00 | 1,07 | 1,06 | 1,19 | +12 |
| G04BD | Urinary antispasmodics | 0,52 | 0,57 | 0,67 | 0,68 | 0,73 | +7 |
| | Oxybutynin (DDD 15 mg) | 0,44 | 0,48 | 0,53 | 0,52 | 0,55 | +6 |
| | Tolterodine (DDD 4 mg) | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,03 | 0,07 | 0,07 | |
| | Trospium chloride (DDD 40 mg) | 0,06 | 0,07 | 0,11 | 0,09 | 0,10 | +11 |
| G04BE | Drugs used in erectile dysfunction | 0,39 | 0,43 | 0,40 | 0,37 | 0,45 | +22 |
| | Sildenafil (DDD 50 mg) | 0,21 | 0,22 | 0,20 | 0,21 | 0,30 | +43 |
| | Tadalafil (DDD 10 mg) | 0,11 | 0,14 | 0,13 | 0,11 | 0,10 | -9 |
| | Vardenafil (DDD 10 mg) | 0,07 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,05 | 0,04 | -20 |
| G04C | DRUGS USED IN BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERTROPHY | 4,56 | 5,31 | 6,10 | 6,61 | 7,36 | +11 |
| G04CA | Alpha-adrenoreceptor antagonists | 1,28 | 2,04 | 3,07 | 3,48 | 4,22 | +21 |
| | Alfuzosin (DDD 7,5 mg) | 0,79 | 1,11 | 1,17 | 1,10 | 1,28 | +16 |
| | Tamsulosin (DDD 0,4 mg) | 0,49 | 0,93 | 1,91 | 2,38 | 2,94 | +24 |
| G04CB | Testosterone-5-alpha reductase inhibitors | 0,23 | 0,44 | 0,56 | 0,64 | 0,78 | +22 |
| | Finasteride (DDD 5 mg) | 0,18 | 0,19 | 0,18 | 0,23 | 0,23 | |
| | Dutasteride (DDD 0,5 mg) | 0,06 | 0,25 | 0,37 | 0,40 | 0,55 | +38 |
| G04CX | Other drugs used in benign prostatic hypertrophy | 3,05 | 2,83 | 2,47 | 2,48 | 2,36 | -5 |
| | Serenoa repens (DDD 1 tablet) | 3,05 | 2,83 | 2,47 | 2,48 | 2,36 | -5 |

Hormonaalselete kontrakteptiivide (G02BB01, G03A) kasutamine 2001–2010
Consumption of hormonal contraceptives (G02BB01, G03A) 2001–2010

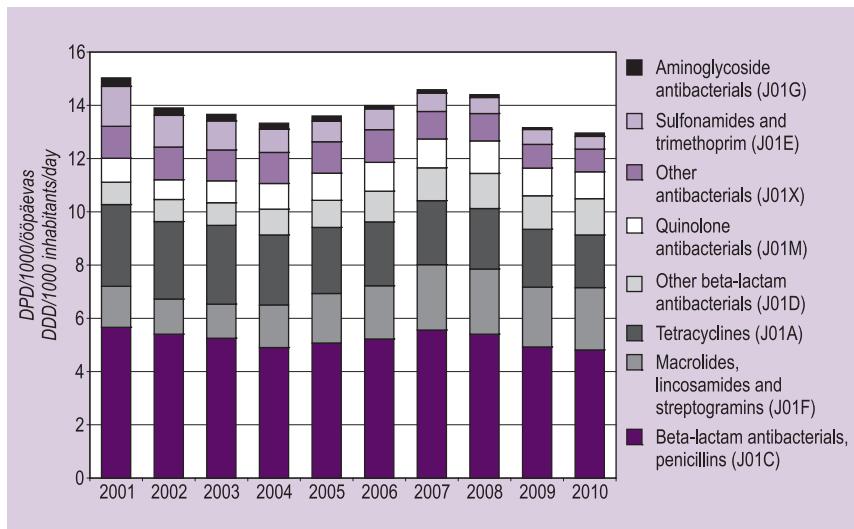


| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|---|--------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| H | SYSTEMIC HORMONAL PREPARATIONS, EXCL. SEX HORMONES AND INSULINS | | | | | | |
| H01 | PITUITARY, HYPOTHALAMIC HORMONES AND ANALOGUES | 0,33 | 0,35 | 0,36 | 0,34 | 0,34 | |
| H01A | ANTERIOR PITUITARY LOBE HORMONES AND ANALOGUES | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,09 | 0,09 | 0,08 | -11 |
| H01AC | Somatotropin and analogues | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,09 | 0,09 | 0,08 | -11 |
| | Somatotropin (DDD 2 U) | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,09 | 0,09 | 0,08 | -11 |
| H01B | POSTERIOR PITUITARY LOBE HORMONES | 0,25 | 0,26 | 0,25 | 0,22 | 0,22 | |
| H01BA | Vasopressin and analogues | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,09 | 0,08 | 0,08 | |
| | Desmopressin (<i>different DDDs</i>) | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,09 | 0,08 | 0,08 | |
| H01BB | Oxytocin and derivatives | 0,17 | 0,18 | 0,16 | 0,14 | 0,14 | |
| | Desmoxycocin (DDD 100 U) | 0,13 | 0,14 | 0,13 | 0,11 | 0,11 | |
| | Oxytocin (DDD 15 U) | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,03 | 0,03 | |
| H01C | HYPOTHALAMIC HORMONES | <0,01 | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,04 | +100 |
| H02 | CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE | 5,52 | 5,81 | 6,14 | 5,89 | 6,07 | +3 |
| H02A | CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR SYSTEMIC USE, PLAIN | 5,52 | 5,81 | 6,14 | 5,89 | 6,07 | +3 |
| H02AA | Mineralocorticoids | 0,05 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,07 | 0,08 | +14 |
| | Fludrocortisone (DDD 0,1 mg) | 0,05 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,07 | 0,08 | +14 |
| H02AB | Glucocorticoids | 5,47 | 5,73 | 6,06 | 5,81 | 5,99 | +3 |
| | Betamethasone (DDD 1,5 mg) | | | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,03 | +50 |
| | Dexamethasone (DDD 1,5 mg) | 0,78 | 0,91 | 0,99 | 0,92 | 0,94 | +2 |
| | Methylprednisolone (DDD 7,5 mg/O; 20 mg/P) | 1,60 | 1,63 | 1,78 | 1,69 | 1,86 | +10 |
| | Prednisolone (DDD 10 mg) | 2,47 | 2,55 | 2,66 | 2,57 | 2,61 | +2 |
| | Triamcinolone (DDD 7,5 mg) | 0,48 | 0,48 | 0,44 | 0,43 | 0,37 | -14 |
| | Hydrocortisone (DDD 30 mg) | 0,14 | 0,17 | 0,18 | 0,19 | 0,17 | -11 |
| H03 | THYROID THERAPY | 7,80 | 8,93 | 10,80 | 11,08 | 12,51 | +13 |
| H03A | THYROID PREPARATIONS | 6,88 | 7,86 | 9,74 | 9,95 | 11,36 | +14 |
| H03AA | Thyroid hormones | 6,88 | 7,86 | 9,74 | 9,95 | 11,36 | +14 |
| | Levothyroxine sodium (DDD 0,15 mg) | 6,88 | 7,86 | 9,73 | 9,95 | 11,36 | +14 |
| H03B | ANTITHYROID PREPARATIONS | 0,92 | 1,06 | 1,07 | 1,13 | 1,14 | +1 |
| H03BA | Thiouracils | 0,59 | 0,68 | 0,73 | 0,78 | 0,78 | |
| | Propylthiouracil (DDD 0,1 g) | 0,59 | 0,68 | 0,73 | 0,78 | 0,78 | |
| H03BB | Sulfur-containing imidazole derivatives | 0,33 | 0,39 | 0,34 | 0,35 | 0,36 | +3 |
| | Thiamazole (DDD 10 mg) | 0,33 | 0,39 | 0,34 | 0,35 | 0,36 | +3 |

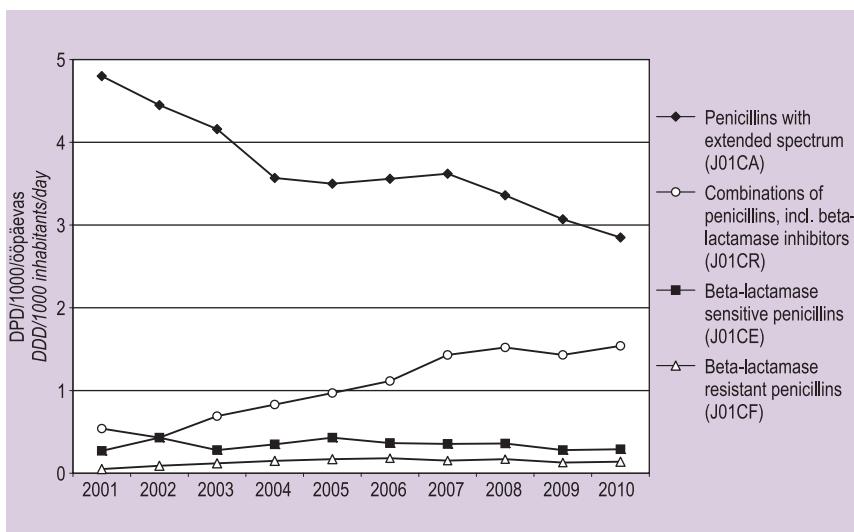
| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|--|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| J | ANTIINFECTIVES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | | | | | | |
| J01 | ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE | 13,95 | 14,56 | 14,37 | 13,14 | 12,97 | -1 |
| J01A | TETRACYCLINES | 2,40 | 2,40 | 2,27 | 2,17 | 1,98 | -9 |
| J01AA | Tetracyclines | 2,40 | 2,40 | 2,27 | 2,17 | 1,98 | -9 |
| | Doxycycline (DDD 0,1 g) | 2,28 | 2,29 | 2,16 | 2,09 | 1,90 | -9 |
| | Tetracycline (DDD 1 g) | 0,12 | 0,11 | 0,10 | 0,09 | 0,08 | -11 |
| J01C | BETA-LACTAM ANTIBACTERIALS, PENICILLINS | 5,22 | 5,56 | 5,40 | 4,92 | 4,81 | -2 |
| J01CA | Penicillins with extended spectrum | 3,56 | 3,62 | 3,36 | 3,07 | 2,85 | -7 |
| | Ampicillin (DDD 2 g) | 0,22 | 0,17 | 0,14 | 0,09 | 0,08 | -11 |
| | Amoxicillin (DDD 1 g) | 3,34 | 3,45 | 3,22 | 2,98 | 2,77 | -7 |
| J01CE | Beta-lactamase sensitive penicillins | 0,36 | 0,35 | 0,36 | 0,28 | 0,29 | +4 |
| | Benzylpenicillin (DDD 3,6 g) | 0,06 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,04 | 0,03 | -25 |
| | Phenoxymethylpenicillin (DDD 2 g) | 0,30 | 0,30 | 0,31 | 0,24 | 0,25 | +4 |
| J01CF | Beta-lactamase resistant penicillins | 0,18 | 0,15 | 0,17 | 0,13 | 0,14 | +8 |
| | Oxacillin (DDD 2 g) | 0,18 | 0,15 | 0,17 | 0,13 | 0,14 | +8 |
| J01CR | Combinations of penicillins, incl. beta-lactamase inhibitors | 1,11 | 1,43 | 1,52 | 1,43 | 1,54 | +8 |
| | Ampicillin+Sulbactam (DDD 2 g) | 0,08 | 0,11 | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,16 | +23 |
| | Amoxicillin+Clavulanic acid (DDD 1 g/O; 3 g/P) | 0,94 | 1,20 | 1,26 | 1,19 | 1,27 | +7 |
| | Sultamicillin (DDD 1,5 g) | 0,09 | 0,11 | 0,11 | 0,10 | 0,10 | |
| | Piperacillin+Tazobactam (DDD 14 g) | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,02 | +100 |
| J01D | OTHER BETA-LACTAM ANTIBACTERIALS | 1,15 | 1,23 | 1,32 | 1,26 | 1,36 | +8 |
| J01DB | First-generation cephalosporins | 0,40 | 0,33 | 0,35 | 0,29 | 0,29 | |
| | Cefazolin (DDD 3 g) | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,07 | |
| | Cefadroxil (DDD 2 g) | 0,33 | 0,26 | 0,27 | 0,23 | 0,22 | -4 |
| J01DC | Second-generation cephalosporins | 0,70 | 0,83 | 0,89 | 0,89 | 0,97 | +9 |
| | Cefuroxime (DDD 0,5 g/O; 3 g/P) | 0,54 | 0,66 | 0,74 | 0,76 | 0,86 | +13 |
| | Cefprozil (DDD 1 g) | 0,16 | 0,17 | 0,15 | 0,12 | 0,11 | -8 |
| J01DD | Third-generation cephalosporins | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,05 | +25 |
| | Cefotaxime (DDD 4 g) | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,02 | +100 |
| | Ceftazidime (DDD 4 g) | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | |
| | Ceftriaxone (DDD 2 g) | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | |
| J01DE | Fourth-generation cephalosporins | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,02 | |
| | Cefepime (DDD 2 g) | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,02 | |
| J01DH | Carbapenems | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,03 | +50 |
| | Ertapenem (DDD 1 g) | <0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | |
| | Imipenem+Cilastatin (DDD 2 g) | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|--|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| J01E | SULFONAMIDES AND TRIMETHOPRIM | 0,78 | 0,69 | 0,60 | 0,56 | 0,48 | -14 |
| J01EA | Trimethoprim and derivatives | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | |
| | Trimethoprim (DDD 0,4 g) | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | |
| J01EE | Combinations of sulfonamides and trimethoprim, incl. derivatives | 0,75 | 0,66 | 0,58 | 0,54 | 0,46 | -15 |
| | Sulfamethoxazole+Trimetoprim (different DDDs) | 0,57 | 0,54 | 0,51 | 0,47 | 0,40 | -15 |
| | Sulfametrole+Trimetoprim (different DDDs) | 0,18 | 0,13 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,07 | |
| J01F | MACROLIDES, LINCOSAMIDES AND STREPTOGRAMINS | 2,00 | 2,46 | 2,45 | 2,25 | 2,34 | +4 |
| J01FA | Macrolides | 1,89 | 2,31 | 2,30 | 2,11 | 2,22 | +5 |
| | Erythromycin (DDD 1 g) | 0,18 | 0,15 | 0,11 | 0,03 | <0,01 | |
| | Spiramycin (DDD 3 g) | 0,04 | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,01 | -50 |
| | Clarithromycin (DDD 0,5 g/O; 1 g/P) | 1,39 | 1,81 | 1,83 | 1,75 | 1,84 | +5 |
| | Azithromycin (DDD 0,3 g) | 0,28 | 0,32 | 0,34 | 0,32 | 0,36 | +13 |
| J01FF | Lincosamides | 0,12 | 0,15 | 0,15 | 0,13 | 0,13 | |
| | Clindamycin (DDD 1,2 g/O; 1,8 g/P) | 0,12 | 0,15 | 0,15 | 0,13 | 0,13 | |
| J01G | AMINOGLYCOSIDE ANTIBACTERIALS | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,11 | 0,07 | 0,13 | +86 |
| J01GA | Streptomycins | <0,01 | | | | 0,05 | |
| | Streptomycin (DDD 1g) | <0,01 | | | | 0,05 | |
| J01GB | Other aminoglycosides | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,11 | 0,07 | 0,08 | +14 |
| | Gentamicin (DDD 0,24 g) | 0,11 | 0,12 | 0,10 | 0,07 | 0,07 | |
| | Amikacin (DDD 1 g) | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,01 | |
| J01M | QUINOLONE ANTIBACTERIALS | 1,08 | 1,09 | 1,22 | 1,04 | 1,01 | -3 |
| J01MA | Fluoroquinolones | 1,08 | 1,09 | 1,22 | 1,04 | 1,01 | -3 |
| | Ofloxacin (DDD 0,4 g) | 0,19 | 0,14 | 0,23 | 0,16 | 0,09 | -44 |
| | Ciprofloxacin (DDD 1 g/O; 0,5 g/P) | 0,61 | 0,64 | 0,66 | 0,58 | 0,63 | +9 |
| | Norfloxacin (DDD 0,8 g) | 0,28 | 0,30 | 0,31 | 0,28 | 0,28 | |
| | Levofloxacin (DDD 0,5 g) | <0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | |
| J01X | OTHER ANTIBACTERIALS | 1,20 | 1,01 | 1,01 | 0,88 | 0,85 | -3 |
| J01XA | Glycopeptide antibacterials | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | |
| | Vancomycin (DDD 2 g) | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | |
| J01XD | Imidazole derivatives | 0,62 | 0,47 | 0,44 | 0,35 | 0,34 | -3 |
| | Metronidazole (DDD 2 g/O; 1,5 g/P) | 0,62 | 0,47 | 0,44 | 0,35 | 0,34 | -3 |
| J01XE | Nitrofuran derivatives | 0,56 | 0,52 | 0,55 | 0,52 | 0,49 | -6 |
| | Nitrofurantoin (DDD 0,2 g) | 0,56 | 0,52 | 0,55 | 0,52 | 0,49 | |

Antibakteriaalsete ainete (J01) kasutamine 2001–2010
Consumption of antibiotics for systemic use (J01) 2001–2010



Penitsilliinide (J01C) kasutamine 2001–2010
Consumption of penicillins (J01C) 2001–2010



Retroviirusvastaste ravimite kasutamine Eestis

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Lääne Tallina Keshaigla Nakkuskliiniku juhataja, infektsioonhaiguste eriarst

Consumption of Anti-retroviral Drugs in Estonia

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Retroviirusvastased (ARV) ravimid on peamiselt kasutusel inimese immunodefisiitsuse viiruse (HIV) poolt põhjustatud infektsiooni ravis. Praegu turulolevad ARV ravimid võib toimemehhanismist lähtuvalt jagada nelja rühma: (1) pöördtranskriptaasi inhibiitorid, mis omakorda jagunevad nukleosiidi-nukleotidi analoogideks (NRTI) ja mittenukleosiidseteks (NNRTI) ravimiteks; (2) proteaasi inhibiitorid (PI); (3) integraasi inhibiitorid (INI) ja (4) viiruse rakku sisenemise inhibiitorid. Kui kaks esimese toimemehhanismiga ravimirühma (NRTI/NNRTI ja PI) on mitmete erinevaniimetuse, efektiivsuse ja taluvusega ravimitena kasutuses olnud enam kui 15 aastat, siis INI-d ja rakku sisenemist takistavad ravimid on turule jõudnud viimasel kümnendil, nende hulka kuuluvad väid üksikud ravimid ja neid määratatakse ennekõike haigetele, kellel on kujunenud resistentsus pöördtranskriptaasi või proteaasi inhibiitorite suhtes. Lisaks on olemas mitmeid nn kombinatsioon-preparaate, mis sisaldavad kahte kuni kolme samasse või ka erinevatesesse klassidesse kuuluvat ravimit ning mis parandavad ravisoostumust.

Antiretroviral (ARV) drugs are mostly used to treat infections caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Antiretroviral drugs marketed at the moment can be divided into 4 groups depending on their mechanism of action: 1) reverse transcriptase inhibitors that are divided into nucleoside and nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTI) and non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTI); 2) protease inhibitors (PI); 3) integrase inhibitors (INI) and 4) entry inhibitors. While the first two classes of drugs have been marketed already for more than 15 years under different names, with different efficacy and tolerability, the INIs and entry inhibitors have come to the market in the last 10 years, comprise of only a few substances and are prescribed foremost to patients with resistance against reverse transcriptase or protease inhibitors. In addition, several combination preparations exist that contain two or three substances belonging to the same or different drug classes and that improve compliance.

Two things stand out when comparing the consumption of ARV drugs in Estonia with

Võrreldes ARV ravimite kasutust Eestis ja Põhjamaades (Taani, Rootsi, Norra ja Island) aastatel 2007 kuni 2010, torkab silma kaks asjaolu. Esiteks on defineeritud päevaoodosides (DPD) väljendatuna Eestis nende ravimite kasutus ligikaudu kaks korda kõrgem kui Rootsis, Taanis ja Norras ning enam kui neli korda kõrgem Islandil. Teiseks on Eestis viimase nelja aasta jooksul ARV kasutamine tõusnud üle kahe korra, samas kui enamuses Põhjamaades on see olnud peaegu muutumatu. Kumbki ülaltoodud leidudest pole ootamatu, kuna Eesti on endiselt üks kõrgeima HIV infektsiooni esmashaigestumisega maa kogu Euroopa Liidus. Praeguseks on Eestis HIV epidemia jõudnud ajajärku, mil järgest rohkem inimesi vajab ARV rakendamist. Lisaks on just viimastel aastatel muutunud üldine strateegia ARV ravi alustamise osas. Kui pikka aega soovitati ARV alustamisega oodata, kuni CD4+ rakkude hulk on langenud 200 rakuni/ml, siis praeguseks on uuringud näidanud, et haigete prognos on parem, kui ravi alustada siis, kui CD4+ rakkude hulk on 350 raku/ml või isegi üle selle. Seega oleks potentsiaalselt oodatav ravi alustavate haigete hulga tõus, mida hetkel siiski näha ei ole, kuna patsiendid ilmuvald ravile hilja ja alati ei nõustu ravi alustama. ARV ravimite kasutamist Eestis võib mõjutada ka asjaolu, et vastupidiselt Põhjamaadele on meil tegemist nn uue epidemiaga, mida iseloomustab madal mono- ja kaksikravi saanud haigete hulk ja sellest lähtuvalt ka madal ülekantava ravimiresistentsuse tase.

Võrreldes erinevate ravimikklasside kasutamist Põhjamaades ja Eestis, nähtub, et üldjoontes on pilt üsna sarnane. See on ka ootuspärane, kuna enamus HIV raviga tegelevatest arstidest lähtub ühtsetest rahvusvahelistest juhenditest (http://aidsinfo.nih.gov/contentfiles/AA_Recommendations.pdf). Siiski esineb erinevusi üksikute ravimite kasutamises. Nii

the Nordic countries (Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) for the years 2007 to 2010. Firstly, the consumption of defined daily doses per 1000 persons per day (DDD/1000/day) is two times higher in Estonia than in Denmark, Norway and Sweden and 4 times higher than in Iceland. Secondly, the consumption of ARV drugs has increased 2-fold in Estonia over the past 4 years while in most of the Nordic countries it has remained relatively unchanged. Neither of these findings is unexpected though as Estonia continually has one of the highest rates of HIV incidence in the European Union. The epidemic of HIV has now reached a stage in Estonia where more and more people need ARV treatment. In addition the basic strategy for starting ARV treatment has changed over recent years. While for a long time it was recommended to delay ARV treatment until the number of CD4+ cells was under 200 cells/ml, more recent research has shown that the prognosis of patients is better when treatment is started at a CD4+ count of 350 cells/ml or even over that. So potentially an increase in patients receiving ARV treatment would be expected, but at the moment this has not been seen as patients come in late for and do not always consent to treatment. The consumption of ARV drugs in Estonia might also be influenced by the fact that, unlike in the Nordic countries, we have a so-called new epidemic which is characterized by a low count of patients who have received mono- or dual therapy and a low rate of transferred resistance.

When comparing the consumption of different drug classes in Estonia with the Nordic countries the picture is quite similar. This is as anticipated due to the fact that doctors involved in HIV treatment follow the same international guidelines (aidsinfo.nih.gov/contentfiles/AA_Recommendations.pdf). However, there are still differences in the con-

on Eestis peamiselt kasutusel vanema, Põhjamaades aga uuema põlykonna ARV ravimid. Eesti ja Põhjamaade võrdlemisel ravimite kaupa nähtub, et Põhjamaades kasutatakse peamise PI-na atasanaviiri, mida soovitavad esmavalikuna ka rahvusvahelised ravijuhendid. Samas on Eestis valdavalt kasutusel lopinavir+ritonavir, mis rahvusvahelistes juhendites on teise valiku ravim. Erinevus võib olla tingitud nii arstile erinevast kogemusest kui ka ravimi hinnast, mis uutel ravimitel on tavaiselt kõrgem.

Erinevused Põhjamaadega esinevad ka NRTI kasutamise osas. Enamus Põhjamaades leiavad NRTI-d kasutust kombinatsioonipreparaatidena, millest 2009.–2010. aastal olid nii Taanis, Rootsis kui ka Norras sagedasemad tenofoviirdisoproksil+emtritsitabiini kombinatsioon (Truvada) ja kas zidovudiini, lamivudiini ja abakaviiri kombinatsioonid (Taani) või lamivudiini ja abakaviiri kombinatsioon (Rootsi). Siinjuures peab märkima, et tenofoviirdisoproksiil+emtritsitabiini on enimsoovitatud esmavaliku ravim rahvusvahelistes ravijuhendites. Eestis olid aga kõige enam kasutatavateks vanemad preparaadid didanosiin (0,24 DPD/1000/ööpäevas) ja lamivudiin (0,24 DPD/1000/ööpäevas) või viimase kombinatsioonipreparaadid kas zidovudiini (Combivir) või abakaviiriga (Kivexa). Tenofoviirdisoproksiil+emtritsitabiini kombinatsiooni kasutati Eestis väga vähe (0,02 DPD/1000/ööpäevas). Põhjamaadest erinev ravimikasutus on eelkõige tingitud ravimite hindadest, mis Eestis suure ARV kasutuse ja riiklike vahendite olemasolu foonil (kõik ARV ravimid on rahastatud riigi, mitte haigekassa poolt, ja ostetakse riigihangetena) mängivad olulisemat osa kui rikastes Põhjamaades.

NNRTI kasutamise osas suuri erinevusi Eesti ja Põhjamaade vahel polnud; kõigis on peamiseks NNRTI-ks efavirens. Samas peab aga märkima, et selles ravimite grupis on vaid neli Euroopa Liidus registreeritud ravimit, vörreledes kahekste ravimiga NRTI ja 10 ravimiga PI

sumption of some single substances. In Estonia primarily older ARV drugs are used, whereas in the Nordic countries newer ones are in use.

Comparing Estonia with the Nordic countries by the use of different active substances we can see that in the Nordic countries the most used PI is atazanavir which is also the first choice in accordance with the international guidelines. Whereas in Estonia the combination of lopinavir and ritonavir is used; this is the second choice in accordance with the international guidelines. The difference might be due to previous experiences of doctors and/or also because of the price of medicines; newer medicines are usually more expensive.

Differences with the Nordic countries also exist in the consumption of NRTIs. In most of the Nordic countries combinations of NRTIs are used, of which tenofovir disoproxil with emtricitabine (Truvada) and either the combination of zidovudine, lamivudine and abacavir (in Denmark) or the combination of lamivudin and abacavir (in Sweden) were the most used in 2009 and 2010. It should be mentioned that the first choice preparation in accordance with the international guidelines is the combination of tenofovir disoproxil and emtricitabine. In Estonia it was the older preparations of didanosine (0.24 DDD/1000/day) and lamivudine (0.24 DDD/1000/day) or combinations of lamivudine and zidovudine (Combivir) or abacavir (Kivexa) that were the most used. The consumption of the combination of tenofovir disoproxil and emtricitabine was very low in Estonia (0.02 DDD/1000/day). The different drug consumption in Estonia to the Nordic countries is derived from the differences in the prices of medicines; in Estonia there is a high consumption of ARV drugs for which the re-

rühmas. Huvitav on jälgida nevirapiini kasutamist. Kui 2010. aastal kasutati nevirapiini Eestis oluliselt vähem (üle 20 korra) kui efavirensi (vastavalt 0,02 vs 0,49 DPD/1000/ööpäevs), siis Taanis, Rootsis ja Norras oli nevirapiini kasutus vaid poole väiksem kui efavirensil (vastavalt 0,1 vs 0,2 ; 0,04 vs 0,09 ja 0,03 vs 0,06 DPD/1000/ööpäeva). Nevirapiini madala kasutuse taga on ennekõike risk ravimiresistentsuse tekkeks, kuna tema genetiline barjäär on väga madal.

Uute ARV ravimite, nagu INI ja viiruse rakku sisenemise inhibiitorite kasutus oli köikides Põhjamaades, sealhulgas ka Eestis, marginalne. Nagu eelpool öeldud, on need ravimid alles turule jõudnud ja praegu näidustatud ennekõike haigetele, kellel on kujunenud ARV resistentsus mitme ravimiklassi suhtes. Käimasolevad uuringud peaksid näitama, kas neil ravimitel on HIV infektsiooni esmases ravis eelis olemasolevate ees. Samuti toimuvad või on äsja lõppenud uuringud ARV ravimite kasutamisest HIV infektsiooni profülaktikaks kõrge haigestumise riskiga iskutel. Kuidas need muudavad ARV ravimite kasutamist tulevikus, sealhulgas ka Eestis, on praegu raske ette ennustada.

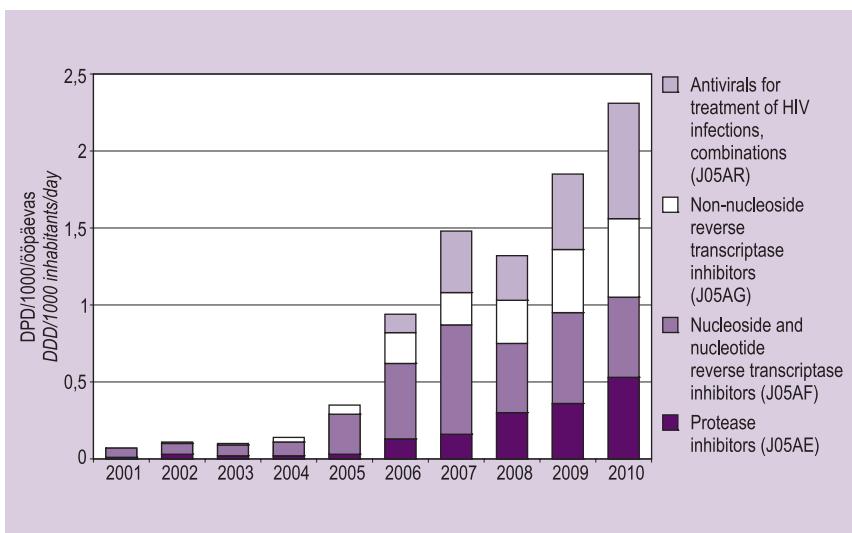
sources come from the state budget (ARV medicines are not compensated for by the Estonian Health Insurance Fund, but by the state through procurement), so that the prices influence the choice of medicines more than in the wealthy Nordic countries.

There are no major differences in the consumption of NNRTIs between Estonia and the Nordic countries, in all of them the most used substance is efavirenz. It is worth noting though that only four preparations are registered in the European Union in the NNRTI class, compared to 8 preparations in the NRTI class and 10 in the PI class. It is interesting to look at the consumption of nevirapine; while in Estonia the consumption of nevirapine was substantially lower than that of efavirenz (over 20-fold, 0.02 and 0.49 DDD/1000/day respectively) in 2010, in Denmark, Norway and Sweden the consumption of nevirapine was only two-times lower than that of efavirenz (0.1 vs 0.2; 0.03 vs 0.06 and 0.04 vs 0.09 DDD/1000/day). The reason behind the low consumption of nevirapine is foremost the high risk of developing resistance due to its very low genetic barrier.

The consumption of the newer ARV drugs like INIs and entry inhibitors was marginal in all Nordic countries and also in Estonia. As mentioned before these medicines have just come to the market and are indicated foremost for patients who have developed ARV resistance against several other drug classes. The ongoing clinical trials should show whether they have any advantage in primary HIV treatment over the ones used at the moment. There are also trials ongoing or just ended that measure the efficacy of HIV prophylaxis in high risk patients. If and how these trials will alter ARV consumption in the future is hard to predict at the moment.

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|--|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| J02 | ANTIMYCOTICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE | 0,54 | 0,50 | 0,43 | 0,35 | 0,34 | -3 |
| J02A | ANTIMYCOTICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE | 0,54 | 0,50 | 0,43 | 0,35 | 0,34 | -3 |
| J02AB | Imidazole derivatives | 0,30 | 0,24 | 0,15 | 0,12 | 0,11 | -8 |
| | Ketoconazole (DDD 0,2 g) | 0,30 | 0,24 | 0,15 | 0,12 | 0,11 | -8 |
| J02AC | Triazole derivatives | 0,23 | 0,25 | 0,27 | 0,23 | 0,23 | |
| | Fluconazole (DDD 0,2 g) | 0,11 | 0,12 | 0,15 | 0,13 | 0,13 | |
| | Itraconazole (DDD 0,2 g) | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,12 | 0,10 | 0,09 | -10 |
| J04 | ANTIMYCOBACTERIALS | 0,56 | 0,37 | 0,48 | 0,53 | 0,32 | -40 |
| J04A | DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS | 0,55 | 0,36 | 0,46 | 0,51 | 0,30 | -41 |
| J04AB | Antibiotics | 0,06 | <0,01 | 0,05 | 0,04 | 0,06 | +50 |
| J04AC | Hydrazides | <0,01 | 0,04 | 0,01 | 0,04 | 0,06 | +50 |
| J04AD | Thiocarbamide derivatives | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,05 | 0,02 | 0,04 | +100 |
| J04AK | Other drugs for treatment of tuberculosis | 0,37 | 0,10 | 0,24 | 0,29 | 0,13 | -55 |
| J04AM | Combinations of drugs for treatment of tuberculosis | 0,09 | 0,17 | 0,10 | 0,12 | 0,01 | -92 |
| J04B | DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF LEPRA | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,01 | -50 |
| J04BA | Drugs for treatment of lepra | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,01 | -50 |
| | Dapsone (DDD 50 mg) | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,01 | -50 |
| J05 | ANTIVIRALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE | 1,10 | 1,60 | 1,54 | 2,26 | 2,61 | +15 |
| J05A | DIRECT ACTING ANTIVIRALS | 1,10 | 1,60 | 1,54 | 2,26 | 2,61 | +15 |
| J05AB | Nucleosides and nucleotides excl. reverse transcriptase inhibitors | 0,08 | 0,11 | 0,20 | 0,26 | 0,24 | -8 |
| | Aciclovir (DDD 4 g) | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | |
| | Ribavirin (DDD 1 g) | 0,02 | 0,03 | 0,12 | 0,16 | 0,13 | -19 |
| | Valaciclovir (DDD 3 g) | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,06 | +20 |
| J05AE | Protease inhibitors | 0,13 | 0,16 | 0,30 | 0,36 | 0,53 | +47 |
| | Lopinavir+Ritonavir (DDD 0,8 g) | 0,07 | 0,15 | 0,26 | 0,27 | 0,38 | +41 |
| J05AF | Nucleoside and nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors | 0,49 | 0,71 | 0,45 | 0,59 | 0,52 | -12 |
| J05AG | Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors | 0,20 | 0,21 | 0,28 | 0,41 | 0,51 | +24 |
| J05AR | Antivirals for treatment of HIV infections, combinations | 0,12 | 0,40 | 0,29 | 0,49 | 0,75 | +53 |

Retroviirusvastaste ravimite (J05AE, J05AF, J05AG, J05AR) kasutamine 2001–2010
Consumption of antiretroviral drugs (J05AE, J05AF, J05AG, J05AR) 2001–2010

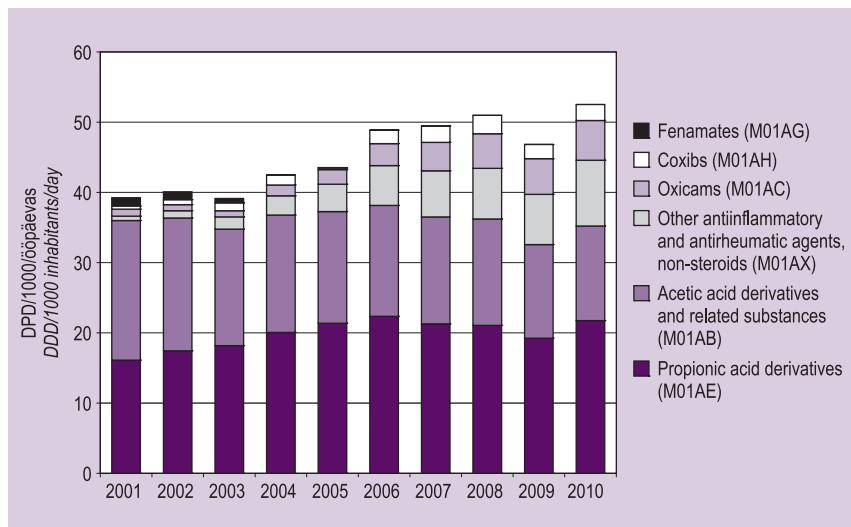


| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|--|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| L | ANTINEOPLASTIC AND IMMUNOMODULATING AGENTS | | | | | | |
| L02 | ENDOCRINE THERAPY | 1,49 | 1,62 | 1,65 | 2,50 | 3,18 | +27 |
| L02A | HORMONES AND RELATED AGENTS | 0,17 | 0,19 | 0,18 | 0,13 | 0,14 | +8 |
| L02AA | Estrogens | 0,01 | 0,01 | <0,01 | <0,01 | <0,01 | |
| L02AB | Progestogens | 0,04 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,02 | -33 |
| L02AE | Gonadotropin releasing hormone analogues | 0,12 | 0,15 | 0,15 | 0,10 | 0,12 | +20 |
| L02B | HORMONE ANTAGONISTS AND RELATED AGENTS | 1,32 | 1,43 | 1,47 | 2,37 | 3,05 | +29 |
| L02BA | Anti-estrogens | 0,72 | 0,60 | 0,50 | 0,48 | 0,41 | -15 |
| | Tamoxifen (DDD 20 mg) | 0,72 | 0,59 | 0,49 | 0,47 | 0,40 | -15 |
| L02BB | Anti-androgens | | 0,01 | <0,01 | 0,80 | 1,49 | +86 |
| | Bicalutamide (DDD 50 mg) | | 0,01 | <0,01 | 0,80 | 1,49 | +86 |
| L02BG | Enzyme inhibitors | 0,60 | 0,83 | 0,97 | 1,09 | 1,14 | +5 |
| | Anastrozole (DDD 1 mg) | 0,36 | 0,48 | 0,49 | 0,56 | 0,55 | -2 |
| | Letrozole (DDD 2,5 mg) | 0,24 | 0,33 | 0,42 | 0,46 | 0,52 | +13 |
| | Exemestane (DDD 25 mg) | <0,01 | 0,02 | 0,06 | 0,07 | 0,08 | +14 |
| L03 | IMMUNOSTIMULANTS | 0,35 | 0,43 | 0,60 | 0,68 | 0,67 | -1 |
| L03A | IMMUNOSTIMULANTS | 0,35 | 0,43 | 0,60 | 0,68 | 0,67 | -1 |
| L03AB | Interferons | 0,34 | 0,43 | 0,56 | 0,62 | 0,59 | -5 |
| | Interferon alfa-2a (DDD 2 MU) | 0,04 | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,03 | 0,03 | |
| | Interferon beta-1a (DDD 4,3 mcg) | 0,20 | 0,22 | 0,31 | 0,34 | 0,33 | -3 |
| | Interferon beta-1b (DDD 4 MU) | 0,04 | 0,05 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,06 | |
| | Peginterferon alfa-2b (DDD 7,5 mcg) | <0,01 | <0,01 | 0,09 | 0,10 | 0,08 | -20 |
| | Peginterferon alfa-2a (DDD 26 mcg) | 0,06 | 0,12 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,09 | +13 |
| L04 | IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS | 2,00 | 2,23 | 2,57 | 2,69 | 3,03 | +13 |
| L04A | IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS | 2,00 | 2,23 | 2,57 | 2,69 | 3,03 | +13 |
| L04AA | Selective immunosuppressive agents | 0,51 | 0,54 | 0,60 | 0,53 | 0,54 | +2 |
| | Mycophenolic acid (DDD 2 g) | 0,13 | 0,15 | 0,18 | 0,20 | 0,18 | -10 |
| | Sirolimus (DDD 3 mg) | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,03 | 0,02 | -33 |
| | Leflunomide (DDD 20 mg) | 0,18 | 0,24 | 0,30 | 0,30 | 0,34 | +13 |
| | Efalizumab (DDD 10 mg) | 0,19 | 0,13 | 0,09 | | | |
| L04AB | Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) inhibitors | 0,02 | 0,07 | 0,13 | 0,18 | 0,27 | +50 |
| | Etanercept (DDD 7 mg) | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,05 | 0,07 | 0,09 | +29 |
| | Infliximab (DDD 3,75 mg) | 0,02 | 0,04 | 0,05 | 0,07 | 0,09 | +29 |
| | Adalimumab (DDD 2,9 mg) | <0,01 | 0,01 | 0,03 | 0,05 | 0,08 | +60 |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|---|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| L04AD | Calcineurin inhibitors Ciclosporin (DDD 0,25 g) | 0,17 0,17 | 0,18 0,18 | 0,20 0,20 | 0,23 0,23 | 0,23 0,22 | -4 |
| L04AX | Other immunosuppressants Azathioprine (DDD 0,15 g) Thalidomide (DDD 0,1 g) Methotrexate (DDD 2,5 mg) | 1,29 0,17 | 1,44 0,17 | 1,65 0,19 | 1,74 0,20 | 1,98 0,22 | +14 +10 |
| | | 1,12 | 1,27 | 1,45 | 1,52 | 1,75 | +15 |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| M | MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM | | | | | | |
| M01 | ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS | 49,68 | 50,44 | 52,75 | 48,62 | 52,54 | +8 |
| M01A | ANTIINFLAMMATORY AND ANTIRHEUMATIC PRODUCTS, NON-STEROIDS | 49,66 | 50,42 | 52,74 | 48,60 | 52,52 | +8 |
| M01AB | Acetic acid derivatives and related substances Indometacin (DDD 0,1 g) Diclofenac (DDD 0,1 g) Diclofenac, combinations (DDD 0,1 g) | 15,80 0,40 15,33 0,06 | 15,23 0,36 14,80 0,06 | 15,13 0,34 14,73 0,05 | 13,33 0,28 12,96 0,09 | 13,47 0,27 13,11 0,08 | +1 -4 +1 -11 |
| M01AC | Oxicams Piroxicam (DDD 20 mg) Lornoxicam (DDD 12 mg) Meloxicam (DDD 15 mg) | 3,13 <0,01 0,78 2,34 | 4,05 0,04 0,83 3,18 | 4,93 0,09 1,02 3,81 | 5,07 0,11 0,99 3,96 | 5,66 0,15 0,96 4,56 | +12 +36 -3 +15 |
| M01AE | Propionic acid derivatives Ibuprofen (DDD 1,2 g) Ketoprofen (DDD 0,15 g) Dexketoprofen (DDD 75 mg) | 22,34 21,50 0,49 0,35 | 21,27 20,22 0,66 0,39 | 21,07 19,92 0,72 0,42 | 19,23 18,03 0,79 0,40 | 21,74 20,50 0,84 0,40 | +13 +14 +6 |
| M01AG | Fenamates Tolfenamic acid (DDD 0,3 g) | 0,04 0,04 | 0,03 0,03 | 0,02 0,02 | 0,02 0,02 | 0,01 0,01 | -50 -50 |
| M01AH | Coxibs Celecoxib (DDD 0,2 g) Etoricoxib (DDD 60 mg) | 1,91 0,20 1,71 | 2,33 0,17 2,15 | 2,62 0,16 2,46 | 2,03 0,14 1,89 | 2,29 0,14 2,15 | +13 +14 |
| M01AX | Other antiinflammatory and antirheumatic agents, non-steroids Nabumetone (DDD 1 g) Glucosamine (DDD 1,5 g) Nimesulide (DDD 0,2 g) | 6,44 0,40 5,95 0,10 | 7,51 0,49 6,90 0,13 | 8,98 0,55 8,41 0,01 | 8,92 0,55 8,37 0,01 | 9,36 0,47 8,89 0,02 | +5 -15 +6 |
| M01C | SPECIFIC ANTIRHEUMATIC AGENTS | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,02 | +100 |
| M01CC | Penicillamine and similar agents Penicillamine (DDD 0,5 g) | 0,01 0,01 | 0,02 0,02 | 0,02 0,02 | 0,01 0,01 | 0,02 0,02 | +100 +100 |

Mitisteroidsete põletiku- ja reumavastaste ainete (M01A) kasutamine 2001–2010
*Consumption of antiinflammatory and antirheumatic products,
non steroids (M01A) 2001–2010*



| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|-------------|--|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| M03 | MUSCLE RELAXANTS | 0,51 | 0,59 | 0,56 | 0,55 | 0,58 | +5 |
| M03B | MUSCLE RELAXANTS, CENTRALLY ACTING AGENTS | 0,51 | 0,59 | 0,56 | 0,55 | 0,58 | +5 |
| M03BX | Other centrally acting agents | 0,51 | 0,59 | 0,56 | 0,55 | 0,58 | +5 |
| | Baclofen (DDD 50 mg) | 0,12 | 0,12 | 0,12 | 0,12 | 0,13 | +8 |
| | Tizanidine (DDD 12 mg) | 0,39 | 0,46 | 0,43 | 0,42 | 0,45 | +7 |
| | Tolperisone (DDD 0,2 g) | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | <0,01 | 0,01 | |
| M04 | ANTIGOUT PREPARATIONS | 1,38 | 1,57 | 1,92 | 2,05 | 2,44 | +19 |
| M04A | ANTIGOUT PREPARATIONS | 1,38 | 1,57 | 1,92 | 2,05 | 2,44 | +19 |
| M04AA | Preparations inhibiting uric acid production | 1,37 | 1,56 | 1,90 | 2,03 | 2,43 | +20 |
| | Allopurinol (DDD 0,4 g) | 1,37 | 1,56 | 1,90 | 2,03 | 2,43 | +20 |
| M04AB | Preparations increasing uric acid excretion | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,02 | +100 |
| | Benzbromarone (DDD 0,1 g) | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,02 | +100 |

Luu struktuuri ja mineraliseerumist mõjutavate ravimite kasutamine Eestis

Katre Maasalu

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ortopeed

Olulisim ning sagedaim luu stuktuuri ja mineraliseerumise häirega seotud haigus on osteoporoos. Vananedes luude ainevahetus muutub, luukoe lagunemine muutub kiiremaks uue luukoe tekkimisest, luukoe kvaliteet halveneb ning kujuneb osteoporoos ja luud murduvad kergesti. Tingituna mitmetest teguritest, nagu elanikkonna vananemine, elustiili ja toitumisharjumuste muutused, tähdeldatud pidevat luumurdude arvu kasvu kogu maailmas. Osteoporootilised murrud põhjustavad valu, elukvaliteedi halvenemist, sageli invalidistumist. See on ka põhjus, miks tänapäeva ravimitööstuses pööratakse suurt rõhku luu stuktuuri ja mineraliseerumist mõjutavate ravimite väljatöötamisele.

Osteoporoosi ravi eesmärgiks on ennetada osteoporoosi kujunemist, peatada edasine luumassi vähenemine ning vähendada osteoporoosist tingitud murdude riski. Tänapäeval on lai valik efektiivseid farmakoloogilise ravi võimalusi, mis toimivad kiiresti ning vähendavad aastaga luumurru riski sõltuvalt luumurru lokalisaatsioonist kuni 65%.

Ravides luude metaboolseid haigusi, mida iseloomustab intensiivne luukoe resorptioon, on bisfosfonaadid esmavaliku preparaadid. Nende kasutamise tulemusel

The Consumption of Drugs Affecting Bone Structure and Mineralization in Estonia

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The most significant and most frequent disease associated with problems with bone structure and mineralization is osteoporosis. Bone metabolism changes with age, the disintegration of bone tissue exceeds the integration of new tissue, the quality of bones diminishes, develops osteoporosis develops and bones break easily. Due to several factors, like the aging of the population and changes in lifestyle and diet, a constant increase in the number of fractures is observed all over the world. Osteoporotic fractures cause pain, degradation of life quality and often disable people. These are also the reasons why nowadays the drug industry pays a lot of attention to the development of drugs that affect bone structure and mineralization.

The purpose of osteoporosis treatment is to prevent the development of osteoporosis, stop the decrease of bone mass and reduce the risk of osteoporosis induced fractures. Today there is a wide selection of effective pharmacological treatment options that quickly take effect and reduce fracture risk, depending on localization, by up to 65%.

Bisphosphonates are the preparations of choice when treating metabolic diseases of bones that are characterized by the quick resorption of bone tissue. As a result of their

luude mass suureneneb ning osteoporoosist tingitud luumurdude arv väheneb. Nad inhibeerivad luu resorptsiooni, vähendades osteoklastide kujunemist ja aktiivsust ning suurendades nende apoptoosi. Enimkasutatavad bisfosfonaadid on alendronaat, ibandronaat ja risedronaat. Viimastel aastatel on lisandunud ka intravenooselt manustatav zoledronaat.

Viimase kümne aasta jooksul on luude struktuuri ja mineraliseerumist mõjutavate ravimite kasutamine Eestis oluliselt muutunud. Kui paljude haiguste ravimisel on pikaaegsed traditsioonid, siis osteoporoosi hakati Eestis ravima veidi enam kui kümme aastat tagasi ning algsest kasutati bisfosfonaate.

Kümne aastaga on luukoe stuktuuri ja mineraliseerumist mõjutavate ravimite kasutamine märkimisväärselt suurenenud. Alates 2000. aastast on ravimite kasutamise relativne suurenemine olnud ~30% igal aastal, viimasel kahel aastal on see veidi pidurunud, olles ~15% aastas. Kui aastal 2000 oli luukudet mõjutavate ravimite kasutamine 0,21 DPD/1000/ööpäevas, siis 2010 juba 4,58, mis tähendab ligikaudu 20-kordset tõusu. Ravimite kasutamise tohutu kasv on kindlasti seotud nii arstide kui ka patsientide teadlikkuse tõusuga, kuid tõenäoliselt on väga oluline osa ka ravimite hinna langusel ja ravimisoodustuse tekkimisel osteoporoosi põdevatele luumurdudega patsientidele.

Osteoporoosiravis enimkasutatavad ravimirühmad on bisfosfonaadid ning bisfosfoonaatide kombinatsioonid. Esimene Eestis laiemalt kasutatud bisfosfonaat oli alendronaat, millele lisandusid 2002. aastal risedronaat ning 2005. aastal ibandronaat. Bisfosfonaatide grupperi kuulub ka intravenooselt manustatav zoledronaat, kuid selle kasutamine on kõikidel aastatel jäänud alla

consumption bone mass increases and the number of osteoporosis induced fractures decreases. They inhibit bone resorption decreasing osteoclast formation and activity, and increasing their apoptosis. The most used bisphosphonates are alendronate, ibandronate and risedronate. During recent years intravenously administered zolendronate has been added to the selection.

The consumption of drugs affecting bone structure and mineralization has changed dramatically over the past 10 years. While there are long traditions of treating various other diseases, the treatment of osteoporosis started in Estonia about 10 years ago, with bisphosphonates being initially used.

Over the past 10 years the consumption of drugs affecting bone structure and mineralization has increased substantially. The relative increase in consumption has been ~30% each year since the year 2000; in the last 2 years the increase has slowed a bit being ~15% a year. While in 2000 the consumption of drugs affecting bone tissue was 0.21 defined daily doses per 1000 persons per day (DDD/1000/day), in 2010 the number was 4.58; this is around a 20-fold increase. The vast increase in consumption is definitely linked to the better awareness of doctors and patients, but also to the reduction of prices and higher compensation for patients with osteoporotic fractures for these medicines.

The most used groups of medicines in osteoporosis treatment are bisphosphonates and combinations with bisphosphonates. The first more widely used bisphosphonate in Estonia was alendronate to which risendronate and ibandronate were added in 2002 and 2005 respectively. Intravenous zolendronate also comprises to the group, but its consumption has stayed under 0.01 DDD/1000/day

0,01 DPD/1000/ööpäevas. Aastani 2005 moodustasid bisfosfonaadid 100% kasutatud ravimitest.

Puhastele bisfosfonaatidele lisandus Eestis 2006. a ka kombineeritud bisfosfonaat (alendronaat + kolekalsiferool), mille kasutamist registreeritakse bisfosfonaatidest eraldi. Kombineeritud ravimi kasutamine on igal aastal suurenud ning 2010. aastaks mõödunud ka tavalistest bisfosfonaatidest, olles 2,42 DPD/1000/ööpäevas.

Kui arvesse võtta nii kombineeritud kui ka puhtad bisfosfonaadid, siis moodustas nende kasutamine 2010. aastal 98,7% kõigist luude struktuuri ja mineraliseerumist mõjutavatest ravimitest (4,52 DPD/1000/ööpäevas).

2005. aastast on kasutusel ka uut ravimgruppi esindav strontsiumranelaat. Kuigi strontsiumraneladi kasutamine on selle ajaga tõusnud 16,7 korda, on tema üldine kasutamine siiski tagasihoidlik, moodustades 2010. aastal 1,3% ehk 0,06 DPD/1000/ööpäevas. Luukoe struktuuri ja mineraliseerumist mõjutavate preparaatide hulka lisandus Eestis 2010. aastal veel denosumab. Kuna ravim registreeriti alles aasta lõpus, siis pole see teiste ravimite kasutamisega võrreldav.

Kõrvutades Eesti andmeid Põhjamaade (Rootsi, Taani, Norra, Island) andmetega, selgub ravimite kasutamises nii sarnasusi kui ka olulisi erinevusi. Valdava enamiku kasutatavatest ravimitest moodustavad nii Eestis kui ka Põhjamaades bisfosfonaadid koos kombineeritud vormidega. Samuti on nii Eestis kui ka mujal tavaliste bisfosfonaatide kasutajate arv püsivud viimasel paaril aastal suhteliselt stabiilsena. Väga oluliselt aga erineb kasutajate hulk: Eestis 2 DPD/1000/ööpäevas ja Põhjamaades keskmiselt 9 DPD/1000/ööpäevas.

each year. Until the year 2005 bisphosphonates made up 100% of the medicines used.

The combination of alendronate and cholecalciferol was introduced in Estonia, in addition to bisphosphonates, in 2006. The combination products consumption is recorded separately from single products. The consumption of combination products has increased each year and exceeded the consumption of single products in 2010 with 2.42 DDD/1000/day.

Sole use and combinations of bisphosphonates put together constitute 98.7% of the total drugs affecting bone structure and mineralization consumption (4.58 DDD/1000/day).

Since 2005 a representative of a new drug class – strontium ranelate has been used in Estonia. Though its consumption has increased 16.7 times, since its introduction, it is still marginal, constituting 1.3% (0.06 DDD/1000/day) of the total of the drug class. Denosumab has also been added to the list of drugs affecting bone structure and mineralization in 2010, but since it was authorized only at the end of the year its consumption is not yet comparable to other drugs.

Comparing Estonian consumption to the Nordic countries (Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) several similarities, as well as discrepancies are revealed. The most used drugs, both in Estonia and in the Nordic countries, are bisphosphonates and combinations with bisphosphonates. Also the number of patients of single products has stayed relatively unchanged both in Estonia and in the other countries. However, the number of patients varies substantially with 2 DDD/1000/day in Estonia and 9 DDD/1000/day on average in the Nordic countries. But while in Estonia the combination products have rapidly been increasing in consumption since

Samas kui Eestis on alates registreerimisest kiirelt kasutajaid võitnud kombineeritud bisfosfonaat, siis eelnevalt mainitud riikides on kasutajate arv jäänud aastate vältel tagasihoidlikus ning Eestis kasutatakse üle 8 korra rohkem kombineeritud ravimeid kui Põhjamaades. Näiteks 2009. aastal oli Eestis kombineeritud bisfosfonaadi kasutamine 1,77; Taanis 0,4; Rootsis 0,27; Islandil 0,12 ja Norras 0,06 DPD/1000/ööpäevas. Kui kokku võtta nii bisfosfonaadid kui ka nende kombineeritud vormid, siis kasutamise erinevus nii märkimisväärne enam ei ole ehk Eestis 4,52 ja Põhjamaades keskmiselt 9 DPD/1000/ööpäevas.

Strontiumraneladi kasutajate hulk Eestis ja Põhjamaades oluliselt ei erine, jäädes alla 2% kõigist luude struktuuri ja mineraliseerumist mõjutavatest ravimite kasutamisest. Denosumab on ka teistes riikides eelmisel aastal registreeritud ning mingeid järeldusi kasutamise kohta hetkel teha ei saa.

Kokkuvõtteks on Eestis võimalused osteoporoosi raviks sarnased teiste riikidega, kuid vörreldestes Põhjamaadeega on meie luukudet mõjutavate ravimite kasutamine siiski väiksem. Kuna paljudel juhtudel on võimalik luude kvaliteeti mõjutada nii, et vältida või oluliselt vähendada luumurdude tekkimist, siis tõenäoliselt luu struktuuri ja mineraliseerumist mõjutavate ravimite kasutamine lähiaastatel jätkuvalt suureneb. Ravimi valik sõltub patsiendi meditsiinilisest vajadusest (osteoporoosi tüüp, raskusaste, riskitegurite esinemine), kaasnevatest haigustest ja elustiilist, kuid muutusi võib tuua ka uute ravimite lisandumine. Kindlasti peab arvestama seda, et osteoporoos on krooniline haigus ning osteoporoosi ravi peab kestma aastaid. Esitatud numbrid näitavad ravimite kasutamist DPD/1000/ööpäevas ja ei näita tegelikku isikute arvu. Seega on võimalik, et

their authorization, in the aforementioned countries the number of patients has stayed rather modest and the consumption of combinations in Estonia exceeds that of the Nordic countries by 8-fold. For instance the consumption of combinations with bisphosphonates was 1.77 DDD/1000/day in Estonia, 0.4 in Denmark, 0.27 in Sweden, 0.12 in Iceland and 0.06 in Norway. When bisphosphonates and combinations with them are put together then the consumption difference in Estonia and in the Nordic countries is not so great with 4.52 and 9 DDD/1000/day in Estonia and in the Nordic countries respectively.

The consumption of strontium ranelate does not differ much in Estonia from the Nordic countries and is below 2% of total consumption of drugs affecting bone structure and mineralization. Denosumab was also only authorized in the Nordic countries other countries at the end of last year so no conclusions can be drawn about its consumption at the moment.

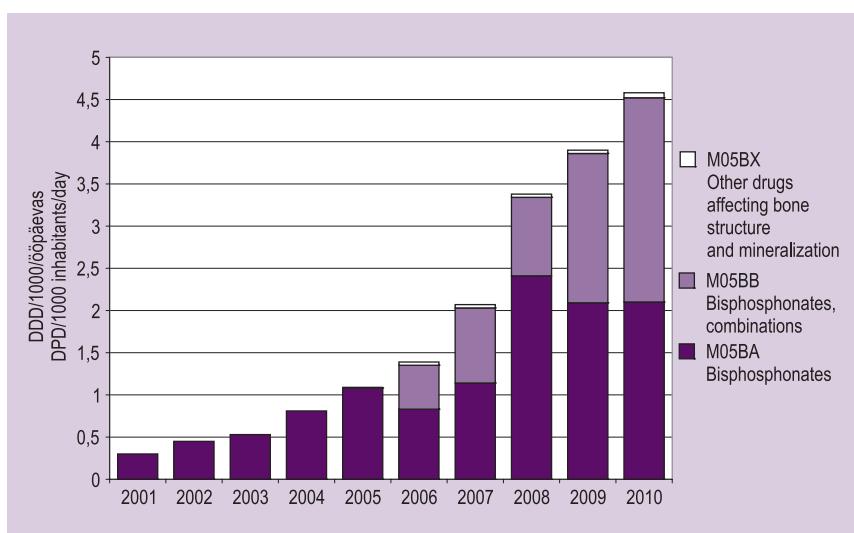
In conclusion the opportunities for osteoporosis treatment are similar in Estonia to the Nordic countries, but the Estonian consumption of drugs affecting bone tissue is nevertheless smaller. As in a lot of cases the quality of bones can be affected to prevent or substantially reduce fractures, the consumption of drugs affecting bone structure and mineralization will probably continue to rise in upcoming years. The choice of medicine depends on patient medical needs (type of osteoporosis, severity, other risk factors), concomitant diseases and lifestyle, when new medicines are added to the market the choices may change. It has to be kept in mind that osteoporosis is a chronic disease and its treatment will last for years. The numbers mentioned above give the consumption in defined daily doses per 1000

osteoporoosi ravimeid kasutab mitu korda rohkem patsiente, kuid nad ei tarvita ravimeid tootja poolt soovitatud annustes. Kliinilistes uuringutes näidatud efektiivsus on saavutatav ainult sama aja ning sarnase ravisoostumuse tingimustes. Ei ole mõtet plaaneerida lühikesi, mõnekuulisi ravikuure, sest luutiheduse langust pärssivat ning luumurdude riski vähendavat tulemust sellistest ravikuuridest ei ole oodata.

inhabitants per day and do not reflect the actual number of patients. So it is possible that a lot more people are using antiosteoporotic medicines, but they may not do so in recommended doses. The effectiveness shown in clinical trials can only be achieved with the same duration of and compliance to treatment. It is not reasonable to plan short courses of treatment lasting a few months because effects that reduce the bone density decrease and fracture risk are not to be expected with such courses.

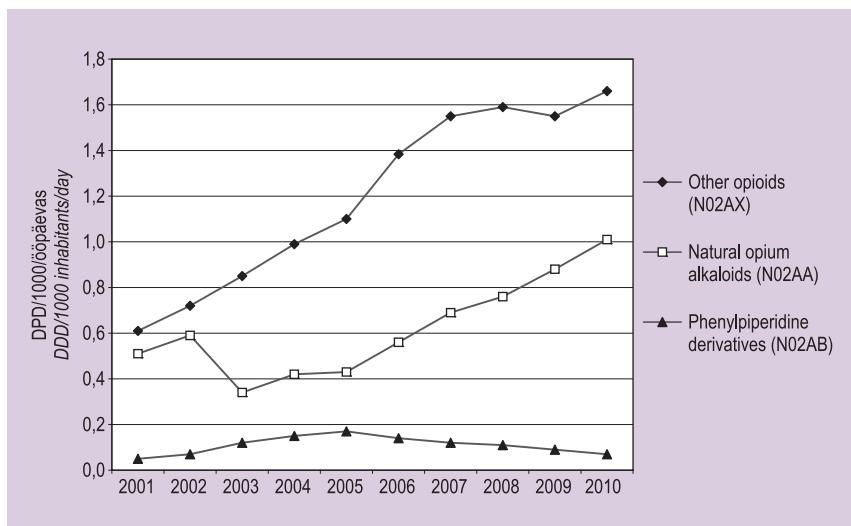
| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|---|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| M05 | DRUGS FOR TREATMENT OF BONE DISEASES | 1,39 | 2,07 | 3,38 | 3,90 | 4,58 | +17 |
| M05B | DRUGS AFFECTING BONE STRUCTURE AND MINERALIZATION | 1,39 | 2,07 | 3,38 | 3,90 | 4,58 | +17 |
| M05BA | Bisphosphonates | 0,83 | 1,14 | 2,41 | 2,09 | 2,10 | |
| | Alendronic acid (DDD 10 mg) | 0,45 | 0,35 | 1,17 | 0,78 | 0,65 | -17 |
| | Ibandronic acid (DDD 5 mg) | 0,04 | 0,52 | 0,79 | 0,86 | 0,92 | +7 |
| | Risedronic acid (DDD 5 mg) | 0,34 | 0,27 | 0,44 | 0,44 | 0,52 | +18 |
| M05BB | Bisphosphonates, combinations | 0,52 | 0,89 | 0,93 | 1,77 | 2,42 | +37 |
| | Alendronic acid+Colecalciferol (DDD 10 mg) | 0,52 | 0,89 | 0,93 | 1,77 | 2,42 | +37 |
| M05BX | Other drugs affecting bone structure and mineralization | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,06 | +50 |
| | Strontium ranelate (DDD 2 g) | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,06 | +50 |

Luu struktuuri ja mineralisatsiooni mõjutavate ainete (M05B) kasutamine 2001–2010
Consumption of drugs affecting bone structure and mineralization (M05B) 2001–2010

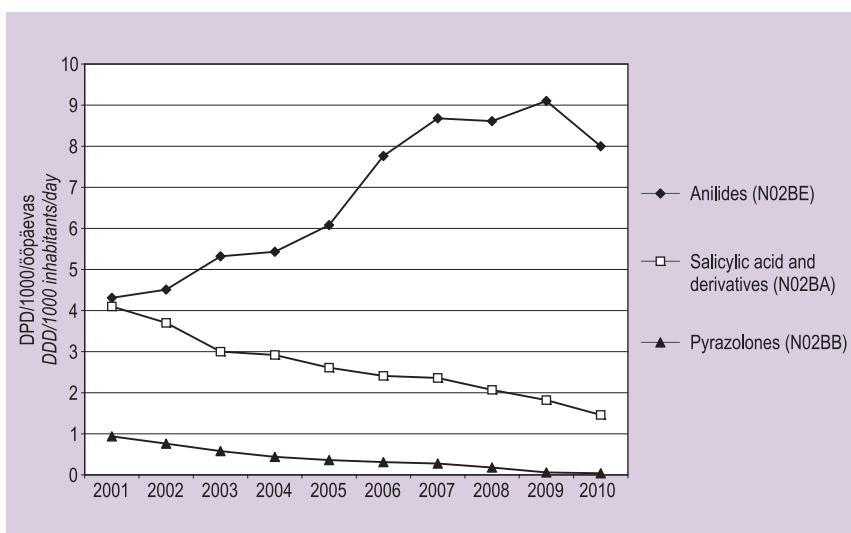


| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|--|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| N | NERVOUS SYSTEM | | | | | | |
| N02 | ANALGESICS | 12,66 | 13,84 | 13,53 | 13,74 | 12,54 | -9 |
| N02A | OPIOIDS | 2,08 | 2,36 | 2,46 | 2,52 | 2,74 | +9 |
| N02AA | Natural opium alkaloids | 0,56 | 0,69 | 0,76 | 0,88 | 1,01 | +15 |
| | Morphine (DDD 0,1 g/O; 30 mg/P) | 0,20 | 0,19 | 0,18 | 0,18 | 0,18 | |
| | Oxycodone (DDD 75 mg) | 0,09 | 0,12 | 0,12 | 0,13 | 0,15 | +15 |
| | Codeine+Paracetamol (DDD 3 tablets) | 0,27 | 0,38 | 0,46 | 0,57 | 0,65 | +14 |
| N02AB | Phenylpiperidine derivatives | 0,14 | 0,12 | 0,11 | 0,09 | 0,07 | -22 |
| | Pethidine (DDD 0,4 g) | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,02 | |
| | Fentanyl (DDD 1,2 mg) | 0,11 | 0,09 | 0,08 | 0,07 | 0,05 | -29 |
| N02AX | Other opioids | 1,38 | 1,55 | 1,59 | 1,55 | 1,66 | +7 |
| | Tramadol (DDD 0,3 g) | 1,38 | 1,53 | 1,56 | 1,52 | 1,63 | +7 |
| | Tramadol+Paracetamol (DDD 0,15 g) | 0,02 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 | |
| N02B | OTHER ANALGESICS AND ANTIPYRETICS | 10,48 | 11,31 | 10,86 | 10,97 | 9,51 | -13 |
| N02BA | Salicylic acid and derivatives | 2,41 | 2,35 | 2,07 | 1,82 | 1,46 | -20 |
| | Acetylsalicylic acid (DDD 3 g) | 2,41 | 2,35 | 2,07 | 1,82 | 1,46 | -20 |
| N02BB | Pyrazolones | 0,31 | 0,28 | 0,18 | 0,06 | 0,04 | -33 |
| | Metamizole sodium (DDD 3 g) | 0,31 | 0,28 | 0,18 | 0,06 | 0,04 | -33 |
| N02BE | Anilides | 7,76 | 8,68 | 8,61 | 9,10 | 8,00 | -12 |
| | Paracetamol (DDD 3 g) | 4,30 | 4,48 | 4,65 | 5,41 | 4,77 | -12 |
| | Paracetamol, combinations (DDD 3 g) | 3,46 | 4,20 | 3,96 | 3,69 | 3,23 | -12 |
| N02C | ANTIMIGRAINE PREPARATIONS | 0,09 | 0,16 | 0,21 | 0,24 | 0,30 | +25 |
| N02CC | Selective 5HT1-receptor agonists | 0,09 | 0,16 | 0,21 | 0,24 | 0,30 | +25 |
| | Sumatriptan (DDD 50 mg/O; 20 mg/N) | 0,05 | 0,12 | 0,17 | 0,20 | 0,26 | +30 |
| | Naratriptan (DDD 2,5 mg) | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | <0,01 | |
| | Zolmitriptan (DDD 2,5 mg) | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 | |

Opioidide (N02A) kasutamine 2001–2010
Consumption of opioids (N02A) 2001–2010



Teiste analgeetikumide ja antipüreetikumide (N02B) kasutamine 2001–2010
Consumption on other analgesics and antipyretics (N02B) 2001–2010



Epilepsiavastaste ainete kasutamine Eestis

Sulev Haldre

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Epilepsiavastaste ainete (EVA) kasutamine Eestis on kümne aasta jooksul kasvanud kaks korda – 2010. a kokku kõik ained 6,12 DPD/1000/ööpäevas. Põhimõtteliselt samade epilepsia epidemioloogiliste näitajatega Skandinaavia maades on EVA kasutamine kuni 2,5 korda suurem (keskmiselt 14,2 DPD/1000/ööpäevas 2009. a). Tõenäoliselt kasutatakse seal suuremaid epilepsia ravi annuseid. Võimalik, et ravimeid kasutab ka suhteliselt rohkem patsiente kõikidest epilepsiaga inimestest. Samuti on seal tõenäoliselt oluliselt suurem EVA kasutamine teiste seisundite raviks: krooniline valu, psühhaatrilised seisundid jne.

Eesti Haigekassa statistika kohaselt kasutas 2009. a epilepsia raviks karbamasepiini 5145 inimest, psühhaatrilise diagnoosikoodiga 575 inimest. Valproadi kasutajate arv oli vastavalt 2125 ja 1090 inimest. Patsientide arv näitab vaid ligikaudselt kasutatud ravimikogust, sest raviannused on erinevad. Siiski on selge, et EVA kasutamise andmete tõlgendamisel peab arvestama, et aineid kasutatakse erinevate seisundite raviks.

EVA-d jagatakse praktilisel eesmärgil „vana-deks“ ja „„uueamateks“ (teised e N03AX). Üle kolmandiku Eestis kasutatud EVA-dest moodustab karbamasepiin. Teine rohkem kasutatud preparaat on valproaat. Mõlema preparaadi kasutamine on 10 aasta jooksul

The Consumption of Antiepileptics in Estonia

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The consumption of antiepileptics has doubled in Estonia over the last 10 years – in 2010 total consumption was 6.12 defined daily doses per 1000 persons per day (DDD/1000/day). With principally the same prevalence of epilepsy, the consumption of antiepileptics is up to 2.5 times higher (14.2 DDD/1000/day) in the Nordic countries than in Estonia. Most likely higher doses are used in the Nordic countries treat epilepsy. It is also possible that more epilepsy patients in the Nordic countries use medicines. Furthermore the use of antiepileptics to treat other diseases (chronic pain, psychiatric diseases etc...) is probably higher than in Estonia.

According to the statistical data of the Estonian Health Insurance Fund (EHIF) 5,145 patients were treated for epilepsy and 575 for psychiatric diseases with carbamazepin in 2009. The number of patients receiving valproate was 2,125 and 1,090 respectively. The number of patients reflects only roughly on consumption because the doses are different, but it is still evident that when interpreting the consumption data of antiepileptics it has to be considered that active substances are used to treat different conditions.

Antiepileptics are divided for practical reasons into “older” and “newer” (N03AX). Carbamazepin is the most used active substance and constitutes more than a third of

kasvanud, valproaadi osa isegi üle kahe korra. Selle põhjuseks on arvatavasti adekvaatsemad (suuremad) annused epilepsia ravis ning ravimite kasutamine teistel näidustustel. Uuemad EVA-d on olnud Eestis kasutuses kuni kaheksa aastat ning enamus nendest on leidnud oma koha suhteliselt väikste kõikumistega. Vanade preparaatide kasutamine on Skandinaavias kogumahus tuhande elaniku kohta Eestiga üsna sarnane. Vähem kasutatakse seal karbamasepiini ja okskarbasepiini (v.a Island). Valproaadi kasutamine Eestis on umbes kolmandiku võrra väiksem. Stabiilne, kuid võrreldes teiste riikidega väiksem, on Eestis barbituraatide kasutamine. Fenütoini määratatakse mõnes Skandinaavia riigis kuni kümme korda rohkem kui Eestis. Fenütoini mittelelineaarse farmakokinetika ning võimalikud kõrvaltoimed komplitseerivad fenütoini kasutamist ja palju suurema kasutusmugavusega karbamasepiin jt ained on jätnud fenütoini Eestis „ebaõiglaselt“ alakasutatud EVA-ks.

Uuemate preparaatide rühmas on Eestis kauem kasutatud lamotrigiini ning topiramaati. EVA-de kogukasutusest moodustavad need preparaadid siiski väikese osa. Huvitav on asjaolu, et lamotrigiini kasutamine on Norras ja Taanis üle 10 korra suurem, kuid topiramaadi kasutamine on üsna samasugune kui Eestis. Tõenäoliselt on selle põhjuseks lamotrigiini suurem potentsiaal epilepsia ravis ning psühhaatrias. Pregabaliini ning gabapentiini kasutamise kogumaht Eestis on umbes sama suur kui lamotrigiinil ja topiramaadil, kuid põhiliselt kasutatakse neid ravimeid meil kroonilise valu ravis.

Kõige suurem erinevus EVA-de kasutamises võrreldes Skandinaaviamadega ongi just uute ravimite osas. Vahe on siin keskmiselt kümnekordne Eesti kahjuks (0,86 DPD/1000/ööpäevas võrreldes näiteks 10,07 DPD/1000/ööpäevas Islandil. Kindlasti ei

the Estonian total antiepileptic consumption. The second most used antiepileptic is valproate.. The consumption of both substances has increased over the past 10 years; the one of valproate has even doubled. The reason for this is probably more adequate (higher) doses to treat epilepsy and the use of these substances to treat other diseases. The “newer” antiepileptics have been used for 8 years in Estonia and most of them have developed quite a steady level of consumption. The consumption of older substances in total is similar in Estonia and the Nordic countries. Carbamazepin and oxcarbazepin are used less in the Nordic countries there, with the exception of Iceland. The consumption of valproate is smaller by a third in Estonia. The consumption of barbiturates is stable, but smaller in Estonia compared to the Nordic countries countries. Phenytoin is used up to 10 times more in some Nordic countries than in Estonia. The nonlinear pharmacokinetics and various adverse events of phenytoin complicate its use and substances that are more convenient to use, such as carbamazepin and others, have left phenytoin “underutilized” in Estonia.

Of the “newer” antiepileptic class lamotrigine and topiramate have been in use longer in Estonia, although out of the total use of antiepileptics they form only a small portion. Interestingly the consumption of lamotrigine is over 10 times higher in Norway and Denmark than in Estonia, but the consumption of topiramate is quite similar in all of these countries. This is likely due to lamotrigine’s greater potential in the treatment of epilepsy and psychiatric disorders. The total consumption of pregabalin and gabapentin is the same as that of lamotrigine and topiramate, but these substances are mostly used to treat chronic pain in Estonia.

tulene see vahe erinevustest epilepsia ravis, kuivõrd epilepsia ravis, vähemalt teise ja kolmanda valiku preparaadina, on Eestis kasutatavad peaegu kõik EVA-d (v.a pregabaliin ja gabapentiin).

Kokkuvõtvalt võib EVA kasutamisega järest rohkem rahule jäädä. Raviammused on mõistlikult tõusnud ning järk-järgult on kasutusse tulnud uued preparaadid. On väga oluline, et epilepsiaravis muutuksid kättesaadavaks (sh rahaliselt) kõik Euroopas registreeritud EVA-d.

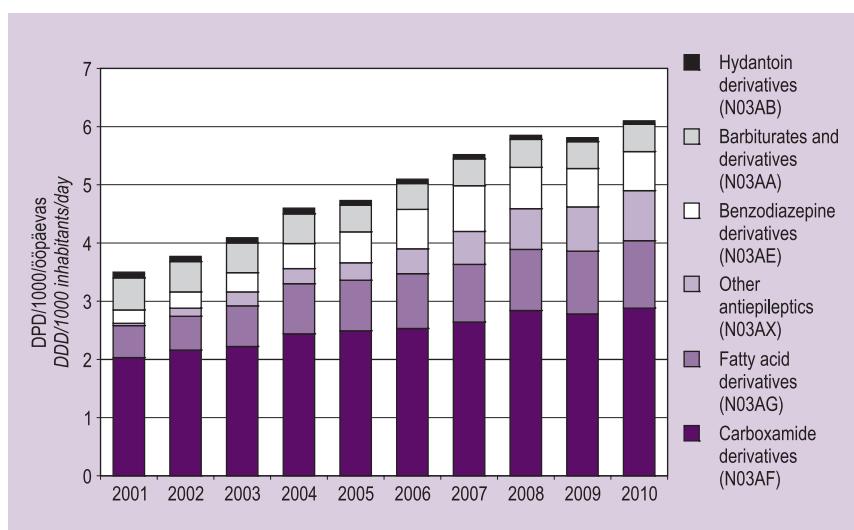
The biggest difference in antiepileptic consumption between the Nordic countries and Estonia is the use of the newer medicines. The difference here is 10 times in favour of the Nordic countries (0.86 DDD/1000/day in Estonia and 10.07 DDD/1000/day in Iceland in 2009). This difference is not due to differences in the treatment of epilepsy because at least as a second or third option almost all antiepileptics may be used in Estonia (excluding pregabalin and gabapentin).

In conclusion it can be said that one can be increasingly satisfied with the consumption of antiepileptics in Estonia. The doses have increased reasonably and newer substances have gradually come into use. It is very important that all antiepileptics authorized in Europe become available (also financially) in Estonia.

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| N03 | ANTIEPILEPTICS | 5,10 | 5,52 | 5,86 | 5,81 | 6,12 | +5 |
| N03A | ANTIEPILEPTICS | 5,10 | 5,52 | 5,86 | 5,81 | 6,12 | +5 |
| N03AA | Barbiturates and derivatives | 0,44 | 0,46 | 0,48 | 0,46 | 0,47 | +2 |
| | Phenobarbital (DDD 0,1 g) | 0,36 | 0,39 | 0,40 | 0,39 | 0,40 | +3 |
| | Primidone (DDD 1,25 g) | 0,08 | 0,07 | 0,08 | 0,07 | 0,07 | |
| N03AB | Hydantoin derivatives | 0,08 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,06 | -14 |
| | Phenytoin (DDD 0,3 g) | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,06 | -14 |
| N03AE | Benzodiazepine derivatives | 0,68 | 0,79 | 0,71 | 0,66 | 0,67 | +2 |
| | Clonazepam (DDD 8 mg) | 0,68 | 0,79 | 0,71 | 0,66 | 0,67 | +2 |
| N03AF | Carboxamide derivatives | 2,53 | 2,64 | 2,84 | 2,78 | 2,88 | +4 |
| | Carbamazepine (DDD 1 g) | 2,17 | 2,18 | 2,26 | 2,09 | 2,11 | +1 |
| | Oxcarbazepine (DDD 1 g) | 0,36 | 0,46 | 0,58 | 0,69 | 0,77 | +12 |
| N03AG | Fatty acid derivatives | 0,94 | 0,99 | 1,05 | 1,08 | 1,16 | +7 |
| | Valproic acid (DDD 1,5 g) | 0,94 | 0,99 | 1,05 | 1,08 | 1,15 | +6 |
| N03AX | Other antiepileptics | 0,43 | 0,56 | 0,70 | 0,76 | 0,86 | +13 |
| | Lamotrigine (DDD 0,3 g) | 0,19 | 0,20 | 0,24 | 0,27 | 0,27 | |
| | Topiramate (DDD 0,3 g) | 0,15 | 0,16 | 0,16 | 0,16 | 0,18 | +13 |
| | Gabapentin (DDD 1,8 g) | 0,05 | 0,06 | 0,09 | 0,12 | 0,18 | +50 |
| | Pregabalin (DDD 0,3 g) | 0,04 | 0,15 | 0,21 | 0,20 | 0,21 | +5 |

Epilepsia vastaste ainete (N03A) kasutamine 2001–2010

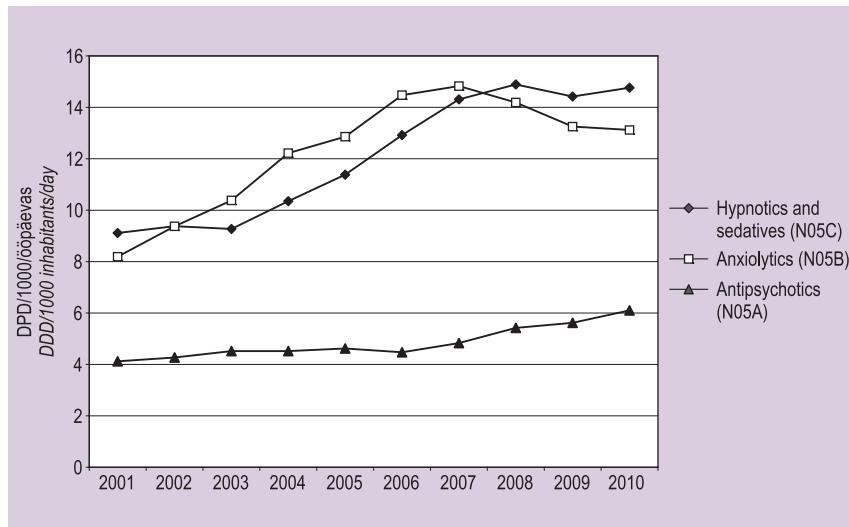
Consumption of antiepileptic drugs (N03A) 2001–2010



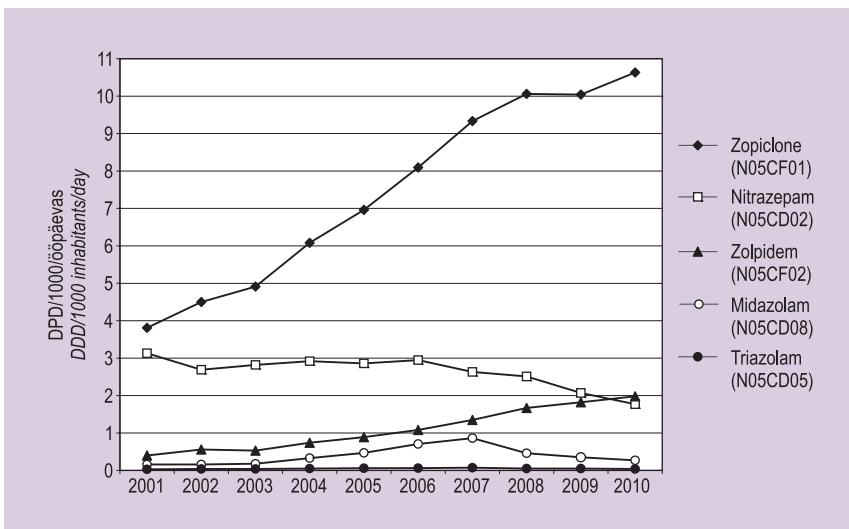
| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|-------------|--|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| N04 | ANTI-PARKINSON DRUGS | 2,77 | 2,97 | 3,48 | 3,42 | 3,50 | +2 |
| N04A | ANTICHOLINERGIC AGENTS | 0,74 | 0,72 | 0,69 | 0,65 | 0,61 | -6 |
| N04AA | Tertiary amines | 0,74 | 0,72 | 0,69 | 0,65 | 0,61 | -6 |
| | Trihexyphenidyl (DDD 10 mg) | 0,72 | 0,72 | 0,69 | 0,65 | 0,61 | -6 |
| N04B | DOPAMINERGIC AGENTS | 2,04 | 2,24 | 2,79 | 2,78 | 2,88 | +4 |
| N04BA | Dopa and dopa derivatives | 1,22 | 1,23 | 1,37 | 1,26 | 1,28 | +2 |
| | Levodopa +Carbidopa+ | | | | | | |
| | Entacapone (DDD 0,45 g) | <0,01 | 0,02 | 0,13 | 0,18 | 0,22 | +22 |
| | Levodopa +Benserazide (DDD 0,6 g) | 0,80 | 0,77 | 0,83 | 0,73 | 0,72 | -1 |
| | Levodopa +Carbidopa (DDD 0,6 g) | 0,42 | 0,44 | 0,41 | 0,35 | 0,34 | -3 |
| N04BB | Adamantane derivatives | 0,42 | 0,41 | 0,40 | 0,36 | 0,33 | -8 |
| | Amantadine (DDD 0,2 g) | 0,42 | 0,41 | 0,40 | 0,36 | 0,33 | -8 |
| N04BC | Dopamine agonists | 0,39 | 0,51 | 0,65 | 0,72 | 0,77 | +7 |
| | Pergolide (DDD 3 mg) | 0,08 | 0,06 | 0,02 | | | |
| | Ropinirole (DDD 6 mg) | 0,12 | 0,19 | 0,33 | 0,42 | 0,45 | +7 |
| | Pramipexole (DDD 2,5 mg) | 0,19 | 0,26 | 0,30 | 0,30 | 0,32 | +7 |
| N04BD | Monoamine oxidase type B inhibitors | 0,01 | 0,09 | 0,37 | 0,44 | 0,50 | +14 |
| | Rasagiline (DDD 1 mg) | <0,01 | 0,08 | 0,37 | 0,44 | 0,50 | +14 |
| N05 | PSYCHOLEPTICS | 31,86 | 33,97 | 34,51 | 33,29 | 33,99 | +2 |
| N05A | ANTIPSYCHOTICS | 4,47 | 4,83 | 5,42 | 5,62 | 6,10 | +9 |
| N05AA | Phenothiazines with aliphatic side-chain | 0,28 | 0,28 | 0,30 | 0,25 | 0,23 | -8 |
| | Chlorpromazine (DDD 0,3 g/O; 0,1 g/P) | 0,18 | 0,19 | 0,20 | 0,16 | 0,15 | -6 |
| | Levomepromazine (DDD 0,3 g) | 0,09 | 0,09 | 0,09 | 0,09 | 0,08 | -11 |
| N05AB | Phenothiazines with piperazine structure | 0,09 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,07 | |
| | Fluphenazine (DDD 1 mg) | 0,03 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | |
| | Perphenazine (DDD 30 mg/O; 10 mg/P) | 0,05 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,06 | |
| N05AC | Phenothiazines with piperidine structure | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | <0,01 | <0,01 | |
| | Thioridazine (DDD 0,3 g) | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | <0,01 | <0,01 | |
| N05AD | Butyrophenone derivatives | 1,39 | 1,38 | 1,35 | 1,25 | 1,19 | -5 |
| | Haloperidol (DDD 8 mg) | 1,00 | 0,99 | 0,95 | 0,87 | 0,82 | -6 |
| | Melperone (DDD 0,3 g) | 0,38 | 0,40 | 0,40 | 0,37 | 0,37 | |
| N05AE | Indole derivatives | 0,04 | 0,09 | 0,11 | 0,12 | 0,14 | +17 |
| | Sertindole (DDD 16 mg) | 0,04 | 0,09 | 0,11 | 0,12 | 0,13 | +8 |
| N05AF | Thioxanthene derivatives | 0,95 | 0,86 | 0,85 | 0,79 | 0,79 | |
| | Flupentixol (DDD 6 mg/O; 4 mg/P) | 0,21 | 0,20 | 0,19 | 0,18 | 0,18 | |
| | Chlorprothixene (DDD 0,3 g) | 0,38 | 0,32 | 0,33 | 0,30 | 0,29 | -3 |
| | Zuclopentixol (DDD 30 mg) | 0,35 | 0,35 | 0,33 | 0,31 | 0,32 | +3 |
| N05AH | Diazepines, oxazepines and thiazepines | 1,05 | 1,37 | 1,83 | 2,17 | 2,63 | +21 |
| | Clozapine (DDD 0,3 g) | 0,32 | 0,33 | 0,39 | 0,43 | 0,48 | +12 |
| | Olanzapine (DDD 10 mg) | 0,41 | 0,61 | 0,79 | 0,87 | 0,98 | +13 |
| | Quetiapine (DDD 0,4 g) | 0,31 | 0,43 | 0,65 | 0,86 | 1,16 | +35 |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|-------------|---|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| N05AL | Benzamides | 0,12 | 0,12 | 0,12 | 0,11 | 0,10 | -9 |
| | Sulpiride (DDD 0,8 g) | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,05 | |
| | Amisulpride (DDD 0,4 g) | 0,07 | 0,07 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,05 | -17 |
| N05AN | Lithium | 0,14 | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,16 | +23 |
| | Lithium (DDD 0,9 g) | 0,14 | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,16 | +23 |
| N05AX | Other antipsychotics | 0,41 | 0,52 | 0,65 | 0,73 | 0,79 | +8 |
| | Risperidone (DDD 5 mg/O; 1,8 mg/P) | 0,41 | 0,45 | 0,49 | 0,49 | 0,49 | |
| | Aripiprazole (DDD 15 mg) | <0,01 | 0,07 | 0,16 | 0,25 | 0,30 | +20 |
| N05B | ANXIOLYTICS | 14,47 | 14,83 | 14,19 | 13,25 | 13,12 | -1 |
| N05BA | Benzodiazepine derivatives | 14,47 | 14,83 | 14,19 | 13,25 | 13,12 | -1 |
| | Diazepam (DDD 10 mg) | 6,88 | 6,58 | 6,52 | 6,13 | 6,08 | -1 |
| | Oxazepam (DDD 50 mg) | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,05 | 0,05 | |
| | Lorazepam (DDD 2,5 mg) | 0,02 | 0,01 | <0,01 | <0,01 | <0,01 | |
| | Bromazepam (DDD 10 mg) | 1,22 | 1,34 | 1,43 | 1,37 | 1,41 | +3 |
| | Alprazolam (DDD 1 mg) | 6,29 | 6,82 | 6,15 | 5,64 | 5,55 | -2 |
| | Phenazepam (DDD 1 mg) | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | |
| N05C | HYPNOTICS AND SEDATIVES | 12,92 | 14,31 | 14,89 | 14,42 | 14,76 | +2 |
| N05CD | Benzodiazepine derivatives | 3,72 | 3,57 | 3,01 | 2,47 | 2,08 | -16 |
| | Nitrazepam (DDD 5 mg) | 2,95 | 2,63 | 2,51 | 2,07 | 1,77 | -14 |
| | Triazolam (DDD 0,25 mg) | 0,06 | 0,07 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,04 | -20 |
| | Midazolam (DDD 15 mg) | 0,71 | 0,86 | 0,46 | 0,35 | 0,27 | -23 |
| N05CF | Benzodiazepine related drugs | 9,18 | 10,68 | 11,73 | 11,86 | 12,61 | +6 |
| | Zopiclone (DDD 7,5 mg) | 8,09 | 9,33 | 10,06 | 10,04 | 10,63 | +6 |
| | Zolpidem (DDD 10 mg) | 1,08 | 1,35 | 1,67 | 1,82 | 1,98 | +9 |
| N05CH | Melatonin receptor agonists | | 0,01 | 0,12 | 0,08 | 0,07 | -13 |
| | Melatonin (DDD 2 mg) | | 0,01 | 0,12 | 0,08 | 0,07 | -13 |
| N06 | PSYCHOANALEPTICS | 21,66 | 21,74 | 21,32 | 20,68 | 21,34 | +3 |
| N06A | ANTIDEPRESSANTS | 13,80 | 14,23 | 14,72 | 14,42 | 15,79 | +10 |
| N06AA | Non-selective monoamine reuptake inhibitors | 2,68 | 2,36 | 2,21 | 2,05 | 2,05 | |
| | Imipramine (DDD 0,1 g) | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | <0,01 | |
| | Clomipramine (DDD 0,1 g) | 0,09 | 0,07 | 0,08 | 0,07 | 0,07 | |
| | Amitriptyline (DDD 75 mg) | 1,81 | 1,60 | 1,51 | 1,44 | 1,47 | +2 |
| | Nortriptyline (DDD 75 mg) | 0,77 | 0,68 | 0,61 | 0,54 | 0,51 | -6 |
| | | | | | | | |
| N06AB | Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors | 9,13 | 9,14 | 9,32 | 8,92 | 10,18 | +14 |
| | Fluoxetine (DDD 20 mg) | 2,52 | 2,36 | 2,35 | 2,25 | 2,31 | +3 |
| | Citalopram (DDD 20 mg) | 2,04 | 2,07 | 2,08 | 2,04 | 1,86 | -9 |
| | Paroxetine (DDD 20 mg) | 1,64 | 1,57 | 1,68 | 1,63 | 1,59 | -2 |
| | Sertraline (DDD 50 mg) | 1,21 | 1,31 | 1,30 | 1,39 | 1,45 | +4 |
| | Fluvoxamine (DDD 0,1 g) | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | |
| | Escitalopram (DDD 10 mg) | 1,69 | 1,82 | 1,90 | 1,59 | 2,96 | +86 |

Psühholeptikumide (N05) kasutamine 2001–2010
Consumption of psycholeptics (N05) 2001–2010

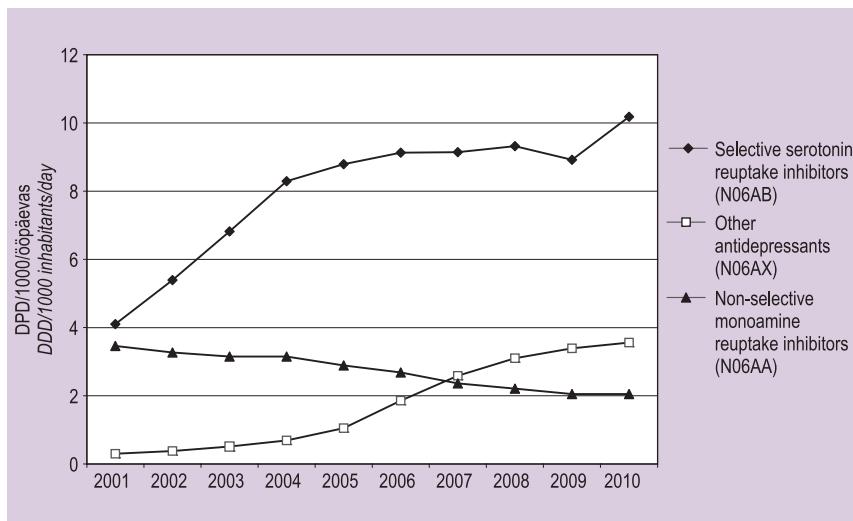


Uinutite ja rahustite (N05C) kasutamine 2001–2010
Consumption of hypnotics and sedatives (N05C) 2001–2010

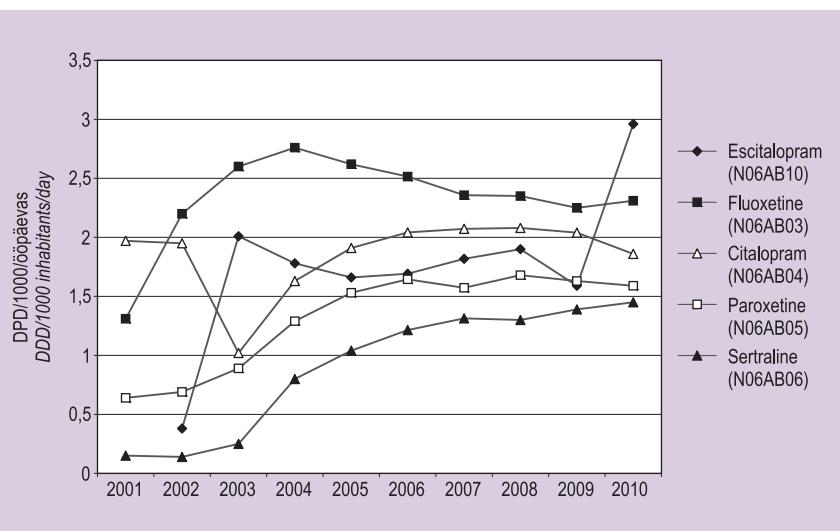


| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | | |
| N06AX | Other antidepressants | 1,98 | 2,72 | 3,19 | 3,44 | 3,56 | +3 | |
| | Mirtazapine (DDD 30 mg) | 0,85 | 1,13 | 1,28 | 1,26 | 1,21 | -4 | |
| | Bupropione (DDD 0,3 g) | 0,23 | 0,23 | 0,20 | 0,17 | 0,17 | | |
| | Tianeptin (DDD 37,5 mg) | 0,32 | 0,46 | 0,60 | 0,61 | 0,65 | +7 | |
| | Venlafaxine (DDD 0,1 g) | 0,31 | 0,39 | 0,54 | 0,90 | 1,02 | +13 | |
| | Milnacipran (DDD 0,1 g) | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,08 | 0,06 | 0,03 | -50 | |
| | Reboxetine (DDD 8 mg) | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | <0,01 | | |
| N06B | PSYCHOSTIMULANTS, AGENTS USED FOR ADHD AND NOOTROPICS | | 0,48 | 0,50 | 0,47 | 0,44 | 0,38 | -14 |
| | Centrally acting sympathomimetics | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,07 | +75 | |
| N06BX | Methylphenidate (DDD 30 mg) | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,07 | +75 | |
| | Other psychostimulants and nootropics | 0,45 | 0,46 | 0,43 | 0,40 | 0,31 | -23 | |
| | Piracetam (DDD 2,4 g/O; 6 g/P) | 0,45 | 0,46 | 0,43 | 0,40 | 0,31 | -23 | |
| N06D | ANTI-DEMENTIA DRUGS | | 7,38 | 7,02 | 6,13 | 5,82 | 5,13 | -12 |
| N06DA | Anticholinesterases | 0,04 | 0,05 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,07 | +17 | |
| | Donepezil (DDD 7,5 mg) | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,05 | 0,06 | 0,07 | +17 | |
| | Galantamine (DDD 16 mg) | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | <0,01 | | |
| N06DX | Other anti-dementia drugs | 7,34 | 6,97 | 6,07 | 5,76 | 5,06 | -12 | |
| | Memantine (DDD 20 mg) | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,07 | +40 | |
| | Ginkgo biloba (DDD 0,12 g) | 7,31 | 6,93 | 6,02 | 5,71 | 5,00 | -12 | |
| N07 | OTHER NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS | | 5,87 | 7,74 | 8,17 | 7,67 | 7,84 | +2 |
| N07A | PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS | | 0,26 | 0,27 | 0,28 | 0,28 | 0,29 | +4 |
| N07AA | Anticholinesterases | 0,26 | 0,27 | 0,28 | 0,28 | 0,29 | +4 | |
| | Neostigmine (DDD 2 mg) | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,03 | 0,04 | +33 | |
| | Pyridostigmine bromide (DDD 0,18 g) | 0,20 | 0,21 | 0,22 | 0,23 | 0,24 | +4 | |
| N07B | DRUGS USED IN ADDICTIVE DISORDERS | | 1,86 | 2,83 | 2,79 | 2,48 | 2,38 | -4 |
| N07BA | Drugs used in nicotine dependence | 0,63 | 1,31 | 1,24 | 0,96 | 0,83 | -14 | |
| | Nicotine (DDD 30 mg/O; 14 mg/TD) | 0,63 | 1,31 | 1,22 | 0,95 | 0,82 | -14 | |
| | Varenicline (DDD 2 mg) | <0,01 | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | | |
| N07BB | Drugs used in alcohol dependence | 0,21 | 0,23 | 0,18 | 0,17 | 0,16 | -6 | |
| | Disulfiram (DDD 0,2 g) | 0,18 | 0,20 | 0,16 | 0,15 | 0,15 | | |
| | Naltrexone (DDD 50 mg) | 0,02 | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,01 | 0,01 | | |
| N07BC | Drugs used in opioid dependence | 1,02 | 1,29 | 1,37 | 1,36 | 1,39 | +2 | |
| | Buprenorphine (DDD 8 mg) | 0,19 | 0,23 | 0,06 | <0,01 | <0,01 | | |
| | Methadone (DDD 25 mg) | 0,83 | 1,06 | 1,31 | 1,34 | 1,37 | +2 | |
| N07C | ANTIVERTIGO PREPARATIONS | | 3,75 | 4,64 | 5,11 | 4,91 | 5,18 | +5 |
| N07CA | Antivertigo preparations | 3,75 | 4,64 | 5,11 | 4,91 | 5,18 | +5 | |
| | Betahistine (DDD 24 mg) | 1,39 | 2,17 | 2,67 | 2,77 | 3,15 | +14 | |
| | Cinnarizine (DDD 90 mg) | 2,37 | 2,47 | 2,44 | 2,15 | 2,03 | -6 | |

Antidepressantide (N06A) kasutamine 2001–2010
Consumption of antidepressants (N06A) 2001–2010



Selektiivsete serotoniini tagasihaarde inhibiitorite (N06AB) kasutamine 2001–2010
Consumption of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (N06AB) 2001–2010

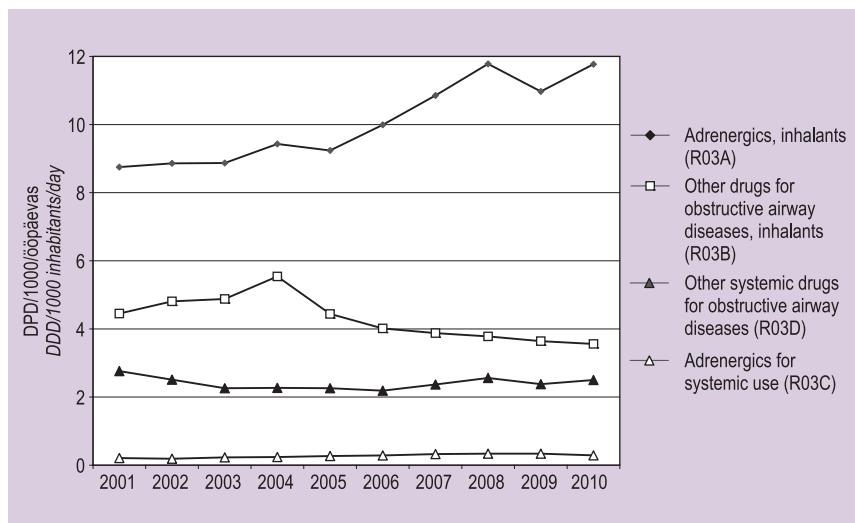


| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|---|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| P | ANTIPARASITIC PRODUCTS, INSECTICIDES AND REPELLENTS | | | | | | |
| P01 | ANTIPROTOZOALS | 0,47 | 0,54 | 0,62 | 0,61 | 0,68 | +11 |
| P01B | ANTIMALARIALS | 0,46 | 0,54 | 0,62 | 0,61 | 0,68 | +11 |
| P01BA | Aminoquinolines | 0,45 | 0,51 | 0,59 | 0,58 | 0,66 | +14 |
| | Hydroxychloroquine (DDD 0,516 g) | 0,45 | 0,51 | 0,59 | 0,58 | 0,66 | +14 |
| P02 | ANTHELMINTICS | 0,14 | 0,13 | 0,14 | 0,13 | 0,12 | -8 |
| P02C | ANTINEMATODAL AGENTS | 0,14 | 0,13 | 0,14 | 0,13 | 0,12 | -8 |
| P02CA | Benzimidazole derivatives | 0,14 | 0,12 | 0,14 | 0,13 | 0,12 | -8 |
| | Mebendazole (DDD 0,2 g) | 0,14 | 0,12 | 0,14 | 0,13 | 0,12 | -8 |

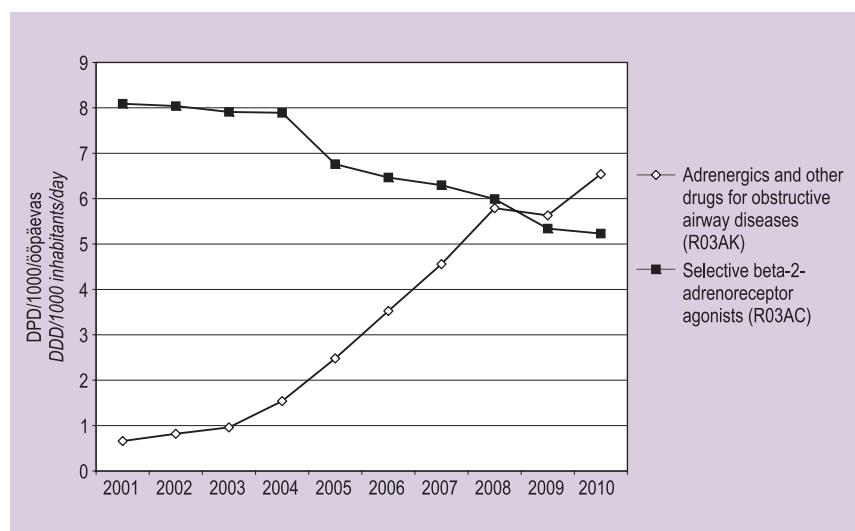
| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|--|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| R | RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | | | | | | |
| R01 | NASAL PREPARATIONS | 23,74 | 26,11 | 27,88 | 26,21 | 26,28 | |
| R01A | DECONGESTANTS AND OTHER NASAL PREPARATIONS FOR TOPICAL USE | 21,86 | 23,97 | 25,58 | 24,12 | 24,20 | |
| R01AA | Sympathomimetics, plain | 18,19 | 19,72 | 20,49 | 19,25 | 19,10 | -1 |
| | Oxymetazoline (DDD 0,4 mg) | | 0,09 | 0,13 | 0,32 | 0,21 | -34 |
| | Xylometazoline (DDD 0,8 mg) | 17,69 | 18,93 | 19,71 | 18,66 | 18,69 | |
| | Naphazoline (DDD 0,4 mg) | 0,50 | 0,69 | 0,65 | 0,28 | 0,19 | -32 |
| R01AC | Antiallergic agents, excl. corticosteroids | 0,21 | 0,25 | 0,26 | 0,21 | 0,22 | +5 |
| | Cromoglicic acid (DDD 40 mg) | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,01 | <0,01 | |
| | Azelastine (DDD 0,56 mg) | 0,19 | 0,22 | 0,24 | 0,19 | 0,22 | +16 |
| R01AD | Corticosteroids | 3,45 | 4,01 | 4,83 | 4,66 | 4,88 | +5 |
| | Beclometasone (DDD 0,4 mg) | 0,51 | 0,49 | 0,49 | 0,45 | 0,35 | -22 |
| | Budesonide (DDD 0,2 mg) | 1,40 | 1,72 | 2,05 | 1,70 | 1,48 | -13 |
| | Fluticasone (DDD 0,2 mg) | 0,53 | 0,57 | 0,88 | 0,79 | 0,93 | +18 |
| | Mometasone (DDD 0,2 mg) | 1,01 | 1,22 | 1,41 | 1,64 | 1,83 | +12 |
| R01B | NASAL DECONGESTANTS FOR SYSTEMIC USE | 1,88 | 2,14 | 2,29 | 2,10 | 2,08 | -1 |
| R01BA | Sympathomimetics | 1,88 | 2,15 | 2,28 | 2,09 | 2,08 | |
| | Pseudoephedrine (DDD 0,24 g) | 1,02 | 1,27 | 1,28 | 1,10 | 1,04 | -5 |
| | Pseudoephedrine, combinations (DDD 0,24 g) | 0,86 | 0,88 | 1,00 | 0,99 | 1,04 | +5 |
| R02 | THROAT PREPARATIONS | 1,68 | 1,78 | 1,38 | 1,36 | 1,40 | +3 |
| R02A | THROAT PREPARATIONS | 1,68 | 1,78 | 1,38 | 1,36 | 1,40 | +3 |
| R02AA | Antiseptics | 1,68 | 1,78 | 1,38 | 1,36 | 1,40 | +3 |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|---|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| R03 | DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES | 16,45 | 17,43 | 18,42 | 17,30 | 18,11 | +5 |
| R03A | ADRENERGICS, INHALANTS | 9,99 | 10,85 | 11,78 | 10,97 | 11,77 | +7 |
| R03AC | Selective beta-2-adrenoreceptor agonists | 6,46 | 6,30 | 5,99 | 5,34 | 5,23 | -2 |
| | Salbutamol (different DDDs) | 3,32 | 3,16 | 2,97 | 2,72 | 2,69 | -1 |
| | Fenoterol (DDD 0,6 mg) | 0,73 | 0,64 | 0,57 | 0,48 | 0,44 | -8 |
| | Salmeterol (DDD 0,1 mg) | 0,85 | 0,74 | 0,58 | 0,48 | 0,46 | -4 |
| | Formoterol (DDD 24 mcg) | 1,56 | 1,76 | 1,88 | 1,67 | 1,64 | -2 |
| R03AK | Adrenergics and other drugs for obstructive airway diseases | 3,53 | 4,56 | 5,79 | 5,63 | 6,54 | +16 |
| | Fenoterol+Ipratropium bromide (different DDDs) | 0,12 | 0,13 | 0,12 | 0,48 | 0,62 | +29 |
| | Salbutamol+Ipratropium bromide (different DDDs) | 0,67 | 0,66 | 0,58 | | | |
| | Salmeterol+Fluticasone (different DDDs) | 1,67 | 2,17 | 2,92 | 2,87 | 3,21 | +12 |
| | Formoterol+Budesonide (different DDDs) | 1,06 | 1,60 | 2,17 | 2,28 | 2,65 | +16 |
| R03B | OTHER DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES, INHALANTS | 4,01 | 3,88 | 3,78 | 3,64 | 3,56 | -2 |
| R03BA | Glucocorticoids | 3,17 | 2,94 | 2,75 | 2,51 | 2,40 | -4 |
| | Beclometasone (DDD 0,8 mg) | 2,42 | 1,84 | 1,34 | 1,10 | 0,91 | -17 |
| | Budesonide (different DDDs) | 0,60 | 0,96 | 1,23 | 1,21 | 1,23 | +2 |
| | Fluticasone (DDD 0,6 mg) | 0,14 | 0,14 | 0,18 | 0,21 | 0,26 | +24 |
| R03BB | Anticholinergics | 0,84 | 0,94 | 1,04 | 1,12 | 1,16 | +4 |
| | Ipratropium bromide (different DDDs) | 0,84 | 0,94 | 1,04 | 1,12 | 1,16 | +4 |
| R03C | ADRENERGICS FOR SYSTEMIC USE | 0,26 | 0,32 | 0,30 | 0,31 | 0,29 | -6 |
| R03CC | Selective beta-2-adrenoreceptor agonists | 0,26 | 0,32 | 0,30 | 0,31 | 0,29 | -6 |
| | Salbutamol (DDD 12 mg) | 0,26 | 0,32 | 0,30 | 0,31 | 0,29 | -6 |
| R03D | OTHER SYSTEMIC DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES | 2,19 | 2,37 | 2,56 | 2,38 | 2,50 | +5 |
| R03DA | Xanthines | 1,82 | 1,81 | 1,70 | 1,62 | 1,63 | +1 |
| | Theophylline (DDD 0,4 g) | 1,76 | 1,72 | 1,63 | 1,56 | 1,58 | +1 |
| | Aminophylline (DDD 0,6 g) | 0,07 | 0,09 | 0,07 | 0,06 | 0,06 | |
| R03DC | Leukotriene receptor antagonists | 0,37 | 0,56 | 0,85 | 0,76 | 0,86 | +13 |
| | Montelukast (DDD 10 mg) | 0,37 | 0,56 | 0,85 | 0,76 | 0,86 | +13 |
| R05 | COUGH AND COLD PREPARATIONS | 6,36 | 6,72 | 5,97 | 6,14 | 6,16 | |
| R05C | EXPECTORANTS, EXCL. COMBINATIONS WITH COUGH SUPPRESSANTS | 6,15 | 6,49 | 5,86 | 6,01 | 6,04 | |
| R05CA | Expectorants | 0,30 | 0,38 | 0,31 | 0,26 | 0,18 | -31 |
| | Guaiifenesin (DDD 0,9 g) | 0,30 | 0,38 | 0,31 | 0,26 | 0,18 | -31 |

Astmaravimite (R03) kasutamine 2001–2010
Consumption of drugs for obstructive airway diseases (R03) 2001–2010



Inhaleeritavate adrenergiliste ainete (R03A) kasutamine 2001–2010
Consumption of adrenergic inhalants (R03A) 2001–2010



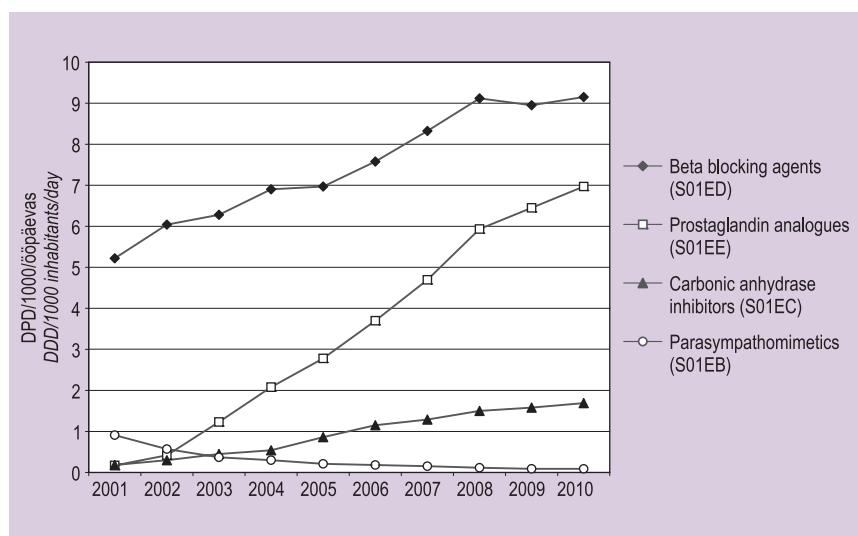
| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|--|--------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| R05CB | Mucolytics | 5,84 | 6,11 | 5,54 | 5,76 | 5,86 | +2 |
| | Acetylcysteine (DDD 0,5 g) | 2,93 | 2,87 | 2,67 | 2,76 | 2,78 | +1 |
| | Bromhexine (DDD 24 mg) | 1,22 | 1,27 | 1,11 | 1,12 | 1,14 | +2 |
| | Carbocisteine (DDD 1,5 g) | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,09 | 0,08 | -11 |
| | Ambroxol (DDD 0,12 g) | 1,61 | 1,89 | 1,68 | 1,78 | 1,85 | +4 |
| | Dornase alfa (DDD 2,5 mg) | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,01 | |
| R05D | COUGH SUPPRESSANTS, EXCL. COMBINATIONS WITH EXPECTORANTS | 0,21 | 0,22 | 0,11 | 0,12 | 0,10 | -17 |
| R05DA | Opium alkaloids and derivatives | 0,05 | 0,03 | <0,01 | <0,01 | <0,01 | |
| | Dextromethorphan (DDD 90 mg) | 0,05 | 0,03 | <0,01 | <0,01 | <0,01 | |
| R05DB | Other cough suppressants | 0,16 | 0,19 | 0,11 | 0,11 | 0,10 | -9 |
| | Pentoxyverine (DDD 0,1 g) | 0,12 | 0,14 | 0,05 | <0,01 | <0,01 | |
| | Oxeladin (DDD 80 mg) | 0,03 | 0,05 | 0,06 | 0,11 | 0,10 | -9 |
| R06 | ANTIHISTAMINES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | 8,12 | 8,76 | 9,09 | 8,65 | 9,33 | +8 |
| R06A | ANTIHISTAMINES FOR SYSTEMIC USE | 8,12 | 8,76 | 9,09 | 8,65 | 9,33 | +8 |
| R06AA | Aminoalkyl ethers | 0,50 | 0,50 | 0,46 | 0,35 | 0,52 | +49 |
| | Clemastine (DDD 2 mg) | 0,49 | 0,49 | 0,46 | 0,34 | 0,52 | +53 |
| R06AE | Piperazine derivatives | 3,42 | 3,78 | 3,99 | 3,99 | 4,34 | +9 |
| | Cetirizine (DDD 10 mg) | 3,05 | 3,37 | 3,59 | 3,62 | 3,94 | +9 |
| | Levocetirizine (DDD 5 mg) | 0,38 | 0,41 | 0,40 | 0,37 | 0,39 | +5 |
| R06AX | Other antihistamines for systemic use | 4,19 | 4,48 | 4,64 | 4,31 | 4,47 | +4 |
| | Loratadine (DDD 10 mg) | 2,64 | 2,73 | 2,75 | 2,38 | 2,58 | +8 |
| | Acrivastine (DDD 24 mg) | 0,15 | 0,12 | 0,11 | <0,01 | <0,01 | |
| | Ebastine (DDD 10 mg) | 0,77 | 0,90 | 0,89 | 1,03 | 0,98 | -5 |
| | Desloratadine (DDD 5 mg) | 0,62 | 0,73 | 0,88 | 0,88 | 0,91 | +3 |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|--|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| S | SENSORY ORGANS | | | | | | |
| S01 | OPHTHALMOLOGICALS | 12,61 | 14,46 | 16,67 | 17,07 | 17,90 | +5 |
| S01E | ANTIGLAUCOMA PREPARATIONS AND MIOTICS | 12,61 | 14,46 | 16,67 | 17,07 | 17,90 | +5 |
| S01EB | Parasympathomimetics | 0,18 | 0,15 | 0,12 | 0,09 | 0,09 | |
| | Pilocarpine hydrochloride (DDD 0,4 ml) | 0,08 | 0,07 | 0,04 | 0,01 | 0,01 | |
| | Pilocarpine hydrochloride+Timolol (DDD 0,2 ml) | 0,10 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,08 | |
| S01EC | Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors | 1,15 | 1,29 | 1,50 | 1,58 | 1,69 | +7 |
| | Acetazolamide (DDD 0,75 g) | 0,04 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,05 | 0,05 | |
| | Dorzolamide (DDD 0,3 ml) | 0,43 | 0,47 | 0,54 | 0,57 | 0,59 | +4 |
| | Brinzolamide (DDD 0,2 ml) | 0,68 | 0,77 | 0,91 | 0,96 | 1,05 | +9 |

| ATC code | ATC group | DDD/1000 inhabitants/day | | | | | Relative change (%) |
|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|---------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| S01ED | Beta blocking agents | 7,58 | 8,32 | 9,12 | 8,95 | 9,15 | +2 |
| | Timolol (DDD 0,2 ml) | 3,16 | 3,19 | 3,21 | 2,78 | 2,57 | -8 |
| | Betaxolol (DDD 0,2 ml) | 1,45 | 1,48 | 1,37 | 1,28 | 1,25 | -2 |
| | Timolol+Latanoprost (DDD 0,2 ml) | 0,16 | 0,25 | 0,41 | 0,49 | 0,53 | +8 |
| | Timolol+Dorzolamide (DDD 0,2 ml) | 2,81 | 3,37 | 3,96 | 4,19 | 4,11 | -2 |
| | Timolol+Travoprost (DDD 0,2 ml) | <0,01 | 0,04 | 0,17 | 0,21 | 0,24 | +14 |
| S01EE | Prostaglandin analogues | 3,70 | 4,70 | 5,93 | 6,45 | 6,97 | +8 |
| | Latanoprost (DDD 0,1 ml) | 2,62 | 3,26 | 4,10 | 4,70 | 5,18 | +10 |
| | Travoprost (DDD 0,1 ml) | 1,08 | 1,44 | 1,83 | 1,75 | 1,79 | +2 |

Glaukoomiravimite (S01E) kasutamine 2001–2010

Consumption of antiglaucoma (S01E) preparations 2001–2010



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State Agency of Medicines