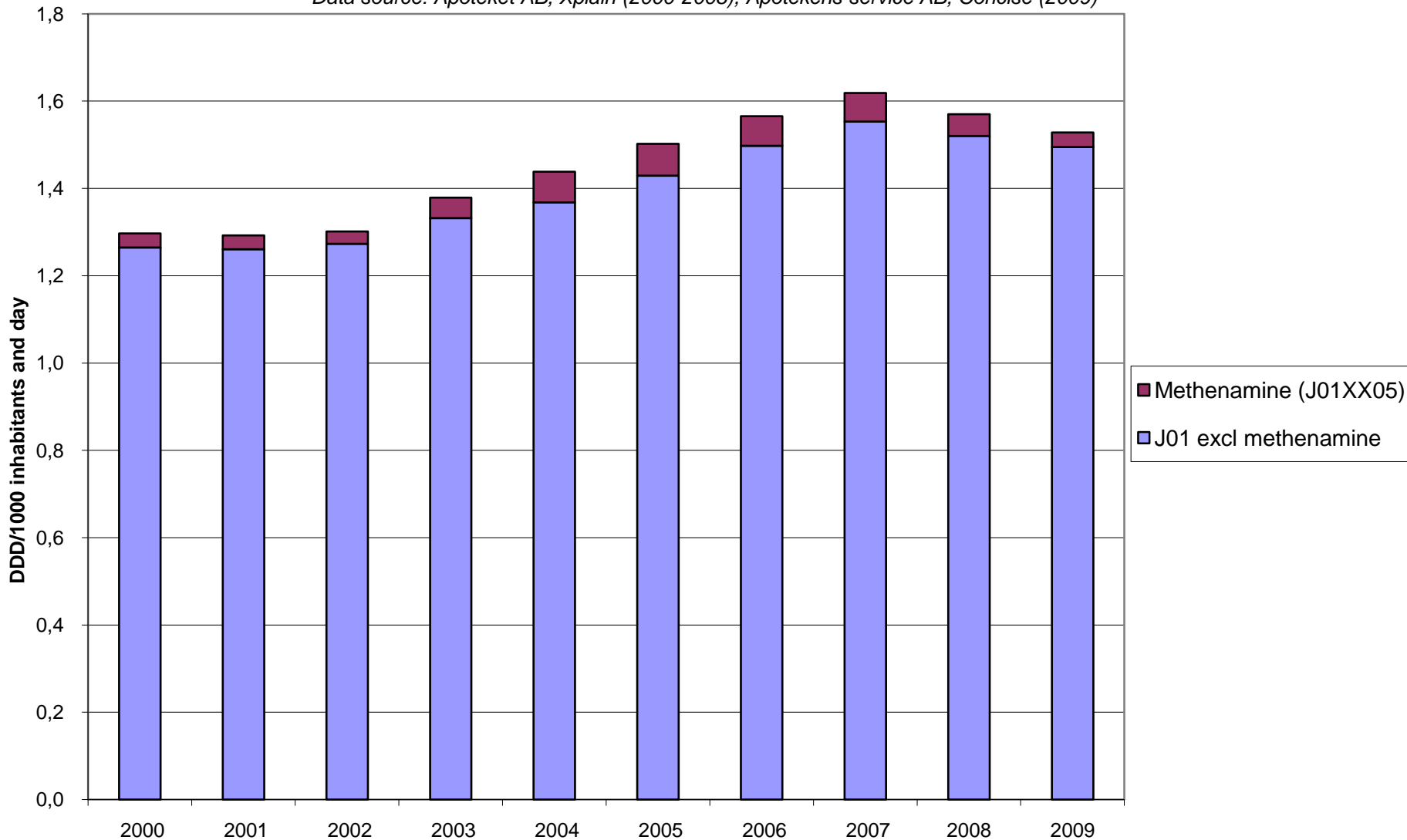


Antibiotics (J01 excl. methenamine) in hospital care, Sweden 2000-2009, DDD/1000 inhabitants and day

Data source: Apoteket AB, Xplain (2000-2008), Apotekens service AB, Concise (2009)



Use of antibiotics in hospital care, Sweden 2000 – 2009

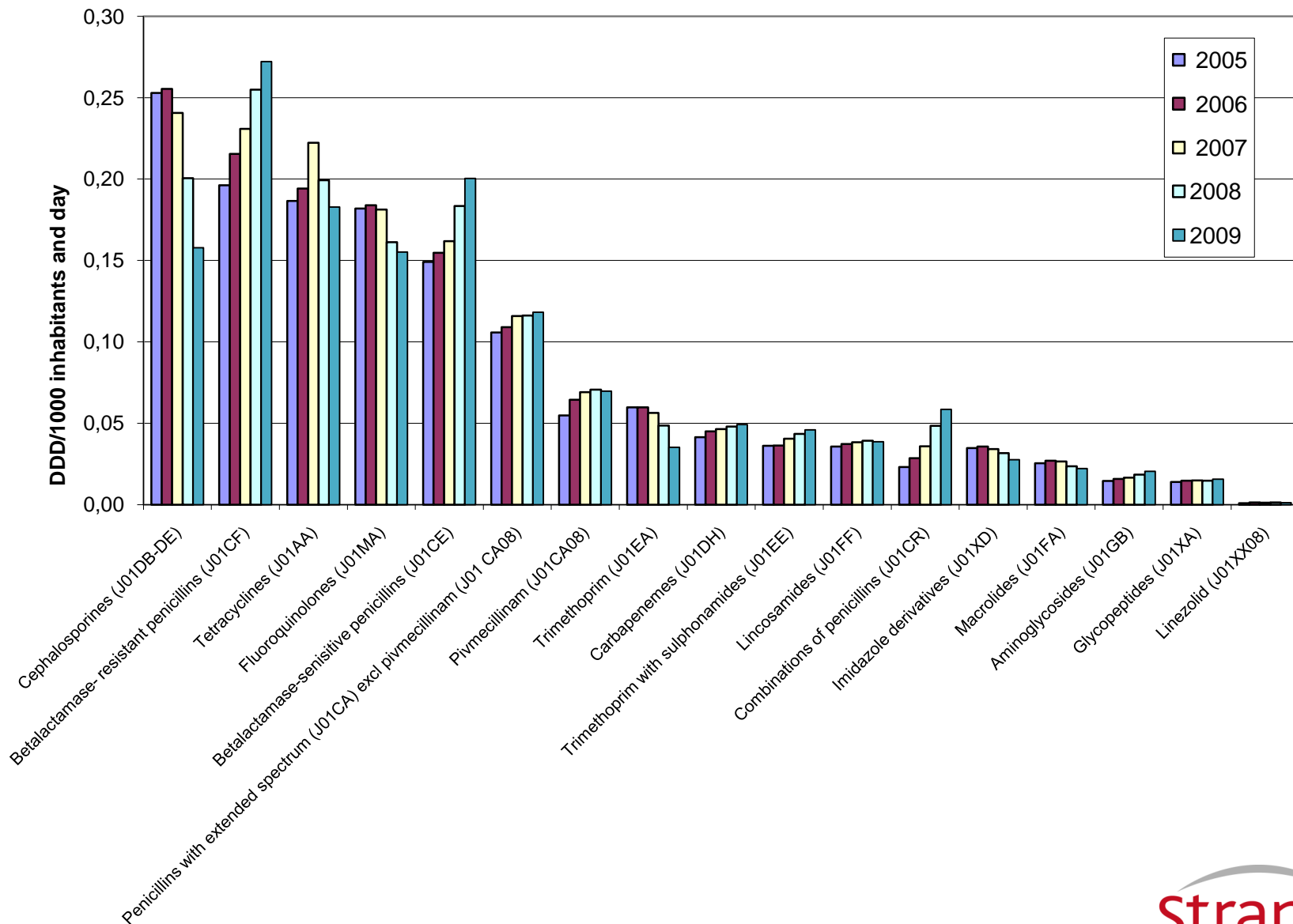
DDD/1000 inhabitants and day

Data source: Apoteket AB Xplain (2000-2008), Apotekens service AB Concise (2009)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
J01 excl. methenamine	1,26	1,26	1,27	1,33	1,37	1,43	1,50	1,55	1,52	1,49
Methenamine (J01XX05)	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,05	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,05	0,03

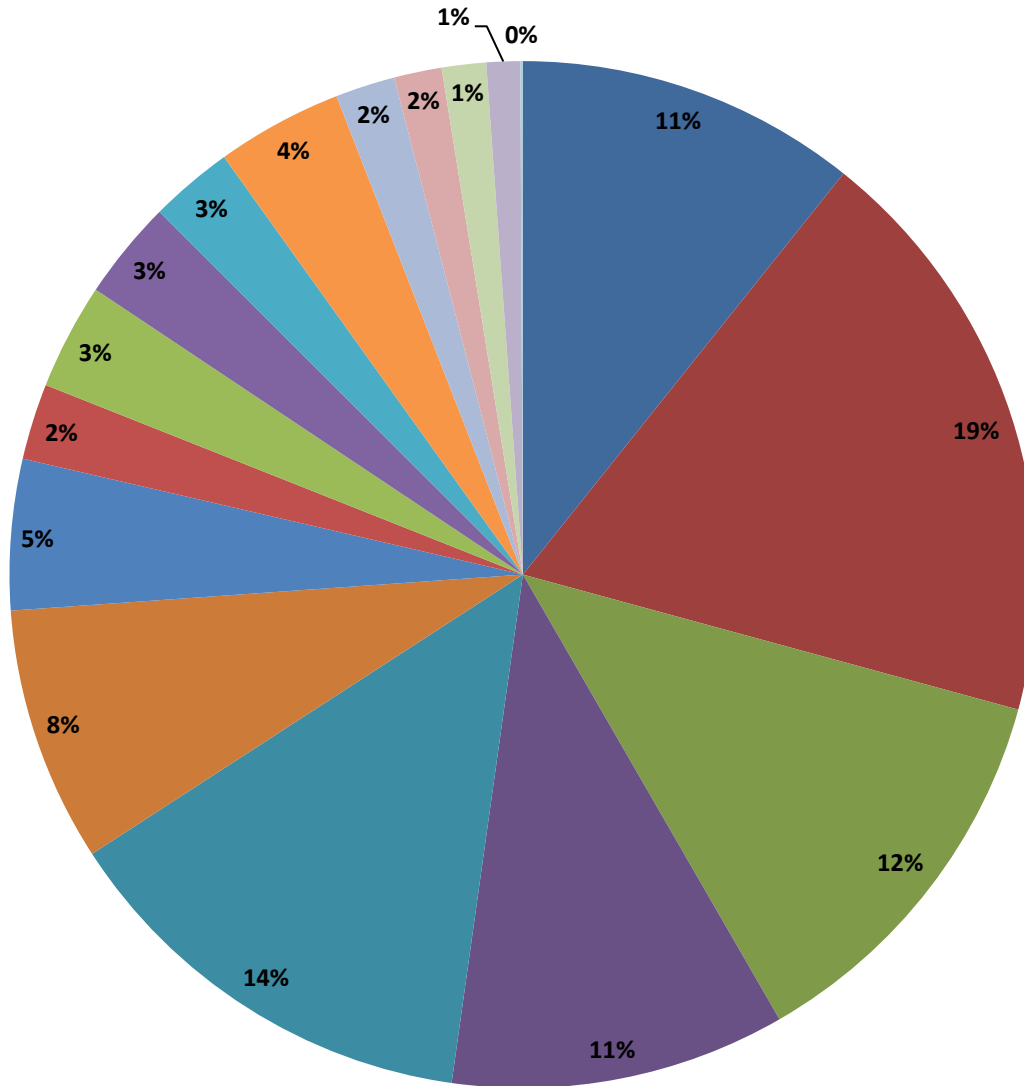
Antimicrobials in hospital care 2005 - 2009, DDD/1000 inhabitants and day

Data source: Apoteket AB, Xplain (2005-2008), Apotekens service AB, Concise (2009)



Antimicrobials in hospital care, Sweden 2009, DDD/ 1000 inhabitants and day

Data source: Apoteket AB, Xplain (2005-2008), Apotekens service AB, Concise (2009)



- Cephalosporines (J01DB-DE) 11%
- Betalactamase- resistant penicillins (J01CF) 19%
- Tetracyclines (J01AA) 12%
- Fluoroquinolones (J01MA) 11%
- Betalactamase-sensitve penicillins (J01CE) 14%
- Penicillins with extended spectrum (J01CA) excl pivmecillinam (J01 CA08) 8%
- Pivmecillinam (J01CA08) 5%
- Trimethoprim (J01EA) 2%
- Carbapenemes (J01DH) 3%
- Trimethoprim with sulphonamides (J01EE) 3%
- Lincosamides (J01FF) 3%
- Combinations of penicillins (J01CR) 4%
- Imidazole derivatives (J01XD) 2%
- Macrolides (J01FA) 2%
- Aminoglycosides (J01GB) 1%
- Glycopeptides (J01XA) 1%
- Linezolid (J01XX08)

Comments on the use of antibiotics in hospital care in Sweden 2000 – 2009

- The use of antibiotics increased steadily between 2000 and 2007. The increasing trend has changed and between 2007-2009 the use decreased by 4%.
- Betalactamase-resistant penicillin and betalactamase-sensitive penicillin are the largest groups, followed by tetracyclines and fluoroquinolones.
- Both length of hospital stay and the number of beds in somatic medical care have decreased during the last years.