

Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1999
Helsestatistik for de nordiske lande 1999

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Figures not available or too unreliable for use	Oplysninger foreligger ikke eller er for upålidelige til, at de kan bruges	..
Information non-existent	Oplysninger kan i sagens natur ikke forekomme	.
Less than half of the unit used	Mindre end halvdelen af den anvendte enhed	0.0/0
Nothing to report (value nil)	Nul	-
Five year averages are always written as 19xx-19xy	Femårsgeommensnit skrives altid 19xx-19xy	
Two year averages are always written as 19xx/19xy	Toårsgeommensnit skrives altid 19xx/19xy	

Symboler anvendt i tabellerne:

Preface *Forord*

The aim of NOMESCO is partly to establish a basis for comparable medical statistics in the Nordic countries, partly to initiate development projects of relevance to medical statistics as well as follow international trends in questions of medical statistics.

In this publication NOMESCO presents the latest available data from the health statistics of the Nordic countries.

Only few changes have been made in relation to the previous versions of the present publication.

Section B, which is this year's theme section, deals with the development in the consumption of medicines in the 1990s.

On the NOMESCO homepage at www.nom-nos.dk you will find supplementary information, including detailed data on discharges and causes of death.

*Nordic Medico-Statistical Committee
(NOMESCO)*

Målsætningen for NOMESKO er dels at skabe grundlag for sammenlignelig medicinalstatistik i de nordiske lande, dels at tage initiativ til udviklingsprojekter med medicinalstatistisk relevans og endelig at følge den internationale udvikling i medicinalstatistiske spørgsmål.

I denne publikation offentliggør NOMESKO de senest tilgængelige data fra de nordiske landes sundhedsstatistik.

I forhold til de forrige udgaver af publikationen er der kun foretaget få ændringer.

Sektion B, der er årets temasektion, omhandler udviklingen i medicinforbruget i 1990'erne.

På NOMESKO's hjemmeside på www.nom-nos.dk findes der supplerende informationer, blandt andet detaljerede data om udskrivninger og dødsårsager.

*Nordisk Medicinalstatistisk Komité
(NOMESKO)*

SECTION A

**Health Statistics 1999
Helsestatistik 1999**

CHAPTER I

Organization of health services *Organiseringen af sundhedsvæsenet*

Introduction

In the Nordic countries, the health service is a public matter.

All countries have well-established systems of primary health care. In addition to systems of general practice, preventive services are provided for mothers and infants, as well as school health care and dental care for children and young people. Likewise, preventive occupational health services and general measures for the protection of the environment exist in all countries.

The countries generally have a well-developed hospital service with advanced specialist treatment.

Specialist medical treatment is also offered outside of hospitals.

The health services are provided in accordance with legislation, and they are largely financed by public spending or through compulsory health insurance schemes.

In all countries, however, a certain amount is charged for treatment and pharmaceutical products.

Salary or cash allowances are payable to employees during illness. Self-employed people have the possibility of insuring themselves in case of illness.

Indledning

I de nordiske lande er sundhedsvæsenet et offentligt anliggende.

Alle landene har et veletableret primært sundhedsvæsen. Som supplement til den almindelige lægepraksis er der iværksat forebyggende initiativer over for mødre og spædbørn og etableret skolesundhedsordninger og skoletandplejeordninger for børn og unge. Der er ligeledes etableret forebyggende bedriftssundhedstjenester og almindelige foranstaltninger til miljøbeskyttelse i alle landene.

Som helhed har landene et veludbygget sygehusvæsen med en højt udviklet specialistbehandling.

Speciallægebehandling tilbydes også uden for sygehusene.

Ydelserne i sundhedsvæsenet gives i henhold til love, og de fleste af dem er offentligt finansieret eller finansieret gennem lovpligtige sygeforsikringsordninger.

Der skal dog erlægges en vis egenbetaling for lægemidler og i en vis udstrækning også for behandling.

Under sygdom får lønmodtagere enten udbetalt en kontantydelse eller løn. Selvstændige erhvervsdrivende har mulighed for at forsikre sig ved sygdom.

Current and future changes in the health services

DENMARK: The economic agreement for 2000 between the Government and the counties included a number of overall objectives concerning the health care field for the period 2000-2002. The overall objectives concern quality, waiting periods, user satisfaction, information and use of resources. As to waiting periods, the objective is that all non-emergency patients in need of surgery must be treated within three months by the end of 2002.

In the economic agreement for 2000-2002 effort are concentrated on the hospital structure. The Government and the counties want a hospital structure where the individual hospital units serve a larger population base than previously, e.g. with a view to improving professional and organizational routines. The aim is therefore to concentrate treatment within the various specialties to large functional units. A functional unit must be able to carry out the main part of the tasks of a main specialty as to diagnostics, treatment, nursing, medical supplementary and further training as well as related research, professional development, quality development and ensurance, apart from highly specialized treatment that should only be performed in a few places nationwide. The aim is thus not to concentrate all hospital treatment in large hospitals and shut down the small hospitals.

In the budget agreement for 2000, DKK 495 million were allocated to enhance activities in the cancer area for the period 2000-2002. The purpose of this extra appropriation is both to increase activi-

Igangværende og kommende ændringer i sundhedsvæsenet

DANMARK: I økoniaftalen for 2000 mellem regeringen og amterne indgik en række overordnede målsætninger for sundhedsområdet i en treårig udviklingsplan, der dækker perioden 2000-2002. De overordnede mål vedrører kvalitet, ventetider, brugertilfredshed, information og ressourceudnyttelse. Vedrørende ventetider er målsætningen, at alle ikke-akutte kirurgiske patienter inden udgangen af 2002 skal behandles inden for tre måneder.

I økoniaftalen for 2000-2002 koncentreres indsatsen bl.a. omkring sygehusstrukturen. Regeringen og amterne ønsker en sygehusstruktur, hvor de enkelte sygehusenheder betjener et større befolningsgrundlag end i dag, bl.a. med henblik på at forbedre faglige og organisatoriske rutiner. Der arbejdes derfor hen i mod at samle behandlingen inden for de forskellige specialer i større, funktionsbærende enheder. Den funktionsbærende enhed skal kunne varetage hovedparten af et grundsættes opgaver vedrørende diagnostik, behandling, pleje, lægelig videre- og efteruddannelse samt til disse opgaver hørende forskning, faglig udvikling, kvalitetsudvikling og -sikring, idet der ses bort fra højt specialiseret behandling, der kun bør varetages få steder i landet. Målet er således ikke at samle al sygehusbehandling på store sygehuse og nedlægge de små sygehuse.

I aftalen om finansloven for 2000 blev der afsat 495 mill. DKK til en styrket indsats på kræftområdet i perioden 2000-2002. Formålet med denne merbevilling er både at øge aktiviteten med

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ties with a view to reducing waiting periods and to improve the treatment quality. The effort to increase the quality of the Danish cancer treatment is aimed both at investing in equipment and an improved organization of work in the hospitals.

The national cancer plan was published in March 2000 on the basis of recommendations from the cancer steering group. This group follows the development within the cancer area and evaluates the need for measures with a view to prevention, examination, treatment and post-treatment of cancer. The cancer plan includes a number of recommendations concerning increased preventive measures, screening, improved training of health staff, increased capacity for examination and treatment, rehabilitation, palliative treatment, organization, research and regional analyses.

As from September 2001 the treatment guarantee will be extended to include all life-threatening diseases. The guarantee will thus be extended to include all life-threatening cancers as opposed to the previous four selected types of cancer. Apart from cancer, a number of heart diseases are covered by the guarantee. In case a county is unable to offer examination or treatment within the given time limit, a patient must be offered treatment at a public or private hospital somewhere else in the country or abroad.

From February 2001, new rules come into force making it possible to refer patients to research-related treatment abroad. In case there are no relevant treatment available in Denmark, it must be possible to refer a patient to research-related treatment abroad, but only if the

henblik på at reducere ventetider og at forbedre behandlingskvaliteten. Indsatsten for at højne kvaliteten i den danske kræftbehandling målrettes både mod investeringer i apparatur og en bedre arbejdstilrettelæggelse på sygehusene.

Den nationale kræftplan blev offentliggjort i marts 2000 på baggrund af anbefalinger fra kræftstyregruppen. Kræftstyregruppen følger udviklingen på kræftområdet og vurderer løbende behovet for tiltag med hensyn til forebyggelse, udredning, behandling og efterbehandling af kræft. Kræftplanen indeholder bl.a. en række anbefalinger vedrørende øget forebyggelse, screening, forbedret uddannelse af sundhedsfagligt personale, øget kapacitet til udredning og behandling, rehabilitering, palliativ behandling, organisering, forskning og regionale analyser.

Fra september 2001 udvides behandlingsgarantien til at omfatte alle livstruende sygdomme. Dermed udvides garantien til at omfatte alle livstruende kræftsygdomme i modsætning til førhen fire udvalgte former for kræft. Udoer kræft er visse hjertesygdomme omfattet af garantien. Hvis et amt ikke kan tilbyde undersøgelse eller behandling inden for de givne tidsfrister, skal patienten tilbydes behandling på et offentligt eller privat sygehus et andet sted her i landet eller i udlandet.

Fra februar 2001 trådte nye regler i kraft, som giver mulighed for at henvise patienter til forskningsmæssig behandling i udlandet. Er der ikke relevante behandlingsmuligheder hjemme, skal der være mulighed for at henvise patienter til forskningsmæssig behandling i udlandet.

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research-related treatment comply with the generally acknowledged requirements to scientific experiments. The research-related treatment must furthermore be performed in co-operation with a Danish hospital.

In December 1999, the Ministry of Health published a national strategy for the use of IT in the hospital sector 2000-2002. A widespread introduction of electronic patient records (EPR) at hospitals is deemed to be the IT initiative most suitable to support effectively the information exchange and communication of patient-related data. The use of EPR is to ensure exchange of record information according to national standards, with the aim of improving quality, effectiveness, service and coherence in the treatment of patients so that patient records are supported and tied together across institutions and sectors.

The aim is to cover a considerable part of the hospitals with EPR by the end of 2003. The IT strategy continues the previous IT initiatives of the Ministry of Health. The action plan for the EPR and the MedCom project – the Danish health data net was made permanent as from January 2000.

In May 2000, the Commission for the Registration of Specialists submitted the report "The Future Specialist". The Commission was given the task to examine the organization of the medical further training and submit proposals for improvements. The recommendations of the Commission include suggestions about the contents and organization of the specialist training, including a more flexible further training, a broader definition of the specialist competence as well

Dog alene hvis den forskningsmæssige behandling opfylder de almindeligt anerkendte krav til videnskabelige forsøg. Den forskningsmæssige behandling skal endvidere foregå i samarbejde med et dansk sygehus.

Sundhedsministeriet udsendte i december 1999 en national strategi for IT i sygehusvæsenet 2000-2002. En udbredt indførelse af elektroniske patientjournaler (EPJ) på sygehusene vurderes som det IT-initiativ, der mest afgørende kan understøtte effektiv informationsudveksling og kommunikation af patientrelaterede data. EPJ skal sikre udveksling af journal-information efter nationale standarder, hvilket har til formål at fremme kvalitet, effektivitet, service og sammenhæng i patientbehandlingen, således at patientforløb på tværs af institutioner og sektorer, understøttes og bindes sammen.

Det er målsætningen, at et væsentligt udsnit af sygehusene skal være dækket af EPJ inden udgangen af 2003. IT-strategien viderefører Sundhedsministeriets tidligere IT-initiativer: Handlingsplanen for EPJ og MedCom projektet – det danske sundhedsdatanet, der fra januar 2000 er gjort permanent.

Speciallægekommissionen afgav i maj 2000 betænkningen "Fretnidens Speciallæge". Kommissionen havde til opgave at gennemgå tilrettelæggelsen af den lægelige videreuddannelse og komme med forslag til forbedringer. Kommissionens anbefalinger omfatter bl.a. forslag om speciallægeuddannelsens indhold og opbygning, herunder en mere fleksibel videreuddannelse, en bredere definition af speciallægekompetencen samt en ny speciallestruktur. I overensstemmelse med Spe-

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as a new specialist structure. In accordance with the recommendations of the Danish Specialists' Commission, the Danish Government has furthermore carried through a new organizational framework for the medical further training in the shape of establishment of a national as well as three regional councils for the further training of doctors.

In May 1999, the Government published the Public Health Programme 1999-2008. The programme is a broad preventive programme describing a number of preventive measures in areas of vital importance to the public health. The overall objectives of the Public Health Programme are: 1) a longer life with a better quality, and 2) social equality in health. In the Budget Agreement for 2001 means have been allocated to the implementation of and follow-up on the Public Health Programme.

In the Spring 1999 the Government set up a committee to analyze the organization of the sale of pharmaceuticals. In July 2000 the Committee published its report as a basis for a decision on the future organization of the pharmaceutical sector in Denmark. The report presents a number of possibilities for modernization of the pharmaceutical sector with a view to improving its services to the citizens.

As from March 2000 the rules governing reimbursement of medicine were changed. In the new system, which is based on need, reimbursement depends on a patient's annual consumption of medicine, whereas it was previously based on the type of medicine. According to the new rules, a person over 18 years will only be entitled to reimbursement after having bought for DKK 500 within a period of

ciallægekommissionens anbefalinger har den danske regering endvidere gennemført en ny organisatorisk ramme for den lægelige videreuddannelse i form af etablering af et nationalt samt tre regionale råd for lægers videreuddannelse.

Maj 1999 offentliggjorde regeringen Folkesundhedsprogrammet 1999-2008. Folkesundhedsprogrammet er et bredt forebyggelsesprogram, der beskriver en række forebyggelsesindsatser på områder af central vigtighed for folkesundheden. Folkesundhedsprogrammets to overordnede mål er 1) længere liv med bedre livskvalitet, og 2) social lighed i sundhed. I finanslovsaftalens for 2001 er der bl.a. afsat midler til gennemførelse af og opfølging på Folkesundhedsprogrammet.

I foråret 1999 nedsatte regeringen et udvalg, der skulle analysere organiseringen af lægemiddelsalget. Juli 2000 blev udvalgets rapport offentliggjort som grundlag for en beslutning om den fremtidige organisering af apotekervæsenet i Danmark. Rapporten opstiller en lang række muligheder for at modernisere apotekssektoren med henblik på at forbedre sektorens servicering af borgerne.

Fra marts 2000 ændredes reglerne for medicintilskud. I det nye behovsafhængige tilskudssystem afhænger tilskuddet af den enkelte patients årlige medicinudgifter, i modsætning til tidligere, da det var bestemt af medicintypen. I følge de nye regler modtager personer over 18 år først tilskud til køb af tilskudsberettiget medicin efter en udgift på 500 DKK inden for en periode på ét år. Herefter øges

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one year. After that, reimbursement will increase progressively, beginning at 50 per cent. There is a ceiling on the annual user charges concerning the chronically ill.

In connection with the budget agreement 1999 it was decided to enable a combination of the existing financing system and an activity-based system. The aim is to encourage productivity improvements at the same time as the control of the expenditure development is maintained. By using the combined model, hospitals are in principle provided with a basic grant corresponding to 90 per cent of the anticipated total grant. Besides, there is a settlement per treated patient, equal to 10 per cent of the costs of the treatment in question.

Since the end of 1998 it has been possible to obtain information via the Internet about waiting periods and operations performed at the national hospitals. The information include the most common treatment and is a means to assist patients in their choice of hospital.

FINLAND: As from 2001 the reimbursement scheme will be extended to cover dental treatment. As from 1 January 2001, the health insurance scheme will reimburse one dental examination per calendar year. Furthermore, 60 per cent of the costs are reimbursed within the framework of the rates fixed by the Social Security Institute. Dental regulation will only be reimbursed if such regulation is necessary in order to avoid other illnesses. The costs of dentures and technical dental measures are not covered by the reimbursement system.

tilskuddet progressivt startende fra 50 pct. Tilskudssystemet indeholder et loft over "kronikeres" årlige egenbetaling.

I forbindelse med finanslovaftalen for 1999 blev det besluttet at give mulighed for at kombinere det eksisterende rammebyrede finansieringssystem med et aktivitetsbaseret. Formålet er at tilskynde produktivitetsforbedringer samtidig med at kontrollen med udgiftsudviklingen bevarer. Ved den kombinerede model får sygehuse principielt en grundbevilling svarende til 90 pct. af den forventede samlede bevilling. Derudover en afregning pr. behandlet patient svarende til 10 pct. af omkostningerne for den pågældende behandling.

Siden udgangen af 1998 har det været muligt at indhente oplysninger om ventetider og udførte operationer på landets sygehuse via internettet. Oplysningerne omfatter de mest almindelige behandlingstyper og er et middel til at hjælpe patienterne i deres sygehusvalg.

FINLAND: I 2001 udvides ordningen med tilskud til tandbehandling. Fra den 1.1. 2001 skal sygeforsikringen give tilskud en gang pr kalenderår for en tandlægeundersøgelse. Desuden gives der et tilskud på 60 pct. af udgifterne, inden for rammerne af Folkpensionsanstaltens fastsatte takster. Der gives kun tilskud til tandregulering hvis en tandregulering er nødvendig for at undgå andre sygdomme. Udgifter til proteser og tandtekniske foranstaltninger er ikke omfattet af tilskuds-systemet.

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Reimbursement is granted to everyone born in 1956 or later. As from 1 April 2001 the reimbursement system will also cover people born in 1946 or later.

In 2000, a so-called cost ceiling of FIM 3,500 was introduced for user charges within the municipal social and health care sector. From 2001 onwards the cost ceiling is tied to the calendar year instead of a period of 12 months.

ICELAND: One of the main issues in the Ministry of Health and Social Security in 2000 was the organization of the Landspítali - University Hospital, which was created by the merging of two of the largest hospitals in Iceland, both in Reykjavík. Changes in the internal organization have proceeded according to plan. Some clinics/specialities that were found in both hospitals were merged, whereas others will remain in their previous locations. The basis for the organizational changes have mainly been of an economic and financial nature.

Parts of the new hospital will be given a more independent financial status, starting with the laboratories being allowed to sell their services to other hospital departments as well as to institutions, other hospitals and health care centres around the country.

The license for the running of the health care database was issued in January 2000 and the license holder initiated negotiations with some hospitals and health care centres soon after that. In December 2000 the first agreements were signed.

Althingi passed a Bill on patient insurance in May 2000. It includes a compul-

Tilskuddet gives til alle som er født i 1956 eller senere. Fra og med den 1.4. 2001 udvides tilskudssystemet således at det derefter gælder alle som er født i 1946 eller senere.

I 2000 blev der indført et såkaldt udgiftsloft på 3.500 FIM for brugerbetaling inden for den kommunale social- og sundhedsforsorg år 2000. Fra og med 2001 er udgiftsloftet bundet til kalenderåret i stedet for en periode af 12 måneder.

ISLAND: En af hovedarbejdsopgaverne i Sundheds- og socialforsikringsministeriet i 2000 har været organiseringen af Landspítali- universitetshospitalet- som blev etableret ved at sammenlægge de to største hospitaler i Island, der begge er placeret i Reykjavík. Ændringer i den interne organisation er sket som planlagt. Nogle klinikker/specialer, der tidligere fandtes på begge hospitaler, er sammenlagt, mens andre vil forblive i de tidligere lokaliteter. Grundlaget for de organisatoriske ændringerne har hovedsageligt været økonomiske og finanzielle.

En del af det nye hospital vil få en mere uafhængig finansiell status. I første omgang er det laboratorierne som kan sælge deres serviceydelser til andre hospitalsafdelinger, til institutioner, andre hospitaler samt sundhedscentre rundt i landet.

Licensen til sundhedsdatabasen blev udstedt i januar 2000 og licenshændehaveren påbegyndte umiddelbart herefter forhandlinger med nogle hospitaler og sundhedscentre. I December 2000 blev de første aftaler underskrevet.

Parlamentet vedtog en ny lov om patientforsikring i maj 2000. Med loven ind-

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sory insurance for all health staff in Iceland. All official employees will be covered by the state whereas privately employed health staff must pay for their own insurance which in defined cases will cover possible mishaps without having to bring the case to court. The Act on Patient Insurance is in many ways similar to the legislation in the other Nordic countries.

A new Act on biobanks came into force on 1 January 2001. The objective of the Act is to set a framework for the collection, keeping, handling and utilization of biological samples from human beings, in such a way that confidentiality is ensured, the interests of donors of biological samples is safeguarded, and so that the utilization of the biological samples serves the purposes of science and medicine, and is conductive to the public good. Furthermore, the material should not be used if it has been kept for too long.

The government has accepted and put forward a Bill on a new National Health Plan running until the year 2010. The Plan has a problem-orientated approach and its development is closely related to that of the WHO revised strategy, Health for all (Health21). Priority areas until the year 2010 include alcohol and tobacco prevention, addressing the needs of children and adults as well as the elderly, reducing mental health problems, incidence and mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer and the number of accidents. A report on how the plan proceeds will be presented annually.

NORWAY: During the first quarter of 2001 all of the Norwegian population was invited to participate in the adopted

føres en obligatorisk forsikring for alt sundhedspersonale i Island. Alt offentligt ansat sundhedspersonale vil få deres forsikring betalt af staten mens privat ansat sundhedspersonale selv må betale for forsikringen, som i definerede tilfælde betaler for fejlbehandling, uden at sagen skal bringes for retten. Patientforsikringsloven er på mange måder lig med den lovgivning der findes i de andre nordiske lande.

Pr 1. januar 2001 trådte der en ny lov om biobanker i kraft. Formålet med loven er at få fastlagt regler for indsamling, opbevaring, behandling og udnyttelse af biologisk materiale fra mennesker. Det skal ske på en sådan måde at fortrolighed sikres, samt at donors interesser i det biologiske materiale er sikret, ligesom udnyttelsen af det biologiske materiale skal tjene medicinske videnskabelige formål og tjene befolkningens bedste. Desuden skal man undlade at anvende materialet hvis det har været opbevaret for længe.

Regeringen har vedtaget og fremsendt et forslag til parlamentet om en ny national sundhedsplan frem til 2010. Planen er indrettet problemorienteret og udviklingen i planen følger WHO's reviderede strategi for sundhed i Europa (Sundhed 21). De prioriterede områder frem til 2010 omfatter forebyggelse mod alkohol og tobak. At tilgodeose børn, voksne og ældres behov, reducere de mentale sundhedsproblemer, forekomst samt dødelighed forårsaget af hjerte-karsygdomme, cancer og antallet af ulykker. Der vil årligt blive udarbejdet en statusopgørelse i forhold til planen.

NORGE: I første kvartal af 2001 blev hele den norske befolkning inviteret til at deltage i den vedtagne fastlægeordning.

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so-called regular-GP scheme. Everyone was given the opportunity to choose a regular general practitioner from a list of all general practitioners in his/her municipality. Everyone participating in the scheme will be provided with a GP during the second quarter of 2001. The scheme will be launched as from July 2001. Patients may choose a different GP twice a year at the most, and are entitled to a second opinion from another regular GP free of charge. The scheme is based on a desire to enhance the relation between GP and patient with a view to contributing to a professionally good medical offer.

As from 1 January 2001, the choice of hospital is free for all. That implies that a patient may choose where he or she would like to be treated. If the need arise for emergency treatment, patients are not entitled to choose hospital. This new scheme eliminates previous geographical limitations to choice of hospital, as the choice was previously limited to the hospitals within a certain geographical area. The new scheme enhances patients' choice and personal preferences, so that for example family ties and waiting lists for the necessary treatment may influence patients' choice of hospital. Free choice of hospital does not entitle patients to choose level of treatment, as for example a more specialized kind of treatment than applies to good medical practice. The free choice of hospital applies to public hospitals in Norway.

A new law has been adopted laying down the legal framework for pharmacies which allows for a much higher degree of competition and market-related adaptations than previously. A new kind of forces have gained foothold in the market

Alle indbyggere har fået mulighed for at vælge en fastlæge ud fra oversigter over de almenlæger der findes i den kommune man bor i. Alle der vælger at deltage i ordningen vil få tildelt en læge i løbet af 2. kvartal 2001. Hele ordningen iværksættes fra og med juli 2001. Patienterne har mulighed for at skifte læge op til to gange om året, samt ret til en nyvurdering (second opinion) hos en anden fastlæge uden at skulle betale yderligere. Grundlaget for ordningen er et ønske om at styrke relationen mellem almenlægen og patienten med det formål at bidrage til et fagligt godt almenmedicinsk tilbud.

Fra og med 1. januar 2001 er der indført frit sygehusvalg for alle. Dette indebærer at man selv kan vælge hvilket sygehus man vil lade sig behandle på. Hvis der opstår behov for øjeblikkelig hjælp har patienterne ikke ret til at vælge sygehus. Den nye ordning fjerner tidligere geografiske begrænsninger for valg af sygehus. Tidligere var valget begrænset til de sygehuse man tilhørte ud fra en geografisk inddeling. Den nye ordning styrker patientens valgmuligheder og personlige præferencer, så for eksempel familiær tilknytning og ventetider for den ønskede behandling kan få indflydelse på valget af sygehus. Frit sygehusvalg giver ikke ret til at vælge behandlingsniveau, for eksempel en mere specialiseret type behandling end det som er gældende for god medicinsk praksis. Det frie sygehusvalg gælder offentlige sygehuse i Norge.

Der er vedtaget en ny lov der sætter rammerne for apotekervirksomheden, og som åbner for en langt større konkurrence og markedsmæssig tilpasning end tidligere. Der er kommet en række nye aktører ind på markedet, ved at blandt andre

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as foreign companies have established pharmacies in Norway (i.e. pharmacy chains). It is not yet known whether or not this will have a positive effect on the service level and result in more reasonable prices on pharmaceutical products as a result of increased competition in the market.

The Government has submitted a proposal to the Norwegian Parliament as to the State taking over ownership of all hospitals from the present owners, i.e. the 19 counties. It has been planned that the Parliament decide on the proposal during the first half of 2001. Should the Parliament be in favour of the proposal, the State will assume ownership of the hospitals as from the turn of the year 2001/2002. From the beginning of the Parliament's discussion of the proposal, there seemed to be a political majority in favour of the State assuming responsibility for the hospital sector in Norway. The reason for changing the ownership of hospitals is i.a. to ensure equal hospital treatment to all of the population. By means of supervision it has been found that there are variations in the offers, and there has been both a political and a professional wish to reduce these. The proposal aims at ensuring the cohesion between the national responsibility for the development of the service level (equivalent offers), ownership of the service production (hospitals) and the financing system. Besides, it is a general impression that one owner (the State) would be better suited than 19 different owners (the counties) to handle the organizational challenges of today's complex administration of the hospital sector.

SWEDEN: As from 1 January 2001 the Act on Limitation of the county councils right to leave the running of emergency

udenlandske selskaber har etableret apotekervirksomhed i Norge (det vil sige apotekerkæder). Det vides endnu ikke om forbrugerne vil opleve det som en positiv effekt på serviceniveauet og rimeligere lægemiddelpriiser som følge af øget konkurrence på markedet.

Regeringen har fremlagt et forslag for Stortinget der går ud på at staten overtager ejerskabet af sygehusene fra de nuværende ejere, som er de 19 fylkeskommuner (amtskommuner). Det er planlagt at Stortinget skal tage stilling til forslaget i første halvår af 2001. Hvis Stortinget tilslutter sig forslaget vil staten overtage ejerskabet til sygehusene fra årsskiftet 2001/2002. Som det ser ud ved indledningen til Stortings behandling af forslaget, synes der at være politisk flertal for at staten overtager ansvaret for sygehusdriften i Norge. Grunden til at ændre ejerskabet til sygehusene er blandt andet at sikre et ligeværdigt sygehustilbud for hele befolkningen. Det er på flere måder, blandt andet gennem tilsynet, fundet variationer i de tilbud der gives, som der såvel fra politisk som fagligt hold er et ønske om at reducere. Forslaget tager sigte på at sikre sammenhængen mellem det nationale ansvar for udviklingen af serviceniveauet (ligeværdige tilbud), ejerskabet til serviceproduktionen (sygehusene) og finansieringssystemet. Det er desuden opfattelsen at en ejer (staten) vil have bedre forudsætninger end 19 forskellige ejere (fylkeskommunerne) for at håndtere de organisatoriske udfordringer, som dagens komplekse sygehusdrift indebærer.

SVERIGE: Fra og med 1. januar 2001 gælder loven om indskrænkning i landstingenes ret til at overlade driften af akut-

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hospitals to others is in effect. It is an Act that temporarily puts a stop to the sale of emergency hospitals. It implies that the county councils cannot transfer the responsibility for the running of emergency hospitals to interest groups who intend to run a commercial business. The Act shall apply until the end of 2002. During that period of time a report must be drawn up to clarify the consequences of the prohibition of sale.

A new action plan for the development of the health sector was adopted by the Parliament in November 2000. The action plan puts priority to areas such as public health, nursing and care of the elderly, psychiatry and a considerable extension of providers of health services.

A report concerning co-operation between local authorities and Parliament suggested in its final recommendation that the municipalities and the counties must have a right to set up a common board with the aim of performing common tasks within the nursing and care sectors.

A survey is being made as to the future reimbursement of dental treatment. The survey is first and foremost intended to present suggestions about maximum user payment for the elderly, as well as on the price development within dental treatment. In the second phase, the current reimbursement system must be evaluated, including staff conditions and use of the various types of qualifications in the area.

The Committee for Publicity and Confidence in the administration published a partial report in January on the public access principle and the new techniques. One of the proposals imply in practice that the public is entitled to receiving

sygehuse til andre. Det er en lov som midlertidigt skal stoppe salget af akutsygehuse. Loven indebærer at landstingene ikke kan overdrage ansvaret for driften af akutsygehuse til interesserter der har til hensigt at drive kommersiel virksomhed. Loven gælder til udgangen af 2002. I løbet af denne periode skal der udfærdiges en udredning der skal klarlægge hvilke konsekvenser forbudet mod salg får.

En ny handlingsplan for udviklingen af sundhedsvæsenet blev vedtaget af rigsdagen i november 2000. Handlingsplanen prioriterer områderne primært sundhedsvæsen, pleje og omsorg for ældre, psykiatrien og en betydelig udvidelse af udbydere af sundhedsydeler.

En udredning vedrørende samarbejde mellem kommuner og landsting har i sin slutbetænkning foreslået at kommunerne og landstingene skal have ret til at etablere fælles nævn for at løse fælles opgaver inden for pleje og omsorgsområdet.

Der pågår en udredning om fremtidig tilskud til tandbehandling. Udredningen skal i første omgang komme frem med forslag om maksimal egenbetaling for ældre, samt se på prisudviklingen inden for tandbehandlingen. I anden fase skal det nuværende tilskudssystem evalueres, herunder personaleforhold samt anvendelse af de forskellige typer af kompetence på området.

Komiteen for offentlighed og fortrolighed i forvaltningen afleverede i januar en delbetænkning om offentlighedsprincipet og den nye teknik. Et af forslagene indebærer i praksis at offentligheden har ret til at modtage elektronisk lagrede op-

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electronically saved information from the public authorities, not only as print-outs, but also in electronic form.

lysninger fra offentlige myndigheder, ikke kun i form af udskrifter, men også i elektronisk form.

Organization and responsibility for the health sector

DENMARK: Responsibility for the health service is very decentralized. The main principles are as follows: The State is responsible for legislation, supervision and guidelines; county councils are responsible for hospital service, health insurance and special nursing homes, whereas municipalities are responsible for health care, home nursing, nursing homes, and child and school health care.

County councils and municipalities have the operational responsibility.

In the event of ordinary illness, the use of the health service by citizens is based on a century-long tradition for family doctors. The formal rules have been drawn up in accordance in the health insurance scheme, so that primary contact is always, in principle, with the general practitioner. Only in emergency cases one may, alternatively, turn to the hospitals.

Likewise, consultations with dentists are made with privately practising dentists. The service is only a public matter within some parts of the dental care scheme for children.

Health care during pregnancy is under the responsibility of county councils. All pregnant women are offered regular examinations, according to need, with a general practitioner, specialist or midwife.

Organisering og ansvar for sundhedsvirksomheden

DANMARK: Ansvaret for sundhedsvæsenet er bygget op over en meget decentral organisation. Hovedprincipperne er følgende: Staten er ansvarlig for lovgivning, tilsyn og retningslinier; amterne for sygehusvæsen, sygesikring og specielle plejehjem, mens kommunerne er ansvarlige for sundhedspleje, hjemmepleje, plejehjem samt børne- og skolesundhedstjeneste.

Driftsansvaret påhviler amter og kommuner.

Ved almindelig sygdom er borgernes benyttelse af sundhedsvæsenet baseret på en århundredelang tradition for familielæger. De formelle regler er udformet i overensstemmelse hermed i sygeforsikringsloven, således at primærkontakten altid principielt rettes til den alment praktiserende læge. Kun i skadestilfælde kan man som alternativ henvende sig til sygehusene.

På samme måde foregår konsultationer med tandlæger hos privatpraktiserende tandlæger. Servicen er kun et offentligt anliggende inden for visse dele af børnetandplejen.

Svangerskabshygienen tilrettelægges under amternes ansvar. Alle gravide tilbydes efter behov regelmæssige undersøgelser hos en alment praktiserende læge, speciallæge og jordemoder.

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Child health care is linked to the health administration of the municipalities, and is provided according to the statutes for visiting nurse schemes, whereas health examinations of children are carried out by general practitioners according to agreement with the health insurance scheme.

Home-nursing schemes are linked to municipalities providing treatment free of charge following referral from a physician.

The immunization programmes are laid down by the Ministry of Health and are carried out by general practitioners, generally in connection with routine health examinations of children.

Advice concerning family planning is also provided, as every person or family is entitled to receive advice on questions of family planning. The advice is given either by the general practitioner or by a special department (particular outpatient clinic). Also midwives and visiting nurses may, within their range of competence, advise families. Contraceptive measures are, as a general rule, not subsidised.

School and occupational health services are provided according to statutes. Municipalities are responsible for school health service, which is carried out by visiting nurses and physicians. Occupational health service is organized within the framework of companies and is led by committees consisting of employees and employers.

As a main rule, patients may contact general practitioners, dentists, emergency wards and emergency and ambulance services without prior referral.

Børnesundhedsplejen, der gives i henhold til loven om sundhedsplejerskeordninger, er knyttet til kommunernes sundhedsforvaltning, mens helbredsundersøgelser af børn udføres af de alment praktiserende læger efter overenskomst med sygesikringen.

Hjemmesygeplejerskeordningerne er ligeført knyttet til kommunerne, der yder vederlagsfri pleje efter lægehenvisninger.

Vaccinationsprogrammerne fastlægges af Sundhedsministeriet og udføres af de praktiserende læger, fx i forbindelse med helbredsundersøgelser af børn.

Der ydes også rådgivning vedrørende familieplanlægning, idet enhver person eller familie har ret til rådgivning i familieplanlægningsspørgsmål. Rådgivningen gives enten af den praktiserende læge eller af en specialafdeling (særligt ambulatorium). Også jordemødre og sundhedsplejersker kan rådgive familier inden for deres kompetenceområde. Der gives som hovedregel ikke offentlige tilskud til præventionsmidler.

Skole- og bedriftssundhedstjenesten er reguleret ved lov. Kommunerne har ansvaret for skolesundhedstjenesten, som varetages af sundhedsplejersker og læger. Bedriftssundhedstjenesten er tilrettelagt i virksomhedsregi og ledes af udvalg med repræsentanter for både arbejdstagere og arbejdsgivere.

Som hovedregel kan patienter henvende sig uden henvisning til alment praktiserende læger, tandlæger, skadestuer samt lægevagten og ambulancetjenesten.

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The hospital service is placed organisationally under the counties, and the county councils are the responsible authorities. The counties own most of the hospitals. The hospitals in the City of Copenhagen and Frederiksberg municipality, and Rigshospitalet are merged into the Joint Metropolitan Hospital Service. There are a few private hospitals which have a set agreement of usership with the county of location, whereas a few private hospitals operate quite independently of the public hospital service.

Specialist hospitals are not organized separately. There are no health centres or similar institutions with wards in Denmark.

Almost all practising specialist physicians work according to agreement with the health insurance scheme and receive the majority of their patients on referral from general practitioners. There are, however, certain exceptions to this rule, such as practising eye and ear specialists.

Ordinary nursing homes are run by municipalities, but there are a significant number of private (independent) nursing homes which receive residents according to agreement with the municipality of their location. Certain specialised nursing homes are run by the counties, for example psychiatric nursing homes.

Pharmacies are organized as a liberal trade, but are subsequently also supervised by government regulation. The state regulates the amount and the geographical placement of pharmacies, their tasks, and the profit margin on medicine.

Sygehusvæsenet hører organisatorisk under amterne og Hovedstadens Sygehusfællesskab, og det er amtsrådene og bestyrelsen for Hovedstadens Sygehusfællesskab, der er den ansvarlige myndighed. Amterne ejer de fleste af sygehuse. Sygehusene i København og Frederiksberg kommuner samt Rigshospitalet, er samlet i Hovedstadens Sygehusfællesskab. Der er enkelte private sygehuse, som har en fast benyttelsesaftale med det amt hvori de ligger, mens nogle få mindre, private sygehuse fungerer helt uafhængigt af det offentlige sygehusvæsen.

Specialsygehusene er ikke særskilt organiseret. Der findes ingen sundhedscentre eller lignende institutioner med sengepladser i Danmark.

Praktiserende speciallæger arbejder for flertallets vedkommende efter aftale med sygesikringen og modtager de fleste af deres patienter efter henvisning fra alment praktiserende læger. Der er dog visse undtagelser fra denne regel. Det gælder fx øjen- og ørespecialerne i praksissektoren.

De almindelige plejehjem drives af kommunerne, men der eksisterer et betydeligt antal private (selvejende) plejehjem, der modtager beboere i henhold til aftaler indgået med beliggenhedskommunerne. Visse specialplejehjem drives af amterne. Det gælder fx psykiatriske plejehjem.

Apotekerne er organiseret som liberalt erhverv, men er undergivet en indgående statslig regulering. Staten regulerer antallet og placeringen af apoteker, deres opgaver samt avancen på lægemidler i apotekerleddet.

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FAROE ISLANDS: In 1995, the Danish Act concerning central administration of the health care was introduced at the Faroe Islands. The Danish Act concerning the medical officers etc. also applies to the Faroe Islands. The Faroe Islands Act concerning health care came into force in 1996 and according to that Act the Faroe Islands' home rule sets out rules concerning tasks, benefits and administration. The hospital structure and its organization, specialist fields and their organization as well as the primary health service and its organization largely follow Danish principles. The same applies to nursing homes, home nurses and home help as well as dental treatment.

GREENLAND: The most important piece of legislation in Greenland is the Government's guidelines concerning the running and organization of the health service, the guidelines for services to be provided by the health service, the home rule statutes concerning user charges and the 1996 statute concerning the tasks of the Chief Medical Officer.

The health service is organized in 16 health districts and one central hospital, Dronning Ingrid's Hospital in Nuuk where some of the specialized treatment is given. Specialist expertise, that cannot be provided for at Dronning Ingrid's Hospital, is given in Denmark. Each district has a health care centre.

In a district health care centre all common diseases are treated, much like in a multi-physician general practice in Denmark. The centres also take care of uncomplicated births, minor surgical procedures, common complaints regarding internal medicine and district psychiatry. According to the population size,

FÆRØERNE: Den danske lov om sundhedsvæsenets centrale styrelse trådte i kraft for Færøerne i 1995. Desuden er den danske lov om embedslægeinstitutionen m.v. gældende på Færøerne. Lov om sundhedsvæsenet på Færøerne blev sat i kraft i 1995 hvorefter Færøernes hjemmestyre fastsætter regler om sundhedsvæsenets opgaver, ydelser og administration. Hospitalsstrukturen og -organisationen, speciallægeordninger og deres organisation samt det primære sundhedsvæsen og dets organisation følger i alt væsentligt danske forhold. Det samme gør sig gældende for plejehjem, hjemmesygepleje og hjemmehjælp samt tandbehandling.

GRØNLAND: Den vigtigste lovgivning i Grønland er landstingets forordning om sundhedsvæsenets styrelse og organisation, forordningen om sundhedsvæsenets ydelser, hjemmestyrets bekendtgørelse om brugerbetaling samt bekendtgørelsen fra 1996 om embedslægeinstitutionens virke.

Sundhedsvæsenet er organiseret i 16 sundhedsdistrikter og ét landssygehus, Dronning Ingrids Hospital i Nuuk, hvortil der er tilknyttet en del speciallæger. Specialer som ikke findes på landssygehuset behandles i Danmark. Der er et sundhedscenter i hvert distrikt.

I et distriktsundhedscenter behandles alle almindeligt forekommende sygdomme, nogenlunde svarende til en større lægepraksis i Danmark. Centrene varetager ligeledes de ukomplicerede fødsler, mindre kirurgiske indgreb, almindelig forekommende internmedicinske problemstillinger samt distriktspsykiatri. Centre-

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the centres have a number of beds of admitted patients. In the event of more complicated courses of illness, patients are transferred to the central hospital in Nuuk or to Denmark.

Due to increasing difficulties in recruiting broadly trained physicians who can manage the broad spectre of tasks, a reorganisation of the health service in Greenland is under consideration aiming for larger regional hospitals. Some of the existing hospitals on the coast will therefore in the future be transformed into medical stations which may be managed by general practitioners.

In several health districts there is a nurse in the large villages of about 300 inhabitants. In these villages there are village clinics with one single emergency bed run by a nurse (station nurse).

There is one health assistant and one emergency bed in all small villages. In the small villages with less than 70 inhabitants, there is a medicine-storage manager (village health worker) who administers the sale of the medicine prescribed by a doctor from the district hospital.

Permanent positions have been created for somatic home nursing, district psychiatric home nursing and health care in the seven largest medical districts, including the clinic in Nuuk. In the small health districts there is a combined somatic and district psychiatric home nursing scheme as well as health care. In the three smallest towns and at the nursing stations, these tasks are performed by nurses and/or health care assistants, who are working at the nursing stations or the district hospitals.

ne har efter befolkningens størrelse et antal senge til indlagte patienter. Ved mere komplikerede sygdomsforløb overflyttes patienterne til landssygehuset i Nuuk eller til Danmark.

På baggrund af tiltagende vanskeligheder med at skaffe bredt uddannede læger, som kan varetage det brede spektrum af arbejdsopgaver, arbejdes hen imod en omorganisering af det grønlandske sundhedsvæsen, med større regionssygehus. En del af de eksisterende sygehus på kysten, vil derfor i fremtiden blive omdannet til lægestationer, som vil kunne bemandas med alment praktiserende læger.

I flere sundhedsdistrikter er der store bygder med ca. 300 indbyggere, hvor der er normeret en sygeplejerskestilling. Der er i disse bygder bygdekonsultationer med en enkelt nødseng, som ledes af en sygeplejerske (stationssygeplejerske).

I alle mindre bygder er der normeret en sundhedshjælper, hvor der er et konsulationsrum og en enkelt nødseng. I de mindre bygder med under 70 indbyggere er der ansat en medicinaldepotforvalter (bygdesundhedsarbejder), som administrerer udleveringen af medicin som ordineres af lægen fra distriktspsygehuset.

Der er normerede stillinger til somatisk hjemmesygepleje, distriktspsykiatrisk hjemmesygepleje og sundhedspleje i de 7 største lægedistrikter inkl. lægeklinikken i Nuuk. I de mindre sundhedsdistrikter er der kombineret somatisk- og distriktspsykiatrisk hjemmesygepleje samt sundhedspleje. I de 3 mindste byer samt på sygeplejestationerne varetages disse områder af sygeplejersker og/eller sundhedsmedhjælpere, som er ansat på sygeplejestationer og distriktspsygehusene.

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In each health district, there is one or several dental clinics staffed by dentists and dental nurses. In relation, a number of districts have employed dental technicians. In the villages, where there are no dental clinics, the population is served several times a year by a mobile dental service. The systematic offer includes school children. All others are treated individually.

FINLAND: Municipalities have responsibility for health services. The responsibility of municipalities is laid down in the Public Health Act (1972), in the Specialist Treatment of Diseases Act (1989), and in the Treatment of the Mentally Ill Act (1990).

In the Public Health Act and its statutes, the tasks are listed which belong under the municipal public health work. Here it is stated that municipalities are responsible for:

- Guidance and preventive health care, including children's health, educational campaigns, advice concerning contraceptive measures, general health care surveys and screening.
- Treatment of illnesses requiring medical attention, nursing, medical rehabilitation and first aid. Treatment of general illnesses are given at health care centres either in form of outpatient treatment (home nursing), or at inpatient wards.

Moreover the municipalities must provide services for the mentally ill, as can reasonably be offered by health care centres.

Dental care includes information and prevention as well as dental examination and treatment. Dental examination and treat-

Der er desuden én eller flere tandklinikker med tilhørende tandlæger, klinikassister og tandplejere i hvert sundhedsdistrikt. I nogle sundhedsdistrikter er der også ansat laboratorietandteknikere. I bygderne, hvor der ikke er tandklinikker, betjenes befolkningen nogle gange om året ved hjælp af mobilt tandplejeudstyr. Det systematiske tilbud omfatter skolebørn. Alle andre behandles individuelt.

FINLAND: Det er kommunerne, der har ansvaret for sundhedsvæsenet. Kommunerne ansvar for sundhedsvæsenet er fastsat i Folkesundhedsloven (1972), i Loven om specialiseret sygdomsbehandling (1989) og i Loven om behandling af mentalt syge (1990).

I Folkesundhedsloven og dennes forordninger opregnes de arbejdsopgaver, der hører under det kommunale folkesundhedsarbejde. Heri fastsættes det, at kommunerne har ansvaret for:

- Rådgivning og sundhedsforebyggelse, som omfatter børns sundhed, oplysningsarbejde, rådgivning angående svangerskabsforebyggelse, sundhedsundersøgelser og screening.
- Sygdomsbehandling som omfatter lægeundersøgelser og pleje samt medicinsk rehabilitering og førstehjælp. Den almindelige sygdomsbehandling gives ved sundhedscentrene, på sengeafdelinger eller som hjemmesygepleje.

Kommunerne skal desuden sørge for, at mentalt syge får ydelser, som med rimelighed kan tilbydes i sundhedscentrene.

Tandbehandlingen omfatter oplysning og forebyggelse samt undersøgelse og behandling af tænder. Undersøgelse og behandling

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ment is first and foremost to be given to those born in 1956 (after April 1, 2001, 1946) and later, as well as to veterans. At the health centres, dental care is also provided for adults, particularly in rural municipalities. Most dental treatment for adults is provided by dentists in private practice. Young people under the age of 19 are entitled to dental care free of charge.

Municipalities must also ensure that patient transport and occupational health services are available. Employers may organise the occupational health service themselves or they may enter into agreement with a health centre or with others working with occupational health service.

Physicians working in health centres are mainly specialized general practitioners. In the public health service system, patients need a referral for specialist services, with the exception of emergencies. In private clinics, the physicians are mostly specialists. Patients need no referral to visit these private specialists. Physicians working in private clinics may send their patients either to public or private hospitals with a referral.

The specialized central and regional hospitals are run by federations of municipalities. In mental health care, more and more emphasis is placed on outpatient treatment, and the use of institutions is decreasing.

In 1999, there were more than 22,000 beds in the health centres, primarily for the treatment of elderly people.

ÅLAND: According to the home rule for Åland, the islands have their own legislation for the health sector except for administrative interventions regarding per-

af tænder skal først og fremmest gives til personer der er født i 1956 (efter 1. april 2001, 1946) og senere samt til krigsveteraner. Ved sundhedscentrene, især i landkommunerne, gives der desuden tandbehandling til voksne. Det meste af voksenbehandlingen udføres af privatpraktiserende tandlæger. Unge under 19 år har ret til tandbehandling uden brugerbetaling.

Kommunerne skal desuden tilvejebringe sygetransport og sørge for etableringen af bedriftssundhedstjenester. Arbejdsgiverne kan selv organisere bedriftssundheds-tjenesten, eller de kan indgå aftale med et sundhedscenter eller andre der arbejder med bedriftssundhedstjenesten.

Læger, der arbejder ved sundhedscentrene, er normalt alment praktiserende specialister. I det offentlige sundhedssystem skal patienterne have en henvisning til en specialist, dog ikke i akutte tilfælde. De fleste af de læger som arbejder i private klinikker er specialister. Patienterne behøver ingen henvisning for at opsoe disse specialister. Læger der arbejder i privatklinikker kan henvise patienter til enten private eller offentlige hospitaler.

De specialiserede centrale og regionale hospitaler styres af en sammenslutning af kommuner. Inden for den psykiatriske behandling bliver der lagt større og større vægt på ambulant behandling og brugen af institutioner er således faldende.

I 1999 var der over 22.000 senge ved sundhedscentrene, primært til behandling af ældre.

ÅLAND: På grund af sit selvstyre har Åland sin egen lovgivning for sundheds-væsenet, dog med undtagelse af bl.a. administrative indgreb i den personlige

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sonal freedom, contagious diseases, castration and sterilisation, abortion, assisted reproduction, forensic medicine, and general rules for companies offering health care services.

The task, structure and organization of the public health sector are regulated according to the Act for the Health Sector. This Act is a general Act which can be supplemented by public decree. Detailed rules concerning the sector are described annually in a sector plan. Measures not stated in the Åland legislation, or which do not come under separate legislation, follows Finnish legislation.

The whole public health service comes under an overall organization called Åland's Health Care Organization (ÅHS). The organization is governed by a politically elected board.

The Government of Åland has the overall responsibility that the population receives necessary treatment. The role of the municipalities is limited to financing certain defined treatments. Specialist treatment including psychiatric treatment is one of two sectors in ÅHS.

Services that cannot be provided for locally may be bought from contractors in Finland and Sweden including private practitioners, private institutions and university hospitals.

The Åland hospitals are specialised institutions with both outpatient and in-patient treatment.

Specialised treatment outside the hospitals is provided as consultative services

frihed, smitsomme sygdomme, kastrering og sterilisation, svangerskabsafbrydelse, kunstig befrugtning, retsmedicinske undersøgelser, samt regelsættene for virksomheder der udbyder sundhedsydeler.

Det offentlige sundhedsvæsens forpligtigelser, struktur og organisation, reguleres i landskabsloven om sundhedsvæsenet. Loven er en rammelov, som efter behov kan suppleres med bekendtgørelser. Detaljerede bestemmelser om virksomheden beskrives hvert år i en virksomhedsplan. Forhold som ikke hører under ålandsk lovgivning, eller som ikke har egen lovgivning, tilpasses finsk lovgivning.

Hele det offentlige sundhedsvæsen, er underordnet en samlet organisation, Ålands hälso- och sjukvård (ÅHS). Organisationen ledes af en politisk valgt styrelse.

Landskapsstyrelsen er hovedansvarlig og har ansvaret for at befolkningen får den nødvendige sygdomsbehandling. Kommunernes ansvar og indflydelse er begrænset til visse nærmere afgrænsede finansieringsforpligtigelser. Den specialiserede sygdomsbehandling, inkl. behandlingen af psykiatriske patienter udgør den ene af to enheder i ÅHS.

Service som ikke kan produceres af egne enheder købes af producenter i Finland og Sverige, enten hos privatpraktiserende, private institutioner eller universitetssygehuse.

De ålandske sygehuse er specialiserede institutioner, der udfører såvel ambulant behandling og behandling af indlagte patienter.

Speciallægevirksomheden uden for sygehusene eksisterer i form af konsultativ bi-

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for the primary health care and for private general practitioners.

The primary health care is the other sector under the ÅHS. The structure corresponds functionally as well as ideologically to the Finnish public health care. Advice concerning contraceptives and counselling for mothers and infants functions as in Finland. Immunization programmes are voluntary and the recommendations are as in Finland. Physiotherapy under the ÅHS is a shared function both for the primary health care and the hospitals. As a supplement a number of private physiotherapists are used by the public sector.

Dental treatment is part of the primary health care and the youngest age groups have the highest priority together with certain risk groups and preventive measures. If possible, other patient groups are also treated. The private sector is well established with a high capacity and provide an important supplement.

ICELAND: The health care sector is regulated according to the health act of 1990. Apart from that, the most important laws are:

- The Act on Physicians
 - The Act on Patients Rights
 - The Act concerning Social Security
 - The Act on Communicable Diseases.
- The administration of the health service is divided between the Government and regional and local boards. The role of the Government is, however, significantly larger than that of the local and regional boards, where particularly the regional boards play a very limited role.

There are three types of hospitals: Two highly specialized hospitals of which one is placed in Reykjavík (created by merg-

stand til den offentlige primære behandling og til de privatpraktiserende læger.

Det primære sundhedsvæsen er den anden resultatenhed inden for ÅHS. Strukturen svarer ideologisk og driftsmæssigt til det finske folkesundhedsarbejde. Rådgivning vedrørende prævention, rådgivning til mødre og småbørn fungerer som i Finland. Vaccinationsprogrammer er frivillige, og anbefalingerne svarer til de finske. Fysioterapien inden for ÅHS er en fællesfunktion for både primærsektoren og sygehuse. Som et supplement er der et antal private fysioterapeuter som også anvendes af det offentlige.

Tandbehandlingen er en del af det primære sundhedsvæsen. Behandling af de yngre aldersgrupper og visse risikopatientgrupper samt forebyggende foranstaltninger har højeste prioritet. Såfremt det er muligt behandler man også andre patienter. Den private sektor er kapacitetsmæssigt veludbygget og udgør et vigtigt supplement.

ISLAND: Sundhedsvæsenets arbejde reguleres af sundhedsloven fra 1990. Derudover er de vigtigste love:

- Lov om lægevirksomhed,
- Lov om patientrettigheder,
- Lov vedrørende social sikring,
- Lov om smitsomme sygdomme.

Formelt er forvaltningen tredelt mellem staten, regionale styrelser og lokale styrelser. Statens rolle er dog betydeligt større end de lokale og regionale styrelsers. Især de regionale styrelser har en meget begrænset funktion.

Der er tre typer sygehuse: to højt specialiserede sygehuse, hvoraf et findes i Reykjavík, (oprettet efter sammenlægningen

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ing the two largest hospitals), and one in Akureyri; regional hospitals with a certain degree of specialization, and local hospitals. The local hospitals also function as old-age and nursing homes. Other health institutions include rehabilitation hospitals and clinics for alcohol abusers.

Patients are free to contact a specialist, whereas treatment in a hospital requires a referral either from a physician in the primary health care or from a specialist. There are both private practising specialists and specialists connected to the hospitals.

The primary health care is run from health centres and to a minor degree also by private general practitioners. The health centres have responsibility for general treatment and care, examinations, home nursing as well as preventive measures such as family planning, maternity care and child health care, school health care, immunization, etc.

Physiotherapy is partly provided at the health centres, but mostly by private practising physiotherapists.

The health care centres provide home nursing, whereas home help is part of the municipal social service system.

Most of the nursing and old-age homes function as private foundations. They are run by municipalities, charity organisations etc. They are partly financed by user charge, but the major part of financing is provided by the Government either through the national pension scheme, as is the case for the old age homes, or through the health insurance scheme, as is the case for the nursing homes.

af de to største sygehuse), og et i Akureyri, regionale sygehuse med en vis specialisering og et antal lokale sygehuse. De lokale sygehuse fungerer for det meste også som alderdoms- og sygehjem. Af andre institutioner kan nævnes revalideringssygehuse og alkoholklinikker.

Patienter kan henvende sig direkte til en specialist, mens behandlingen på et sygehus kræver henvisning, enten fra en læge i det primære sundhedsvæsen eller fra en specialist. Der findes både selvstændige praktiserende specialister og specialister, der er tilknyttet hospitalerne.

Det primære sundhedsvæsen drives fra sundhedscentre, men også delvist af privatpraktiserende læger. Sundhedscentrene har ansvaret for bl.a. den primære lægebehandling og sygepleje, undersøgelser, hjemmesygepleje, præventive foranstaltninger såsom familieplanlægning, mødre- og børnepleje, skolesundhedspleje, vaccinationer o.l.

En vis del af fysioterapien foregår gennem sundhedscentrene, men det meste af behandlingen varetages af privatpraktiserende fysioterapeuter.

Hjemmesygeplejen drives fra sundhedscentrene mens hjemmehjælpen gives gennem det kommunale sociale servicesystem.

De fleste pleje- og alderdomshjem fungerer som selvejende institutioner. De drives af kommuner, frivillige organisationer o.l. De finansieres delvis ved brugerbetaling; men den største del af finansieringen kommer dog fra staten, for alderdomshjemmenes vedkommende gennem pensionsforsikringen, for plejhjemmenes vedkommende gennem sygeforsikringen.

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Dental treatment is normally carried out by private practising dentists. In Reykjavík there is a school dental service. Such service is also provided at some of the health centres, which supply clinical facilities for private practising dentists.

NORWAY: The activities within the various areas of service and in relation to different staff groups (professions) within the health service are regulated by the present legislation at the various administrative levels (e.g. municipalities and counties).

The most important legislation of relevance to the health sector is the following: Act on the Municipal Health Services, Act on the Specialized Health Services, Act on Establishment and Implementation of a Mental Health Security Service (Act on Mental Health Care), Act on Dental Treatment, Act on Government Supervision of the Health Services and Act on Social Security.

The hospitals can be divided according to the variety and complexity of the treatment given (e.g. number of specialties at the hospital) and the size of the institution (e.g. number of beds in relation to the population in the region with the right to be treated). Thus the following division can be used:

Local hospitals, Central hospitals, Regional hospitals (with connection to universities) and hospitals covering the whole country.

The 19 county councils run, own, and have the responsibility for the hospitals. In addition, the Government owns and runs a limited number of hospitals/institutions

Tandbehandlingen udføres for det meste af privatpraktiserende tandlæger. Der findes en skoletandplejeordning i Reykjavík. En tilsvarende ordning findes også ved nogle af sundhedscentrene i den øvrige del af landet. Her er der indrettet klinikker som kan anvendes af privat-praktiserende tandlæger.

NORGE: Aktiviteten inden for de enkelte serviceområder og i forhold til forskellige grupper af arbejdstagere (professioner) inden for sundhedsvæsenet reguleres af den eksisterende lovgivning på det pågældende forvaltningsniveau (fx kommune eller fylkeskommune).

De vigtigste regelsæt med betydning for sundhedsvæsenet er: Lov om sundhedsvæsenet i kommunerne; Lov om specialisthelsetjenesten, Lov om etablering og gennemførelse af psykisk helseværn (psykisk helsevernsloven), Lov om tandbehandling; Lov om statslig tilsyn med sundhedsvæsenet og Lov om social sikring.

Sygehusene kan opdeles efter mangfoldigheden og kompleksiteten af den behandling som gives (fx antal specialiteter på det pågældende sygehus) samt størrelsen af institutionen (fx antal pladser som afspejler den befolningsstørrelse som man har ansvaret for at servicere) og der kan anvendes følgende inddeling:

Lokalsygehuse; Centralsygehuse; Regionssygehuse (med universitetstilknytning) og landsdækkende institutioner.

De 19 fylkeskommuner ejer og har ansvaret for driften af sygehusene. Derudover ejer og driver staten et begrænset antal sygehuse/institutioner som på man-

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which mostly provide services in connection with national functions.

County councils also have responsibility for offering the population specialised services including specialised treatment. Specialised treatment is given both at outpatient clinics, in hospitals, and by private practising specialists. The county councils have also responsibility for laboratory services and ambulance services. Air-ambulance service, however, is under the responsibility of the Government.

The governmental institutions also offer health services such as examinations, treatment and advice to the other parts of the health sector.

The county councils must offer dental treatment to persons under the age of 21, to mentally disabled persons and persons who are offered service by the municipal health care sector.

Pharmacies are mainly privately owned, but are subject to strict public control.

The municipalities have the responsibility for primary health care, including both preventive and curative treatment such as:

- Promotion of health and prevention of illness and injuries and in relation to that organizing and running school health services, health centres, child health care by health visitors, midwives and physicians. Health centres offer pregnancy check-ups, control and provide vaccinations according to the recommended immunization programmes.

ge områder har opgaver der er tilknyttet de landsdækkende funktioner.

Det er også fylkeskommunerne som har ansvaret for at tilbyde befolkningen specialiserede sundhedsydeler, inkl. speciallægeordninger. Speciallægeydelerne gives både fra sygehusenes ambulatorier og af privatpraktiserende speciallæger. Amterne har desuden ansvaret for driften af medicinske laboratorier og ambulancer. Luftambulancer er dog et statsligt anliggende.

Ved de statslige institutioner gives der også specialiserede sundhedsydeler i form af undersøgelser og behandling samt råd og vejledning til de øvrige dele af sundhedsvæsenet.

Fylkeskommunerne skal tilbyde tandbehandling til personer under 21 år, til psykisk udviklingshæmmede og til personer der modtager tilbud fra den kommunale pleje- og omsorgstjeneste.

Apotekerne er hovedsageligt privat drevne, men er underlagt en omfattende statslig kontrol.

Det er kommunerne som har ansvaret for det primære sundhedsvæsen, som omfatter både forebyggende og kurativ behandling med henblik på:

- Sundhedsfremme og forebyggelse af sygdomme og skader, herunder at organisere og drive skolesundhedsvæsenet og sundhedscentrene samt børnesundhedspleje udført af sundhedsplejersker, jordemødre og læger. Sundhedscentrene skal tilbyde svangerskabsopfølgning og -kontrol samt vaccinationer efter de anbefalede vaccinationsprogrammer.

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- Diagnosing, treatment and rehabilitation. This includes the responsibility for general medical treatment (including medical home visits) physiotherapy and nursing (including health visitors and midwives).
- Nursing and care in and outside institutions. Municipalities are responsible for running nursing homes, home nursing and other activities (e.g. home help). The health services in and outside institutions are, to a varying degree, organized jointly within the same municipal department for treatment and care.
- Diagnosticering, behandling og revallidering. Dette omfatter ansvaret for den almindelige lægebehandling (inkl. lægevagtordninger), fysioterapi og sygepleje (inkl. sundhedsplejersker og jordemødre).
- Pleje og omsorg i og uden for institutionerne. Kommunerne har ansvaret for driften af sygehjemmene, hjemmesygepleje og andre ordninger (fx hjemmehjælp). Sundhedsydelerne i og uden for institutionerne er i varierende grad forankret i en fælles organisatorisk enhed i form af en fælles pleje- og omsorgsafdeling i kommunen.

In recent years, the individual services have been increasingly integrated into the municipal service.

SWEDEN: The most important act is The Act for Health Care and Treatment (HSL). Other important statutes include the Act concerning Active Health Personnel and the Act Concerning Injuries to Patients.

The primary health care is run by 18 county councils and three regions. During a trial period (1991-1996), some municipalities had the overall responsibility for primary health services. Three out of 289 municipalities continued the trial in 1997- 2000, and the law allows for continuation of the trial until the end of 2001. The experiment will be continued by two municipalities during 2001.

The primary health services include health centres employing general practitioners, mother and child centres, district health care, district physiotherapy, visiting nurses and public dental care. The purpose of the primary health service is

De enkelte servicetilbud er i de seneste år i stigende grad blevet integreret i den kommunale forvaltning.

SVERIGE: Den vigtigste lov er Hälso- och sjukvårdslagen (HSL). Andre vigtige love er blandt andet Loven om erhvervsvirksomhed inden for sundhedsområdet samt Patientskadeloven.

Det primære sundhedsvæsen drives af de 18 landsting og tre regioner. I en forsøgsperiode, 1991-1996, var nogle kommuner hovedansvarlige for det primære sundhedsvæsen. Tre (ud af 289 kommuner) fortsatte forsøget i 1997- 2000. Loven åbner mulighed for at fortsætte med forsøgene indtil udgangen af 2001. To kommuner fortsætter forsøget i løbet af 2001.

Det primære sundhedsvæsen omfatter sundhedscentre med almenmedicinske læger, børne- og mødrecentre, distrikts-sygepleje, distriktsfysioterapi, sygdomsbehandling i hjemmet og offentlig tandpleje. Det primære sundhedsvæsen har

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to work for public health within a geographically defined area.

School health services, home help, as well as preventive measures all come under the municipalities which also have the responsibility for the local nursing homes and part of the home nursing services.

The county and regional councils still have the responsibility for both out-patient and in-patient psychiatric treatment. However, within psychiatry there is a trend towards increased collaboration with other parties. Thus the municipalities have, since 1995, assumed greater responsibility for housing of psychiatric patients as well as for general care and support.

The occupational health service falls under the labour inspection authority. The majority of physicians employed in occupational health service are linked to individual companies.

The National Board of Health and Welfare has issued a general recommendation for immunization of children.

Privately produced, but publicly financed health care and nursing exists on a limited scale. There are a few private hospitals and private nursing homes. About 25 per cent of all medical consultations are at general practitioners. In addition, there are physiotherapists in private practice. Half of the dentists are private practitioners. The act concerning the fees, etc. of general practitioners and privately practising physiotherapists sets the conditions governing the rights of physicians and physiotherapists to establish private practices being financed by the county councils.

til opgave at arbejde for hele befolkningens sundhed inden for et afgrænset geografisk område.

Skolesundhedsvæsenet og hjemmehjælpen hører, ligesom det lokale miljø- og sygdomsforebyggende arbejde, under kommunerne, der også har ansvaret for de lokale sygehjem og en del af hjemmesygeplejen.

Landstingene og regionerne har ligesom tidligere ansvaret for den psykiatriske behandling såvel inden for som uden for sygehuse. Også inden for psykiatrien pågår der en udvikling hen imod et større samarbejde med andre aktører. Dette har blandt andet medført at kommunerne fra og med 1995 fik et udstrakt ansvar for boligforhold, støtte og omsorg til psykiatriske patienter.

Bedriftssundhedstjenesten betragtes som en del af arbejdstilsynet. Størstedelen af lægerne i bedriftssundhedstjenesten er tilknyttet de enkelte arbejdspladser.

Socialstyrelsen udarbejder den almindelige vejledning for vaccination af børn.

Privatproduceret men offentligt finansieret sygdomsbehandling udøves kun i begrænset omfang. Ud over et fåtal private sygehuse findes der også private sygehjem. Ca. 25 procent af alle lægebesøg foregår hos privatpraktiserende læger. Der findes endvidere privatpraktiserende fysioterapeuter. Inden for tandplejen er halvdelen af tandlægerne privatpraktiserende. Loven om vederlag m.v. til privatpraktiserende læger og fysioterapeuter fastsætter lagers og fysioterapeuters muligheder for at praktisere med finansiering fra landstingene.

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The hospitals are run by the county/regional councils.

The provincial hospitals comprise both more specialised hospitals covering the whole province and hospitals covering only part of the province. Medical treatment is provided in most areas of specialization, partly at hospital wards, partly at the outpatient clinics. Psychiatric treatment, which is often divided into sectors, comes under the provincial hospital services. More complicated and specialized treatment is provided by the regional hospital service. The county and regional councils cooperate in six treatment regions, each with at least one regional hospital.

Sygehusene drives af landstingene og regionerne.

Lenssygehusene omfatter såvel mere specialiserede sygehuse, der dækker hele lenet, som sygehuse, der dækker dele af lenet. Sygdomsbehandlingen foregårinden for de fleste specialer dels ved sygeafdelinger (sluten vård), dels i ambulatorier (öppen vård). Psykiatrisk behandling, som ofte er sektoropdelt, henregnes under lenssygehusvæsenet. Mere krævende og specialiseret sygdomsbehandling foregår på de regionale sygehuse. Landstingene og regionerne samarbejder i seks behandlingsregioner, hver med mindst ét regions-sygehus.

Supervision of the health services

DENMARK: Supervision of the health service is based partly on the legislation governing the central government of the health service and partly on special legislation, first and foremost concerning the different groupings of medical staff (the Physicians' Act, the Nursing Act, etc.). Supervision is partly carried out by the National Board of Health and partly by medical officers.

The medical officers are employed by institutions for medical officers of which there is one in every county and one in the City of Copenhagen. These institutions are state-run and thus independent, politically and administratively, of county and municipal authorities which have responsibility for services rendered by the health service to the general public. In this way, the medical officers may function as independent advisors and supervisors at all levels and are authorised to take necessary measures either by

Tilsyn med sundhedsvæsenet

DANMARK: Tilsynet med sundhedsvæsenet er dels baseret på loven om sundhedsvæsenets centralstyrelse, dels på særlovgivning, først og fremmest om de forskellige grupper af medicinske personale (lægeloven, sygeplejeloven, m.fl.). Tilsynet udføres dels af Sundhedsstyrelsen, dels af embedslægerne.

Embedslægerne er ansat ved embedslægeinstitutionerne, som der er én af i hvert amt, samt én i Københavns Kommune. Disse institutioner er statslige og således politisk og administrativt uafhængige af amter og kommuner, der har ansvaret for sundhedsvæsenets betjening af befolkningen. Embedslægerne kan således fungere som uafhængige rådgivere og er tilsynsførende på alle niveauer. Institutionerne er bemyndiget til at foretage det fornødne, enten i form af påtale eller ved videregivelse af sagens behandling til de

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consultation or by handing over further treatment of a case to central authorities. The institutions are attached to the National Board of Health, professionally as well as financially.

The supervision of medical staff and their professional activity is carried out by the National Board of Health in close collaboration with the local medical officers. Decisions concerning individuals may in such cases be appealed to the responsible minister or possibly the courts.

The Patient Complaint Board handles complaints concerning authorized health staff. Following preliminary treatment of the cases (hearings of the parties, professional assessment, etc.) by the medical officer, a final decision is reached by the Patient Complaint Board.

In connection with the statutory planning of the preparation of guidelines and the debates about adhering to them, the supervision of the activities of the health service is primarily carried out through a collaboration between the decentralised authorities. The daily activity is furthermore monitored through submission, by counties and municipalities, of specified budgets and accounts as well as statistical data to various centralised registers. Only in exceptional cases is it necessary to demand supervision concerning specific questions.

FAROE ISLANDS: The rules for the supervision of the health service is, by and large, the same as in Denmark both concerning who has the responsibility for the supervision (the chief medical officer) and regarding which areas including supervision and procedures for complaints.

centrale tilsynsmyndigheder. Såvel fagligt som budgetmæssigt er embedslægeinstitutionerne knyttet til Sundhedsstyrelsen.

Tilsynet med det medicinske personale og deres professionelle virksomhed udføres af Sundhedsstyrelsen i tæt samarbejde med de lokale embedslæger. Afgørelser vedrørende enkelpersoner kan i sådanne sager indankes for den ansvarlige minister og eventuelt domstolene.

Klager over autoriseret sundhedspersonale indgives til Patientklagenævnet. Efter forbehandling af sagerne (parts-høringer, faglig vurdering m.v.) hos embedslægen træffes den endelige afgørelse af Patientklagenævnet.

Tilsynet med sundhedsvæsenets virksomhed udføres primært som et samarbejde mellem de centrale myndigheder i forbindelse med det lovbestemte planlægningsarbejde om udformning af vejledende retningslinier og i en dialog om disse efterfølgelse. Desuden følges den løbende aktivitet gennem amternes og kommunernes indberetning af specifrede budgetter og regnskaber og statistiske data til forskellige centrale registre. Der er kun undtagelsesvis anledning til at rejse tilsynssager om konkrete spørgsmål.

FÆRØERNE: Reglerne for tilsyn med sundhedsvæsenet er i alt væsentligt identiske med forholdene i Danmark, både hvad angår hvem der fører tilsynet (Embedslægen/Landslægen), hvilke områder der føres tilsyn med samt vedrørende klageadgange/muligheder.

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GREENLAND: The Greenland Board of Health, an independent institution under the Greenland Home Rule Government, carries out health care supervision. The Board of Health advise and assist, the Greenland Home Rule Government, and other authorities in questions of health. Supervision includes health care institutions, health staff, municipal and other institutions. Health care complaints are addressed in writing to the Greenland Board of Health, who evaluate the complaint and subject it to a hearing before forwarding it to the Danish Patient Complaint Board in Copenhagen who then effect the final processing, hearing and verdict. Health care service complaints and questions concerning compensation are evaluated by the Department of Health.

FINLAND: The supervision of the health care system in Finland is organised in a less official and formal way than in other Nordic countries. There are no officials specialised in supervising the system. These duties are disseminated through the health care system.

The most important channels for nationwide supervision of the health and social services are legislation and its related statutes. Besides, the Government each year ratifies nation-wide plans for the health and social sector covering the period of the government. The general planning, co-ordination and supervision of the statutory services rest with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. Planning, co-ordination and supervision in the regions rest with the regional councils. The chief medical officer and the forensic medical officer act as medical advisors to the Department of Health and Social Affairs within the regional

GRØNLAND: Tilsynsmyndigheden er Embedslægeinstitutionen i Grønland som er en sundhedsfagligt uafhængig institution under Grønlands Hjemmestyre. Embedslægeinstitutionen yder rådgivning og anden bistand i sundhedsfaglige spørgsmål til Landsstyret og andre myndigheder. Tilsynsområderne er sundhedsvæsenets institutioner, sundhedsfaglige personer samt kommunale og andre institutioner. Sundhedsfaglige klager rettes skriftligt til Embedslægeinstitutionen, som vurderer, forbereder og sagsfremstiller klagen, før den videresendes til Sundhedsvæsenets Patientklagenævn i København som foretager den endelige behandling, hørning og afgørelse. Klager over service samt krav om erstatninger behandles af Direktoratet for Sundhed.

FINLAND: Tilsynet med sundhedsvæsenet er i Finland organiseret mindre formelt end i de andre nordiske lande. Der er ingen som officielt er autoriseret til at føre tilsyn med sundhedsvæsenet. Arbejdsopgaverne er spredt ud i hele sundhedssystemet.

De vigtigste kanaler til den landsdækkende styring af social- og sundhedsvæsenet er lovgivning og dertil hørende forordninger. Regeringen godkender desuden hvert år de landsdækkende planer for social- og sundhedsområdet for den kommende regeringsperiode. Den generelle planlægning, styring og tilsynet med de lovlige ydelser påhviler social- och hälsovårdsministeriet. Planlægning, styring og tilsyn inden for lenene påhviler lensstyrelserne. Embedslægerne og retslægerne fungerer som lægelige rådgivere for social- och hälsovårdsministeriets regionale administration. Hertil kommer seks statslige in-

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administration. In addition, there are six governmental institutions who contribute to the supervision of the health services.

A nation-wide body for the protection of patients rights has been established. The body may assess whether the services of individual municipalities are up to required standards. If the body finds that the service system is deficient for reasons owing to the municipalities, then it may recommend how and within what time limit the deficiency must be rectified.

Patients have many possibilities to express their complaints about the treatment or service they received. The simplest and most direct way is to express dissatisfaction to the treating physician. The other possibility is to contact the physician in charge of leading the treating unit or health centre. If an external authority is needed to solve the complaints, the two possibilities are the Chief District Medical Officer and the National Authority of Medico-Legal Affairs. Both of these are capable of giving reprimands, or if needed sanctions.

ÅLAND: Supervision of health staff is done according to Finnish law and is administered by the Government of Åland.

Complaints concerning treatment can either be addressed, as in Finland, to the institution giving the treatment or the national authorities – or to the Government of Åland. In Åland, the patient ombudsman is employed by the Government of Åland and is thus independent of the respective institutions of treatment. The patient ombudsman may table questions

stitutioner som medvirker ved tilsynet med sundhedsvæsenet.

Der er oprettet et landsdækkende grundrettighedsnævn (grundskydds-nämnd). Nævnet kan vurdere hvorvidt de enkelte kommuners service lever op til kravene. Hvis nævnet finder, at kommuners servicesystem er mangelfuld, og at kommunerne bærer ansvaret herfor, kan nævnet anbefale kommunen hvordan manglerne skal udbedres og indenfor hvilken tidsramme det skal ske.

Patienterne har mange muligheder for at klage over den behandling eller service som de har modtaget. Den mest simple måde er at give udtryk for sin utilfredshed overfor den læge som har stået for behandlingen eller henvende sig til den læge som leder afdelingen eller sundhedscentret. Hvis det er nødvendigt med ekstern assistance for at løse problemet kan patienten enten henvende sig til embedslægen eller Rättskyddscentralen för hälsosvården. Begge har muligheder for at komme med udtalelser og sanktioner hvis det er påkrævet.

ÅLAND: Tilsynet med sundhedspersonalet sker efter finsk lovgivning og foretages lokalt af Landskapsstyrelsen.

Klager over behandlingen kan – som i Finland – enten indgives til de respektive behandlingsinstitutioner eller til de nationale myndigheder – eller til Landskapsstyrelsen. På Åland er patientombudsmanden ansat af Landskapsstyrelsen og er således uafhængig i forhold til de respektive behandlingsinstitutioner. Patientombudsmanden kan tage principielt

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of principal significance in the “Patients Board of Trust” where the questions may be discussed and form the basis for decisions, although the committee cannot decide individual cases.

ICELAND: The Director General of Public Health has overall responsibility for supervision of health institutions, health staff, prescription of medicine, treatment of substance abusers and control of all public health services.

The District Medical Officer carries out supervision in the district on behalf of the administration. The State Drug Inspectorate supervises pharmacies and pharmaceutical products.

Complaints concerning the health services are addressed to the Director General of Public Health and the District Medical Officers who evaluate the complaints and make decisions. However, the institutions involved must also be informed about the complaints. In case of conflict, the case must be discussed by a special board (consisting of three persons appointed by the Supreme Court).

Complaints can also be forwarded directly to this board.

NORWAY: According to regulations, every institution providing health services is obliged to establish an internal supervisory system to ensure that the institution is run in accordance with the statutes and guidelines.

The National Board of Health and the Regional Medical Officers (one Regional Medical Officer in each county) is responsible for overall supervision of the health services. The Regional Medical Officers carry out supervision of the en-

vigtige spørgsmål op i “fortrolighedsnævnet” hvor spørgsmålene kan diskutes og danne grundlag for afgørelser, men nævnet kan ikke afgøre de enkelte sager.

ISLAND: Sundhedsdirektøren fører fagligt tilsyn med sundhedsinstitutionerne, sundhedspersonalet, ordination af læge-midler (recepter), misbrugsbekæmpelse og kontrol med alle offentlige sundheds-foranstaltninger.

Distriktsoverlægerne fører tilsyn med sundhedsarbejdet i distrikterne på administrationens vegne. Lægemiddeltilsynet fører det farmaceutiske tilsyn med apoteker og lægemidler.

Sundhedsdirektøren og distriktslægerne modtager klager vedrørende sundheds-væsenet og foretager de nødvendige undersøgelser og træffer afgørelserne. Sundhedsinstitutionernes ledelse skal dog gøres bekendt med klagen. Opstår en konflikt kan sagen tages op i et særligt nævn (nævnet består af tre personer som er udpeget af Højesteret). Klager kan også gå direkte til nævnet.

NORGE: Efter reglerne har enhver virksomhed som udbyder sundhedsydelse pligt til at etablere et internt kontrolesystem med henblik på at sikre at virksomheden drives i overensstemmelse med love og forskrifter.

Statens helsetilsyn og fylkeslægerne (en fylkeslæge i hver fylkeskommune) fører den overordnede faglige tilsyn med sundhedstilstanden og sundhedsvæsenet. Fylkeslægeembedet fører tilsyn med hele sundhedsvæsenet og alt sundhedsperso-

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tire health service and the health staff.

The supervisory authorities also act as complaints board. The Norwegian Board of Health and the Regional Medical Officers process complaints against both institutions and individual health workers. Initially, the Regional Medical Officers evaluate the complaints and may, in the event of irregularities being found, direct criticism against the parties involved.

If there are grounds for introducing more serious sanctions against an institution or staff, the complaint may be forwarded to the Norwegian Board of Health. If the institution is run unacceptably the Norwegian Board of Health may order changes to rectify conditions.

If the health staff break the rules, the Norwegian Board of Health may forward a reprimand or warning, or suspend or recall authorization/approval as health staff.

Patients may also forward their complaints to the person in charge of an institution (e.g. the municipal board as to health services according to the Act on Municipal Health Services) or to the Norwegian Patient Insurance Board, in case of claims for compensation as a consequence of treatment in the public health service. The Act on Patient Rights that came into force at the beginning of 2001, enhances patients' possibilities to complain in relation to previously, by mentioning the possibility of complaining and a patient's various rights.

SWEDEN: The county and regional councils are responsible for offering qualified health care for residents in their

nale.

Tilsynsmyndigheden er ligeledes patientklageinstans. Statens helsetilsyn og fylkeslægerne behandler klager både rettet mod institutioner/virksomheder og den enkelte sundhedsmedarbejder. I første omgang er det fylkeslægerne som behandler klagerne, og de kan i tilfælde af, at der konstateres afvigelser fra regelsættene rette kritik mod de aktuelle aktører.

Hvis der er et grundlag for at benytte strengere sanktioner mod virksomheden eller sundhedspersonalet oversendes klagen til Statens helsetilsyn. Statens helsetilsyn kan, hvis virksomheden drives uforsvarligt, pålægge den at rette forholdene.

Hvis sundhedspersonalet ikke overholder regelsættene kan Statens helsetilsyn give sundhedspersonalet en tilrettevisning eller advarsel, eller den kan suspendere eller tilbagekalde autorisation/godkendelse som sundhedsmedarbejder.

Patienterne vil også kunne klage til den ansvarlige for virksomheden (fx kommunalbestyrelsen når det gælder de nødvendige sundhedsydslser efter lov om sundhedsvæsenet i kommunerne) eller til Norsk patientskadeerstatning, hvis der er tale om erstatning som følge af behandling i det offentlige sundhedsvæsen. Lov om patientrettigheder, der gælder fra og med 2001, styrker patienternes klageadgang i forhold til tidligere ordninger, blandt andet ved at klageordningen beskrives og ved at forskellige rettigheder omtales.

SVERIGE: Det er landstingene og regionerne som har ansvaret for at tilbyde en god sygdomsbehandling for indbyggerne

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area. They are also responsible for public dental care (primarily for children and young persons).

Through legislation, the Government sets out the framework and supervises all activities.

The National Board of Health and Welfare is the central supervising authority for health and hospital services. According to the Act concerning Active Health Personnel, the National Board of Health and Welfare has overall supervision except for health services provided by the army. The board has six county offices. In addition to the National Board of Health and Welfare, there are several central supervising authorities within environmental and health protection.

The municipalities have, according to legislation on the support and service of particularly disabled persons, the overall responsibility for the mentally disabled. The county and regional councils only take action in specific matters e.g., when advice and personal support require special knowledge about the life conditions for persons with severe permanent disabilities.

The agencies with the overall responsibility for the health service have their own impartial (patient) boards. Patient complaints may be referred to these institutionally independent boards. The main purposes of such boards are twofold: to supply sound information and to ensure solutions that patients can come to terms with.

The National Medical Disciplinary Board (HSAN) is an independent Government authority processing complaints against staff.

i deres områder. De har ligeledes ansvaret for den offentlige tandpleje (først og fremmest for børn og unge).

Gennem lovgivning fastlægger staten rammerne for virksomheden og fører tilsyn med den.

Socialstyrelsen er statens centrale tilsynsmyndighed for sundheds- og sygehusvæsenet. I følge loven om erhvervsvirksomhed indenfor sundhedsområdet er Socialstyrelsen tilsynsmyndighed for hele sundhedsvæsenet, med undtagelse af sundhedsydeler inden for forsvaret. Styrelsen har seks regionale kontorer. Som et supplement til Socialstyrelsen er der et antal centrale tilsynsmyndigheder inden for miljø- og sundhedsbeskyttelse.

Ansvaret for de psykisk udviklingshæmmede er jf. loven om støtte og service til visse funktionssvigt i hovedsagen henlagt til kommunerne. Landstingene og regionerne har kun ansvaret for den særlige, aktiverende rådgivning og anden personlig støtte, som kræver særlig indsigt i problemer og livsbetingelser for personer med store og permanente funktionsnedsættelser.

De hovedansvarlige for sundhedsvæsenet har egne upartiske nævn (patientnævn) som er uafhængige af behandlingsstederne og hvortil man kan henvise klager fra patienterne. Hovedformålet med nævnene er at de skal bidrage med god information og at sikre løsninger som patienterne er indforståede med.

Sundhedsvæsenets ansvarsnævn (HSAN) er en uafhængig statslig myndighed som efterprøver klager over sundhedspersonale.

Financing of the health services

In the Nordic countries, the health services are mainly financed by the public authorities. In Iceland, contributions are primarily made by the Government, while financing in the other countries mainly consists of county and/or municipal taxes with general grants from the Government. In the Nordic countries, the Government issues a general grant to the counties and/or municipalities. With the exception of Greenland, citizens in the Nordic countries contribute directly to financing, partly through insurance schemes, partly by paying user charges. A financing model has been established in Norway concerning the somatic hospitals (as from 1 July 1997) combining general grants and unit price financing. The unit price financing is based on the principle that a service producer (i.e. the hospital) is paid on the basis of services rendered. The scheme implies that the State reimbursed a certain percentage of the average DRG expense (Diagnosis Related Groups) in connection with treatment of patients in the counties.

Finansiering af sundhedsvæsenet

I de nordiske lande finansieres sundheds-væsenet hovedsageligt af det offentlige. I Island er det primært staten, der bidrager, mens finansieringen i de øvrige lande stammer fra amtskommunale og/eller kommunale skatter samt bloktildskud fra staten. I de nordiske lande yder staten et generelt bloktildskud til amter og/eller kommuner. Med undtagelse af Grønland bidrager borgerne i de nordiske lande direkte til finansieringen, dels gennem forsikringsordninger, dels ved brugerbetaaling. For Norges vedkommende er der etableret en finansieringsmodel for de somatiske sygehuse (fra 1. juli 1997) som kombinerer bloktildskud og stykprisfinansiering. Stykprisfinansieringen bygger på det princip, at en serviceproducent (det vil sige sygehuset) får indtægter beregnet ud fra udførte serviceopgaver. Ordnningen indebærer, at staten refunderer en vis procentandel af de gennemsnitlige DRG-udgifter (Diagnose Relaterede Grupper) ved amtskommunal patientbehandling.

Charges for health care as per January 1, 2001

Consultation with physician

DENMARK: As appears from the overview, there are no user charges in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

FINLAND: The following charges may be levied in connection with outpatient treatment at health centres:

- A fixed annual charge of max. FIM 120 within one year or:
- A fixed sum per visit of max. FIM 60. The charge is only levied at the first three visits at the same health centre in the course of one calendar year.

The charges do not apply to persons under 15 years of age.

Reimbursements of private physicians' fees are based on fixed charges where the National Social Insurance Institution reimburses 60 per cent of the physicians' fee. However, in most cases the actual charge is higher and thus also the actual reimbursement is less than 60 per cent.

ÅLAND: For medical consultations within the primary health service in consultations or in connection with home visits, there is a user charge of FIM 50. Outside the opening hours the charge is FIM 120. There is no charge for children under 12 years in the primary health care system or in connection with outpatient treatment. A maximum user charge of FIM 1,500 for doctor's home visits and outpatient treatment, or a total of FIM 3,500 within one calendar year, after which there is no charge for the remain-

Egenbetaling for sundhedsydeler pr. 1. januar 2001

Lægebesøg

DANMARK: Som det fremgår af oversigten er der ingen egenbetaling i Danmark, på Færøerne og i Grønland.

FINLAND: I forbindelse med den primære lægebehandling ved sundhedscentrene kan der opkræves følgende betaling:

- En fast årlig betaling på højst 120 FIM inden for et år, eller:
- Et fast beløb pr. besøg, dog højst 60FIM. Beløbet skal kunne betales for de første tre besøg på et og samme sundhedscenter i løbet af samme kalenderår.

De nævnte beløb opkræves ikke af personer under 15 år.

Tilskud til behandling hos en privatpraktiserende læge er baseret på et fast egenbetalingsbeløb. Folkpensionsanstalten refunderer 60 pct. af lægens honorar. I de fleste tilfælde er egenbetalingen dog større og refusionen derfor mindre end 60 procent.

ÅLAND: Egenbetaling for lægebesøg inden for det primære sundhedsvæsen i konsultationen eller ved hjemmebesøg er 50 FIM. Uden for åbningstiden er det 120 FIM. Der betales ikke for børn under 12 år i det primære sundhedsvæsen og ved ambulant behandling. Der er indført maksimal egenbetaling på 1.500 FIM for lægebesøg og ambulant behandling eller samlet 3.500 FIM indenfor et kalenderår hvorefter der ikke betales den resterende del af året med undtagelse af kortvarig institutions/hospitalsophold

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der of the year, with the exception of short-term stays in institutions/hospitals where the charge is reduced from FIM 125 per day to FIM 70 per day. The activities included in the maximum user charge have been fixed beforehand. If there is a waiting period of 45 minutes or more in connection with a scheduled visit, within opening hours, the user charge will be reimbursed.

ICELAND: Prophylactic health care consultations for pregnant women and mothers with infants as well as school health care are free of charge.

The charge for consultation with a specialist is either ISK 1,400 plus 40 percent of the remaining costs of the consultation, max. ISK 5,000 or ISK 500 plus one third of the remaining 40 percent, though max. ISK 5,000. The reduced charge applies to pensioners, disabled and long-term unemployed people and children under 18. The same rates also apply to outpatient specialist treatment in hospitals and emergency wards.

Insured people pay ISK 1,000 for each laboratory test and for each X-ray treatment. The charge is ISK 300 for the group entitled to a reduced rate.

User charge for persons who have been continuously unemployed for a period of 6 months or longer is the same as for pensioners.

NORWAY: There is a user charge for medical consultations with general practitioners, specialists and outpatient treatment at hospitals. The health insurance offers full reimbursement for treatment of children under the age of 7 years, treatment of industrial injuries,

hvor betalingen reduceres fra 125 FIM pr døgn til 70 FIM pr døgn. De aktiviteter som medregnes i den maksimale egenbetaling er fastlagt på forhånd. Hvis der er en ventetid på 45 minutter eller mere ved en aftalt besøg, indenfor åbningstiden, tilbagebetales egenbetalingen.

ISLAND: Lægebesøg af forebyggende karakter for gravide, nye mødre og deres børn samt skolesundhedsplejen er uden egenbetaling.

Egenbetalingen for besøg hos en specialist er enten 1.400 ISK plus 40 pct. af de resterende udgifter dog max. 5,000 ISK, eller 500 ISK og en tredjedel af de resterende 40 pct. dog max. 5.000 ISK. Pensionister, handicappede og langtidsarbejdsløse samt børn under 18 år betaler efter reducerede takster. Egenbetalingen for specialistbehandling er den samme ved hospitalernes ambulatorier og skadestuer.

Forsikrede betaler 1.000 ISK for laboratorieprøver og røntgenbehandling. Egenbetalingen er dog kun 300 ISK for patienter, som har ret til et reduceret beløb.

Egenbetaling for personer som har været arbejdsløse i en samlet periode på 6 måneder eller mere er den samme som for pensionister.

NORGE: Der er egenbetaling for lægebesøg hos både almene læger og speciallæger, samt ambulant behandling ved sygehuse. Folketrygden yder fuld refusion ved behandling af børn under 7 år, ved behandling af arbejdsskader, krigsskader, svangerskab/fødsler og i enkelte

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User charges for consultations with physician

		Are there consistent rules for the whole country?	Size of user charge	Deviations	User charge in relation to total cost of consultation
Denmark	Yes	–	No	–	–
Faroe Islands	Yes	–	No	–	–
Greenland	Yes	–	No	–	–
Finland	Yes	Public FIM 0-120 Private min. 40 per cent	No charges for children under 15 years of age	..	..
Åland	Yes	FIM 50	Public, no charge for children under 12 years; Free treatment after the payment of FIM 1,500	..	..
Iceland	Yes	ISK 700 -1,600 in primary care, other rules for specialized care	ISK 300 - 600 for children under 18 years of age, and for pensioners, disabled and long-term unemployed	Varies	–
Norway	Yes	NOK 110 in primary care, NOK 185 in specialized care	No	Approx. 35 per cent	–
Sweden	No	SEK 100- 250	SEK 260 for emergency consultations at hospitals in the county council of Uppsala	..	..

Egenbetaling for lægebesøg

	Er der ensartede regler i hele landet?	Egenbetalingens størrelse	Afgivelser	Egenbetalingens andel af de samlede udgifter til lægebesøg
Danmark	Ja	–	Nej	–
Færøerne	Ja	–	Nej	–
Grønland	Ja	–	Nej	–
Finland	Ja	Offentlig 0 - 120 FIM, Privat mindst 40 pct.	Ingen betaling for børn under 15 år	..
Åland	Ja	FIM 50	Ingen egenbetaling for børn under 12 år; Fri behandling når der er betalt 1.500 FIM	..
Island	Ja	700 - 1.600 ISK hos almen læge, andre regler for besøg hos specialist.	300- 600 ISK for børn under 18 år og for pensionister, handicappede og langtidsarbejdsløse	Varierende
Norge	Ja	110 NOK hos almen læge. 185 NOK hos speciallæger	Nej	Ca. 35 pct.
Sverige	Nej	100 - 250 SEK	260 SEK ved akut besøg på sygehuse i Uppsala läns landsting	..

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war injuries, pregnancy and childbirth, and, in certain other cases (e.g. treatment of dangerous contagious diseases, psychotherapy for persons under the age of 18 years, and treatment of prison inmates). There may also be user charges for physiotherapy, psychologist, and for treatment of patients in nursing homes.

SWEDEN: Local authorities (county and regional councils) set the charges themselves. For medical consultations in primary health care or with a private general practitioner, the user charge varies from SEK 100 to 150, whereas it varies from SEK 150 to 250 for medical consultations with specialists (in hospitals or in private practice).

In most of the county/regional councils, children and young people under the age of 20 years may consult the outpatient clinic free of charge. In the remaining areas, the limit to payment of user charges varies from 7 years to the calendar year in which a person turns 20 years.

Reimbursement of pharmaceutical products

DENMARK: Reimbursement of pharmaceutical products in Denmark, are not stipulated with fixed percentages, since reimbursement depends on the amount of medicine used by the individual patient. Reimbursement percentages increase proportionally with the needs of the patient.

Reimbursable pharmaceutical products are products with a documented and valuable therapeutic effect on well-known indications, where the price of the product stands reasonable in comparison to its therapeutic value.

andre tilfælde (fx behandling af farlige, smitsomme sygdomme, psykoterapeutisk behandling af personer under 18 år og behandling af indsatte i fængsler). Der kan også opkræves egenbetaling for behandling ved fysioterapeut, psykolog og af patienter på sygehjem.

SVERIGE: De lokale myndigheder (landstingene og regionerne) fastsætter selv taksterne. For lægebesøg i det primære sundhedsvæsen eller hos huslægen varierer egenbetalingen fra 100 til 150 SEK, mens den varierer fra 150 til 250 SEK ved lægebesøg hos specialister (ved sygehusene eller hos privatpraktiserende læger).

I de fleste landsting/regioner kan børn og unge under 20 år gå til ambulant lægebehandling uden brugerbetaling. I de resterende varierer grænsen for at der ikke opkræves brugerbetaling mellem 7 år og det kalenderår hvor man fylder 20 år.

Tilskud til lægemidler

DANMARK: Tilskuddene i Danmark er ikke forsynet med en fast procentsats, da tilskuddet afhænger af størrelsen af den enkelte patients lægemiddelforbrug. Procentsatsen stiger i takt med patientens lægemiddelforbrug

Lægemidler med tilskud er lægemidler med en sikker og værdifuld terapeutisk effekt på en velfagrænsset indikation, hvor lægemidlets pris står i rimelig forhold til dets behandlingsmæssige værdi.

ORGANIZATION OF HEALTH SERVICES

User charges for pharmaceutical products

		Are there consistent rules for the whole country?	Size of user charge	Deviations	User charge in relation to total cost of pharmaceutical products
Denmark	Yes		Reimbursement: 0,50,75,85 and 100 pct in respect to the size of the patient's consump- tion of drugs	No	31,5 per cent
Faroe Islands	Yes		As in Denmark	No	..
Greenland	Yes		-	No	-
Finland	Yes		FIM 50 and 50 per cent of the cost exceeding FIM 50	For certain diseases, FIM 25 and 0/25 per cent of the cost exceeding FIM 25 is paid	49 per cent (1999)
Åland	Yes		As in Finland	As in Finland	-
Iceland	Yes		ISK 1,550+ 65/80 per cent of the remaining cost, but max. ISK 3,100 /4,500	Pensioners and disabled: ISK 550 + 50 per cent of the remaining cost, but max. ISK 950/1,250.	Approx. 49 per cent
Norway	Yes		36 per cent maximum NOK 360 per recipe	For children below 7 years: No user charge	..
Sweden	Yes		SEK 0-1,800	-	..

Egenbetaling for lægemidler

		Er der ensartede regler i hele landet?	Egenbetalingens størrelse	Afvigelser	Egenbetalingens andel af de samlede udgifter til lægemidler
Danmark	Ja		Tilskud: 0,50,75,85 og 100 pct. afhængig af størrelsen af den enkelte patients lægemiddelfor- brug	Nej	31.5 pct.
Færøerne	Ja		Som i Danmark	Nej	..
Grønland	Ja		-	Nej	-
Finland	Ja		50 FIM og 50 pct. af det beløb som overskridt 50 FIM	Ved visse sygdomme betales 25 FIM og 0/25 pct. af det beløb som overskridt 25 FIM.	49 pct. (1999)
Åland	Ja		Som i Finland	Som i Finland	-
Island	Ja		1,550 ISK + 65/80 pct. af den resterende pris, dog højst 3,100/4,500 ISK	Pensionister og handicappede: 550 ISK +50 pct. af den reste- rende pris, dog højst 950/1,250 ISK	Ca. 49 pct.
Norge	Ja		36 pct. maksimum 360 NOK pr. recept	For børn under 7 år: Ingen egenbetaling	..
Sverige	Ja		0 -1.800 SEK	-	..

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Individually based subsidy may be obtainable by submitting an application through one's own doctor to the National Pharmaceutical Board.

The National Board of Medicine stipulates a reference price for each group of pharmaceutical products covered by the scheme. The reference price forms the basis for the calculation of the subsidy given. For new pharmaceutical products, the subsidy is calculated on the basis of the average price of the product in other EU countries.

A current speciality rate is being worked out covering prices for all pharmaceutical products on the market.

FAROE ISLANDS: A sickness insurance fee is still payable on the Faroe Islands. The fee covers part of the medical expenses. Besides, direct user charges of 25-50 per cent of the costs of the reimbursable medicine are payable. Pensioners are reimbursed user charges exceeding a certain amount. The same applies to people who have been granted a medicine license in accordance with the Health Care Act.

GREENLAND: All pharmaceutical products are distributed through the health service except for certain non-prescription drugs. These are, on a strictly limited basis, available from certain general stores. Non-prescription products are, to a varying degree, distributed by district health services.

FINLAND AND ÅLAND: There are three payment categories for prescribed medicine, and reimbursement is calculated separately for each purchase and for each refund category.

Der kan opnås individuelt tilskud til lægemidler uden generelt tilskud ved at indsende ansøgning til Lægemiddelstyrelsen gennem egen læge.

Lægemiddelstyrelsen udarbejder en referencepris for hver af de lægemiddelgrupper, der er omfattet af referenceprissystemet. Referenceprisen er den pris, der lægges til grund for beregning af tilskud. For nye lægemidler beregnes tilskuddet på grundlag af gennemsnittet af prisen på lægemidlet i andre EU-lande.

Der udarbejdes løbende en specialitets-takst, som omfatter priser på alle markedsførte farmaceutiske specialiteter.

FÆRØERNE: Der betales fortsat sygekassekontingent på Færøerne som dækker en del af medicinudgifterne. Derudover er der også direkte brugerbetaling på 25 til 50 pct. af udgifterne til den tilskudsberettige medicin. Pensionister får refunderet brugerbetalingen over et vist beløb. Det samme gælder personer der har fået medicinbevilling efter forsorgsloven.

GRØNLAND: Al medicin distribueres gennem sundhedsvæsenet, bortset fra håndkøbsmedicin der i stærkt begrænset omfang forhandles fra enkelte dagligvarerebutikker. Håndkøbsmedicin udleveres i varierende grad fra sundhedsvæsenet i distrikterne.

FINLAND OG ÅLAND: Der er tre betalingskategorier for receptpligtige lægemidler, og refusionen er beregnet separat for hver indkøb og hver kategori.

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Some new and expensive drugs (e.g. for dementia and multiple sclerosis) are in specified cases paid by the hospital or municipality. The accepting of the new drugs on the reimbursement schemes is not automatic and many drugs are first marketed without any reimbursement. The health economics have been given more and more weight in the licensing process of new drugs.

Besides medicines, certain nutrients used in the treatment of a number of diseases as well as ointments used in the treatment of chronic skin diseases are also subsidised.

As a main rule, the health insurance scheme fully reimburses the expenditure on prescribed medicine exceeding FIM 3,450 in the course of one calendar year.

ICELAND: Some pharmaceutical products for the treatment of certain diseases are paid entirely by the health insurance scheme, for other kinds patients pay the full cost themselves.

In special individual cases, reimbursement by the health insurance scheme may cover more of the medicine costs than is described above.

There is also a reference price system. For generic drugs of the same form, strength and package size, the reimbursement is calculated in relation to the maximum reference price, i.e. the lowest priced generic product. The present reference price list covers about 20 per cent of the registered drugs.

NORWAY: Most pharmaceutical products are reimbursed according to a system based on diagnoses and approved

Nogle nye og meget dyre medikamenter (for eksempel mod demens og sklerose) bliver i særlige tilfælde betalt af hospitalet eller kommunen. Der forekommer ingen automatisk accept af nye medikamenter i refusionssystemet og mange medikamenter bliver markedsført uden tilskud. Sundhedsøkonomerne har fået større og større indflydelse på hvilke medikamenter der skal gives tilskud til.

Ud over medicin kan der også gives tilskud til kost for nogle behandlingskrævende sygdomme ligesom til salver ved behandling af kroniske hudsygdomme.

Som hovedregel dækker sygeforsikringen de udgifter til receptpligtige lægemidler som overskrider et beløb på 3.450 FIM i løbet af et kalenderår.

ISLAND: Lægemidler til behandling af visse sygdomme betales fuldt ud af sygeforsikringen. For andre typer af medicin betaler patienterne selv det fulde beløb.

I særlige, individuelle tilfælde kan refusonen fra sygesikringen være højere og egenbetalingen dermed lavere end det fremgår af oversigten.

Der findes desuden et referenceprisystem. For synonympræparater med samme form, styrke og forpakning, beregnes tilskuddet i forhold til den maksimale referencepris, forstået som den laveste pris på synonympræparatet. Den nuværende referenceprisliste dækker ca. 20 pct. af de registrerede lægemidler.

NORGE: De fleste lægemidler refunderes efter et system baseret på diagnoser og godkendte præparater foreskrevet af

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products prescribed by a physician. A condition is long-term need for the product, equipment or accessories.

SWEDEN: A new rebate system for prescribed pharmaceutical products was introduced in 1997. The rebate is calculated according to the value of the products bought. For purchases of up to SEK 900 over a 12 month period, the user pays all. A discount is given for exceeding costs. For costs between SEK 900 and 1,700, there is a 50 per cent rebate. Between SEK 1,700 and 3,300 the rebate is 75 per cent, and between SEK 3,300 and 4,300 the rebate is 90 per cent. When products have been purchased for a sum of SEK 4,300, the ceiling of user charge has been reached. At this level, the patient will have paid SEK 1,800 and receives a free pass for the rest of the 12 months period. The scheme covers rebate approved medicines on prescription including contraceptives and accessories for stoma. Insulin is free of charge.

en læge. Udgangspunktet er at man langvarigt har behov for lægemidlet, medicinsk udstyr eller forbrugsvarer.

SVERIGE: I 1997 blev der indført et nyt rabatsystem for lægemidler på recept. Rabatten udregnes efter værdien på de lægemidler som købes. For indkøb op til 900 SEK i en 12 måneders periode betaler man selv det hele. På udgifter derudover ydes der rabat. For udgifter mellem 900 SEK og 1.700 SEK gives der 50 pct. rabat. Mellem 1.700 og 3.300 SEK er rabatten 75 pct. og for udgifter mellem 3.300 SEK og 4.300 SEK er rabatten 90 pct. Når der er købt lægemidler for 4.300 SEK har man nået op på egenbetalingens maksimum. Patienten har ved dette niveau selv betalt 1.800 SEK og får så tildele et frikort for resten af 12 måneders perioden. Ordningen omfatter rabatbrettigede lægemidler på recept, inkl. P-piller og brugsartikler til stomier. Insulin er gratis.

Treatment at hospitals

As appears from the overview, there are no user charges for hospitalization in Denmark, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland and Norway. In Iceland and Norway, however, there is a charge for specialist polyclinic treatment at hospitals, cf. the section on consultations with physician.

FINLAND AND ÅLAND: Patients pay a charge for admission to hospital, psychiatric ward or health centre. There is a basic charge of FIM 150 which can be levied if the hospitalization period last at least three days. If a new hospitalization period starts within 12 days, no basic charge can be levied. In short-term treatment there is a

Behandlinger ved sygehuse

Som det fremgår af skemaet er der ingen brugerbetaling for sygehusophold i Danmark, på Færøerne, i Grønland, Island og Norge. Dog betales der i Island og Norge for ambulant specialistbehandling ved hospitaler, jvf. afsnittet om lægebesøg.

FINLAND OG ÅLAND: Patienterne betaler for indlæggelse på hospital, psykiatrisk afdeling eller sundhedscenter. Der findes et basisbeløb på 150 FIM som ydes hvis hospitalsopholdet er under tre dage. Hvis et nyt hospitalsophold starter inden 12 dage betales der intet basisbeløb. For korttidsbehandling betales

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charge of FIM 135 per ward day. The rehabilitation charge is FIM 50 per ward day and the maximum user charge for day surgery is FIM 400. On Åland, FIM 40 is payable per day of treatment in connection with medical rehabilitation. A ceiling has been introduced for the maximum user charge of FIM 3,500 during one calendar year, after which services are free of charge for the rest of the year, with the exception of short-term stays in institutions/hospitals where the user charge will be reduced from FIM 125 per day to FIM 70 per day.

SWEDEN: As per 1998, the county and regional councils may set the user charges for admitted patients at various levels in relation to income levels and may thus subsequently decide to reduce user charges.

The user charge is max. SEK 80 per day, but the payment varies between treatment boards. Some county and regional councils differentiate user charge according to income, others according to age or to age and number of treatment days. Some have chosen a flat lower user charge with a ceiling for the size of the total user charge.

Except for four, all county and regional councils have agreed that children and young people under the age of 20 years receive free medical treatment (for three county councils the age limit is 19, and for one it is 17).

der 135 FIM pr behandlingsdag. Beta-
ling for revalidering er 50 FIM pr be-
handlingsdag og den maksimale betaling
for dagkirurgi er 400 FIM. På Åland be-
tales der ved medicinsk revalidering 40
FIM pr behandlingsdag. Der er indført et
loft på den maksimale egenbetaling på
3.500 FIM i løbet af et kalenderår, hvor-
efter ydelser er gratis resten af året, bort-
set fra kortvarige institutions/hospitals-
ophold hvor egenbetalingen reduceres
fra 125 FIM pr døgn til 70 FIM pr døgn.

SVERIGE: Fra og med 1998 kan lands-
tingene og regionerne selv fastsætte
egenbetalingen for indlagte patienter i
forskellige niveauer, baseret på indkomst-
intervaller, og kan på det grundlag be-
slutte at nedsætte egenbetalingen.

Egenbetalingen er højst 80 SEK pr. dag
men betalingen varier mellem behan-
dlingsnævnene. Nogle landsting og regioner
differentierer egenbetalingen efter ind-
komst, andre efter alder eller alder og antal
behandlingsdage. Nogle har valgt en ens-
artet, lavere egenbetaling med et loft over
den samlede egenbetalings størrelse.

Alle landsting og regioner på nær fire har
besluttet at der skal ydes gratis sygdoms-
behandling til børn og unge under 20 år
(tre landsting har fastsat grænsen til det
kalenderår hvor de fylder 19 og i et
landsting er det gratis til og med 17 år).

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User charges for hospitalization

	Are there consistent rules for the whole country?	Size of user charge	Deviations	User charge in relation to total cost of hospitalization
Denmark	Yes	-	No	-
Faroe Islands	Yes	-	No	-
Greenland	Yes	-	No	-
Finland	Yes	FIM 150 per visit and FIM 135 per day in short term care FIM 400 for day surgery	Payment for long-term stay according to means	8 per cent (1999)
Åland	Yes	FIM 120 per visit and FIM 125 per day in short term care.	Payment for long-term stay according to means	..
Iceland	Yes	-	No	-
Norway	Yes	-	No	-
Sweden	No	SEK 0 - 80 per day	Anticipatory pensioners under the age of 40 only pay half for the first 30 days of each sickness period	..

Egenbetaling for indlæggelse på sygehus

	Er der ensartede regler i hele landet?	Egenbetalingens størrelse	Afgivelser	Egenbetalingens andel af de samlede udgifter til indlæggelse på sygehus
Danmark	Ja	-	Nej	-
Færøerne	Ja	-	Nej	-
Grønland	Ja	-	Nej	-
Finland	Ja	150 FIM pr besøg og 135 FIM pr sengedag for korttidsophold 400 FIM for dagkirurgi	Betaling for langtidsophold efter betalingsevne	8 pct.(1999)
Åland	Ja	120 FIM pr besøg og 125 FIM for korttidsophold	Betaling for langtidsophold efter betalingsevne	..
Island	Ja	-	Nej	-
Norge	Ja	-	Nej	-
Sverige	Nej	0-80 SEK/dag	Førstidspensionister under 40 år betaler kun det halve i de første 30 dage af hver sygdomsperiode	..

Reimbursement of dental treatment

DENMARK: Reimbursement is given by the public health insurance scheme. Adults pay between 30 and 65 per cent of the agreed fees. No subsidy is granted for fixed gold restorations and dentures.

Besides this, approximately one million Danes are covered by a private insurance scheme according to which reimbursements may be obtained for both subsidised and unsubsidised treatment.

Children and young people under 18 years of age receive free municipal dental care including orthodontics. Elderly people who live in a nursing home or in their own home with several aides are offered supportive dental care for which there is a maximum annual charge of 300 DKK.

Apart from the general rules mentioned above, local authorities may reimburse necessary dental treatment according to social regulations.

On 1 April 2000 the new Act on Dental Care enters into force. According to this Act, local authorities reimburse dentures in case of detrimental or disfiguring effects of injuries caused by accidents.

In addition, the county offers specialized or highly specialized dental care to children and young people with dental problems, which would lead to a permanent functional reduction if left untreated.

The county must furthermore grant a special reimbursement of dental care to

Tilskud til tandbehandling

DANMARK: Tilskuddet til tandbehandling gives fra den offentlige sygesikring. Voksne betaler mellem 30 og 65 pct. af de overenskomstfastsatte betalingstakster. Der ydes ikke tilskud til guldarbejder og proteser.

Derudover er ca. 1 million danskere dækket af en privat forsikringsordning, hvorefter der kan opnås tilskud til både behandlinger, som den offentlige sygesikring yder tilskud til, samt til behandlinger, der ikke er dækket af den offentlige sygesikring.

Der er vederlagsfri kommunal tandpleje, herunder tandregulering, for børn og unge under 18 år. Ældre personer, der bor på plejehjem eller i eget hjem med mange hjælpeforanstaltninger, tilbydes omsorgs-tandpleje, for hvilken der maksimalt opkræves DKK 300 pr. år.

Ud over ovennævnte generelle regler kan kommunerne yde støtte til nødvendig tandbehandling i henhold til den sociale lovgivning.

Fra 1. april 2000 træder den ny tandpleje-lov i kraft. I henhold til denne yder kommunen støtte til tandproteser i tilfælde af funktionelt ødelæggende eller vansirende følger af ulykkesbetingede skader.

Herudover skal amtet tilbyde specialiseret eller højt specialiseret tandpleje til børn og unge med odontologiske lidelser, der ubehandlede medfører varig funktionsnedsættelse.

Amtet skal endvidere yde et særligt tilskud til tandpleje for kræftpatienter, der enten på

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cancer patients, who either due to radiation of head and neck, or due to chemotherapy suffer considerable documented dental problems, as well as to persons who due to the Sjögren Syndrome suffer considerable documented dental problems. Besides, the county must as from 1 January 2002 offer special dental care to persons who due to a mental disorder or learning difficulties cannot make use of the existing dental care schemes within child or youth dental care, adult dental care or the dental care within the health care scheme. In connection with these services the county may charge user payment of a maximum of DKK 1,300 annually.

Oral and maxillo-facial surgery is carried out at the hospitals and is paid for by the counties.

FAROE ISLANDS: The same rules apply as in Denmark.

GREENLAND: All public dental care is free of charge. Outside of the dentist's working hours he or she may offer treatment against payment.

FINLAND: The sickness insurance scheme reimburses one annual dental examination to everyone born in 1956 or later. In addition, 60 per cent of the treatment costs are reimbursed within the rates fixed by the Social Security Institute. Orthodontic treatment is only reimbursed if this is necessary to avoid other illnesses. Expenditure on dentures and dentistry is not included in the reimbursement scheme. As from 1 April 2001, the reimbursement scheme will be extended to the effect that it will apply to everyone born in 1946 or later.

grund af strålebehandling i hoved og hals-region eller på grund af kemoterapi har betydelige dokumenterede tandproblemer samt til personer, der på grund af Sjögrens Syndrom har betydelige dokumenterede tandproblemer. Endelig skal amtet fra 1. januar 2002 tilbyde specialiseret tandpleje til personer, der på grund af sindslidelser eller psykisk udviklingshæmning ikke kan udnytte de eksisterende tandplejetilbud i børne- og ungdomstandplejen, voksentandplejen eller i omsorgstandplejen. For disse ydelser kan amtet opkræve en egenbetaling på maksimalt DKK 1.300 årligt.

Tand-, mund- og kæbekirurgisk behandling udføres på sygehusene og betales af amterne.

FÆRØERNE: Man følger de samme regler som i Danmark.

GRØNLAND: Al offentlig tandpleje er gratis. Udenfor tandlægens arbejdstid, kan denne tilbyde behandling mod betaling.

FINLAND: Sygeforsikringen giver tilskud til alle der er født i 1956 eller senere til en årlig tandlægeundersøgelse. Desuden refunderes 60 pct. af behandlingsudgifterne indenfor de af Folkpensionssanstalten fastsatte takster. Der gives kun tilskud til tandregulering hvis dette er nødvendigt for at undgå andre sygdomme. Udgifter til proteser og tandtekniske foranstaltninger er ikke omfattet af tilskudssystemet. Fra og med den 1.4. 2001 udvides tilskudssystemet således at den derefter gælder for alle der er født i 1946 eller senere.

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Laboratory and X-ray examinations ordered by a dentist are also refundable, as well as drugs prescribed by a dentist and the costs of travelling to visit a dentist under the same terms as procedures applying to medical prescriptions and travel costs when visiting a physician.

ÅLAND: All public dental treatment for persons under 19 years of age is free of charge. For others a dental visit costs the same as in Finland, with additional and preset rate expenses covering examinations, etc. not included. Adjustment of teeth and prosthetics are charged according to actual expenses. Cf. the Finnish rules for appointments made at private practicing dentists.

ICELAND: The health insurance offers reimbursement for dental treatment. Except for gold and porcelain inlays, bridges and orthodontics, there is a 75 per cent reimbursement for dental treatment of children under the age of 18 years. Orthodontics may be refunded by up to ISK 100,000. Long-term illness and old age as well as disability pensioners get their costs fully or partially covered. For this group, 50, 75 or 100 per cent coverage may apply to costs of dental treatment, except gold and porcelain inlays and bridges.

For treatment, including orthodontics, of congenital malformations, greater anomalies such as split palate and aplasies, accidents and illness, payments are made according to special rules. There is no subsidy for dental treatment for the rest of the population.

NORWAY: Adults pay for their own dental treatment. Dental treatment, except for orthodontics, is free of user

Udgifterne til laboratorie- og røntgenundersøgelser rekvireret af en tandlæge, receptudskrivning samt rejseudgifter ved tandlægebesøg kan refunderes efter de samme regler som for recepter udskrevet af læger og rejseudgifter ved lægebesøg.

ÅLAND: Al offentlig tandbehandling for personer under 19 år er gratis. For andre koster et besøg det samme som i Finland med tillæg for udgifter til de enkelte foranstaltninger og undersøgelser efter særlige takster. For tandregulering og proteser betales de faktiske udgifter. For besøg hos private tandlæger gælder de samme regler som i Finland.

ISLAND: Sygeforsikringen yder refusjon til tandbehandling. Bortset fra guld- og porcelænskroner, broer og tandregulering ydes der 75 pct. til tandbehandling af børn i alderen under 18 år. Tandregulering kan refunderes med op til 100.000 ISK. Langtidssyge samt alders- og invalidepensionister får ligeledes dækket deres udgifter helt eller delvist. Der kan til denne gruppe ydes 50, 75 eller 100 pct. dækning af udgifterne til tandbehandling, dog ikke for guld- og porcelænskroner eller broer.

For behandling (inkl. ortodonti) af medfødte misdannelser, større anomalier som fx ganespalte, samt for aplasier, ulykker og sygdom betales efter særlige regler. Der ydes ikke tilskud til tandbehandling for den øvrige del af befolkningen.

NORGE: Voksne betaler normalt selv for tandbehandling. Tandbehandling, bortset fra tandregulering, for unge un-

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charges for people under the age of 18 years. The same applies to certain other groups: e.g. mentally retarded, elderly, long-term ill and disabled people.

SWEDEN: There is free dental treatment for children and young people under the age of 20 years.

All persons aged 20 years or more receive a reimbursement from the dental treatment insurance for maintenance treatment. As to dentures and dental corrections, only the part of the costs exceeding the maximum amount of SEK 3,500 is reimbursable. This rule is to be repealed for prosthetics. There is a free price system for dental treatment which means that dentists set the cost of the various types of treatment themselves. It is also possible to make a two-year agreement on treatment at a fixed price. For some more complicated forms of treatment, a fixed maximum price has been set.

Persons who need extensive dental care as a result of diseases or disability are given a subsidy from the dental treatment insurance which is twice the amount of what normally given for maintenance treatment.

In addition to free dental treatment for children and young persons, the county and regional councils are responsible for:

- Surgical dental treatment carried out in hospital
- Dental treatment which is a part of the time-limited treatment of disease
- Dental treatment for certain elderly or disabled people who have difficulties maintaining oral hygiene.

der 18 år er uden egenbetaling. Det samme gælder for visse andre grupper: fx psykisk udviklingshæmmede, ældre, langtidssyge og handicappede.

SVERIGE: Børn og unge under 20 år har gratis tandbehandling.

Alle personer som er 20 år eller ældre får et tilskud fra tandbehandlingsforsikringen for den bevarende behandling. Når det gælder proteser og tandregulering gives der kun tilskud for den del af udgifterne som overskrider karensbeløbet på 3.500 SEK. Denne regel er ved at blive afskaffet for proteser. Der er fri prisdanngelse på tandbehandling hvilket medfører at tandlægerne selv bestemmer prisen for de enkelte behandlingstyper. Det er også muligt at indgå en toårig aftale om behandling til fast pris. For nogle mere omfattende behandlingsformer er der fastsat en maksimal egenbetaling.

Personer som har behov for udvidet tandpleje som følge af sygdomme eller handicap gives der et tilskud fra tandbehandlingsforsikringen som er dobbelt så højt som den man normalt giver til den bevarende tandbehandling.

Ud over gratis tandbehandling til børn og unge har landstingene og regionerne ansvaret for:

- Kirurgisk tandbehandling som udføres ved et sygehus
- Tandbehandling der er led i en sygdomsbehandling i en begrænset periode
- Tandbehandling til visse ældre og handicappede som har svært ved at klare mundhygiejne.

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For patients belonging to one of the above groups the same user charge rules apply as for general outpatient medical treatment, i.e. maximum of SEK 900 for a twelve month period.

Maximum charges

DENMARK, FAROE ISLANDS AND GREENLAND: There are no rules for maximum user charges.

FINLAND: If the total costs for pharmaceutical products exceed FIM 3,450 per year or if travelling costs exceed FIM 935 per year, the Social Insurance Institute will reimburse the exceeding costs. If the capability to pay taxes has decreased due to sickness a special tax relief may be applied. The amount of the tax relief is calculated on the basis of the person's and his/her family's ability to pay taxes.

User charges for a long-term stay in an institution or a hospital cannot exceed 80 per cent of a patient's/resident's net income. The same charge is payable in all kinds of institutions within the social and health care sector. Those admitted to a long-term stay in an institution must at least have a disposable amount of FIM 450 per month for personal necessities. Persons receiving a war supplement may keep that part of the amount that is in excess of the FIM 450.

The so-called pay loft of FIM 3,500 is applied by the Municipal social and welfare sector. Once the loft is exceeded, the user may more or less take advantage of services free of charge. The loft applies to medical services in primary health care, physiotherapy, outpatient treatment, day surgery and short term institutional stays within the social and health sectors. Dental care, patient

For patienter som hører til en af ovennævnte grupper gælder samme egenbetalingsregler som i den ambulante almene sygdomsbehandling, dvs. højest 900 SEK for en tolv måneders periode.

Maksimal egenbetaling

DANMARK, FÆRØERNE OG GRØNLAND: Der findes ingen regler om maksimal egenbetaling.

FINLAND: Hvis den maksimale egenbetaling for medicin udgør 3.450 FIM pr. år og hvis udgifterne til transport i forbindelse med behandling overstiger 935 FIM pr. år, vil Folkpensionsanstalten dække det overskydende beløb. Hvis evnen til at betale skat er nedsat på grund af sygdom gives der en særlig skattelettelte. Skatteletrelsens størrelse beregnes i forhold til den pågældendes eller dennes families muligheder for at betale skat.

Egenbetalingen for langtidsophold på institution/hospital kan højst udgøre 80 pct. af patientens/beboerens nettoindkomst. Det er den samme betaling som opkræves på alle typer af institutioner indenfor social- og sundhedssektoren. De der er indskrevet til et langvarigt institutionsophold skal mindst råde over et dispositionsbeløb på 450 FIM pr måned til personlige fornødenheder. Personer der modtager krigstilæg, beholder dette beløb ud over de 450 FIM.

Det såkaldte udgiftsloft på 3.500 FIM er taget i anvendelse for det kommunale social- og sundhedsvæsen. Når loftet overskrides kan den pågældende i det store og hele benytte tilbuddene uden betaling. Loftet omfatter lægeydelser i den primære sektor ved helsecentrene, fysioterapi, behandlingsforløb, besøg i ambulatorium, dagkirurgi samt korttids institutionsophold indenfor

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transport, certificates, laboratory tests and radiological examinations carried out on referral from private practicing physicians are still paid for. Income regulated payments are not included in the maximum amount. The maximum amount follows the calendar year since 2001. Payments made for children under 18 years of age are conferred to the maximum amount of the person who has paid the costs.

ÅLAND: The rules for maximum user charges for medicines and transport to and from treatment are the same as in Finland. For treatment of illness, there is a maximum user charge for medical visits and outpatient treatment of no more than FIM 1,500, or a total of FIM 3,500 during one calendar year, after which all services are free of charge for the remaining part of the year, with the exception of short-term stays in institutions/hospitals, for which the charge will be reduced from FIM 125 per day to FIM 70 per day. As part of the maximum user charge, payment for outpatient treatment and services received outside the county are also included. Dental treatment, treatment in wards, and x-ray and laboratory examinations are not included. User charges may be deducted from municipal tax.

ICELAND: Within the present system, patients 18-70 years of age are reimbursed if costs exceed 12,000 ISK in the course of one calendar year. The same applies to children under 18 years of age if charges exceed 6,000 ISK. Patient charges exceeding 3,000 ISK are reimbursed for the following groups: 60-70 year old senior citizens receiving a full basic pension, senior citizens above 70, disabled persons, and individuals who have been continually unemployed for 6 months or longer.

social- og sundhedsvæsenet. Der betales fortsat for tandbehandling og sygetransport, atester, laboratorieundersøgelser og radiologiske undersøgelser som udføres efter henvisning fra en privatpraktiserende læge. Indkomstregulerede betalinger medregnes ikke i maksimumsbeløbet. Maksimumsbeløbet er regnet i forhold til et kalenderår siden 2001. Betaling for børn under 18 år medregnes i maksimumsbeløbet hos den der har betalt for det.

ÅLAND: Reglerne for den maksimale egenbetaling for medicin og transport til og fra behandling er den samme som i Finland. Ved sygdomsbehandling er der en maksimal egenbetaling ved lægebesøg og ambulant behandling på højest 1.500 FIM eller samlet 3.500 FIM i løbet af et kalenderår hvorefter al service er gratis den resterende del af året med undtagelse af kortvarige institutions/hospitalsophold hvor betalingen reduceres fra 125 FIM pr døgn til 70 FIM pr døgn. Til den maksimale egenbetaling medregnes også betaling for ambulant behandling og ydelser som er modtaget uden for landskabet. Derimod medregnes bl.a. tandbehandling, behandling på hospitalsafdelinger, røntgen- og laboratorieundersøgelser ikke. Egenbetalingen kan fratrækkes i kommuneskatten.

ISLAND: I det nuværende system refunderes egenbetalingen for personer i alderen 18-70 år, hvis den i løbet af ét kalenderår overstiger 12.000 ISK. Det samme gælder for børn under 18 år hvis egenbetalingen overstiger 6.000 ISK. For følgende grupper refunderes egenbetalingen hvis den overstiger 3.000 ISK pr. år: Pensionister 60-70 år med fuld grundpension, pensionister 70 år og ældre, handicappede og personer, der har været arbejdsløse uafbrudt i 6 måneder eller længere.

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If there is one or more children under the age of 18 in one family, they count as one person in relation to the cost ceiling.

When the cost ceiling has been reached, an insured person will receive a rebate card which guarantees full or partial reimbursement for the rest of the year, according to certain rules.

The cost ceiling scheme covers the following services: Consultation by a general practitioner or a specialist, home visit by a physician, outpatient treatment at hospitals or emergency wards as well as laboratory examinations and X-ray treatment. The scheme does not cover treatment for in vitro fertilization.

NORWAY: Under the present scheme, reimbursement is granted for charges that exceed a certain annual amount. The system covers all those insured, both adults and children, who are living permanently or temporarily in the country. Thus a cost ceiling is imposed in connection with the charges for medical care, psychological treatment, necessary pharmaceutical products and transport paid for by the National Insurance Scheme. When the ceiling is reached, patients will receive a card granting them full reimbursement from the National Insurance Scheme for the rest of the year. The cost ceiling for one of the parents extends to children under the age of 16. As per January 1 2001, the cost ceiling was NOK 1,450 per year. No charges are levied for children under the age of 7.

SWEDEN: From January 1 1997, special maximum user charges for general medical treatment and for pharmaceutical products have been introduced.

Hvis der er ét eller flere børn under 18 år i samme familie, regnes de som én person i forhold til udgiftsloftet.

Når udgiftsloftet er nået, vil den sikrede få tildelt et rabatkort, som indebærer fuld eller delvis refusion for egenbetalingen i resten af året efter visse nærmere fastsatte regler.

Ordningen om udgiftsloft omfatter følgende ydelser: Besøg hos alment praktiserende læge eller speciallæge, besøg af læge i hjemmet, ambulant behandling på hospitaler og skadestuer, samt laboratorieundersøgelser og røntgenbehandling. Ordningen omfatter ikke behandling for in vitro fertilisering.

NORGE: I det nuværende system ydes der refusion for egenbetaling, hvis denne overstiger et vist beløb årligt. Ordningen omfatter alle sikrede, såvel voksne som børn, der er bosat eller opholder sig i landet. Følgende ydelser er omfattet af ordningen om udgiftsloft: Lægehjælp, psykologbistand, vigtige lægemidler og rejser, som Folketrygden betaler for. Egenbetalingen for de ydelser, der er omfattet af ordningen om udgiftsloft, noteres på et kvitteringskort. Når udgiftsloftet er nået, tildeles patienten et frikort, hvorefter Folketrygden yder fuld refusion for udgifterne i resten af året. Børn og unge under 16 år er omfattet af udgiftsloftet hos én af forældrene. Pr. 1. januar 2001 var udgiftsloftet 1.450 NOK pr. år. Børn under 7 år er fritaget for egenbetaling.

SVERIGE: Siden 1. januar 1997 har der været særskilte takster for maksimal egenbetaling for henholdsvis almindelig lægebehandling og lægemidler.

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The user charge for consultation with a general practitioner or a specialist or for medical treatment and the user charge payable for articles used in connection with incontinence are added up. If the user charges, over a 12 month period, together exceed SEK 900, or a lower amount fixed by the county council, a medical card entitling the holder to free medication is issued. The card is valid for the remaining part of the period.

If the user charge for prescribed pharmaceutical products exceeds SEK 1,800, a medical card entitling the holder to free medication is issued. The card gives access to pharmaceutical products free of charge for the remaining part of the 12 month period.

If one of the parents or the parents together have several children under the age of 18 years, the children are exempted from paying user charges when the total purchase of pharmaceutical products for them exceeds the fixed maximum user charges. In some county and regional councils there is also a maximum user charge for patient transport.

Egenbetalingen for konsultationer hos almenmedicinsk læge eller specialist, for medicinsk behandling og for artikler, der anvendes ved inkontinens, sammentælles. Hvis den samlede egenbetaling over en 12-måneders periode overstiger 900 SEK (eller et lavere beløb, fastsat af Landstinget), udstedes der et frikort. Frikortet gælder for den resterende del af perioden.

Hvis egenbetalingen for lægemidler på recept overstiger 1.800 SEK, udstedes et frikort. Frikortet giver ret til køb af lægemidler uden egenbetaling i den resterende del af 12-måneders perioden, regnet fra det første lægemiddelindkøb.

Hvis én eller begge forældre tilsammen har flere børn under 18 år, er børnene fritaget for egenbetaling såfremt lægemiddelindkøbet til dem samlet overstiger det fastlagte maksimum for egenbetaling. Nogle landsting og regioner har også fastsat regler om maksimal egenbetaling for sygetransport.

CHAPTER II

Population and fertility *Befolknings og fertilitet*

Introduction

This chapter begins with a general description of the population and trends in population development followed by a more detailed description of fertility, births, infant mortality and contraceptive methods.

Population and population trends

The population structure varies somewhat between the Nordic countries, Sweden having the oldest and Greenland the youngest population. The 0-14-year-olds' share of the total population decreased at the end of the 1980s and at the beginning of the 1990s but is now increasing. Especially the oldest age groups 65 years or more by now make up a growing proportion of the population, whereas the share of the total population comprised by the 15-64 year-olds remains largely unchanged.

The development in population growth varies considerably between the Nordic countries with Iceland, the Faroe Islands and Greenland having the highest growth rate throughout the period, with a significant fall, however, from 1995 to 1999. However, the net migration has in

Indledning

I dette kapitel gives der først en generel beskrivelse af befolkningen i de nordiske lande, efterfulgt af en nærmere beskrivelse af fertilitet, fødsler, spædbørnsdødelighed og prævention.

Befolknings og befolkningsudvikling

Sammensætningen af befolkningen er noget forskellig fra land til land. Sverige har den ældste og Grønland den yngste befolkning. De 0-14-åriges andel af den samlede befolkning faldt i slutningen af 1980'erne og i begyndelsen af 1990'erne, men er nu igen begyndt at stige. Særligt de ældste aldersklasser 65 år og derover udgør efterhånden en stigende andel af befolkningen, hvorimod de 15-64-åriges andel af den samlede befolkning stort set er uændret.

Udviklingen i befolkningstilvæksten varierer en del de nordiske lande imellem. Fødselsoverskuddet har hele perioden igennem været størst i Island, Færøerne og Grønland, dog med et markant fald fra 1995 til 1999. Nettomigrationen har dog i nogle år medført en reduktion i den

some years caused a reduction in the population of the Faroe Islands and has contributed to reducing the overall increase of population in Greenland and Iceland. Conversely, the net migration has contributed to the increase in the total growth of population in the other countries which has also been the case in Iceland and the Faroe Islands in 1999.

Life expectancy in the Nordic countries has increased significantly, and even if women live longer, the difference between the life expectancies of men and women has been reduced.

færøske befolkning og har været medvirkende til at begrænse den samlede befolkningstilvækst i Grønland og Island. Omvendt har nettomigrationen medvirket til at øge den samlede befolkningstilvækst i de øvrige lande, hvilket også er tilfældet for Island og Færøerne i 1999.

Den forventede levetid i Norden er forøget markant, og selv om kvinder generelt lever længst, er forskellene mellem mænds og kvinders forventede levetid blevet reduceret.

POPULATION AND FERTILITY

**Table 2.1 Mean population 1985–1999
Middelfolketallet 1985–1999**

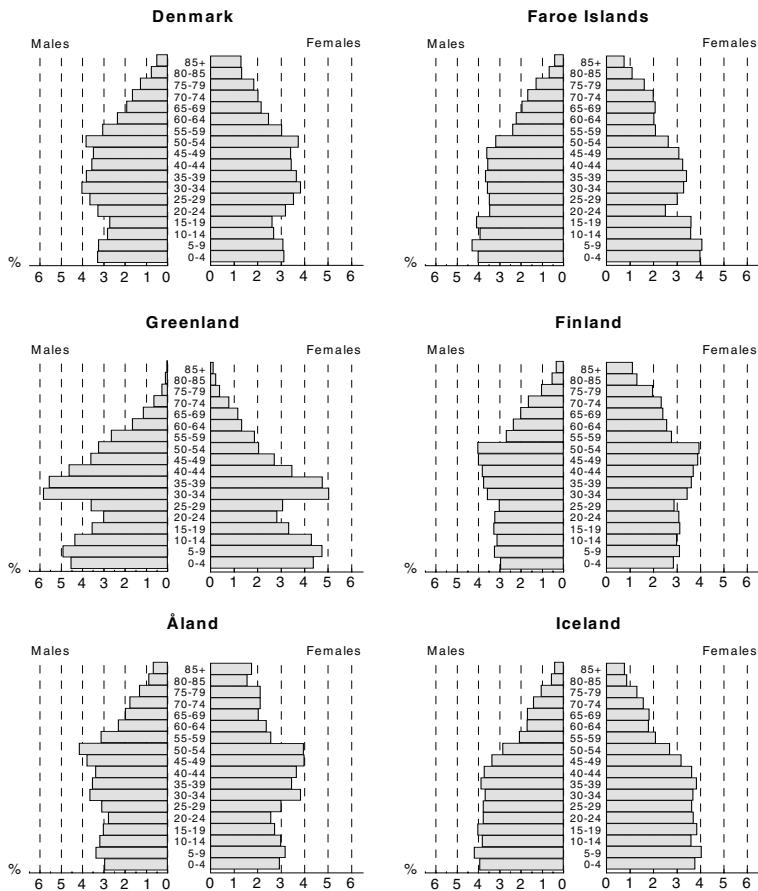
	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Faroe Islands</i>	<i>Greenland</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>of which Åland</i>	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
(1,000)								
<i>Males</i>								
<i>Mænd</i>								
1985	2,519	24	29	2,374	12	121	2,053	4,124
1990	2,533	25	30	2,419	12	128	2,097	4,228
1995	2,580	23	30	2,487	12	134	2,155	4,361
1998	2,621	23	30	2,513	13	137	2,192	4,374
1999	2,630	23	30	2,520	13	139	2,208	4,378
<i>Females</i>								
<i>Kvinder</i>								
1985	2,595	22	24	2,529	12	120	2,099	4,226
1990	2,607	23	26	2,567	12	127	2,144	4,331
1995	2,648	21	26	2,621	13	133	2,204	4,466
1998	2,684	22	26	2,641	13	137	2,239	4,477
1999	2,692	22	26	2,646	13	138	2,254	4,480
<i>Males and females</i>								
<i>Mænd og kvinder</i>								
1985	5,114	46	53	4,903	24	241	4,153	8,350
1990	5,140	48	56	4,986	24	255	4,241	8,559
1995	5,229	44	56	5,108	25	267	4,359	8,827
1998	5,304	45	56	5,153	26	274	4,431	8,851
1999	5,322	45	56	5,165	26	277	4,462	8,858

Source: *The central statistical bureaus*
Kilde: De statistiske centralbureauer

POPULATION AND FERTILITY

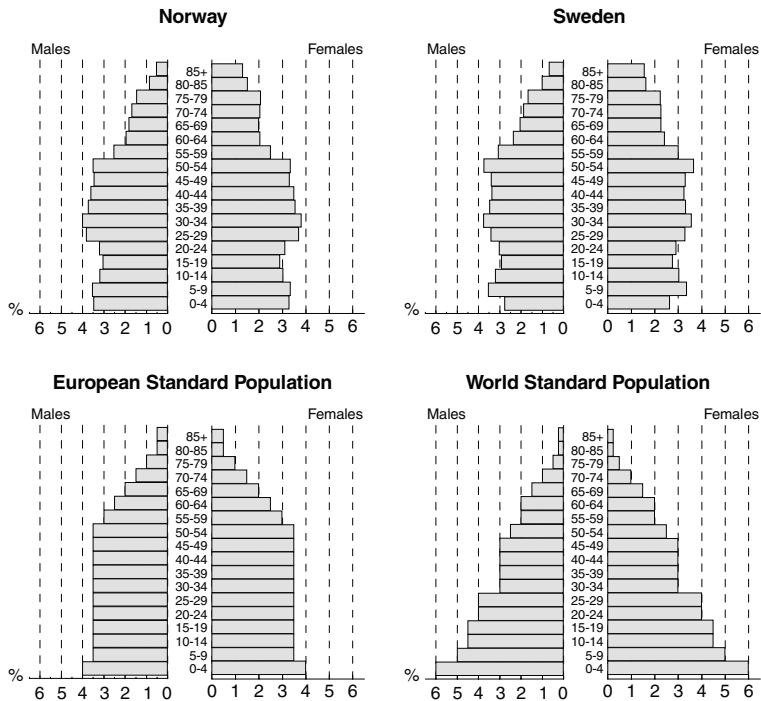
**Figure 2.1 Mean population by sex and age as percentage of the total population
1999**

Middelfolketallet efter køn og alder i pct. af hele befolkningen 1999



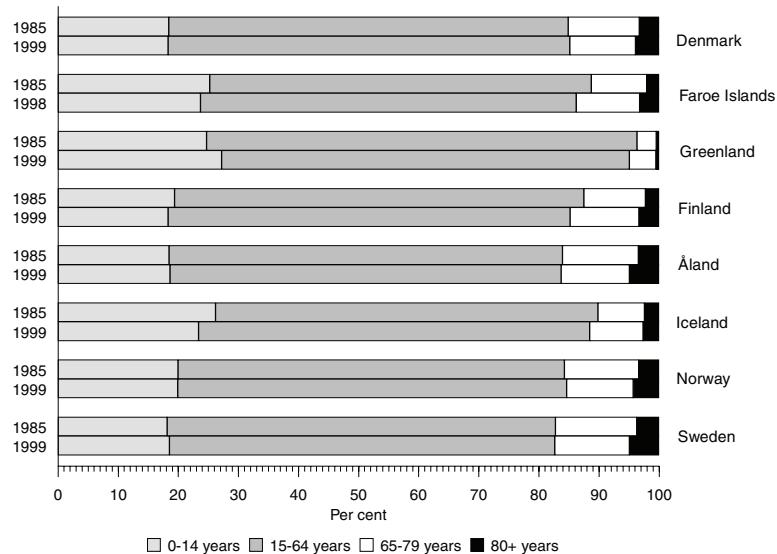
POPULATION AND FERTILITY

Figure 2.1 ... continued
... fortsat



POPULATION AND FERTILITY

Figure 2.2 Mean population 1985 and 1999 distributed by age groups 0-14, 15-64, 65-79 and 80+ years
Middelfolketallet 1985 og 1999 fordelt efter aldersgrupperne 0-14, 15-64, 65-79 og 80+ år



POPULATION AND FERTILITY

Table 2.2 Vital statistics per 1,000 inhabitants 1985–1999
Befolknings bevægelser pr. 1.000 indbyggere 1985–1999

	<i>Live births</i> Levendefødte	<i>Deaths</i> Døde	<i>Natural increase</i> Fødselsoverskud	<i>Net migration</i> Nettomigration	<i>Population increase</i> Befolkningsstilvækst
<i>Denmark</i>					
1985	10.5	11.4	-0.9	1.9	1.0
1990	12.3	11.9	0.5	1.6	2.1
1995	13.3	12.1	1.3	5.5	6.7
1999	12.5	11.1	1.4	1.7	3.1
<i>Faroe Islands</i>					
1985	16.2	7.4	8.8	-1.7	7.1
1990	19.9	7.5	12.4	-22.3	-9.9
1995	14.7	8.3	6.4	-13.4	-7.0
1999	13.9	8.9	5.0	8.4	13.4
<i>Greenland</i>					
1985	21.4	8.2	13.2	..	8.8
1990	22.6	8.4	14.2	-10.6	3.6
1995	20.1	8.7	11.4	-8.3	3.1
1999	16.9	8.6	8.3	-5.6	2.7
<i>Finland</i>					
1985	12.9	9.8	3.0	0.5	3.5
1990	13.2	10.1	3.1	1.4	4.5
1995	12.3	9.6	2.7	0.6	3.3
1999	11.2	9.6	1.6	0.5	2.1
<i>Åland</i>					
1985	12.2	10.2	1.9	-1.2	0.7
1990	14.8	9.3	5.6	8.6	14.2
1995	13.4	10.2	3.2	-2.3	0.9
1999	11.2	11.6	-0.4	3.6	3.2
<i>Iceland</i>					
1985	16.0	6.9	9.1	-2.3	6.8
1990	18.7	6.7	12.0	-2.7	9.3
1995	16.0	7.2	8.8	-5.3	3.5
1999	14.8	6.9	7.9	4.0	11.9
<i>Norway</i>					
1985	12.3	10.7	1.6	1.5	3.2
1990	14.4	10.9	3.5	0.4	3.9
1995	13.8	10.4	3.5	1.5	4.9
1999	13.3	10.1	3.2	4.3	7.4
<i>Sweden</i>					
1985	11.8	11.3	0.5	1.3	1.9
1990	14.5	11.1	3.4	4.1	7.4
1995	11.7	10.6	1.1	1.3	2.4
1999	10.0	10.7	-0.7	1.6	0.8

Source: *The central statistical bureaus*

Kilde: De statistiske centralbureauer

POPULATION AND FERTILITY

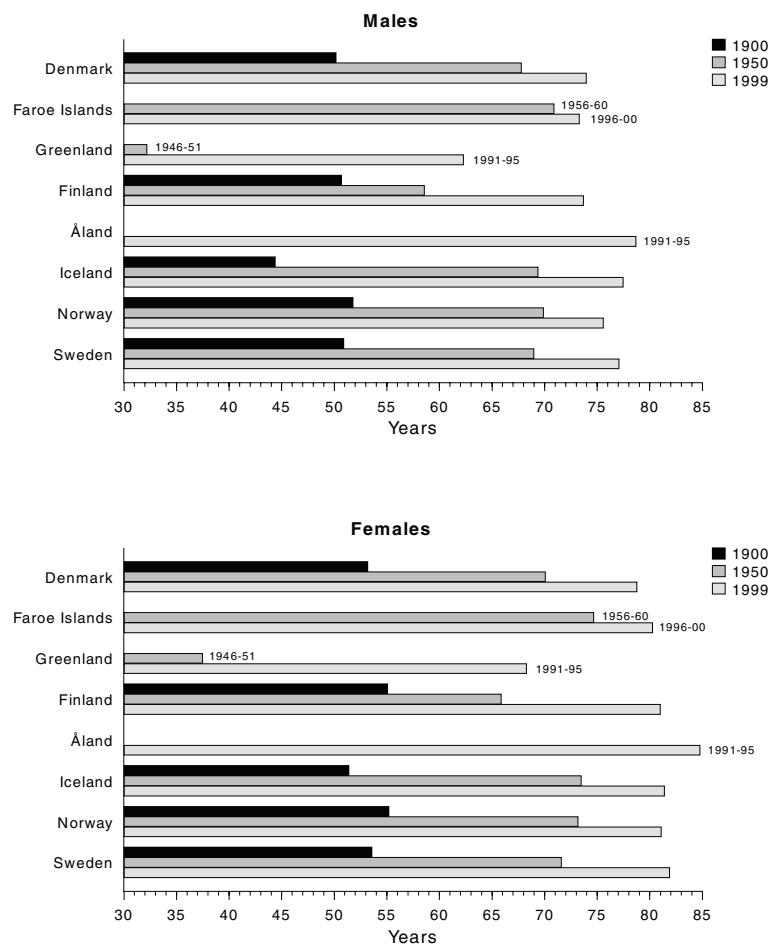
Table 2.3 Average life expectancy 1986–1999
Middellevetiden 1986–1999

Age	Males Mænd					Females Kvinder				
	0	15	45	65	80	0	15	45	65	80
<i>Denmark</i>										
1986-90	71.9	57.8	29.7	14.1	6.4	77.7	63.4	34.5	17.9	8.1
1991-95	72.5	58.3	30.1	14.2	6.4	77.8	63.5	34.5	17.7	8.1
1997/98	73.6	59.3	31.0	14.7	6.6	78.6	64.2	35.1	18.0	8.5
1998/99	74.0	59.6	31.2	14.9	6.6	78.8	64.3	35.2	18.1	8.5
<i>Faroe Islands</i>										
1986-90	72.8	59.2	30.1	14.5	6.7	79.6	65.5	36.3	18.2	7.7
1991-95	73.3	59.2	31.1	14.8	6.8	80.3	66.0	37.9	19.0	8.5
1996-00	75.2	60.7	32.2	15.5	7.0	81.4	66.8	37.4	19.4	8.8
<i>Greenland</i>										
1986-90	60.7	48.5	24.6	10.6	4.4	68.4	53.8	28.7	13.7	5.4
1991-95	62.3	49.6	25.5	10.4	4.8	68.3	55.5	28.0	12.6	5.4
<i>Finland</i>										
1986-90	70.7	56.4	28.8	13.6	6.1	78.8	64.4	35.3	17.6	7.5
1991-95	72.1	57.7	30.0	14.2	6.3	79.7	65.2	36.1	18.2	7.7
1998	73.5	59.0	30.9	14.9	6.5	80.8	66.3	37.1	19.1	8.2
1999	73.7	59.2	31.2	15.2	6.6	81.0	66.5	37.3	19.3	8.2
<i>Åland</i>										
1986-90	76.6	62.3	33.8	17.0	7.5	83.5	68.7	39.2	21.4	10.0
1991-95	78.7	64.2	35.1	17.9	8.5	84.8	70.1	40.6	21.8	9.8
<i>Iceland</i>										
1986-90	75.0	60.7	32.5	15.8	7.3	80.1	65.8	36.6	19.1	8.8
1991-95	76.3	61.9	33.4	16.4	7.3	80.8	66.3	37.0	19.3	8.7
1997/98	77.0	62.5	33.8	16.5	7.4	81.5	67.0	37.7	19.8	8.7
1998/99	77.5	62.9	34.1	16.7	7.1	81.4	66.8	37.5	19.5	8.4
<i>Norway</i>										
1986-90	73.1	59.0	30.8	14.5	6.5	79.7	65.5	36.3	18.6	8.1
1991-95	74.4	60.1	31.6	15.0	6.5	80.4	66.0	36.8	19.0	8.3
1998	75.5	61.0	32.7	15.7	6.8	81.3	66.7	37.5	19.6	8.6
1999	75.6	61.2	32.7	15.7	6.6	81.1	66.6	37.4	19.5	8.5
<i>Sweden</i>										
1986-90	74.4	60.1	31.7	15.1	6.5	80.2	65.8	36.7	18.9	8.2
1991-95	75.6	61.2	32.6	15.7	6.8	81.0	66.5	37.3	19.4	8.6
1998	76.9	62.4	33.5	16.3	7.0	81.9	67.3	38.0	20.0	8.9
1999	77.1	62.5	33.7	16.5	7.0	81.9	67.3	37.9	19.9	8.8

Source: *The central statistical bureaus*
Kilde: De statistiske centralbureauer

POPULATION AND FERTILITY

Figure 2.3 Life expectancy for newborn 1900, 1950 and 1999
 Middellevetiden for nyfødte 1900, 1950 og 1999



Fertility, births, infant mortality, and contraception

In recent years, the overall development in fertility rates has resulted in Sweden having the lowest fertility rates in the Nordic countries, while they remain high in the Faroe Islands, Greenland and Iceland, particularly regarding the youngest age groups.

Internationally, the Nordic countries are characterized by having a very low perinatal mortality. Greenland has the highest among the Nordic countries. The other countries lie relatively close to each other.

Greenland also has the highest mortality rate for the first year of life. Iceland has the lowest mortality rate for the first year of life in 1999.

The sale of contraceptives varies substantially between the Nordic countries, but a certain levelling of differences has taken place in the course of time.

The use of sterilization as a means of birth control also varies considerably between the Nordic countries. In most of the countries no permission for sterilization is required if the person is aged 25 or more.

There are no comparable Nordic statistics about the contraceptive use of coils and condoms.

Since the middle of the 1970's, induced abortion has been available in most of the Nordic countries. In Sweden, it is a requirement that the abortion takes place

Fertilitet, fødsler, spædbørnsdødelighed og prævention

Udviklingen i den samlede fertilitet har i de seneste år ført til, at fertilitetsraterne i Sverige nu er de laveste i Norden, mens det fortsat er høje rater på Færøerne, Grønland og i Island, navnlig i de yngste aldersklasser.

Internationalt er de nordiske lande kendtegnet ved at have en meget lav perinatal mortalitet. Grønland ligger højest blandt de nordiske lande. De øvrige lande ligger relativt tæt.

Grønland har ligeledes den højeste dødelighed for det første leveår. Island har den laveste dødelighed i det første leveår i 1999.

Omsætningen af præventionsmidler varierer væsentligt mellem de nordiske lande; men der er med tiden sket en vis udligning af forskellene.

Anvendelse af sterilisation som præventionsmiddel varierer ligeledes betydeligt mellem de nordiske lande. I de fleste af landene behøver man ingen tilladelse til at lade sig sterilisere efter det fyldte 25. år.

Der findes ingen sammenlignelig nordisk statistik om brugen af spiraler og kondomer som præventionsmiddel.

I de fleste af de nordiske lande har der siden midten af 1970'erne været adgang til svangerskabsafbrydelse. I Sverige er det en betingelse, at det sker før udgan-

before the end of the 18th week of gestation, while in the other Nordic countries it must be performed before the end of 12th week of gestation. Induced abortion, however, can also be carried out after the 12th and 18th week of gestation, respectively, but in that case only following special evaluation and permission.

In Denmark, Greenland, Norway and Sweden, it is solely up to the pregnant woman to decide whether an abortion is to be performed, while in the Faroe Islands, Finland, Åland and Iceland permission is required. Such permission is given on the basis of social and/or medical criteria.

There is a certain divergence between the countries regarding abortion rates. In some of the countries, there is an increase and in others a decrease both regarding the total abortion rate and the number of abortions per 1,000 live births.

gen af den 18. graviditetsuge, mens svangerskabsafbrydelsen i de øvrige nordiske lande skal ske inden udgangen af den 12. svangerskabsuge. Provokeret abort kan dog også foretages efter henholdsvis 12. og 18. svangerskabsuge; men da først efter særlig vurdering og tilladelse.

I Danmark, Grønland, Norge og Sverige er det alene op til den gravide kvinde at afgøre, om der skal foretages et abortindgreb, mens der på Færøerne, i Finland, Åland og Island kræves en tilladelse. En sådan gives ud fra sociale og/eller medicinske kriterier.

Der er en vis spredning mellem landene med hensyn til abortraterne. I nogle af landene kan der spores en stigning og i andre et fald både hvad angår den samlede abortrate og for aborter pr. 1.000 levendefødte.

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Table 2.4 Live births and fertility rate 1986-1999
Levendefødte og fertilitetsrate 1986-1999

	Number of live births Antal levendefødte	Live births per 1,000 females by age Levendefødte pr. 1.000 kvinder i alderen							Total fertility rate Samlet fertilitet
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
<i>Denmark</i>									
1986-90	59,032	9.2	72.1	127.4	77.2	23.6	3.4	0.1	1,565
1991-95	67,778	8.8	65.4	138.6	100.5	34.0	4.8	0.2	1,762
1998	66,170	7.7	53.6	128.3	108.4	40.6	5.9	0.2	1,724
1999	66,232	8.0	53.6	126.7	110.3	43.2	6.0	0.2	1,735
<i>Faroe Islands</i>									
1986-90	860	35.4	134.7	170.0	111.3	47.8	9.0	0.3	2,525
1991-95	753	28.4	126.0	164.2	117.2	51.6	10.7	0.4	2,493
<i>Greenland</i>									
1986-90	1,168	75.3	139.2	112.9	77.4	36.5	7.5	0.2	2,245
1991-95	1,177	79.6	150.0	130.3	87.0	40.1	9.3	0.6	2,284
<i>Finland</i>									
1986-90	62,552	12.3	70.2	126.0	85.6	33.2	7.5	0.4	1,676
1991-95	65,050	10.9	71.0	134.2	101.4	39.2	7.7	0.4	1,822
1998	57,108	9.2	59.5	116.9	100.3	44.1	8.8	0.5	1,700
1999	57,574	9.6	61.3	117.0	102.3	46.4	9.2	0.4	1,735
<i>Åland</i>									
1986-90	316	8.8	72.1	134.8	94.6	34.6	7.8	-	1,763
1991-95	324	8.4	61.4	133.8	104.1	44.4	6.7	0.2	1,795
<i>Iceland</i>									
1986-90	4,415	30.6	115.2	136.1	99.7	42.7	7.7	0.2	2,161
1991-95	4,497	24.8	100.7	137.7	108.4	52.1	9.9	0.2	2,169
1998	4,178	24.1	88.5	131.5	104.8	49.7	10.6	0.2	2,048
1999	4,100	23.7	88.3	122.6	103.4	52.6	8.3	-	1,994
<i>Norway</i>									
1986-90	56,862	17.8	93.2	136.9	85.2	27.3	4.4	0.2	1,824
1991-95	60,196	15.2	82.6	137.7	100.2	37.2	5.6	0.2	1,879
1998	58,352	12.4	68.7	128.2	105.0	43.3	6.9	0.2	1,814
1999	59,298	11.7	68.3	129.3	110.3	44.1	7.0	0.2	1,845
<i>Sweden</i>									
1986-90	111,738	12.1	89.9	145.6	99.8	36.2	6.2	0.3	1,950
1991-95	116,052	10.9	81.3	142.8	107.5	42.8	7.7	0.3	1,966
1998	89,028	6.5	50.8	105.4	92.6	40.0	7.3	0.3	1,511
1999	88,173	6.8	48.7	103.4	94.1	40.7	7.5	0.3	1,503

Source: The central statistical bureaus
Kilde: De statistiske centrabureauer

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Figure 2.4 Total fertility rate 1986-1999
 Samlet fertilitetsrate 1986-1999

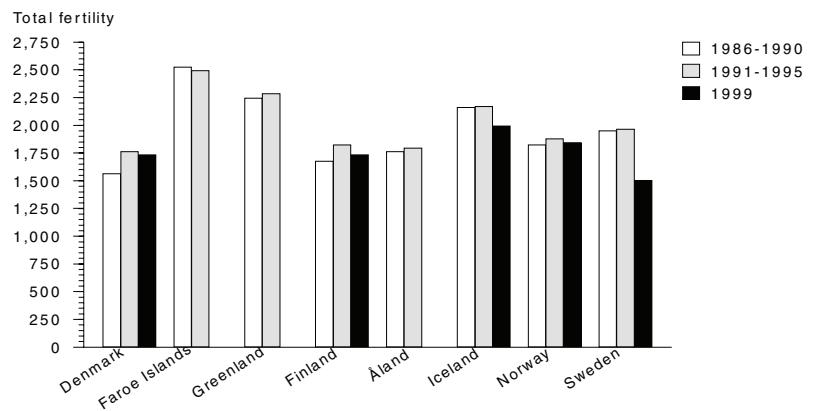
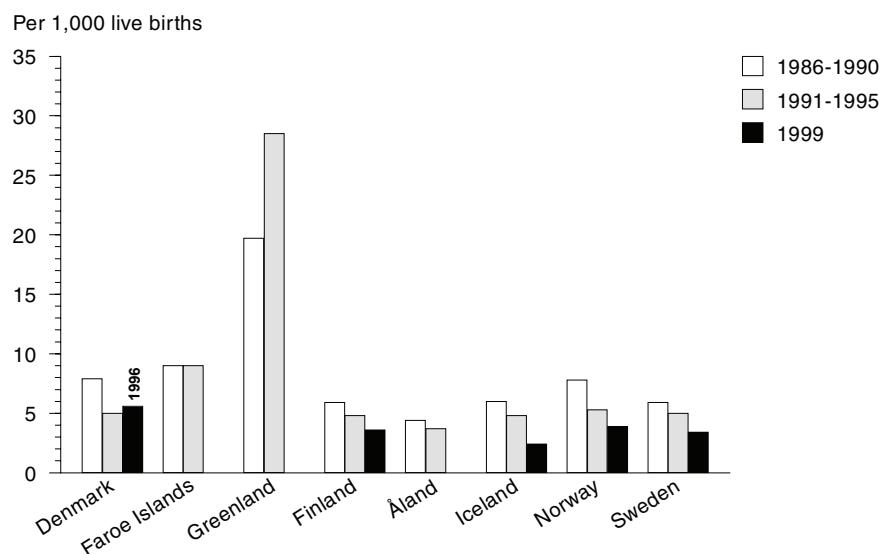


Figure 2.5 Infant mortality per 1,000 live births 1986-1999
 Dødelighed i første leveår pr. 1.000 levendefødte 1986-1999



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Table 2.5 Stillbirths and infant mortality¹⁾ 1986–1999
Dødfødte og dødelighed i første leveår¹⁾ 1986–1999

	Number Antal		Per 1,000 births Pr. 1.000 fødte		Deaths per 1,000 live births Døde pr. 1.000 levendefødte			
	Stillbirths Dødfødte	Infant deaths Døde i 1. leveår	Stillbirths Dødfødte	Perinatal deaths Perinaltalt døde	First 24 hours Første 24 timer	1-6 days 1-6 dage	7-27 days 7-27 dage	Total under 1 year I alt under 1 år
<i>Denmark</i>								
1986-90	287	467	4.8	8.6	2.2	1.6	0.9	7.9
1991-95	314	403	4.6	7.0	1.9	1.3	0.7	5.0
1996	324	376	4.8	8.0	2.0	1.3	0.6	5.6
<i>Faroe Islands</i>								
1986-90	3	8	3.9	10.6	5.6	1.1	0.0	9.0
1991-95	3	7	4.5	6.6	2.1	4.0	0.5	9.0
<i>Greenland</i>								
1986-90	9	37	9.2	22.8	9.2	4.5	0.9	19.7
1991-95	5	33	4.0	21.9	12.1	5.8	1.2	28.5
<i>Finland</i>								
1986-90	203	372	3.3	6.4	1.7	1.8	0.8	5.9
1991-95	190	307	2.9	5.7	1.6	1.1	0.6	4.8
1999	177	208	3.1	5.1	1.2	0.9	0.6	3.6
<i>Åland</i>								
1986-90	1	1	3.2	5.0	-	1.9	0.6	4.4
1991-95	1	1	3.7	4.9	-	1.2	-	3.7
<i>Iceland</i>								
1986-90	14	26	3.2	6.8	1.9	1.8	0.4	6.0
1991-95	12	22	2.7	5.2	1.2	1.3	0.5	4.8
1999	19	10	4.6	5.8	0.2	1.2	0.2	2.4
<i>Norway</i>								
1986-90	269	441	4.7	7.9	2.2	1.1	0.9	7.8
1991-95	257	322	4.3	7.0	1.7	1.1	0.7	5.3
1999 ²⁾	241	232	4.0	6.1	1.3	0.8	0.6	3.9
<i>Sweden</i>								
1986-90	425	661	3.8	6.9	1.3	1.8	0.7	5.9
1991-95	392	583	3.4	5.8	1.1	1.3	0.7	5.0
1999	339	297	3.8	5.6	0.9	0.9	0.5	3.4

1 Computed by year of death.

1 Opgjort efter dødsår.

2 Preliminary figures.

2 Foreløbige tal.

Source: D: Danmarks Statistik; Fl: Hagstova Føroyar; G: Embedslægeinstitutionen; F & Å: Statistikcentralen;
Kilde: I: Hagstofa Íslands; N: Statistisk sentralbyrå; S: Statistiska centralbyrån

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**Table 2.6 Stillbirths and deaths during first year of life per 1,000 births 1985–1998,
with birthweight 1,000 grams and more, total figures and rates per 1,000
births¹⁾**

**Dødfødte og døde i løbet af første leveår med en fødselsvægt på 1.000
gram og mere, i alt og pr. 1.000 fødte 1985–1998¹⁾**

	Number Antal		Per 1,000 births Pr. 1.000 fødte		Deaths per 1,000 live births Døde pr. 1.000 levendefødte				
	Stillbirths Dødfødte	Infant deaths Døde i 1. leveår	Stillbirths Dødfødte	First 24 hours Første 24 timer	1–6 days 1–6 dage	7–27 days 7–27 dage	28 days to 1 year 28 dage til 1 år	Total under 1 year I alt under 1 år	
					days	dage	dage	1 year	
<i>Denmark</i>									
1985	212	350	3.9	1.3	1.3	0.9	3.0	6.5	
1990	262	382	4.1	0.9	1.3	0.7	3.1	6.1	
1995	282	330	4.0	1.0	1.9	0.6	1.3	4.7	
1996	284	270	4.2	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.5	4.0	
<i>Finland</i>									
1985	199	327	3.2	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.8	5.2	
1990	193	276	2.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.8	4.2	
1995	189	175	3.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.1	2.8	
1998	145	144	2.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	2.5	
<i>Iceland</i>									
1985	10	17	2.6	0.5	1.1	0.3	2.1	4.0	
1990	12	20	2.5	0.4	1.1	0.4	2.3	4.2	
1995	7	13	1.6	0.9	0.7	-	1.4	3.0	
1998	8	7	1.9	0.7	0.5	-	0.5	1.7	
<i>Norway</i>									
1985	249	326	4.9	1.0	1.2	0.5	3.7	6.4	
1990	242	276	4.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	2.6	4.5	
1995	177	182	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.3	3.0	
1997	190	170	3.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.0	2.9	
<i>Sweden</i>									
1985	318	514	3.3	1.1	1.6	0.7	2.1	5.3	
1990	391	566	3.2	0.8	1.0	0.5	2.4	4.7	
1995	318	299	3.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	3.0	
1998	290	292	3.4	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.1	3.4	

1 Computed by year of birth.

1 Opgjort efter fødselsår.

Source: *Birth and Infant Mortality in the Nordic Countries, NOMESCO; Copenhagen 1993.*

Kilde: D: Sundhedsstyrelsen; F: Statistikcentralen og STAKES; I: Islands fødselsregister & Hagstofa Íslands;
N: Medisinsk fødselsregister, Universitetet i Bergen; S: Medicinska födelseregistret, Socialstyrelsen

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Table 2.7 Sterilizations 1985–1999
Sterilisationer 1985–1999

	Denmark ¹⁾ Islands	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Of which Åland	Iceland ²⁾	Norway	Sweden
<i>Males</i>								
Mænd								
1985	4,348	3	..	558	-	31	2,525	1,624
1990	3,543	8	..	596	-	28	2,070	1,697
1995	5,256	3	4	800	-	87	2,697	1,507
1998	5,477	3	19	1,918	1	143	3,151	1,344
1999	5,884	7	11	1,795	2	200	3,416	1,463
<i>Females</i>								
Kvinder								
1985	5,919	10	..	8,675	8	595	7,490	6,224
1990	5,080	46	..	12,887	8	543	6,166	6,338
1995	4,815	60	67	10,554	31	553	4,525	5,919
1998	5,374	45	76	9,593	38	563	4,699	5,475
1999	5,395	57	86	9,037	27	560	4,761	4,931
<i>Total</i>								
I alt								
1985	10,267	13	..	9,233	8	626	10,015	7,848
1990	8,533	54	..	13,483	10	571	8,236	8,035
1995	10,071	63	71	11,354	31	640	7,222	7,426
1998	10,851	48	95	11,511	39	706	7,850	6,819
1999	11,279	64	97	10,832	29	760	8,177	6,394
[1999]								
Per 1,000 of the age								
Pr. 1.000 i alderen								
<i>Males</i>								
Mænd								
25-34	3.4	..	0.6	1.1	-	1.4	1.9	0.3
35-44	9.2	..	1.4	2.7	0.6	4.4	6.4	1.4
45-54	2.1	..	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.9	2.0	0.6
<i>Females</i>								
Kvinder								
25-34	5.3	..	6.7	7.1	3.5	7.0	3.8	1.8
35-44	8.2	..	11.3	16.7	9.9	22.3	10.2	6.0
45-54	0.5	..	1.1	1.0	1.5	3.3	0.8	0.5

1 Includes sterilizations performed at hospitals. The figures for 1985 and 1990 concerning men include only sterilizations performed during hospitalization.

2. Figures for 1998 and 1999 are preliminary. Rates refer to 1997.

1 Omfatter sterilisationer udført på sygehuse. Tallene for 1985 og 1990 for mænd omfatter kun sterilisationer, der er udført under indlæggelse.

2 1998 og 1999 er foreløbige tal, Raterne er for 1997.

Source: D: Sundhedsstyrelsen; Fl: Landslæknin; G: Embedslægeinstitutionen; F & Å: STAKES;
 Kilde: I: Landlæknisembættið; N: Statistisk sentralbyrå; S: Socialstyrelsen

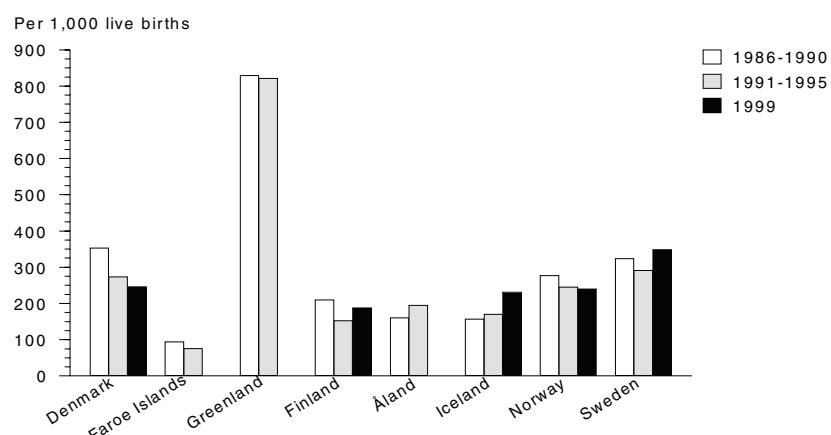
POPULATION AND FERTILITY

Table 2.8 Sales of oral contraceptives per 1,000 females aged 15–44 years 1985–1999. DDD per 1,000 women 15–44 years per day
Omsætning af p-piller pr. 1.000 kvinder i alderen 15–44 år 1985–1999.
DDD pr. 1.000 kvinder i alderen 15–44 år pr. dag

	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
1985	277	..	..	177	..	194	164	260
1990	269	105	..	222	..	197	171	226
1995	280	214	143	201	257	226	198	289
1998	318	229	170	199	277	251	206	310
1999	319	209	167	221	288	253	216	313

Source: D: Lægemiddelstyrelsen; Fl: Landsapotekar; G: Embedslægeinstitutionen; F & Å: Läkemedelsverket;
Kilde: I: Sundheds-og socialforsikringsministeriet; N: Norsk Medisinaldepot; S: Apoteket AB (fd
Apoteksbolaget)

Figure 2.6 Abortions per 1,000 live births 1986–1999
Aborter pr. 1.000 levendefødte 1986–1999



Source: Table 2.9
Kilde: Tabel 2.9

POPULATION AND FERTILITY

Table 2.9 Number of induced abortions 1986–1999
Antal fremkaldte aborter 1986–1999

	Number of abortions	Abortions per 1,000 females by age							Total abortion rate ¹⁾	Abortions per 1,000 live births
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
	Antal abborter								Samlet abortrate ¹⁾	Aborer pr. 1.000 levendefødte
<i>Denmark</i>										
1986-90	20,828	16.3	30.2	25.0	18.6	13.1	5.9	..	550.5	353.3
1991-95	18,513	16.3	24.6	22.8	18.6	12.0	5.0	0.4	498.0	273.0
1998	16,600	14.3	20.7	20.0	18.0	12.7	5.0	0.5	441.7	250.9
1999	16,271	14.0	20.4	18.7	18.5	13.5	4.7	0.4	..	245.7
<i>Faroe Islands</i>										
1986-90	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.0
1991-95	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75.9
<i>Greenland</i>										
1986-90	978	113.1	121.0	84.1	62.0	31.3	11.1	1.5	2,121.0	829.0
1991-95	949	102.6	119.7	88.9	55.1	27.9	12.2	0.7	2,035.5	821.4
<i>Finland</i>										
1986-90	12,791	16.8	18.7	12.1	9.5	8.1	5.0	0.8	355.0	209.5
1991-95	10,611	11.6	15.8	12.8	9.7	7.0	3.5	0.5	304.6	152.6
1998	10,744	12.6	14.9	13.9	11.8	7.7	3.0	0.2	320.5	188.1
1999	10,819	13.5	15.6	13.7	11.0	7.7	2.9	0.3	323.5	187.9
<i>Åland</i>										
1986-90	51	3.7	13.9	10.7	7.8	7.3	4.2	0.6	241.0	160.0
1991-95	61	18.3	14.9	11.2	10.7	10.5	5.3	0.8	358.5	194.4
<i>Iceland²⁾</i>										
1986-90	687	14.4	17.7	12.9	10.6	8.7	4.6	0.4	345.3	156.6
1991-95	762	14.7	21.4	14.3	11.0	8.3	4.5	0.4	373.0	169.7
1998	901	24.1	23.2	16.2	11.0	9.1	3.8	0.2	437.6	215.7
1999	947	21.4	25.0	19.1	12.7	9.4	3.6	0.2	457.3	231.0
<i>Norway</i>										
1986-90	15,701	21.7	28.9	20.5	14.3	10.1	4.3	0.5	501.6	276.9
1991-95	14,779	18.5	26.5	21.1	15.0	9.6	3.6	0.4	473.4	245.5
1998	14,028	18.7	25.7	19.1	15.1	9.6	3.3	0.3	464.0	240.4
1999	14,251	18.6	26.4	19.6	15.5	10.1	3.8	0.2	471.0	240.3
<i>Sweden</i>										
1986-90	36,165	23.0	32.6	25.6	19.7	15.6	7.4	0.9	621.8	324.3
1991-95	33,708	19.4	29.4	25.3	20.8	14.6	6.5	0.8	584.3	290.8
1998	31,008	18.5	26.4	23.2	20.2	15.3	6.1	0.6	551.5	348.3
1999	30,712	18.4	26.6	22.5	20.4	14.9	5.8	0.6	546.0	348.3

1 The number of legal abortions performed on 1,000 women provided they lived to be 50 years, calculated from the age-specific abortion rates of the current period.

2 1998 and 1999 preliminary figures.

1 Det antal fremkaldte aborter, som 1.000 kvinder ville have fået udført, forudsat de levede til de var 50 år, beregnet ud fra de aldersspecifikke abortrater i observationsåret.

2 1998 og 1999 foreløbige tal.

Source: D: Sundhedsstyrelsen; Fl: Landslæknin; G: Embedslægeinstitutionen; F & Å: STAKES;
Kilde: I: Landlæknisembættið; N: Statistisk sentralbyrå or Statens helsetilsyn (1995); S: Socialstyrelsen

CHAPTER III

Morbidity, medical treatment and accidents *Sygelighed, sygdomsbehandling og ulykker*

Introduction

In the Nordic countries statistical data concerning morbidity are insufficient. This chapter begins with a description of a number of diseases that may be related to the life style/social behaviour of the population, followed by the appearance of new cancer incidence. Then follows an analysis of treatment provided outside of hospitals followed by a description of treatment in hospitals broken down by diagnose groups. Information about the most frequent surgical procedures is also given followed by a description of injuries treated at hospitals.

Diseases related to life style

This section deals with a number of diseases that may be related to the life style/social behaviour of the population, and which may be treated outside of the hospitals and/or at the hospitals.

Although the number of smokers in the Nordic countries has been decreasing during recent years, there continues to be large differences in the number of smokers. This applies to both men and women. The number of tobacco users remains the highest in Denmark and the

Indledning

De nordiske lande har mangefulde statistiske oplysninger når det gælder sygelighed i befolkningen. I dette kapitel omtales først et antal sygdomme der kan relateres til befolkningens livsstil/sociale adfærd, efterfulgt af forekomsten af nye tilfælde af cancer. Herefter belyses den behandling der gives udenfor sygehusene, efterfulgt af en belysning af behandling ved sygehusene fordelt på diagnosegrupper og ved vigtige kirurgiske indgreb. Herefter omtales ulykkesforekomst og personer indlagt på sygehuse på grund af ulykker.

Sygdomme relateret til livsstil

I dette afsnit belyses et antal sygdomme som kan henføres til befolkningernes livsstil/sociale adfærd og som enten behandles uden for sygehusene og/eller indenfor sygehusene.

Selvom antallet af rygere i de senere år er faldene i de nordiske lande, er der dog fortsat store forskelle i antallet af rygere, både hos mænd og kvinder. Der findes fortsat flest tobaksbrugere i Danmark og de færreste i Sverige, hvor kun 19 pct. af befolkningen i dag er daglige rygere.

MORBIDITY, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ACCIDENTS

lowest in Sweden, where only 19 per cent of the population are daily smokers. This behavioural pattern can among things be seen from the occurrence of new incidents of lung cancer, as can be seen from Figure 3.1.

When it comes to the consumption of alcohol the statistics fall short, as the available data are taken from the sales figures. From this can be seen that the largest consumption/sale can be found in Denmark and Greenland, followed by Finland, whereas the consumption stays approximately at a permanent level in the other countries. Accordingly, there are also more treatment periods/discharges for liver diseases caused by alcohol in Denmark and Finland.

There are significant differences in the prevalence of diagnosed cases of both hepatitis B and C which may, however, be partly due to differences in registration practise. Regarding diagnosed cases of tuberculosis, some countries show an increase, others a decrease.

The occurrence of both hepatitis and tuberculosis can mainly be found among refugees/immigrants in the Nordic countries. They are, however, diseases that are relatively often seen among misusers living under adverse conditions.

The pattern for the spreading of HIV-infection may be distinguished according to relatively clear lines. Denmark has an incidence along the lines of other countries on the north-western European continent (Holland and Germany), while Norway, Sweden and Iceland have a lower incidence and a pattern of spreading which is strikingly and increasingly similar to that of the United Kingdom.

Dette adfærdsmønster afspejler sig blandt andet i forekomsten af nye tilfælde af lungecancer som det fremgår af figur 3.1.

Når det gælder forbruget af alkohol er statistikken mangelfuld, idet de tilgængelige data er hentet fra varestatistikken. Heraf fremgår det at det største forbrug/salg findes i Danmark og Grønland efterfulgt af Finland mens forbruget så nogenlunde er på samme niveau i de øvrige lande. Tilsvarende findes der også fleste behandlingsperioder/udskrivninger for alkoholiske leversydomme i Danmark og Finland.

Der er markante forskelle i forekomsten af diagnosticerede tilfælde af både hepatitis B og C. En del af forskellene kan dog tilskrives forskelle i registreringspraksis. For så vidt angår diagnosticerede tilfælde af tuberkulose spores der i nogle lande en stigning, i andre et fald.

Forekomsten af såvel hepatitis som tuberkulose findes især hos flygtninge/indvandrere i de nordiske lande, men det er også sygdomme som er relativt hyppigt forekommende blandt misbrugere med dårlige levevilkår.

Mønstret for udbredelse af HIV-smitte adskiller sig efter relativt klare linier. Danmark har en forekomst, der ligger på linie med andre lande på det nordvesteuropæiske kontinent (Tyskland og Holland), mens Norge, Sverige og Island har en lavere forekomst og et smittemønster, der er påfaldende ens og mere ligner det, man finder i Storbritannien. Finland har den laveste forekomst af HIV-smitte i det

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Finland has the lowest incidence of all countries in the ‘old’ Western Europe. It may be noted, however, that with the exception of Sweden there is again a rise in certified cases of HIV in the Nordic countries.

Chlamydia infection is without doubt the most common among the sexually transmitted diseases in the Nordic countries, and it is at the same time the most common cause of infertility among women. The disease is often without symptoms.

A marked fall in the incidence of the traditional sexually transmitted diseases, gonorrhoea and syphilis, is seen in all countries over a period of 20 years. There are, however, certain notable differences where Greenland is radically distinguished from the other countries.

‘gamle’ Vesteuropa. Her er det dog værd at bemærke, at det med undtagelse af Sverige igen er en stigning i påviste nye tilfælde af HIV i de nordiske lande.

Chlamydiainfektion er helt givet den hyppigst forekommende blandt de sek-suelt overførte sygdomme i de nordiske lande, og det er samtidig den almindeligste årsag til infertilitet hos kvinder. Sygdommen er ofte asymptomatisk.

For de traditionelle kønssygdomme, gonorré og syfilis, er der – målt over en 20-års periode – sket en markant nedgang i alle lande. Der er dog visse iøjne-faldende forskelle, hvor Grønland skiller sig helt ud fra de øvrige lande.

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Table 3.1 Percentage of non daily-smokers by sex 1999
 Ikke daglige-rygere procentvis efter køn 1999

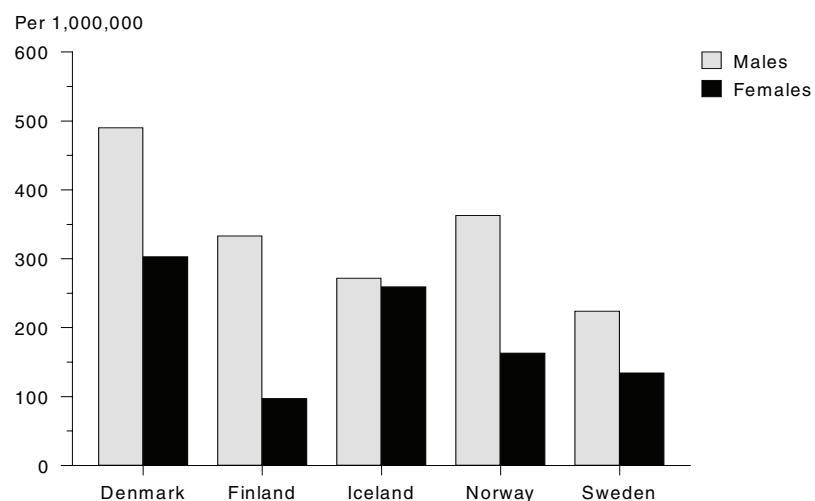
	Denmark ¹⁾ Faroe Islands	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
<i>Non-smoking males as percentage of men 15 years and above</i>					
Mænd, ikke-rygere, i pct. af mænd 15 år og derover	63	62	73	75	66
<i>Non-smoking females as percentage of females 15 years and above</i>					
Kvinder, ikke-rygere, i pct. af kvinder 15 år og derover	66	58	80	75	68

1 1998. 1 1998.

Source: D: Tobaksskaderådet; F: Folkhälsoinstitutet; I: Tobaksskaderådet;
 Kilde: N: Statens Tobaksskaderåd; S: Statistiska centralbyrån

Figure 3.1 Age-standardized rates (WSP) for new cases of lung cancer per 1,000,000 inhabitants 1998

Alderstandadiserede rater (WSP) for nye tilfælde af lungecancer pr. 1.000.000 indbyggere 1998



Source: Table 3.8 and 3.9
 Kilde: Tabel 3.8 og 3.9

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Table 3.2 Alcoholic beverages in litres of 100 per cent pure alcohol per capita aged 15 years or over 1985-1999

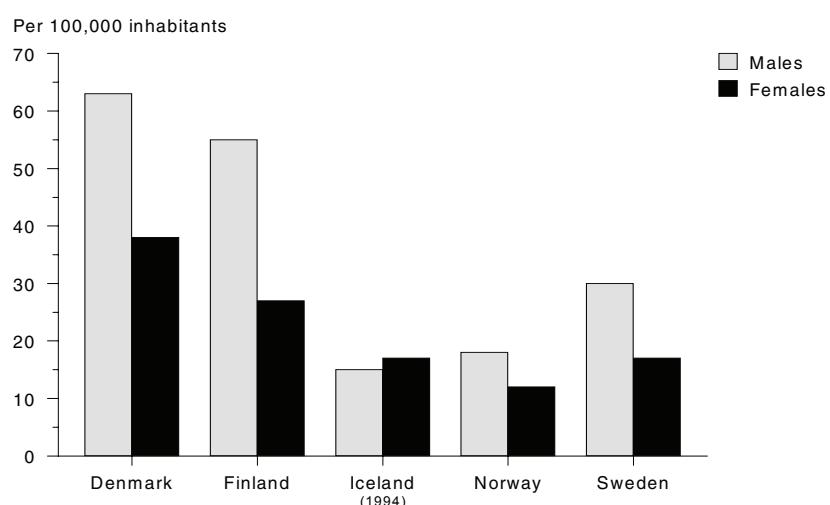
Alkoholiske drikke i liter 100 pct. ren alkohol pr. indbygger 15 år og derover
1985-1999

	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
1985	12.1	6.6	18.5	8.0	6.3	4.3	5.1	6.1
1990	11.6	6.7	15.5	9.5	7.1	5.3	5.0	6.4
1995	12.1	6.3	12.6	8.3	5.8	4.8	4.8	6.1
1998	11.6	6.6	13.3	8.6	6.0	5.6	..	5.8
1999	11.6	6.6	13.2	8.7	6.2	5.9	5.5	6.1

Source: D, FI, G, I N& S: *The Central Statistical Bureaus* De statistiske centralbureauer
Kilde: F & Å: STAKES; S: Socialstyrelsen (-1993), Alkoholinspektionen (1994-)

Figure 3.2 Discharges from somatic hospitals. Alcoholic liver disease per 100,000 inhabitants 1999

Udskrivninger fra somatiske sygehuse. Alkoholisk leversygdom pr. 100,000 indbyggere 1999



Source: Table 3.24
Kilde: Tabel 3.24

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Table 3.3 Diagnosed cases of acute hepatitis B and C per 100,000 inhabitants by sex 1989–1999

Diagnosicerede tilfælde af akut hepatitis B og C pr. 100.000 indbyggere efter køn 1989–1999

	Denmark		Faroe Islands		Finland ¹⁾		Åland ¹⁾		Iceland ¹⁾		Norway		Sweden ²⁾		
	M	F	M+F	M+F	M+F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<i>Hepatitis B</i>															
1989	..	..	..	2.1	..	18.9	3.2	..	..	3.9	2.3				
1990	2.7	1.3	2.7	4.0	..	36.7	16.5	1.8	1.3	3.7	2.3				
1995	2.8	1.4	2.8	2.2	3.9	1.5	5.2	3.4	1.2	4.6	2.1				
1998	2.6	1.1	-	4.8	-	3.6	7.3	7.5	3.1	2.0	1.0				
1999	1.5	0.8	-	4.9	-	10.8	13.7	7.7	2.9	3.1	1.8				
<i>Hepatitis C</i>															
1989	..	..	..	0.0	..	15.0	4.0	..	..	..	..
1990	..	..	..	1.2	..	10.2	2.4	..	..	7.0	3.5				
1995	0.3	0.1	0.3	26.6	11.9	21.6	8.2	0.9	0.5	46.0	19.2				
1998	0.6	0.3	-	2.3	3.9	18.9	9.5	0.5 ³⁾	0.5 ³⁾	39.0	20.0				
1999	0.3	0.2	2.2	2.4	7.8	36.0	22.4	0.6 ³⁾	0.6 ³⁾	35.1	17.1				

1 Both acute and chronic.

1 Både akutte og kroniske.

2 Hepatitis C: Both acute and chronic. Hepatitis B: acute. 2 Hepatitis C: Både akutte og kroniske. Hepatitis B: akutte.

3 Both males and females.

3 Tal for både mænd og kvinder.

Source: D: Statens Serum Institut; Fl: Landslæknin; G: Embedslægeinstitutionen; F & Å: Folkhälsoinstitutet;

Kilde: I: Landlæknisembættið; N: Statens Institutt for Folkehelse; S: Smittskyddsinstitutet

Table 3.4 Diagnosed cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 inhabitants 1985–1999

Diagnosicerede tilfælde af tuberkulose pr. 100.000 indbyggere 1985–1999

	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
<i>Males</i>								
<i>Mænd</i>								
<i>M+F</i>								
1985	6.5	16.7	..	..	..	5.8	10.9	9.7
1990	8.2	4.4	63.2	..	27.7	9.4	7.6	8.1
1995	9.8	-	94.3	14.5	7.9	4.5	6.4	6.5
1998	11.1	2.2	93.6	13.1	7.8	2.9	5.7	5.0
1999	11.4	4.3	86.8	11.9	3.9	4.3	6.4	5.8
<i>Females</i>								
<i>Kvinder</i>								
1985	5.6	4.6	..	..	.	4.9	6.7	7.1
1990	5.5	-	109.8	..	.	5.5	5.7	4.9
1995	7.5	9.5	76.8	11.5	.	4.5	4.5	6.3
1998	8.9	-	118.4	11.2	.	9.5	5.3	5.1
1999	8.8	9.1	141.5	9.9	.	4.3	5.9	5.4

Source: See Table 3.3

Kilde: Se tabel 3.3

I: Islands tuberkuloseregister; N: Statens helseundersøkelser

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Table 3.5 Confirmed new cases of HIV 1986–1999
Påviste nye tilfælde af HIV 1986–1999

	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Of which Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
<i>Males</i>								
Mænd								
1986-90	..	2	3	53	-	7	116	383
1991-95	245	1	4	53	1	6	81	213
1998	149	-	10	49	1	5	65	168
1999	184	-	3	104	-	7	94	138
<i>Females</i>								
Kvinder								
1986-90	..	-	1	8	-	1	36	78
1991-95	82	-	4	18	-	2	31	102
1998	62	-	7	32	1	3	33	82
1999	100	-	5	39	-	5	53	79
<i>Total</i>								
I alt								
1986-90	..	2	4	61	-	8	152	461
1991-95	327	1	8	71	1	8	112	315
1998	211	-	17	81	2	8	98	250
1999	284	-	8	143	-	12	147	217

Source: See Table 3.3

Kilde: Se tabel 3.3

Table 3.6 Notified cases of gonorrhoea and syphilis per 100.000 inhabitants aged 15 years or over 1999

Anmeldte tilfælde af gonorré og syfilis pr. 100.000 indbyggere 15 år og derover 1999

	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
<i>Gonorrhoea</i>								
Gonorré								
	3.4	-	1,555	6.0	-	2.4	5.3	4.9
<i>Syphilis</i>								
Syfilis								
	0.3	-	3.0	3.3	-	1.9	1.5	0.4

Source: See Table 3.3

Kilde: Se tabel 3.3

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Table 3.7 Diagnosed cases of chlamydia per 100,000 inhabitants 1989–1999
 Diagnosicerede tilfælde af chlamydia pr. 100.000 indbyggere 1989–1999

	Denmark <i>Islands</i>	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland ¹⁾	Norway ²⁾	Sweden
<i>Males</i>	M+F					M+F		
<i>Mænd</i>								
1989	..	102	..	197	323	326	..	252
1990	..	82	..	190	374	285	..	230
1995	124	67	..	138	95	368	157	131
1998	134	71	2,424	158	136	411	284 ²⁾	154
1999	153	95	2,532	162	198	451	297 ²⁾	169
<i>Females</i>								
<i>Kvinder</i>								
1989	..	.	..	321	.	395	..	466
1990	..	.	..	308	.	313	..	414
1995	370	.	..	224	.	428	276	192
1998	347	.	4,203	252	.	690	.	216
1999	367	.	4,414	247	.	735	.	231

1 Notified cases. For 1998 and 1999 cases verified by laboratories.

2 Figures for 1998 and 1999 refer to both men and women.

1 Anmeldte tilfælde. For 1998 og 1999 er det tilfælde der er verificeret via laboratorier.

2 Tallene for 1998 og 1999 er for både mænd og kvinder.

Source: See Table 3.3
 Kilde: Se tabel 3.3

Cancer diseases

The Nordic countries have population based cancer registers with centralised coding and classification.

The causes of cancer are both external and internal factors which produce changes in the DNA material. Stimulants, dietary factors, as well as occupational and environmental exposure have been shown to be cancer inducing.

The incidence of cancer increases by age, and cancer is a rare disease before the age of 30 where the incidence reaches 300 cases per 1,000,000 inhabitants. At the age of 70, the corresponding figure is approx. 10,000 cases per 1,000,000 inhabitants. The annual number of cancer cases increases in all Nordic countries, and this trend remains after adjusting for differences in population size and age structure.

The trend for cancer diseases in the Nordic countries remains analogous for most forms of cancer, but there are interesting differences. In general, the number of cases has increased with time, with a few exceptions of decreasing incidence, namely cancer of the lip, oesophagus, stomach and cervix, the latter however with the exception that the incidence in Greenland has remained stable. The evident decrease in the incidence of cancer of the cervix is related to the public screening programmes to detect early cancerous growths and the ensuing treatment. The trend in cancer of the oesophagus among Danish and Swedish males has changed to a slight increase over recent years, contrary to the other Nordic countries. For cancer of the oe-

Cancersygdomme

De nordiske lande har befolkningsbase-rede cancerregistre med centraliseret kodning og klassifikation.

Årsagerne til kræft er både ydre og indre faktorer, som medfører ændringer i ar-vemassen. Nydelsesmidler, kostfaktorer, visse erhvervsekspioneringer og faktorer i miljøet, har vist sig at være kræftfremkal-dende.

Kræftforekomsten øges med stigende al-der, og kræft er en sjælden sygdom før 30-års-alderen, hvor incidensen nær 300 tilfælde per 1.000.000 indbyggere. Ved 70-års-alderen er det tilsvarende tal om-kring 10.000 tilfælde per 1.000.000 ind-byggere. Det årlige antal kræfttilfælde øges i samtlige nordiske lande, og denne tendens er stadig til stede, når der korri-geres for forskelle i befolkningsstørrel-serne og alderssammensætningen.

Udviklingen i kræftsygdommene i de nordiske lande er analog for de fleste kræftformer, men der er interessante for-skelle. Generelt er antallet af kræfttilfælde gennem tiden øget, med få undtagelser hvor forekomsten er faldende. Det gælder for læbekræft, spiserørskræft, kræft i mavesækken og kræft i livmoderhalsen – for sidstnævntes vedkommende med den undtagelse, at forekomsten i Grønland er forblevet på samme niveau som tidligere. Den viste nedgang i forekomsten af liv-modерhalskræft i de nordiske lande, skal ses i sammenhæng med befolkningsbase-ret screening for forstadier og tidlig kræft, og disses behandling. Udviklingen i spiserørskræft blandt danske og svenske mænd er i de seneste år, i modsætning til de øvrige nordiske lande, vendt til en

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sophagus, both alcohol and tobacco consumption are known to be major risk factors.

Breast and prostate and colorectal cancer is increasing in almost all countries. Dietary factors are probably significant for this development, but for breast and prostate cancer also hormonal factors play an important role. Testis cancer is increasing in all countries, but the incidence is particularly high in Denmark. Of some concern is the high incidence and large increases in tobacco related cancers such as cancer of the lung and bladder in Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. One notes, however, that lung cancer among Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish males is decreasing.

Differences in cancer incidence between the Nordic countries and the autonomous areas the Faroe Islands, Greenland and Åland must be judged with caution as the population sizes and number of cases are much smaller, giving rather unstable rates.

svag stigning. For spiserørskräfts vedkommende er både alkohol- og tobaksforbrug erkendte større risikofaktorer.

Bryst- og prostatacancer samt colorektal cancer stiger i næsten alle lande. Kostfaktorer er formentlig af væsentlig betydning for denne udvikling, men for bryst- og prostatacancer spiller hormonelle faktorer også en vigtig rolle. Forekomsten af testikelkræft stiger i alle lande, men forekomsten er specielt høj i Danmark. Bekymrende er den høje incidens og stærke stigning i forekomsten af tobaksrelaterede kræftformer, såsom lunge- og blærcancer i Danmark, Island, Norge og Sverige. Det skal dog bemærkes, at lungekræft blandt finske, norske og svenske mænd er faldende.

Forskelle i kræftforekomst mellem de nordiske lande og de autonome områder Færøerne, Grønland og Åland må bedømmes med forsigtighed, da befolkningernes størrelse i disse områder er små, hvilket fører til ustabile incidensrater.

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Table 3.8 Age-standardized rates (WSP) for new cases of cancer per 1,000,000 inhabitants 1986-1998 Males

Aldersstandardiserede rater (WSP) for nye tilfælde af cancer pr. 1.000.000 indbyggere 1986-1998 Mænd

	140-204 Total I alt	178 Testis Testikler	177 Prostate Prostata	181 Bladder Blære	151 Stomach Mave	153 Colon Tyktarm	162-163 Lungs Lunger	190 Melanoma of the skin Melanom i hud	204 Leukaemia (0-14 year-olds) Leukæmi (0-14-årige)
<i>Denmark</i>									
1986-90	3,331	91	317	284	105	225	567	86	56
1991-95	3,379	98	301	286	85	228	522	97	51
1998	3,399	97	312	271	73	227	490	98	45
<i>Faroe Island</i>									
1999	2,953	148	205	279	273	408	254	124	-
<i>Greenland</i>									
1986-90	2,754	25	56	114	115	141	614	-	-
1991-95	3,613	36	65	101	276	215	1.151	6	131
<i>Finland</i>									
1986-90	2,612	23	392	153	182	126	564	79	47
1991-95	2,679	30	522	161	147	139	490	77	53
1998	2,710	35	752	153	119	141	333	76	58
<i>Åland</i>									
1986-90	2,820	44	575	249	182	188	401	131	-
1991-95	2,912	63	661	146	111	130	459	88	-
<i>Iceland</i>									
1986-90	2,871	52	609	205	226	219	359	30	56
1991-95	2,837	67	702	209	172	180	343	43	19
1998	2,889	63	705	224	126	247	272	98	28
<i>Norway</i>									
1986-90	2,693	71	457	202	145	221	362	129	47
1991-95	2,877	82	561	215	122	242	371	149	38
1997	3,082	93	672	220	107	259	370	159	51
1998	3,017	98	738	211	94	252	363	141	44
<i>Sweden</i>									
1986-90	2,543	44	532	175	112	171	252	104	41
1991-95	2,652	49	600	179	95	181	241	111	46
1997	2,674	60	647	174	81	189	226	120	49
1998	2,736	46	739	163	74	184	224	117	51

Numbers refer to ICD-10 for Faroe Islands, all other countries ICD-7 rev.

WSP = World Standard Population.

Source: Hakulinen et al. (1986); Tulinius et al. (1992); Engeland et al. (1993); Prener et al. (1991)
 Kilde: The cancer registers in the Nordic countries

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Table 3.9 Age-standardized rates (WSP) for new cases of cancer per 1,000,000 inhabitants 1986-1998 Females

Aldersstandardiserede rater (WSP) for nye tilfælde af cancer pr. 1.000.000 indbyggere 1986-1998 Kvinder

	140-204 Total I alt	170 Mamma Bryst	171 Cervix uteri Livmo- derhals	181 Bladder Blære	151 Stomach Mave	153 Colon Tyktarm	162-163 Lungs Lunger	190 Melanoma of the skin Melanom i hud	204 Leukaemia (0-14 year-olds) Leukæmi (0-14-årige)
<i>Denmark</i>									
1986-90	3,076	733	157	78	53	211	256	114	50
1991-95	3,244	794	135	82	41	206	281	128	48
1998	3,399	829	114	72	35	210	303	124	22
<i>Faroe Islands</i>									
1999	2,895	830	46	-	12	125	338	40	-
<i>Greenland</i>									
1986-90	2,529	337	404	9	89	92	519	-	-
1991-95	3,650	630	369	30	96	177	551	-	94
<i>Finland</i>									
1986-90	2,146	645	36	31	102	116	80	67	49
1991-95	2,268	722	36	35	84	122	87	64	57
1998	2,324	792	56	36	63	119	97	57	64
<i>Åland</i>									
1986-90	2,260	623	91	15	57	67	85	72	-
1991-95	2,556	680	67	82	133	97	103	98	-
<i>Iceland</i>									
1986-90	2,727	820	86	68	101	169	270	65	64
1991-95	2,804	744	88	49	85	148	322	85	27
1998	2,763	882	90	61	31	150	259	156	37
<i>Norway</i>									
1986-90	2,259	558	122	52	71	196	117	153	42
1991-95	2,415	616	127	55	59	216	149	161	32
1997	2,650	714	121	63	49	222	177	180	42
1998	2,507	684	126	56	48	227	163	132	44
<i>Sweden</i>									
1986-90	2,539	690	81	48	58	159	102	114	42
1991-95	2,547	746	77	47	46	159	126	111	31
1997	2,542	781	81	52	41	150	128	126	47
1998	2,585	831	69	49	36	157	134	115	31

Numbers refer to ICD-10 for Faroe Islands, all other countries ICD-7 rev.

WSP = World Standard Population.

Source: Hakulinen et al. (1986); Tulinius et al. (1992); Engeland et al. (1993); Prener et al. (1991)
 Kilde: The cancer registers in the Nordic countries

Medical treatment outside of hospitals

In the Nordic countries, the responsibility for the primary health service is rooted in the public sector.

However, the degree of decentralisation varies, also regarding the relationship between private general practitioners and those publicly employed within the primary health sector.

There are also differences in the level of integration of medical treatment, nursing, physiotherapy, etc. Similar differences are also found for home nursing and home help.

The registration practice for medical consultations differs substantially from country to country.

Normally, patients visit the physician in his/her practice. But in all countries practice also includes telephone consultations, home visits by a physician, and treatment in emergency wards.

In 1997, NOMESCO carried out a trial survey for reasons of contact between patient and general practitioners in the five Nordic countries. The results of this survey was included in Section B of this report in 1998. Even though the results should be regarded with some reservation, the report substantiates conditions already known, namely that registration practice differs between the Nordic countries on the basis of varying rules for payment and organisational differences. All contacts in Denmark are registered as medical contacts due to the system of

Behandling uden for sygehuse

I de nordiske lande er ansvaret for det primære sundhedsvæsen forankret i den offentlige sektor.

Men graden af decentralisering varierer, hvilket også gælder for forholdet mellem privatpraktiserende og offentligt ansatte læger i det primære sundhedsvæsen.

Der er endvidere forskel på integrationsgraden af lægebehandling, sygepleje, fysioterapi m.v.. Lignende forskelle findes også for hjemmesygeplejen og hjemmehjælpen.

Registreringspraksis for lægebesøg er meget forskellig fra land til land.

Det er det mest almindelige, at patienterne op søger lægen i lægekonsultationen, men i alle landene praktiseres der også via telefonkonsultationer, lægebesøg i hjemmet og skadestuebehandling.

I 1997 gennemførte NOMESCO en pilotundersøgelse om kontaktårsagerne i almen praksis i de fem nordiske lande. Resultaterne af denne undersøgelse var medtaget som Sektion B i denne rapport i 1998. Selv om de fundne resultater må tages med forbehold, underbygger rapporten de kendte forhold om at registrationspraksis er forskellig i de nordiske lande hvilket dels afspejler betalingsreglerne og dels organisatoriske forskelle. Alle kontakter i Danmark registreres således som lægekontakter, på grund af betalingssystemet, mens en del af kontak-

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payment, whereas part of the contacts in the other countries figure as registered or non-registered contacts with other health staff. These conditions contribute to the incomparability of statistics between the Nordic countries.

All Nordic countries have recommended immunization programmes with some differences in vaccination against tuberculosis, whooping cough and the choice of vaccination against measles and rubella, respectively.

The gathering of data on immunization varies a lot from country to country and none of the countries have immunization registers covering the country as a whole.

terne i de andre lande er registrerede/ikke registrererde kontakter med andet sundhedspersonale. Blandt andet disse forhold gør at statistikken om lægebesøg ikke er sammenlignelig mellem de nordiske lande.

Alle nordiske lande har anbefalede vaccinationsprogrammer med visse forskelle i vaccination mod tuberkulose, kighoste og valget af vaccine mod henholdsvis mæslinger og røde hunde.

Dataindsamlingen for vaccinationerne varierer meget fra land til land, og ingen af landene har vaccinationsregistre der dækker hele landet.

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Table 3.10 Medical consultations¹⁾ 1999

Lægekonsultationer¹⁾ 1999

	Denmark ²⁾	Finland	Åland	Iceland ³⁾	Sweden ⁴⁾
<i>Total number of consultations (millions)</i>					
Konsultationer i alt (mill.)	26.5	22.0	0.1	1.4	26.1
<i>of which: heraf:</i>					
<i>Consultations with general practitioner</i>					
Besøg hos alment praktiserende læge i konsultationen	18.0	12.5	0.0	0.7	12.0
<i>Consultations with specialist</i>					
Besøg hos specialist	8.5	9.5	0.1	0.7	14.1
<i>Consultations pr capita</i>					
Besøg pr person	5.0	4.3	3.7	5.0	2.9

1 Excl. consultations by telephone, home visits by physicians. Consultations at specialist include ambulatory treatment in hospitals.

2 1998.

3 1997.

4 Incl. home visits, excl. medical consultations in municipalities where experiments with municipal primary health care is carried out. In 1999 this amounted to 250,000 medical consultations in three municipalities.

1 Ekskl. telefonkonsultationer, lægebesøg i hjemmet. Besøg hos specialister omfatter også ambulant behandling på sygehuse.

2 1998.

3 1997.

4 Inkl. hjemmebesøg, ekskl. lægebesøg i de kommuner hvor der pågår forsøg med kommunal primær sundhedstjeneste. I 1999 drejede det sig om 250.000 lægebesøg i tre kommuner.

Source: D: Sundhedsstyrelsen; F & Å: STAKES; I: Landlæknisembættið;
Kilde: S: Landstingsförbundet og Socialstyrelsen

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Table 3.11 Recommended immunization schedules as at January 1, 2001

	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
BCG	-	< 7 days	-	Risk groups: First week of life. Negatives: 13-14 years	Risk groups
Pertussis	3, 5 and 12 months	3, 4, 5 and 20-24 months	3, 5, 12 months and 5 years	3, 5 and 11-12 months	3, 5 and 12 months
Tetanus	3, 5 and 12 months and 5 years	3, 4, 5 and 20-24 months, 11-13 years	3, 5, 12 months, 5 years and 14 years	3, 5 and 11-12 months, 11-12 years	3, 5 and 12 months, 10 years
Diphtheria	3, 5 and 12 months and 5 years	3, 4, 5 and 20-24 months, 11-13 years	3, 4, 12 months and 5 years	3, 5 and 11 months, 11-12 years	3, 5 and 12 months, 10 years
Polio	IPV: 3, 5 and 12 months OPV: 2, 3 and 4 years	IPV: 6, 12 and 20-24 months + 6, 11 and 16-18 years	IPV: 3, 5, 12 months and 14 years	IPV: 3, 5 and 11 months, 6-8 and 14 years	IPV: 3, 5 and 12 months, 5-6 years
Measles, Mumps, Rubella	15 months. 12 years	14-18 months and 11-13 years	18 months and 9 years	15 months and 12-13 years	18 months and 12 years
Rubella, only	Women in the fertile age	-	Seronegative girls: 12 years	Seronegative women in the fertile age	-
Measles, only	-	-	-	-	-
Haemophilus influenzae b	3, 5 and 12 months	4, 6 and 14-18 months	3, 5 and 12 months	3, 5 and 11 months	3, 5 and 12 months

IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine
OPV = Oral polio vaccine

The Faroe Islands, Greenland and Åland have the same immunization schedules as Denmark and Finland respectively. In Greenland, however, BCG is included.

Source: The WHO/EPI

D: Statens seruminstitut; F: National Public Health Institute;

I: Landlæknisembættið; N: The National Institute of Public Health;

S: The National Board of Health and Welfare

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Tabel 3.11 Anbefalede vaccinationsprogrammer pr. 1. januar 2001

	Danmark	Finland	Island	Norge	Sverige
Tuberkulose	-	< 7 dage	-	Risikogrupper: Første leveuge Negative: 13-14 år	Risikogrupper
Kighoste	3, 5 og 12 måneder	3, 4, 5 og 20-24 måneder	3, 5, 12 måneder og 5 år	3, 5 og 11-12 måneder	3, 5 og 12 måneder
Stivkrampe	3, 5 og 12 måneder og 5 år	3, 4, 5 og 20-24 måneder, 11-13 år	3, 5, 12 måneder, 5 år og 14 år,	3, 5 og 11-12 måneder, samt 11-12 år	3, 5 og 12 måneder, 10 år
Difteri	3, 5 og 12 måneder og 5 år	3, 4, 5 og 20-24 måneder, 11-13 år	3, 4, 12 måneder og 5 år	3, 5 og 11 måneder samt 11- 12 år	3, 5 og 12 måneder, 10 år
Polio	IPV: 3, 5 og 12 måneder OPV: 2, 3 og 4 år	IPV: 6, 12 og 20-24 måneder + 6, 11 og 16-18 år	IPV: 3, 5, 12 måneder og 14 år	IPV: 3, 5 og 11 måneder, 6-8 år og 14 år	IPV: 3, 5 og 12 måneder, 5-6 år
Mæslinger,fære syge,røde hunde	15 måneder, 12 år	14-18 måneder og 11-13 år	18 måneder og og 9 år	15 måneder og 12-13 år	18 måneder og 12 år
Røde hunde, alene	Kvinder i den fertile alder	-	Seronegative piger: 12 år	Seronegative kvinder i den fertile alder	-
Mæslinger, alene	-	-	-	-	-
Haemophilus influenzae b	3, 5 og 12 måneder	4, 6 og 14-18 måneder	3, 5, 12 måneder	3, 5 og 11 måneder	3, 5 og 12 måneder

IPV = Inaktivert polio vaccine
OPV = Oral poliovaccine

Færøerne, Grønland og Åland har de samme vaccinationsprogrammer som henholdsvis Danmark og Finland. Vaccination mod tuberkulose er dog inkludert i Grønland.

Kilde: WHO/EPI
D: Statens Serum Institut; F: Folkhälsoinstitutet; I: Landlæknisembættið;
N: Statens institutt for folkehelse; S: Socialstyrelsen

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Table 3.12 Children under the age of two immunized according to immunization schedules (per cent) 1999

Børn under to år vaccineret i henhold til det anbefalede vaccinationsprogram (pct.) 1999

	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Finland ¹⁾	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
<i>BCG</i>						
Tuberkulose	-	-	99	-	-	14
<i>Pertussis</i>						
Kighoste	99	99	98	99	95	99
<i>Tetanus</i>						
Stivkrampe	99	99	98	99	95	99
<i>Diphtheria</i>						
Difteri	99	99	98	99	95	99
<i>Polio</i>						
Polio	99	99	98	99	91	99
<i>Rubella</i>						
Røde hunde	92	93	98	95	93	96
<i>Measles</i>						
Mæslinger	92	93	98	95	93	96

1 1998.

Source: WHO/EPI; D: Statens Serum Institut; F: Folkhälsoinstitutet; I: Landlæknisembættið;
Kilde: N: Statens helsetilsyn; S: Smittskyddsinsitutet

Medical treatment in hospitals

In this section, data concerning treatment in hospitals are stated along with data from selected diagnosis groups and with data on surgery calculated according to 14 main surgery groups. The statistics based on diagnosis are first shown with the total number of discharges from hospitals, the average number of days spent there, as well as patients who have been treated during the year, broken down by the ICD-10's main chapters. Then follow tables on discharges and the average time of hospitalisation for 12 selected diagnosis groups. On the NOMESCO homepage at www.nom-nos.dk you will find detailed data on the total number of discharges broken down by the 61 groups in the Nordic abbreviated list of morbidity.

The statistics from the patient registers in the five Nordic countries show some large differences among the countries that cannot solely be attributed to differences in the patterns of illnesses, for which reason NOMESCO in 2000 performed a validity study of the diagnosis-related patient statistics. The results of the study were included as a theme section in the 2000 version of the present publication. As to 2002, a similar study has been planned of the procedure/surgery statistics.

What can be seen from the diagnosis-related statistics is that there is a certain variation in the diagnostics and the coding among the Nordic countries, in spite of the fact that they use the same classification. In the validity study different diagnostics cultures, differences in the medical treatment and differences in the way in which treatment is organized was emphasized.

Behandling ved sygehuse

I dette afsnit gives der data for behandlingen ved sygehuse med data fra udvalgte diagnosegrupper og med data for operationer opgjort efter 14 hovedoperationsgrupper. Den diagnosebaserede statistik vises først med det samlede antal udskrivninger, den gennemsnitlig liggetid, samt patienter der er behandlet i løbet af året, fordelt efter ICD-10's hovedkapitler. Herefter kommer tabeller om udskrivninger samt den gennemsnitlige liggetid for 12 udvalgte diagnosegrupper. På NOMESCO's hjemmeside på www.nom-nos.dk findes der detaljerede data om det samlede antal udskrivninger fordelt på de 61 grupper i den nordiske forkortede morbiditetsliste.

Statistikken fra patientregistrene i de fem nordiske lande viser en del store forskelle mellem landene som ikke alene kan tilskrives forskelle i sygdomsforekomsten hvorfor NOMESCO i 2000 gennemførte et validitetsstudium af den diagnoserelaterede patientstatistik. Resultaterne derfra var medtaget som temasektion i 2000 udgaven af denne publikation. For 2002 er der planlagt et tilsvarende studie af procedure/operationsstatistikken.

Det der kan konstateres ved den diagnoserelaterede statistik er, at der er en vis variation i diagnosticeringen og kodningen mellem de nordiske lande til trods for at man anvender den samme klassifikation. I validitetsstudiet blev der peget på forskellige diagnostiske kulturer, forskelle i den medicinske behandling samt forskelle i den måde hvorpå behandlingen er organiseret.

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The quality of the data found in the patient files may play an important part in the statistics, such as representativity, completeness and reliability. The general picture in this relation is that the Nordic data show a high degree of coverage. In order to make the figures as comparable as possible, the data shown in the present publication are from somatic hospital wards in general hospitals and special somatic clinics. As to Norway, it is, however, not possible to list data from hospital wards, only from hospitals, which makes the Norwegian data underestimated in relation to the data from the other countries.

It should be noted, however, that the statistics concerning discharges, average time of hospitalization as well as patients treated during the year have been calculated according to main diagnosis/diagnosis group. This means that the patient statistics do not show all of the individual cases of illness at the time of admittance, but only the diagnosis that was the main reason for the patient's admittance to/treatment in a hospital. The concept main diagnosis has been well defined by the WHO, but there is a certain variation among the Nordic countries as to how the main diagnosis should be interpreted. In the national statistics there are both supplementary diagnoses and sub-diagnoses, but as the extent of them differ in the national systems of registration, statistics counting number of cases of the individual diagnoses will not produce a comparable picture.

Another important aspect is changes in the statistics in connection with change of classification. This has been described in detail in Chapter 5 together with the causes of death. Today, all five Nordic countries use the ICD-10, for which rea-

Det som kan spille en væsentlig rolle for statistikken er kvaliteten af de data der findes i patientregistrene, såsom repræsentativitet, fuldstændighed og pålidelighed. Her er det generelle billede at de nordiske data har en høj dækningsgrad. For at gøre tallene så sammenlignelige som muligt er de data der vises i denne publikation fra somatiske hospitalsafdelinger på almindelige sygehuse samt somatiske specialsygehuse. For Norges vedkommende er det imidlertid ikke muligt at give data fra sygehusafdelinger men kun sygehuse i sin helhed, hvilket gør at de norske data er underestimerede sammenlignet med de andre lande.

Det som man imidlertid må være opmærksom på er, at statistikken om udskrivninger, gennemsnitlig liggetid samt personer der er behandlet i løbet af året er opgjort efter hoveddiagnose/diagnosegruppe. Det betyder at patientstatistikken ikke viser alle forekomster af de enkelte sygdomstilfælde ved indlæggelse, men kun den diagnose der var hovedårsagen til at den pågældende blev indlagt/behandlet ved et hospital. Begrebet hoveddiagnose er veldefineret af WHO, men der findes en vis variation mellem de nordiske lande i hvorledes hoveddiagnosen tolkes. I de nationale statistikker findes der såvel tillægsdiagnoser samt bi-diagnoser, men da omfanget af disse er forskellige i de nationale registreringssystemer, vil statistik der tæller forekomsten af de enkelte diagnoser ikke give et sammenligneligt billede.

Et andet væsentligt aspekt er ændringer i statistikken ved klassifikationsskiftet. Dette er omfattende beskrevet i kapitel 5 sammen med dødsårsagerne. I dag anvender alle 5 nordiske lande ICD-10 hvorfor det kun er i de historiske data der

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son it is only in the historic data that comparability fails. The present tables 3.13-3.15 calculated according to the main chapters in the ICD-10, are for instance not quite comparable with the previous corresponding tables calculated according to the main chapters in the ICD-9.

When evaluating the statistics it is important to note that diagnoses stated may be wrong, just as a wrong code may have been used for a correctly stated diagnosis. Nordic studies show, however, that when it comes to the main diagnosis, validity is good.

Introduction of the diagnosis-related groupings (DRG) has in several countries been seen to influence the diagnostics in hospitals, e.g. by the fact that the registration of more sub-diagnoses and the choice of main diagnosis has been changed in certain cases.

One last aspect is the countries' different way of organizing their hospital sectors, including differences in the treatment practice. Differences are typically seen in the extent of out-patient treatment or whether or not treatment takes place during hospitalization. More and more procedures are now performed during day surgery, and this will in the long run influence the diagnosis statistics.

Tables 3.26 -3.28 include information on groups of surgical operations selected because of their frequency and because the scope of operation is affected to a varying degree by differences in medical practice between the countries.

For a more complete picture Table 3.29 covers the most frequent procedures car-

kan komme brist i sammenligneligheden. De nuværende tabeller 3.13-3.15 opgjort efter ICD-10's hovedkapitler kan eksempelvis ikke helt sammenlignes med de tidligere tilsvarende tabeller opgjort efter ICD-9's hovedkapitler.

Ved vurderingen af statistikken skal man også være opmærksom på, at der kan være oplyst forkert diagnose ligesom der kan være anvendt forkert kode til korrekt oplyst diagnose. Nordiske studier viser dog, at når det gælder hoveddiagnosen er der en god validitet.

Indførslen af de diagnoserelaterede grupperinger (DRG) har i flere lande vist sig at påvirke diagnostiseringen ved sygehuse, blandt andet ved at flere bidiagnoser registreres og valget af hoveddiagnose i visse tilfælde ændres.

Et sidste forhold der gør sig gældende er landenes forskelle i organiseringen af sygehusvæsenet og herunder også forskelle i behandlingspraksis. Her kan der typisk være forskelle med hensyn til omfanget af ambulant behandling eller om behandlingen foregår under indlæggelse. Flere og flere procedurer foretages nu under dagkirurgi og det vil på lidt længere sigt påvirke diagnosestatistikken.

Tabellerne 3.26-3.28 indholder oplysninger om udvalgte operationsgrupper, som er udvalgt fordi de er hyppigt forekommende og fordi operationsomfanget i forskellig grad påvirkes af forskelle i medicinsk praksis i landene.

For at få et mere fuldkomment billede er der i tabel 3.29 medtaget de mest fore-

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ried out without admission. At present data are available only for Denmark, Finland and Norway.

In order to get a more complete picture, the 14 groups have been included, broken down by sex, and in some cases by age, in Tables 3.30-3.43. In that way, the differences between the countries appear more clearly.

Comparisons of operations between various geographic areas are however difficult, and the comparisons contain a number of potential sources of error which may in principle be the same as mentioned for diagnose related statistics.

In addition, there are differences from country to country in the way in which operations at hospitals are counted.

Kommende indgreb som sker uden indlæggelse - dagkirurgisk. I øjeblikket er der kun tilgængelige data for Danmark, Finland og Norge.

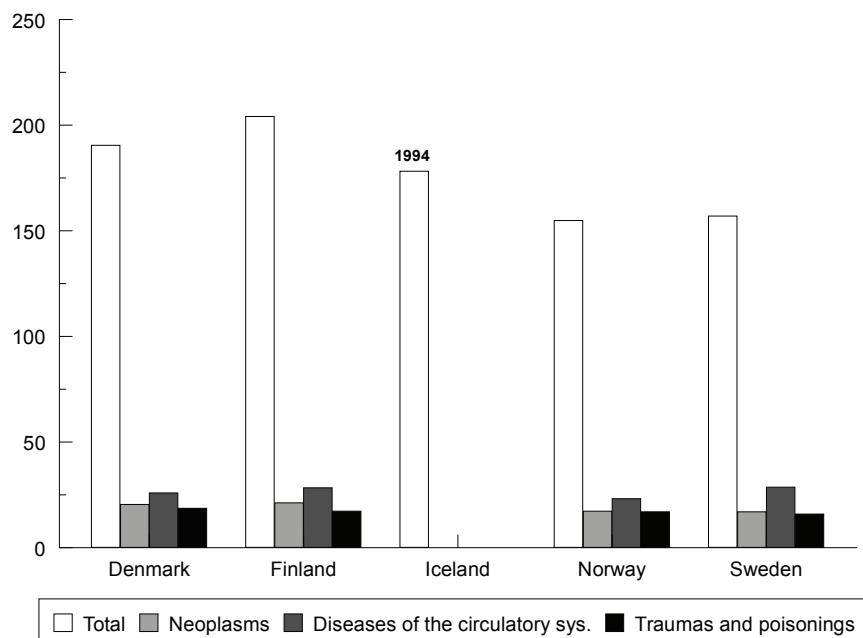
For at få et mere komplet billede, er de 14 grupper medtaget fordelt på køn og i visse aldersgrupper i tabellerne 3.30-3.43. Heraf fremgår forskellene mellem landene tydeligere.

Sammenligninger af operationer mellem geografiske områder er imidlertid vanskelige og indeholder en række potentielle fejlkilder, som i principippet er de samme som er nævnt for den diagnoserelaterede statistik.

Hertil kommer, at der er forskelle fra land til land i måden hvorpå operationer ved sygehuse tælles.

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Figure 3.3 Discharges in total for three major diagnostic groups, per 1,000 inhabitants 1999
Udskrivninger i alt og for tre hoveddiagnosegrupper, pr 1.000 indbyggere 1999



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Table 3.13 Discharges from hospitals* by main diagnostic groups, per 1,000 inhabitants 1999

	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Faroe¹⁾ Islands</i>	<i>Finland²⁾</i>	<i>Åland²⁾</i>
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	4.9	3.9	4.8	6.6
Neoplasms	20.5	18.1	21.1	27.9
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	2.1	3.1	1.7	1.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	4.7	5.6	3.0	3.7
Mental and behavioural disorders	2.6	9.0	2.3	3.6
Diseases of the nervous system	4.6	5.3	8.1	12.0
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	1.8	3.6	8.9	3.4
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	1.3	3.0	3.1	3.7
Diseases of the circulatory system	25.9	22.1	28.3	26.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	16.2	13.8	16.7	23.4
Diseases of the digestive system	16.3	25.4	16.1	18.8
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.9
Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	10.2	14.5	20.5	19.5
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	10.1	10.9	12.0	16.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	17.3	20.0	16.9	15.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1.7	0.6	1.5	2.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	1.9	1.7	2.3	3.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	12.1	10.3	12.8	14.9
Traumas and poisonings	18.6	18.1	17.3	20.0
Patients without symptoms or diseases	15.3	29.6	4.0	4.3
Total	190.6	222.0	204.2	229.3

* Comprises somatic wards in ordinary hospitals and in specialized somatic hospitals

1 Include wards in psychiatric hospitals wards.

2 Excl. of wards in psychiatric hospitals or in non-specialized departments in health centres.

3 1994.

4 Figures are for discharges, not for concluded treatments of patients in wards.

Source: The national in-patient registers

I: The Ministry of Health and Social Security

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Udskrivninger fra sygehuse* efter hoveddiagnosegrupper, pr. 1.000 indbyggere 1999

Tabel 3.13

<i>Iceland³⁾</i>	<i>Norway⁴⁾</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	
..	3.8	4.5	Visse infektions- og parasitære sygdomme
..	17.2	16.9	Svulster
..	1.0	1.2	Sygdomme i blod og bloddannende organer og visse lidelser i forbindelse med immunsystemet
..	2.2	3.5	Endokrine, ernærings- og stofskiftesygdomme
..	1.9	1.7	Psykiske og adfærdsmæssige lidelser
..	4.5	4.8	Sygdomme i nervesystem
..	2.1	1.3	Sygdomme i øje og øjenomgivelser
..	0.8	1.0	Sygdomme i øre og processus mastoideus
..	23.1	28.6	Sygdomme i kredsløbsorganer
..	13.4	11.5	Sygdomme i åndedrætsorganer
..	11.1	12.9	Sygdomme i fordøjelsesorganer
..	1.6	1.2	Sygdomme i hud og underhud
..	9.7	8.5	Sygdomme i knogler, bevægelsessystem og bindevæv
..	7.9	8.0	Sygdomme i urin- og kønsorganer
..	16.0	12.6	Svangerskab, fødsel og barsel
..	2.0	1.5	Visse årsager til sygdomme i perinatalperioden
..	2.2	1.4	Medfødte misdannelser og kromosomanomalier
..	10.9	15.4	Symptomer og abnorme fund ikke klassificeret andetsteds
..	16.9	15.8	Traumer og forgiftninger
..	6.4	4.5	Patienter uden symptomer eller sygdomme
178.3	154.9	157.0	I alt

* Omfatter somatiske afdelinger ved almindelige sygehuse og ved somatiske specialsygehuse

1 Tallene inkluderer psykiatriske hospitalsafdelinger.

2 Eksl. psykiatriske hospitalsafdelinger eller ikke-specialiserede afdelinger på sundhedscentraler.

3 1994.

4 Opgørelsen vedrører udskrivninger fra sygehuse, ikke afsluttede behandlinger ved afdelinger.

Kilde: Landspatientregistrene

I: Heilbrigðis- og tryggingamálaráðuneytið

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Table 3.14 Average length of stay in hospitals* by main diagnostic groups 1999

	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Faroe¹⁾ Islands</i>	<i>Finland²⁾</i>	<i>Åland²⁾</i>
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	5.3	3.9	6.0	5.1
Neoplasms	6.7	5.4	5.1	6.9
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	5.5	3.4	4.3	4.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	6.7	8.0	5.9	6.6
Mental and behavioural disorders	6.3	34.9	8.6	5.9
Diseases of the nervous system	6.5	6.8	4.4	4.7
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	2.9	3.2	1.4	2.5
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	2.8	0.7	1.8	2.7
Diseases of the circulatory system	7.5	8.6	6.0	6.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	5.5	5.8	4.4	4.5
Diseases of the digestive system	5.0	3.0	4.1	4.2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	6.2	4.8	5.3	3.7
Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	7.5	6.7	4.4	6.0
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	4.1	2.9	3.4	3.7
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	3.4	4.9	3.6	3.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	10.8	2.0	9.4	5.1
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	4.2	3.3	4.3	15.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.9
Traumas and poisonings	6.2	6.2	5.6	4.0
Patients without symptoms or diseases	3.8	10.2	2.3	2.6
Total	5.6	7.1	4.5	5.1

* Definition, see Table 3.13

1 Inkl. psychiatric hospital wards.

2 Excl. of wards in psychiatric hospitals or in non-specialized departments in health centres.

3 1994.

Source: See Table 3.13

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Gennemsnitlig liggetid ved sygehuse* efter hoveddiagnosegrupper 1999 Tabel 3.14

<i>Iceland³⁾</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	
..	6.2	5.1	Visse infektions- og parasitære sygdomme
..	8.3	7.5	Svulster
..	5.5	5.4	Sygdomme i blod og bloddannende organer og visse lidelser i forbindelse med immunsystemet
..	6.2	6.7	Endokrine, ernærings- og stofskiftesygdomme
..	5.2	7.2	Psykiske og adfærdsmæssige lidelser
..	5.0	6.0	Sygdomme i nervesystem
..	4.2	3.0	Sygdomme i øje og øjenomgivelser
..	3.1	2.7	Sygdomme i øre og processus mastoideus
..	6.6	6.8	Sygdomme i kredsløbsorganer
..	5.7	5.2	Sygdomme i åndedrætsorganer
..	5.6	4.8	Sygdomme i fordøjelsesorganer
..	7.7	7.2	Sygdomme i hud og underhud
..	7.2	6.9	Sygdomme i knogler, bevægelsessystem og bindevæv
..	4.8	4.4	Sygdomme i urin- og kønsorganer
..	4.4	3.3	Svangerskab, fødsel og barsel
..	11.5	10.7	Visse årsager til sygdomme i perinatalperioden
..	5.6	4.7	Medfødte misdannelser og kromosomanomalier
..	2.9	2.7	Symptomer og abnorme fund ikke klassificeret andetsteds
..	5.4	5.9	Traumer og forgiftninger
..	8.3	5.4	Patienter uden symptomer eller sygdomme
6.3	6.0	5.5	I alt

* Definition, se tabel 3.13

1 Inklusiv psykiatriske hospitalsafdelinger.

2 Ekskl. psykiatriske hospitalsafdelinger eller ikke-specialiserede afdelinger på sundhedscentraler.

3 1994.

Kilde: Se tabel 3.13

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Table 3.15 Patients treated in hospitals* during 1999 by main diagnostic groups, per 1,000 inhabitants

	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Faroe¹⁾ Islands</i>	<i>Finland²⁾</i>
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	4.0	3.4	4.1
Neoplasms	10.0	8.8	10.0
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	1.3	1.8	1.1
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	3.5	4.7	2.4
Mental and behavioural disorders	2.0	7.5	1.9
Diseases of the nervous system	3.4	4.0	6.0
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	1.5	3.4	7.7
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	1.2	2.9	2.8
Diseases of the circulatory system	16.1	19.7	18.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	11.8	12.3	13.0
Diseases of the digestive system	12.3	21.7	13.1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	2.2	2.6	2.1
Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	8.2	13.2	16.4
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	8.0	10.0	10.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	14.9	19.5	14.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1.5	0.4	1.3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	1.2	1.4	1.6
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	10.5	9.2	10.9
Traumas and poisonings	15.3	16.1	14.1
Patients without symptoms or diseases	12.9	17.2	3.7
Total	141.9	180.0	131.6

* Comprises somatic wards in ordinary hospitals and in specialized somatic hospitals.

1 Inkl. psychiatric hospital wards.

2 Excl. of wards in psychiatric hospitals or in non-specialized departments in health centres.

3 The figures cover treatment at the same hospital. If a patient is transferred to another hospital, it causes a new treatment period.

Source: See Table 3.13

MORBIDITY, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ACCIDENTS

Patienter behandlet ved sygehuse* i løbet af 1999, efter hoveddiagnosegrupper, pr. 1.000 indbyggere

<i>Åland²⁾</i>	<i>Norway³⁾</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	
5.7	3.5	4.0	Visse infektions- og parasitære sygdomme
11.6	10.2	8.4	Svulster
1.0	0.8	0.9	Sygdomme i blod og bloddannende organer og visse lidelser i forbindelse med immunsystemet
3.0	1.9	2.7	Endokrine, ernærings- og stofskiftesygdomme
2.6	1.7	1.5	Psykiske og adfærdsmæssige lidelser
9.3	3.7	3.7	Sygdomme i nervesystem
2.9	1.9	1.1	Sygdomme i øje og øjenomgivelser
3.1	0.7	0.9	Sygdomme i øre og processus mastoideus
19.2	17.9	18.3	Sygdomme i kredsløbsorganer
18.4	11.1	8.8	Sygdomme i åndedrætsorganer
15.1	9.4	10.3	Sygdomme i fordøjelsesorganer
1.7	1.4	1.0	Sygdomme i hud og underhud
15.7	8.5	6.9	Sygdomme i knogler, bevægelsessystem og bindevæv
13.0	6.9	6.7	Sygdomme i urin- og kønsorganer
13.4	14.4	11.0	Svangerskab, fødsel og barsel
2.0	2.0	0.9	Visse årsager til sygdomme i perinatalperioden
1.7	1.7	0.9	Medfødte misdannelser og kromosomanomalier
13.0	9.9	13.2	Symptomer og abnorme fund ikke klassificeret andetsteds
16.8	15.3	12.9	Traumer og forgiftninger
3.8	5.3	4.0	Patienter uden symptomer eller sygdomme
143.0	128.2	118.1	I alt

* Omfatter somatiske afdelinger ved almindelige sygehuse og ved somatiske specialsygehuse.

1 Inklusiv psykiatriske hospitalsafdelinger.

2 Ekskl. psykiatriske hospitalsafdelinger eller ikke-specialiserede afdelinger på sundhedscentraler.

3 Tallene dækker behandling ved et sygehus. Hvis en patient overflyttes til et andet sygehus, er der tale om en ny behandlingsperiode.

Kilde: Se tabel 3.13

MORBIDITY, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ACCIDENTS

Table 3.16 Discharges and average length of stay in hospitals*. Malignant neoplasm of breast, females 1999

Udskrivninger og gennemsnitlig liggetid ved sygehuse*. Kræft i bryst. kvinder 1999

		Denmark	Foore Islands	Finland	Åland ¹⁾	Iceland ²⁾	Norway	Sweden
<i>Discharges Udskrivninger</i>								
Total	I alt	10,369	158	8,701	73	497	6,553	12,734
<i>Per 100,000 females of the age</i>								
Pr. 100.000 kvinder i alderen								
0-24		2	-	1	-	-	0.0	1
25-44		158	561	154	138	300	124	119
45-64		830	1,575	713	1,689	1,060	648	575
65+		766	1,516	582	555	765	615	560
<i>Total rate</i>								
Samlet rate		385	721	329	560	375	290	284
<i>Average length of stay</i>								
Gennemsnitlig liggetid		6.0	1.6	4.7	5.0	8.2	7.0	5.1

1 Average 1997-1999.

2 1994.

1 Gennemsnit for årene 1997 til 1999.

2 1994.

The table includes ICD-9: 174-175 and ICD-10: C50.
Tabellen omfatter ICD-9: 174-175 og ICD-10: C50.

Source: *Definition, see Table 3.13

Kilde: * Definition, se tabel 3.13

MORBIDITY, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ACCIDENTS

Table 3.17 Discharges and average length of stay in hospitals*. Malignant neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung 1999
 Udskrivninger og gennemsnitlig liggetid ved sygehuse*. Kræft i strubehoved, lufrør, bronkie og lunge 1999

		Denmark	Faroe Islands	Finland	Åland ¹⁾	Iceland ²⁾	Norway	Sweden
<i>Discharges Udskrivninger</i>								
<i>Males</i>	Mænd							
Total	I alt	6,153	22	5,737	38	233	4,410	6,066
Per 100,000 males of the age								
Pr. 100.000 mænd i alderen								
0-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
25-44	20	-	14	-	29	14	10	
45-64	378	93	353	419	349	309	178	
65+	1,041	625	1,132	1,414	1,039	958	607	
<i>Total rate</i>								
Samlet rate		234	94	229	304	175	199	138
<i>Females</i>	Kvinder							
Total	I alt	4,727	49	1,791	18	197	2,239	3,984
Per 100,000 females								
of the age								
Pr. 100.000 kvinder i alderen								
0-24	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	
25-44	23	-	12	-	35	10	11	
45-64	323	703	109	209	390	191	153	
65+	513	467	207	352	555	296	243	
<i>Total rate</i>								
Samlet rate		176	224	68	123	149	99	89
<i>Average length of stay</i>								
Gennemsnitlig liggetid		7.3	4.1	6.4	9.0	9.4	10.0	9.2

1 Average 1997-1999.

2 1994.

1 Gennemsnit for årene 1997 til 1999.

2 1994.

The table includes ICD-9: 161-162 and ICD-10: C32-C34.
 Tabellen omfatter ICD-9: 161-162 og ICD-10: C32-C34.

Source: *Definition, see Table 3.13

Kilde: * Definition, se tabel 3.13

MORBIDITY, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ACCIDENTS

Table 3.18 Discharges and average length of stay in hospitals*. Acute myocardial infarction 1999

Udskrivninger og gennemsnitlig liggetid ved sygehuse*. Akut hjerteinfarkt 1999

		Denmark	Faroe Island	Finland	Åland ¹⁾	Iceland ²⁾	Norway	Sweden
<i>Discharges</i>	Udskrivninger							
<i>Males, Total</i>	Mænd. I alt	6,887	72	7,183	42	377	7,485	16,730
<i>Per 100,000 males of the age</i>								
Pr. 100.000 mænd i alderen								
0-44	20	7	19	27	20	26	16	
45-64	391	352	370	280	607	474	398	
65+	1,185	1,911	1,512	1,787	1,607	1,644	1,825	
<i>Total rate</i>								
Samlet rate		262	306	285	333	283	228	382
<i>Females, Total</i>	Kvinder, I alt	3,928	31	5,095	28	159	4,441	10,875
<i>Per 100,000 females of the age</i>								
Pr. 100.000 kvinder i alderen								
0-44	7	-	3	-	4	5	5	
45-64	112	64	84	73	126	119	127	
65+	665	817	946	1,056	771	946	1,058	
<i>Total rate</i>								
Samlet rate		146	..	193	218	120	196	243
<i>Average length of stay</i>								
Gennemsnitlig liggetid		6.7	8.0	8.3	8.6	10.7	7.7	6.7

1 Average 1997-1999.

2 1994.

1 Gennemsnit for årene 1997 til 1999.

2 1994.

The table includes ICD-9: 410 and ICD-10: I21-I22.
Tabellen omfatter ICD-9: 410 og ICD-10: I21-I22.

Source: *Definition, see Table 3.13
Kilde: * Definition, se tabel 3.13

MORBIDITY, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ACCIDENTS

Table 3.19 Discharges and average length of stay in hospitals*. Cerebrovascular diseases 1999
 Udskrivninger og gennemsnitlig liggetid ved sygehuse*. Karsygdomme i hjerne
 1999

		Denmark	Faroe Islands	Finland	Åland ¹⁾	Iceland ²⁾	Norway	Sweden
<i>Discharges Udskrivninger</i>								
<i>Males</i>	<i>Mænd</i>							
<i>Total</i>	<i>I alt</i>	12,878	93	10,399	56	197	7,910	22,394
<i>Per 100,000 males of the age</i>								
<i>Pr. 100.000 mænd i alderen</i>								
0-44		39	20	46	54	19	29	30
45-64		559	463	555	559	170	351	410
65-79		2,225	2,406	1,915	1,682	959	1,635	2,159
80+		3,874	2,321	2,705	2,854	1,394	3,281	4,128
<i>Total rate</i>								
<i>Samlet rate</i>		490	396	413	448	148	357	511
<i>Females</i>	<i>Kvinder</i>							
<i>Total</i>	<i>I alt</i>	12,278	76	9,076	53	316	7,467	21,958
<i>Per 100,000 females of the age</i>								
<i>Pr. 100.000 kvinder i alderen</i>								
0-44		40	-	36	-	38	29	29
45-64		349	341	270	438	281	235	269
65-79		1,528	1,251	1,213	1,158	1,362	992	1,426
80+		3,147	3,052	1,988	2,356	1,203	2,506	3,420
<i>Total rate</i>								
<i>Samlet rate</i>		456	347	343	406	238	330	490
<i>Average length of stay Gennemsnitlig liggetid</i>								
		16.8	23.7	11.2	13.5	16.5	10.5	12.8

1 Average 1997-1999.

2 1994.

1 Gennemsnit for årene 1997 til 1999.

2 1994.

The table includes ICD-9: 430-434, 436-438 and ICD-10: I60-I69.
 Tabellen omfatter ICD-9: 430-434 og ICD-10: I60-I69.

Source: *Definition, see Table 3.13

Kilde: * Definition, se tabel 3.13

MORBIDITY, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ACCIDENTS

Table 3.20 Discharges and average length of stay in hospitals*. Asthma, bronchitis, emphysema and other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 1999

Udskrivninger og gennemsnitlig liggetid ved sygehuse*. Astma, bronkit, emfysem og anden obstruktiv lungesygdom 1999

		Denmark	Faroe Islands	Finland	Åland ¹⁾	Iceland ²⁾	Norway	Sweden
<i>Discharges</i> Udskrivninger								
<i>Total</i>	I alt	30,754	175	20,009	113	1,034	15,363	27,236
<i>Per 100,000 of the age</i>								
Pr. 100.000 i alderen								
0-4		899	1,426	598	1,301	598	686	654
5-14		172	255	139	248	155	124	16
15-24		68	54	126	213	51	64	26
25-64		271	197	204	168	175	162	540
65-74		2,285	637	1,299	994	1,623	1,148	993
75+		2,331	1,192	1,563	1,814	2,473	1,307	1,294
<i>Total rate</i>								
Samlet rate		578	385	387	442	389	343	307
<i>Average length of stay</i>								
Gennemsnitlig liggetid		6.5	9.6	5.6	5.7	12.0	5.8	6.0

1 Average 1997-1999.

2 1994.

1 Gennemsnit for årene 1997 til 1999.

2 1994.

The table includes ICD-9: 490-493, 496 and ICD-10: J40-J46.
Tabellen omfatter ICD-9: 490-493, 496 og ICD-10: J40-J46.

Source: *Definition, see Table 3.13
Kilde: * Definition, se tabel 3.13

Table 3.21 Discharges and average length of stay in hospitals*. Cervical and other intervertebral disc disorders 1999

Udskrivninger og gennemsnitlig liggetid ved sygehuse*. Diskuprolaps i halsens ryghvirvler og andre ryghvirvler 1999

		Denmark	Faroe Island	Finland	Åland ¹⁾	Iceland ²⁾	Norway	Sweden
<i>Discharges</i> Udskrivninger								
<i>Total</i>	I alt	7,283	50	8,141	44	646	5,190	3,608
<i>Per 100,000 of the age</i>								
Pr. 100.000 i alderen								
0-24		14	6	21	31	37	15	4
25-44		188	196	236	209	387	188	67
45-64		237	149	266	301	492	202	65
65+		111	163	105	168	187	59	28
<i>Total rate</i>								
Samlet rate		137	110	158	173	243	116	41
<i>Average length of stay</i>								
Gennemsnitlig liggetid		8.1	11.8	4.3	6.9	5.2	5.9	6.3

1 Average 1997-1999.

2 1994.

1 Gennemsnit for årene 1997 til 1999.

2 1994.

The table includes ICD-9: 722 and ICD-10: M50-M51.
Tabellen omfatter ICD-9: 722 og ICD-10: M50-M51.

Source: *Definition, see Table 3.13
Kilde: * Definition, se tabel 3.13

MORBIDITY, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ACCIDENTS

Table 3.22 Discharges and average length of stay in hospitals*. Osteoporosis and osteomalacia, females 1999
Udskrivninger og gennemsnitlig liggetid ved sygehuse*. Osteoporose og osteomalaci, kvinder 1999

		<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Faroe Islands</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Åland¹⁾</i>	<i>Iceland²⁾</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
<i>Discharges</i>	<i>Udskrivninger</i>							
<i>Females</i>	<i>Kvinder</i>							
<i>Total</i>	<i>I alt</i>	1,520	13	361	9	..	691	1,594
<i>Per 100,000 females of the age</i>								
Pr. 100.000 kvinder i alderen								
0-44		2	7	1	-	..	1	0
45-64		16	43	5	-	..	8	3
65-74		135	235	35	154	..	66	32
75-79		331	258	78	378	..	171	105
80+		536	421	117	667	..	289	208
<i>Total rate</i>								
Samlet rate		56	59	14	72	..	31	18
<i>Average length of stay</i>								
Gennemsnitlig liggetid		13.9	13.2	9.6	7.5	..	9.1	12.8

1 Average 1997-1999.

2 1994.

1 Gennemsnit for årene 1997 til 1999.

2 1994.

*The table includes ICD-9: 268.2, 733.0-733.1 and ICD-10: M80-M83.
 Tabellen omfatter ICD-9: 268.2, 733.0-733.1 og ICD-10: M80-M83.*

Source: *Definition, see Table 3.13

Kilde: * Definition, se tabel 3.13

MORBIDITY, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ACCIDENTS

Table 3.23 Discharges and average length of stay in hospitals*. Fracture of neck of femur 1999

Udskrivninger og gennemsnitlig liggetid ved sygehuse*. Brud af lår 1999

		Denmark	Faroe Island	Finland	Åland ¹⁾	Iceland ²⁾	Norway	Sweden
<i>Discharges</i>	Udskrivninger							
<i>Males</i>	Mænd							
Total	I alt	3,436	33	2,277	11	83	2,746	6,461
Per 100,000 males of the age								
Pr. 100.000 mænd i alderen								
0-44		12	13	13	4	2	8	6
45-64		77	74	75	20	62	67	58
65-74		336	314	270	243	247	277	313
75-79		924	176	586	306	288	764	809
80+		2,104	2,321	1,578	1,712	1,470	2,195	2,201
<i>Total rate</i>								
Samlet rate		131	140	90	91	62	126	148
<i>Females</i>	Kvinder							
Total	I alt	8,716	50	5,525	25	237	6,989	15,816
Per 100,000 females of the age								
Pr. 100.000 kvinder i alderen								
0-44		4	-	5	-	1	3	3
45-64		89	38	52	10	59	81	62
65-74		578	528	312	123	498	517	480
75-79		1,518	1,677	1,010	505	1,504	1,393	1,374
80+		3,771	2,526	2,640	2,434	3,089	3,426	3,663
<i>Total rate</i>								
Samlet rate		324	228	209	192	179	314	353
<i>Average length of stay</i>								
Gennemsnitlig liggetid		14.6	18.7	9.8	10.0	14.9	11.0	11.4

1 Average 1997-1999.

2 1994.

1 Gennemsnit for årene 1997 til 1999.

2 1994.

The table includes ICD-9: 820 and ICD-10: S72.0-S72.2.
Tabellen omfatter ICD-9: 820 og ICD-10: S72.0-S72.2.

Source: *Definition, see Table 3.13

Kilde: * Definition, se tabel 3.13

MORBIDITY, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ACCIDENTS

Table 3.24 Discharges and average length of stay in hospitals*. Alcoholic liver disease 1999

Udskrivninger og gennemsnitlig liggetid ved sygehuse*. Alkoholisk leversygdom 1999

		Denmark	Faroe Islands	Finland	Åland ¹⁾	Iceland ²⁾	Norway	Sweden
<i>Discharges</i> Udskrivninger								
<i>Males</i>	Mænd							
Total	I alt	1,662		6	1,379	5	20	391
Per 100,000 males of the age								
Pr. 100.000 mænd i alderen								
0-44		16	-	15	4	6	3	5
45-64		164	93	141	120	4	51	67
65+		87	37	68	59	99	29	69
<i>Total rate</i>								
Samlet rate		63	26	55	43	15	18	30
<i>Females</i>	Kvinder							
Total	I alt	1,010		1	720	1	23	271
Per 100,000 females of the age								
Pr. 100.000 kvinder i alderen								
0-44		11	-	9	5	3	3	3
45-64		86	21	58	21	50	30	36
65+		55	-	128	14	49	22	30
<i>Total rate</i>								
Samlet rate		38	5	27	10	17	12	17
<i>Average length of stay</i>								
Gennemsnitlig liggetid		9.0	2.6	7.9	8.1	9.0	10.2	9.3

1 Average 1997-1999.

2 1994.

1 Gennemsnit for årene 1997 til 1999.

2 1994.

The table includes ICD-9: 571.0-571.6; 571.9 and ICD-10: K70; K74.
Tabellen omfatter ICD-9: 571.0-571.6; 571.9 og ICD-10: K70; K74.

Source: *Definition, see Table 3.13

Kilde: * Definition, se tabel 3.13

MORBIDITY, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ACCIDENTS

Table 3.25 Discharges and average length of stay in hospitals*. Non-alcoholic liver disease 1999

Udskrivninger og gennemsnitlig liggetid ved sygehuse*. Ikke-alkoholisk leversygdom 1999

		Denmark	Faroe Islands	Finland	Åland ¹⁾	Iceland ²⁾	Norway	Sweden
<i>Discharges</i> Udskrivninger								
<i>Males</i>	Mænd							
Total	I alt	624	3	500	1	20	340	712
Per 100,000 males of the age								
Pr. 100.000 mænd i alderen								
0-44		10	13	13	-	11	9	8
45-64		42	-	28	10	16	22	21
65+		52	37	34	39	37	33	41
<i>Total rate</i>								
Samlet rate								
<i>Females</i>	Kvinder							
Total	I alt	708	6	663	1	24	381	822
Per 100,000 females of the age								
Pr. 100.000 kvinder i alderen								
0-44		13	45	14	2	14	10	11
45-64		41	64	38	31	21	27	22
65+		49	29	41	-	37	29	34
<i>Total rate</i>								
Samlet rate								
<i>Average length of stay</i>								
Gennemsnitlig liggetid								
		7.8	7.9	5.4	11.0	6.8	7.2	7.2

1 Average 1997-1999.

2 1994. ICD-9: 571.8 not included.

1 Gennemsnit for årene 1997 til 1999.

2 1994. ICD-9: 571.8 ikke inkluderet.

The table includes ICD-9: 570; 571.8; 572-573 and ICD-10: K71-K73; K75-K77. Source: *Definition, see Table 3.13
Tabellen omfatter ICD-9: 570; 571.8; 572-573 og ICD-10: K71-K73; K75-K77. Kilde: * Definition, se tabel 3.13

MORBIDITY, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ACCIDENTS

Table 3.26 Fourteen major surgical procedure groups, total numbers 1999
Fjorten store operationsgrupper, i alt 1999

NCSP codes		Denmark	Faroe Island	Finland	of which Åland ¹⁾	Norway	Sweden
FNA; FNB; FNC; FND; FNE	<i>Coronary bypass operations, excl. PTCA</i> <i>Bypass operationer af koronarkar, ekskl. PTCA</i>	3,387	-	2,868	3	3,779	5,947
FNG 02; FNG 05	<i>Percutaneous expansion of coronary artery (PTCA)</i> <i>Perkutan coronar angioplastik (PTCA)</i>	4,375	-	2,351	1	4,835	6,135
BAA 20-60	<i>Operations on thyroidea</i> <i>Thyreоideaoperationer</i>	1,679	2	2,050	7	1,081	2,146
KAS 00-20	<i>Kidney transplant</i> <i>Nyretransplantation</i>	168	-	168	1	205	271
LCC 10-20; LCD; LCE	<i>Hysterectomy</i> <i>Hysterektoni</i>	6,057	30	10,199	36	4,600	9,512
KED 22-72	<i>Prostatectomy TURP</i> <i>Prostatektomi TURP</i>	4,994	24	3,448	16	4,713	7,845
KEC	<i>Prostatectomy, open</i> <i>Prostatektomi, åben</i>	95	-	713	2	298	680
NFB; NFC	<i>Total hip replacement</i> <i>Total hofteledsplastik</i>	7,947	49	4,703	27	7,572	12,516
HAC 10-25; HAC 99	<i>Mastectomy (women)</i> <i>Ablatio mammae (kvinder)</i>	2,805	13	2,051	8	2,093	2,904
HAB	<i>Partial excision of mammary gland (women)</i> <i>Resektion af mammae (kvinder)</i>	2,879	14	3,315	9	1,619	3,850
JEA	<i>Appendectomy</i> <i>Appendektomi</i>	7,569	54	8,712	36	5,335	11,853 ²⁾
ABC 01-26	<i>Disc operations</i> <i>Disk-operationer</i>	2,110	9	4,176	19	2,560	2,043
JKA 20-21	<i>Cholecystectomy</i> <i>Kolecytektomi</i>	5,280	27	9,458	32	2,902	10,145
MCA	<i>Caesarean section</i> <i>Kejsersnit</i>	9,390	86	8,949	49	8,038	11,707

The NCSP codes refer to NOMESCO Classification of Surgical Procedures. Version 1.5. NOMESCO 59:2001.

1 Average 1997-1999.

2 Incl. en passent operations.

1 Gennemsnit for årene 1997 til 1999.

2 Inkl. en passent-operationer.

Source: D: Sundhedsstyrelsen; F & Å: STAKES; N: Norsk pasientregister;
Kilde: S: Socialstyrelsen

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Table 3.27 Fourteen major surgical procedure groups, per 100,000 inhabitants 1999
Fjorten store operationsgrupper, pr. 100.000 indbyggere 1999

NCSP codes		Denmark	Faroe Island	Finland	Åland ¹⁾	Norway	Sweden
FNA; FNB; FNC; FND; FNE	<i>Coronary bypass operations, excl. PTCA</i> <i>Bypass operationer af koronarkar, ekskl. PTCA</i>	64	-	56	12	84	67
FNG 02; FNG 05	<i>Percutaneous expansion of coronary artery (PTCA)</i> <i>Perkutan coronar angioplastik (PTCA)</i>	78	-	46	4	108	69
BAA 20-60	<i>Operations on thyroidea</i> <i>Thyreoidaoperationer</i>	32	4	40	27	24	24
KAS 00-20	<i>Kidney transplant</i> <i>Nyretransplantation</i>	3	-	3	4	5	3
LCC 10-20; LCD; LCE	<i>Hysterectomy²⁾</i> <i>Hysterekton²⁾</i>	225	137	386	277	203	212
KED 22-72	<i>Prostatectomy TURP³⁾</i> <i>Prostatektomi TURP³⁾</i>	190	102	137	123	213	179
KEC	<i>Prostatectomy, open³⁾</i> <i>Prostatektomi, åben³⁾</i>	4	-	28	15	13	16
NFB; NFC	<i>Total hip replacement</i> <i>Total hofteledsplastik</i>	149	108	91	104	169	141
HAC 10-25; HAC 99	<i>Mastectomy (women)²⁾</i> <i>Ablatio mammae (kvinder)²⁾</i>	104	59	78	62	93	65
HAB	<i>Partial excision of mammary gland (women)²⁾</i> <i>Resektion af mammae (kvinder)²⁾</i>	107	64	125	69	72	86
JEA	<i>Appendectomy</i> <i>Appendektomi</i>	142	119	169	138	119	134
ABC 01-26	<i>Disc operations</i> <i>Disk-operationer</i>	40	20	81	73	57	23
JKA 20-21	<i>Cholecystectomy</i> <i>Kolecytektomi</i>	99	59	183	123	65	114
MCA	<i>Caesarean section⁴⁾</i> <i>Kejsersnit⁴⁾</i>	142	137	155	158	136	124

The NCSP codes refer to NOMESCO Classification of Surgical Procedures. Version 1.5. NOMESCO 59:2001

1 Average 1997-1999.

1 Gennemsnit for årene 1997 til 1999

2 Per 100,000 females.

2 Pr. 100.000 kvinder.

3 Per 100,000 males.

3 Pr. 100.000 mænd.

4 Per 1,000 live births.

4 Pr. 1.000 levendefødte.

Source: See Table 3.26

Kilde: Se tabel 3.26

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Table 3.28 Surgical procedures in connection with cancer diagnoses, total and per 100,000 inhabitants 1999

Operationer i forbindelse med kræftdiagnoser, i alt og pr. 100.000 indbyggere
1999

	NCSP codes	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Finland	Åland ¹⁾	Norway	Sweden
<i>Total</i> | alt							
LCC 10-20; LCD; LCE	<i>Hysterectomy</i> Hysterektomi (ICD-9: 180-184; ICD-10: C51-58)	1,151	2	781	3	870	2,969
KED 22-72	<i>Prostatectomy, TURP</i> Prostatektomi, TURP (ICD-9: 185; ICD-10: C61)	945	3	370	2	985	2,803
KEC	<i>Prostatectomy, open</i> Prostatektomi, åben (ICD-9: 185; ICD-10: C61)	92	-	554	1	289	1,883
HAC 10-25; HAC 99	<i>Mastectomy (women)</i> Ablatio mammae (kvinder) (ICD-9: 174; ICD-10: C50)	2,657	12	1,803	7	1,912	670
HAB	<i>Partial excision of mammary gland (women)</i> Resektion af mammae (kvinder) (ICD-9: 174; ICD-10: C50)	1,326	5	1,262	2	1,043	1,499
<i>Per 100.000 inhabitants</i> Pr. 100.000 indbyggere							
LCC 10-20; LCD; LCE	<i>Hysterectomy²⁾</i> Hysterektomi ²⁾ (ICD-9: 180-184; ICD-10: C51-58)	43	9	30	23	38	66
KED 22-72	<i>Prostatectomy, TURP²⁾</i> Prostatektomi, TURP ²⁾ (ICD-9: 185; ICD-10: C61)	36	13	15	15	44	63
KEC	<i>Prostatectomy, open³⁾</i> Prostatektomi, åben ³⁾ (ICD-9: 185; ICD-10: C61)	4	-	22	8	13	42
HAC 10-25; HAC 99	<i>Mastectomy (women)²⁾</i> Ablatio mammae (kvinder) ²⁾ (ICD-9: 174; ICD-10: C50)	99	55	68	54	85	15
HAB	<i>Partial excision of mammary gland (women)²⁾</i> Resektion af mammae (kvinder) ²⁾ (ICD-9: 174; ICD-10: C50)	49	23	48	15	46	34

The NCSP codes refer to NOMESCO Classification of Surgical Procedures. Version 1.5. NOMESCO 59:2001.

1 Average 1997-1999.

1 Gennemsnit for årene 1997 til 1999

2 Per 100,000 females.

2 Pr. 100.000 kvinder.

3 Per 100,000 males.

3 Pr. 100.000 mænd.

Source: See Table 3.26

MORBIDITY, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ACCIDENTS

Kilde: Se tabel 3.26

Table 3.29 Twelve surgical procedures partly carried out in day surgery in hospitals 1999

	<i>Carpal tunnel decompression</i> Dekompression og lysis af medianus nerve	<i>Cataract surgery</i> Katarakt-operation	<i>Tonsillectomy with or without adenoidectomy</i> Resektion på tonsiller og adenoidt væv	<i>Inguinal and femoral hernia</i> Brok-operationer	<i>Cholecystectomy laparoscopic</i> Laparoskopisk cholecystektomi	<i>Curettage and excision of endometrium in uterus and cervix uteri</i> Udskrabninger
NCSP codes	ACC51	CJC, CJD, CJE, CJF00, CJF10	EMB10, EMB20, E MB30	JAB, JAC	JKA21	LCA10-16, LCB28, LCB32, LDA10
<i>Denmark</i>						
Number of procedures	3,057	22,376	7,597	12,195	4,132	10,812
Of which day surgery	2,134	18,915	1,097	4,658	242	6,515
Day surgery (per cent)	69.8	84.5	14.4	38.2	5.9	60.3
<i>Finland</i>						
Number of procedures	4,434	33,676	9,701	12,461	9,000	8,447
Of which day surgery	3,650	25,089	1,018	4,191	223	5,337
Day surgery (per cent)	82.3	74.7	10.5	33.6	2.5	63.2
<i>Norway</i>						
Number of procedures	3,788	23,480	14,780	7,204	2,312	5,252
Of which day surgery	3,506	20,084	6,703	3,488	166	3,074
Day surgery (per cent)	92.6	85.5	45.4	48.4	7.2	58.5

Source: See Table 3.26

MORBIDITY, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ACCIDENTS

Tolv kirurgiske indgreb, der delvist gennemføres som dagkirurgi på Tabel 3.29 sygehuse 1999

<i>Termination of pregnancy</i>	<i>Female sterilization</i>	<i>Removal of implanted devices from bone</i>	<i>Knee arthroscopy</i>	<i>Arthroscopic operations on meniscus of knee</i>	<i>Vein legation and stripping</i>	
<i>Abort-operationer</i>	<i>Sterilisation af kvinder</i>	<i>Fjernelse af osteosyntese</i>	<i>Artroskopi</i>	<i>Artroskopisk menisk-operation</i>	<i>Fjernelse af åreknuder</i>	
<i>LCH</i>	<i>LGA</i>		<i>NGA11</i>	<i>NGD01, NGD11, NGD21, NGD91</i>	<i>PHB13-14, PHD</i>	<i>NCSP-koder</i>
17,736	5,395	10,244	8,888	7,409	10,585	<i>Danmark</i> Indgreb i alt Heraf dag-kirurgi
12,581	3,177	4,538	5,486	4,612	3,326	Dag-kirurgi (pct.)
70.9	58.9	44.3	61.7	62.2	31.4	<i>Finland</i> Indgreb i alt Heraf dag-kirurgi
7,489	7,438	6,004	6,203	10,207	10,603	Dag-kirurgi (pct.)
6,686	5,065	3,390	4,030	7,296	4,846	<i>Norge</i> Indgreb i alt Heraf dag-kirurgi
89.3	68.1	56.5	65.0	71.5	45.7	Dag-kirurgi (pct.)
13,447	5,135	6,152	4,485	7,750	5,264	<i>Norge</i> Indgreb i alt Heraf dag-kirurgi
12,860	4,095	1,728	3,282	6,078	3,714	Dag-kirurgi (pct.)
95.6	79.5	28.1	73.2	78.4	70.6	

Kilde: Se tabel 3.26

MORBIDITY, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ACCIDENTS

Table 3.30 Coronary bypass operations, excl. PTCA, by sex and age 1999
 Coronar bypass operation, ekskl. PTCA efter køn og alder 1999

Age Alder	Denmark ¹⁾		Finland		Norway		Sweden	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<45	77	22	48	8	72	14	86	21
45-54	374	91	325	43	488	61	586	110
55-64	820	178	655	168	861	174	1,289	275
65-74	1,049	301	827	377	1,051	341	1,691	567
75-84	303	163	224	184	478	228	864	428
85+	7	2	6	3	5	6	18	12
Total alt	2,629	757	2,085	783	2,955	824	4,534	1,413
<i>In per cent</i>								
I procent								
<45	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.0	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.5
45-54	14.2	12.0	15.6	5.5	16.5	7.4	12.9	7.8
55-64	31.2	23.5	31.4	21.5	29.1	21.1	28.4	19.5
65-74	39.9	39.8	39.7	48.1	35.6	41.1	37.3	40.1
75-84	11.5	21.5	10.7	23.5	16.2	27.7	19.1	30.3
85+	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.8
Total alt	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 The distribution between sexes and age groups is estimated.

1 Fordelingen på køn og alder er skønnet.

NCSP codes covered: FNA; FNB; FNC; FND; FNE.

Tabel 3.31 Percutaneous expansion of coronary artery (PTCA) by sex and age 1999
 Perkutan coronar angioplastik (PTCA) efter køn og alder 1999

Age Alder	Denmark		Finland		Norway		Sweden	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<45	248	85	110	29	274	39	232	67
45-54	831	169	468	125	948	182	914	254
55-64	1,077	317	561	189	1,192	277	1,441	454
65-74	797	390	415	245	965	381	1,272	549
75-84	274	163	106	95	361	203	542	315
85+	10	14	2	6	10	3	22	16
Total alt	3,237	1,138	1,662	689	3,750	1,085	4,423	1,655
<i>In per cent</i>								
I procent								
<45	7.6	7.4	6.6	4.2	7.3	3.6	5.2	4.0
45-54	25.7	14.9	28.2	18.1	25.3	16.8	20.7	15.3
55-64	33.3	27.9	33.8	27.4	31.8	25.5	32.6	27.4
65-74	24.6	34.3	25.0	35.6	25.7	35.1	28.8	33.2
75-84	8.5	14.3	6.4	13.8	9.6	18.7	12.3	19.0
85+	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0
Total alt	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NCSP codes covered: FNG 02; FNG 05.

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Tabel 3.32 Operations on thyreoidea by sex and age 1999
 Thyreoideaoperationer, fordelt på køn og alder 1999

Age Alder	Denmark		Finland		Norway		Sweden	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<15	4	4	1	7	1	1	7	9
15-24	5	51	6	45	3	43	10	98
25-44	96	616	58	438	40	352	119	669
45-54	93	349	88	559	38	236	92	385
55-64	54	203	81	328	29	127	76	282
65-74	36	111	60	243	36	100	58	180
75-84	16	36	21	108	12	56	25	123
85+	-	5	-	7	2	5	2	11
Totalt alt	304	1,375	315	1,735	161	920	389	1,757
<i>In per cent</i>								
I procent								
<15	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.8	0.5
15-24	1.6	3.7	1.9	2.6	1.9	4.7	2.6	5.6
25-44	31.6	44.8	18.4	25.2	24.8	38.3	30.6	38.1
45-54	30.6	25.4	27.9	32.2	23.6	25.7	23.7	21.9
55-64	17.8	14.8	25.7	18.9	18.0	13.8	19.5	16.1
65-74	11.8	8.0	19.0	14.0	22.4	10.9	14.9	10.2
75-84	5.3	2.6	6.7	6.2	7.5	6.1	6.4	7.0
85+	-	0.4	-	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6
Totalt alt	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NCSP codes covered: BAA 20-60.

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Tabel 3.33 Kidney transplant by sex and age 1999
Nyretransplantationer, fordelt på køn og alder 1999

Age Alder	Denmark ¹⁾		Finland		Norway		Sweden	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<15	5	5	9	3	1	3	3	2
15-24	10	2	4	3	3	1	11	9
25-44	44	27	38	17	35	28	54	34
45-54	32	17	32	15	33	18	50	30
55-64	21	4	24	12	29	14	41	20
65-74	-	1	7	4	25	4	15	2
75-84	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	-
85+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totalt alt	112	56	114	54	133	72	174	97
<i>In per cent</i>								
I procent								
<15	4.5	8.9	7.9	5.6	0.8	4.2	1.7	2.0
15-24	8.9	3.6	3.5	5.6	2.3	1.4	6.3	9.3
25-44	39.2	48.2	33.3	31.5	26.3	38.9	31.0	35.1
45-54	28.6	30.4	28.1	27.8	24.8	25.0	28.8	31.0
55-64	18.8	7.1	21.1	22.2	21.8	19.4	23.6	20.6
65-74	-	1.8	6.1	7.4	18.8	5.6	8.6	2.0
75-84	-	-	-	-	5.3	5.6	-	-
85+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totalt alt	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 The distribution between sexes and age groups is partially estimated.

1 Fordelingen på køn og alder delvist skønnet.

NCSP codes covered: KAS 00-20.

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Tabel 3.34 Hysterectomy by age, females 1999
Hysterektomi, kvinder fordelt på alder 1999

Age Alder	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Finland	Norway	Sweden
< 30	52	-	38	36	56
30-39	753	3	846	458	785
40-49	2,493	24	4,376	1,855	3,272
50-59	1,472	3	2,926	1,318	2,863
60-69	659	-	1,202	483	1,228
70-79	502	-	666	323	958
80-84	86	-	106	88	255
85+	39	-	39	39	95
Total alt	6,056	30	10,199	4,600	9,512
<i>In per cent</i>					
I procent					
< 30	0.9	-	0.4	0.8	0.6
30-39	12.4	10.0	8.3	10.0	8.3
40-49	41.2	80.0	42.9	40.3	34.4
50-59	24.3	10.0	28.7	28.7	30.1
60-69	10.9	-	11.8	10.5	12.9
70-79	8.3	-	6.5	7.0	10.1
80-84	1.4	-	1.0	1.9	2.7
85+	0.6	-	0.4	0.8	1.0
Total alt	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NCSP codes covered: LCC 10-20; LCD; LCE.

Tabel 3.35 Prostatectomy TURP by age, males 1999
Prosta tektomi TURP, mænd fordelt på alder 1999

Age Alder	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Finland	Norway	Sweden
< 50	72	-	21	58	51
50-59	499	1	208	311	532
60-69	1,320	8	1,134	1,012	1,706
70-79	2,113	12	1,452	2,102	3,398
80-84	637	1	371	796	1,157
85+	344	2	162	434	508
Total alt	4,985	24	3,348	4,713	7,352
<i>In per cent</i>					
I procent					
< 50	1.4	-	0.6	1.2	0.7
50-59	10.0	4.2	6.2	6.6	7.2
60-69	26.5	33.3	33.9	21.5	23.2
70-79	42.4	50.0	43.4	44.6	46.2
80-84	12.8	4.2	11.1	16.9	15.7
85+	6.9	8.3	4.8	9.2	6.9
Total alt	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NCSP codes covered: KED 22-72.

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Tabel 3.36 Prostatectomy, open by age, males 1999
Prostatektomi, åben, mænd fordelt på alder 1999

Age Alder	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden
< 50	2	9	6	10
50-59	30	158	110	197
60-69	60	394	169	414
70-79	3	121	12	57
80-84	-	18	1	2
85+	-	13	-	-
Total alt	95	713	298	680
<i>In per cent</i>				
I procent				
< 50	2.1	1.3	2.0	1.5
50-59	31.6	22.2	36.9	29.0
60-69	63.2	55.3	56.7	60.9
70-79	3.2	17.0	4.0	8.4
80-84	-	2.5	0.3	0.3
85+	-	1.8	-	-
Total alt	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NCSP codes covered: KEC.

Tabel 3.37 Total hip replacement by sex and age 1999
Total hofteledplastik fordelt på køn og alder 1999

Age Alder	Denmark		Faroe Islands		Finland		Norway		Sweden	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
< 30	25	15	-	-	10	13	15	26	10	23
30-39	54	47	-	-	23	51	43	44	45	53
40-49	151	132	-	2	102	113	88	154	179	202
50-59	452	432	2	5	355	347	286	455	712	746
60-69	832	1,006	3	8	698	851	537	1,126	1,226	1,529
70-79	857	1,755	7	12	510	1,170	686	2,162	1,708	2,834
80-84	303	778	1	3	108	229	267	856	537	1,260
85+	224	884	3	3	39	84	163	664	328	1,124
Total alt	2,898	5,049	16	33	1,845	2,858	2,085	5,487	4,745	7,771
<i>In per cent</i>										
I procent										
< 30	0.9	0.3	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3
30-39	1.9	0.9	-	-	1.2	1.8	2.1	0.8	0.9	0.7
40-49	5.2	2.6	-	6.1	5.5	4.0	4.2	2.8	3.8	2.6
50-59	15.6	8.6	12.5	15.2	19.2	12.1	13.7	8.3	15.0	9.6
60-69	28.7	19.9	18.8	24.2	37.8	29.8	25.8	20.5	25.8	19.7
70-79	29.6	34.8	43.8	36.4	27.6	40.9	32.9	39.4	36.0	36.5
80-84	10.5	15.4	6.3	9.1	5.9	8.0	12.8	15.6	11.3	16.2
85+	7.7	17.5	18.5	9.1	2.1	2.9	7.8	12.1	6.9	14.5
Total alt	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NCSP codes covered: NFB; NFC.

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Tabel 3.38 Mastectomy, females, by age 1999
Ablatio mammae, kvinder, fordelt på alder 1999

Age Alder	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Finland	Norway	Sweden
< 20	-	-	17	-	1
20-29	7	-	19	6	11
30-39	108	2	82	72	112
40-49	392	4	348	331	449
50-59	707	2	501	549	660
60-69	669	3	392	394	538
70-79	592	2	414	479	644
80-84	193	-	160	177	293
85+	137	-	118	85	196
Totalt alt	2,805	13	2,051	2,039	2,904
<i>In per cent</i>					
I procent					
< 20	-	-	0.8	-	0.0
20-29	0.3	-	0.9	0.3	0.4
30-39	3.9	15.4	4.0	3.4	3.9
40-49	14.0	30.8	17.0	15.8	15.5
50-59	25.2	15.4	24.4	26.2	22.7
60-69	23.9	23.1	19.1	18.8	18.5
70-79	21.1	15.4	20.2	22.9	22.2
80-84	6.9	-	7.8	8.5	10.1
85+	4.9	-	5.8	4.1	6.7
Totalt alt	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NCSP codes covered: HAC 10-25; HAC 99.

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Tabel 3.39 Partial excision of mammary gland by age, females 1999
Resektion af mammae, kvinder, fordelt på alder 1999

Age Alder	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Finland	Norway	Sweden
< 20	18	1	56	6	8
20-29	123	2	184	29	38
30-39	343	2	316	115	173
40-49	688	6	862	326	632
50-59	826	1	1,017	597	1,230
60-69	479	1	531	286	941
70-79	297	1	258	194	612
80-84	62	-	53	28	127
85+	43	-	38	38	89
Totalt alt	2,879	14	3,315	1,619	3,850
<i>In per cent</i>					
I procent					
< 20	0.6	7.1	1.7	0.4	0.2
20-29	4.3	14.3	5.6	1.8	1.0
30-39	11.9	14.3	9.5	7.1	4.5
40-49	23.9	42.9	26.0	20.1	16.4
50-59	28.7	7.1	30.7	36.9	31.9
60-69	16.6	7.1	16.0	17.7	24.4
70-79	10.3	7.1	7.8	12.0	15.9
80-84	2.2	-	1.6	1.7	3.3
85+	1.5	-	1.1	2.3	2.3
Totalt alt	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NCSP codes covered: HAB.

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Tabel 3.40 Appendectomy by sex and age 1999
Appendektomi fordelt på køn og alder 1999

Age Alder	Denmark		Faroe Islands		Finland		Norway		Sweden	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<10	437	394	3	6	292	266	260	201	583	477
10-19	950	922	11	5	973	1,006	597	544	1,583	1,298
20-29	662	655	5	2	796	910	621	573	1,187	1,086
30-39	506	526	3	1	720	745	461	435	942	817
40-49	335	449	5	3	552	594	292	289	618	688
50-59	307	421	4	1	400	431	215	247	500	642
60-69	185	285	4	-	249	264	132	146	295	372
70-79	136	246	-	-	176	204	122	104	220	303
80-84	36	60	1	-	30	50	29	26	69	88
85+	17	40	-	-	18	36	13	28	26	59
Totalt alt	3,571	3,998	36	18	4,206	4,506	2,742	2,593	6,023	5,830
<i>In per cent</i>										
<i>I procent</i>										
<10	12.2	9.9	8.3	33.3	6.9	5.9	9.5	7.8	9.7	8.2
10-19	26.6	23.1	30.6	27.8	23.1	22.3	21.8	21.0	26.3	22.3
20-29	18.5	16.4	13.9	11.1	18.9	20.2	22.6	22.1	19.7	18.6
30-39	14.2	13.2	8.3	5.6	17.1	16.5	16.8	16.8	15.6	14.0
40-49	9.4	11.2	13.9	16.7	13.1	13.2	10.6	11.1	10.3	11.8
50-59	8.6	10.5	11.1	5.6	9.5	9.6	7.8	9.5	8.3	11.0
60-69	5.2	7.1	11.1	-	5.9	5.9	4.8	5.6	4.9	6.4
70-79	3.8	6.2	-	-	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.0	3.7	5.2
80-84	1.0	1.5	2.8	-	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.5
85+	0.5	1.0	-	-	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.0
Totalt alt	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NCSP codes covered: JEA.

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Tabel 3.41 Disc operations by sex and age 1999
Disk-operationer fordelt på køn og alder 1999

Age Alder	Denmark		Faroe Islands		Finland		Norway		Sweden	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
10-19	10	7	-	-	31	34	17	13	13	17
20-29	116	77	1	1	277	136	169	102	129	58
30-39	345	209	-	2	713	447	421	284	329	249
40-49	321	273	-	1	797	555	471	387	265	253
50-59	270	202	1	1	431	310	262	198	243	182
60-69	102	92	1	-	168	131	88	78	104	84
70-79	32	47	-	1	65	65	37	25	56	38
80-84	1	4	-	-	6	6	3	3	9	8
85+	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	5
Totalt alt	1,198	912	3	6	2,489	1,687	1,469	1,091	1,149	894
<i>In per cent</i>										
I procent										
<10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
10-19	0.8	0.8	-	-	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.9
20-29	9.7	8.4	33.3	16.7	11.1	8.1	11.5	9.3	11.2	6.5
30-39	28.8	22.9	-	33.3	28.6	26.5	28.7	26.0	28.6	27.9
40-49	26.8	29.2	-	16.7	32.0	32.9	32.1	35.5	23.1	28.3
50-59	22.5	22.2	33.3	16.7	17.3	18.4	17.8	18.1	21.1	20.4
60-69	8.5	10.1	33.3	-	6.7	7.8	6.0	7.1	9.1	9.4
70-79	2.7	5.2	-	16.7	2.6	3.9	2.5	2.3	4.9	4.3
80-84	0.1	0.4	-	-	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.9
85+	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.6
Totalt alt	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NCSP codes covered: ABC 01-26.

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Tabel 3.42 Cholesystectomy by sex and age 1999
Kolecystectomi fordelt på køn og alder 1999

Age Alder	Denmark		Faroe Islands		Finland		Norway		Sweden	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<30	62	653	1	2	84	482	35	383	129	896
30-39	175	892	-	9	250	1,008	77	333	338	1,212
40-49	243	649	1	4	479	1,123	107	321	523	1,107
50-59	303	816	1	4	688	1,350	190	473	705	1,524
60-69	242	533	1	2	777	1,207	129	294	667	1,120
70-79	242	316	-	-	627	945	177	249	671	787
80-84	44	59	-	1	110	195	38	53	133	194
85+	15	36	1	-	51	82	14	29	64	75
Total alt	1,326	3,954	5	22	3,066	6,392	767	2,135	3,230	6,915
<i>In per cent</i>										
I procent										
<30	4.7	16.5	20.0	9.1	2.7	7.5	4.6	17.9	4.0	13.0
30-39	13.2	22.6	-	40.9	8.2	15.8	10.0	15.6	10.5	17.5
40-49	18.3	16.4	20.0	18.2	15.6	17.6	14.0	15.0	16.2	16.0
50-59	22.9	20.6	20.0	18.2	22.4	21.1	24.8	22.2	21.8	22.0
60-69	18.3	13.5	20.0	9.1	25.3	18.9	16.8	13.8	20.7	16.2
70-79	18.3	8.0	-	-	20.5	14.8	23.1	11.7	20.8	11.4
80-84	3.3	1.5	-	4.5	3.6	3.1	5.0	2.5	4.1	2.8
85+	1.1	0.9	20.0	-	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.1
Total alt	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NCSP codes covered: JKA 20-21.

Tabel 3.43 Caesarean section, by age, females 1999
Kejsersnit, kvinder fordelt på alder 1999

Age Alder	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Finland	Norway	Sweden
< 15	1	-	-	-	3
15-24	1,176	18	1,357	977	1,325
25-34	6,420	50	5,287	5,158	7,618
35-44	1,783	18	2,272	1,884	2,731
45+	10	-	33	19	30
Total alt	9,390	86	8,949	8,038	11,707
<i>In per cent</i>					
I procent					
< 15	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
15-24	12.5	20.9	15.2	12.2	11.3
25-34	68.4	58.1	59.1	64.2	65.1
35-44	19.0	20.9	25.4	23.4	23.3
45+	0.1	-	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total alt	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NCSP codes covered: MCA.

Accidents

Patients hospitalized as a consequence of accidents take up a substantial part of the capacity at the hospitals.

While the statistics for causes of death are highly developed in the Nordic countries, the registration of survivors following accidents is still deficient and the available data are difficult to compare. In Denmark and Finland, there are register-based data. In Norway, a register has been established covering a cross-section of about 10 per cent of patients admitted to hospitals. Iceland and Sweden have no corresponding data available.

The vast majority of accidents in the Nordic countries happens outside of working hours. Of these, road accidents make up a substantial part.

It is, however, not possible to produce comparable statistics dividing accidents into working hours and non-working hours accidents.

But for patients admitted to hospitals, it appears that accidents in residential areas are most frequent, followed by accidents in traffic areas. The third most frequent place of accident is sports and leisure grounds.

The discharges pattern following accidents is very different for men and women and for different age groups.

Ulykker

Patienter indlagt på grund af ulykker udnytter en væsentlig del af kapaciteten ved sygehusene.

Mens statistikken over dødsårsager er veludbygget i de nordiske lande, er registreringen af overlevende efter ulykker stadigvæk mangelfuld, og de tilgængelige data er vanskelige at sammenligne. I Danmark og Finland findes der registerbaserede data. I Norge er der opbygget et register, som dækker ca. 10 pct. af de indlagte patienter. Island og Sverige har ikke tilsvarende tilgængelige data.

Langt de fleste ulykker i de nordiske lande sker uden for arbejdstiden. Af disse udgør trafikulykker en væsentlig del.

Det er imidlertid ikke muligt at fremstaffe en sammenlignelig statistik, der opdeler ulykker inden for henholdsvis uden for arbejdstiden.

For indlagte patienter fremgår det imidlertid, at ulykker i boligområder er de hyppigst forekommende, efterfulgt af ulykker i trafikområder. Det tredjehyppigste ulykkessted er idræts- og sportsområder.

Udskrivningsmønstret efter ulykker er meget forskelligt for mænd og kvinder – og for de enkelte aldersklasser.

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Table 3.44 Patients discharged after treatment for injuries incurred in accidents, per 100,000 inhabitants, by place of accident 1999

Udskrivninger fra sygehuse efter behandling for skader pådraget ved ulykker, pr. 100.000 indbyggere efter ulykkessted 1999

	Denmark	Finland ¹⁾	Norway ²⁾
<i>Place of occurrence</i>			
Sted			
<i>Transport area</i>			
Transportområde	229	190	205
<i>Residential area</i>			
Boligområde	375	486	335
<i>Industrial and workshop area</i>			
Produktions- og værkstedsområde	33	44	21
<i>Retail, commercial and service area</i>			
Butiks-, handels- og liberalt erhvervsområde	12	13	8
<i>School, public premises and institutional area</i>			
Skole-, offentligt administrations- og institutionsområde	50	84	87
<i>Sports area</i>			
Idræts- og sportsområde	57	72	76
<i>Amusement, entertainment and park areas</i>			
Forlystelses- og parkområde	15	30	6
<i>Open countryside</i>			
Fri natur	38	38	40
<i>Sea, lake and river</i>			
Hav- og søområde	5	5	4
<i>Place, other and unspecified</i>			
Sted, andet og uspecifieret eller uoplyst	83	788	191
<i>Total</i>			
I alt	898	1,749	972

1 1995.

2 Data from the injury register, which covers 3 urban municipalities and 5.1 per cent of the population. 2 Data fra skadesregisteret, der dækker 3 bykommuner og 5,1 pct af befolkningen.

Source: Place of occurrence codes in: *Classification for Accident Monitoring. 2nd revised edition*. Nordic Medico-Kilde: Statistical Committee. Copenhagen 1990. pp. 18-25.

D: Sundhedsstyrelsen; F: STAKES; N: Statens institutt for folkehelse; S: Socialstyrelsen

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**Table 3.45 Patients discharged after treatment for injuries incurred in accidents,
per 100,000 inhabitants, by sex and age 1999**

Udskrivninger fra sygehuse efter behandling for skader pådraget ved ulykker,
pr. 100.000 indbyggere efter køn og alder 1999

Age Alder	Denmark		Finland		Norway		Sweden ¹⁾	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-14	880	613	972	633	849	583	1,112	745
15-24	1,183	518	2,167	851	1,076	541	1,368	694
25-64	790	441	2,027	1,216	706	476	997	621
65+	1,418	2,700	4,169	5,459	1,796	3,533	2,952	4,646
<i>Total</i>								
I alt	933	867	2,090	1,827	911	1,030	1,356	1,452

1 1997.

Source: The Inpatient Registers of the Nordic Countries; N: See tabel 3.44
Kilde:

CHAPTER IV

Mortality and causes of death *Dødelighed og dødsårsager*

The International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is established by the World Health Organization (WHO). Its main use is as an instrument for statistical description of morbidity and mortality. The classification groups diseases and causes of death in a manner which is meaningful for statistical overviews and analyses, e.g., comparisons between countries or years. ICD's history goes back more than a hundred years and the classification has been revised approximately every ten years in order to reflect developments within medicine. The most recent, tenth revision (ICD-10), was adopted by WHO in 1990 but was not implemented in most countries until several years later. In the Nordic countries ICD-10 was introduced for mortality coding in Denmark in 1994, in Finland, Iceland and Norway in 1996 and in Sweden in 1997.

Revisions of the classification constitute impediments to statistical comparisons over time and between countries using different versions of ICD. It is therefore important to have an understanding of the possible sources of errors which a change in classification introduces in the morbidity and mortality statistics and how to handle these problems. Recent revision changes have above all meant an increase in the level of detail in ICD. A great number of new diagnoses have

Den internationale sygdomsklassifikation (ICD), som udarbejdes af Verdenssundhedsorganisationen (WHO), har som sin vigtigste anvendelse at være instrument for statistiske beskrivelser af sygelighed og dødelighed. Det er et system som på meningsfuld måde grupperer sygdomme og dødsårsager, så der kan gives overskuelige statistiske opstillinger og analyser, som for eksempel sammenligninger mellem forskellige lande over en tidsperiode. ICD's historie er over 100 år, og klassifikationen er blevet revideret ca. hvert tiende år for at den kan afspejle den medicinske udvikling. Den seneste, tiende revision (ICD-10) blev godkendt af WHO i 1990, men blev først taget i brug i de fleste lande adskillige år senere. I de nordiske lande blev ICD-10 taget i brug til dødsårsagsregistrering i 1994 i Danmark, i Finland, Island og Norge i 1996, og i Sverige i 1997.

Revision af klassifikationen vanskeliggør statistiske sammenligninger over tid mellem lande, når de på samme tid anvender forskellige versioner af ICD. Det er derfor vigtigt at forsøge at forstå hvilke fejlkilder et klassifikationsskifte kan medføre for analysen af morbiditets- og mortalitetsstatistikken samt hvorledes problemet kan håndteres. Det seneste klassifikationsskifte har frem for alt medført en større detaljeringsgrad i ICD. Der er medtaget et stort antal nye diagnoser som følge

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been added as a result of developments in medicine. Also, certain diseases or groups of diseases have been transferred between chapters in order to reflect new medical knowledge.

Statistical analyses are carried out at aggregate levels. One such level is the 21 chapters of ICD-10. With the switch to ICD-10 the number of ICD chapters increased from 17 to 21 due to the splitting up of certain chapters. The basic structure of ICD has remained mainly the same through the revisions and most chapters have retained their names. However, it is important to realize that even if the name of a chapter is the same in ICD-10 as in ICD-9 differences in content may exist due to the transfer of diagnostic codes between chapters. For example, HIV and AIDS were preliminarily placed among diseases of the immune system in ICD-9 but was moved to the chapter of infectious diseases in ICD-10. Another example is the transfer of transitory ischemic attacks from the chapter of circulatory diseases in ICD-9 to the chapter of nervous system diseases in ICD-10. Certain symptoms have also been moved from the chapter of symptoms to so-called organ chapters.

Another potential source of error is the fact that certain rules and guidelines for the use of ICD are also changed in connection with a new revision. With reference to mortality statistics, certain rules for the selection of underlying cause of death have been altered which may, for example, affect the frequency of pneumonia as a cause of death. For morbidity statistics, new rules for dual coding of manifestation (asterisk code) and etiology (dagger code) may also have an effect on the statistics. Beside changes in

af den medicinske udvikling. Samtidig er enkelte sygdomme og sygdomsgrupperinger flyttet til andre kapitler for at det bedre kan afspejle det medicinske vidensniveau.

Statistiske analyser foretages på et aggereret niveau. Dette niveau kan være kapitelindelingen i ICD-10, som i alt består af 21 kapitler. Ved overgangen fra ICD-9 til ICD-10 steg antallet af kapitler fra 17 til 21 ved at visse kapitler blev opdelt. Grundstrukturen i ICD er dog i det store og hele blevet bevaret uforandret igennem de forskellige revisioner og de fleste kapitler har beholdt det samme navn. Det er imidlertid vigtigt at indse, at selvom et kapitel hedder det samme i ICD-10 som i ICD-9, kan der findes forskelle ved at diagnoser er flyttet fra et kapitel til et andet. Et eksempel er HIV og AIDS som preliminært blev placeret blandt immunsygdommene i ICD-9 men blev placeret under infektionssygdomme i ICD-10. Et andet eksempel er flytningen af cerebral transitorisk iskjæmi fra cirkulationssystemets sygdomme i ICD-9 til nervesystemets sygdomme i ICD-10. Visse symptomer er også blevet flyttet mellem symptomkapitlet og de såkaldte organkapitler.

En anden fejlkilde er at visse regler og anvisninger for brugen af ICD er ændret i forbindelse med klassifikationsskiftet. Indenfor dødsårsagsstatistikken er for eksempel visse regler for valg af den underliggende dødsårsag blevet ændret, hvilket for eksempel kan påvirke frekvensen af pneumoni som dødsårsag. For sygdomsstatistikken kan de nye regler om dobbeltkodning af både manifestation (asterixkoder) og aetiologi (daggerkoder) ligeledes påvirke statistikken. Ved siden af de internationale regelændringer kan de na-

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the international rules, national rules of applying the classification may also be modified in connection with a classification change, which will affect comparisons over time within a country and comparisons between countries.

It is commonly believed that an automatic translation of codes in different versions of ICD can solve the problem of classification shifts. This, however, is not so easy to achieve. A direct, unambiguous translation is possible only between about one third of the codes in ICD-9 and ICD-10. What one needs to do, instead, is to make the aggregated groups of codes used for statistical presentations as comparable as possible, so as to eliminate some of the effects of the classification shift. The so-called short lists used in this publication for mortality and morbidity statistics have been defined both according to ICD-9 and ICD-10 for comparative purposes.

One must thus always keep in mind that an observed difference over time or between countries may be the result of a change in classification or other methodological problems. One way of quantifying the effect of a classification change is so-called bridge coding. In such studies the same material of death certificates or hospital records are coded twice independently, first according to one classification and then according to the other. The differences observed when comparing the two sets of statistics give an indication of how much a certain group of diseases (e.g., the ICD chapter on circulatory diseases) has increased or decreased as a result of the classification shift itself. This type of studies demand a great deal of resources and only a few,

tionale tilpasninger ændres i forbindelse med et klassifikationsskifte, hvilket både påvirker sammenligningerne over tid i det samme land og sammenligninger mellem flere lande.

Det er ikke usædvanligt at tro, at en automatisk oversættelse af koderne i forskellige ICD versioner kan løse problemerne ved et klassifikationsskifte. Dette er imidlertid ikke en nemt fremkommelig vej. Kun for en trediedel af koderne i ICD-9 og ICD-10 er der en direkte og entydig oversættelse mellem koderne. I stedet for bør man stræbe efter, at de aggregerede grupper man anvender til statistiske sammenligninger konstrueres så det er muligt at eliminere nogle af de problemer, klassifikationsændringerne har skabt. De såkaldte kortlister som anvendes i denne publikation for mortalitet og morbiditet er defineret både i relation til ICD-9 og ICD-10 ud fra tanken om sammenlignelighed.

Man må imidlertid altid være klar over at en observeret forskel over tid eller mellem lande kan være effekten af et klassifikationsskifte samt andre metodologiske problemstillinger. En måde hvorpå man kan kvantificere betydningen af et klassifikationsskifte er den såkaldte "bridge kodning." Dette indebærer at man koder samme materiale, så som dødsattester og sygehusjournaler, to gange, uafhængig af hinanden, først efter den tidlige klassifikation og derefter efter den nye. De forskelle som fremkommer når man sidenhen sammenligner de statistiske grupperinger baseret på de to kodninger, giver en opfattelse af hvor meget en vis sygdomsgruppe (eksempelvis ICD-kapitlet om cirkulationsorganernes sygdomme) stiger eller falder som en direkte følge af klassifikationsskiftet. Denne type

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limited bridge-coding studies have been carried out on the shift between ICD-9 and ICD-10.

The coding method used in the various countries is another factor of importance to the comparability of causes of death in several countries. What is shown in the statistics is the underlying cause of death; WHO has drawn up guidelines for the choice of cause of death, i.e. the illness or injury that initiates the chain of morbid conditions leading directly to death, or external circumstances in relation to an accident or act of violence that caused the deadly injury. The problem in connection with comparability is, that in some cases where two or more causes of death have been stated on the death certificate, the choice of the underlying cause of death will differ from country to country, as the rules allow for different interpretation.

In order to support the choice of the underlying cause of death, a number of automatic coding systems have been developed. The most widely used system is the American programme, ACME (Automated Classification of Medical Entities). This system is used in Sweden. The other Nordic countries use computer-aided coding. Automatic coding does not automatically result in a more correct picture of the pattern of causes of death than does manual coding, but will provide more stability in the coding and thus contribute to a better comparability among more countries. However, several other factors influence the comparability, such as the type of information the statistics producer has access to and the quality of that material (death certificates, etc.).

studier er dog ressourcekrævende og der er kun gennemført et fåtal begrænsede bridge-kodnings-studier i forbindelse med overgangen fra ICD-9 til ICD-10.

Et andet forhold af stor betydning for sammenligneligheden af dødsårsagerne mellem flere lande, er den kodningspraksis, der er etableret i de enkelte lande. Det som vises i statistikken er den underliggende dødsårsag, hvor WHO har udarbejdet retningslinier for valget af den underliggende dødsårsag, hvilket vil sige den sygdom eller skade som starter rækken af sygelige tilstande der leder direkte til døden, eller ydre omstændigheder ved en ulykke eller voldshandling som var årsag til den dodelige skade. Det problematiske for sammenligneligheden er, at i nogle tilfælde, hvor der er opført to eller flere dødsårsager på dødsattesten, bliver valget af den underliggende dødsårsag forskellig fra land til land, fordi reglerne giver mulighed for forskellig fortolkning.

For at støtte valget af den underliggende dødsårsag, er der udviklet flere automatiske kodningssystemer. Det mest anvendte er det amerikanske program ACME (Automated Classification of Medical Entities). Blandt de nordiske lande anvendes systemet af Sverige. I de andre nordiske lande anvender man edb-støttet kodning. Automatisk kodning giver ikke nødvendigvis et mere korrekt billede af dødsårsagsmønsteret end manuel kodning. Derimod vil automatisk kodning give en bedre stabilitet i kodningen og dermed bidrage til en bedre sammenlignelighed mellem flere lande. Men der er også flere andre forhold der påvirker sammenligneligheden, blandt andet hvilken type af information statistikproducenten har tilgang til, herunder kvaliteten på dette materiale (dødsattester og andre oplysninger).

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Apart from the ICD rules governing mortality coding allowing for interpretation, there is also the question of development of national traditions in relation to the choice of the underlying cause of death, e.g. the use of the diagnosis group "insufficiently defined conditions" (codes I469.I959,I99; J960, J969; P285.0; R000-R948; R99). The use of these codes as underlying cause of death is more widely spread in Denmark than in the other Nordic countries in situations, where more specific causes of death are also mentioned on the death certificate.

Cultural differences in the reporting of certain conditions may also influence the comparability. If for example doctors in one country are far more reluctant to state suicide on the death certificate than are doctors in other countries, it may impede the comparison. In several of the Nordic countries, there are, however, practices for contacting a doctor or a hospital in cases where the external causes of the injury are unclear. Such quality-assurance practices contribute to compensating for the lack of information on the death certificate.

Another factor influencing the quality of the statistics of the causes of death is the decreasing number of autopsies. The use of autopsies in connection with deaths has been more than halved in the Nordic countries during recent decades. Studies have shown that in about 30 per cent of the cases, the autopsy has caused the underlying cause of death to be altered.

Considering the reservations made here in relation to the comparability of the causes of death over time and among the countries, the data presented here should obviously be interpreted with care. This

Udover at ICD's regler for mortalitetskodning giver plads for fortolkning kan der også være tale om udvikling af nationale traditioner for valget af den underliggende dødsårsag. Som eksempel kan nævnes brugen af diagnosegruppen "mangefuld definerede tilstande" (koderne I469.I959,I99; J960, J969; P285.0; R000-R948; R99). Anvendelsen af disse koder som underliggende dødsårsag er mere udbredt i Danmark end i de andre nordiske lande i situationer hvor der også er oplyst mere specifikke dødsårsager på dødsattesten.

Kulturelle forskelle i rapporteringen af bestemte tilstande kan også påvirke sammenlignigheden. Hvis læger i et land er langt mere tilbageholdende med at anvende for eksempel selvmord på dødsattesten, end læger i andre lande, kan det vanskeliggøre sammenlignigheden. I flere af de nordiske lande findes der imidlertid rutiner for at kontakte lægen eller sygehuset i de tilfælde hvor de ydre årsager til skaden er uklar. Sådanne kvalitetssikringsrutiner er med til at kompensere for de manglende informationer på dødsattesten.

En yderligere faktor der spiller ind på dødsårsagsstatistikkens kvalitet er de faldende rater for obduktion. Anvendelsen af obduktion ved dødsfald er mere end halveret i de nordiske lande over de seneste årtier. Studier har vist, at i ca. 30 pct. af tilfældene med obduktion, har obduktionen medført at den underliggende dødsårsag er blevet ændret.

Det er klart, at med de forbehold der er taget her over for sammenlignigheden af dødsårsagerne over tid og mellem landene, må de præsenterede data fortolkkes med forsigtighed. Det vil især dreje sig

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is especially the case in connection with small diagnosis groups in the European short list that will be used in the present publication in future. When it comes to the largest groups, cardiovascular diseases apart and cancer apart, the results will be more reliable.

On the Nomesko homepage at www.nom-nos.dk you will find detailed data on causes of death aggregated according to the European short list.

om mindre diagnosegrupper i den europæiske forkortede liste, der fremover anvendes i denne publikation. Når det drejer sig om de helt store grupper, hjertekarsygdomme for sig og cancer for sig, tegner der sig dog et noget mere stabilt billede.

På Nomesko's hjemmeside på www.nom-nos.dk findes der detaljerede data om dødsårsager opgjort efter den europæiske forkortede liste.

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Table 4.1 Deaths by sex and age per 100,000 inhabitants 1985–1999
 Døde efter køn og alder pr. 100.000 indbyggere 1985–1999

Age	Alder	Total I alt		Under 1 year ¹⁾ Under 1 år ¹⁾		1-14 years 1-14 år		15-24 years 15-24 år		25-64 years 25-64 år		65+ years 65+ år	
		Sex	Køn	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<i>Denmark</i>													
1985		1,212	1,073	892	692	38	24	96	36	580	368	6,895	5,025
1990		1,230	1,141	852	633	34	22	74	34	539	349	6,985	5,242
1995		1,212	1,203	557	452	25	17	79	33	506	338	7,114	5,724
1998		1,100	1,100	473	461	22	16	62	23	470	301	6,547	5,399
1999		1,097	1,130	496	349	20	13	73	25	455	308	6,578	5,554
<i>Faroe Islands</i>													
1992		905	747	484	683	36	19	53	—	399	143	6,427	4,636
1998		945	744	—	—	—	—	120	72	410	98	6,187	4,347
1999		903	857	299	661	—	61	180	—	338	204	6,199	4,726
<i>Greenland</i>													
1991		889	675	3,056	2,467	146	61	701	167	781	510	7,875	6,403
1995		942	795	1,805	3,610	111	100	493	240	814	430	9,746	8,188
<i>Finland</i>													
1985		1,053	924	662	579	30	18	102	30	646	246	7,320	4,970
1990		1,035	976	567	581	27	17	135	51	615	237	6,731	4,979
1995		977	955	431	355	21	16	93	26	530	218	6,263	4,752
1998		975	938	451	373	16	12	79	34	519	212	5,855	4,589
1999		970	942	388	340	20	17	89	33	517	212	5,734	4,589
<i>Åland</i>													
1985		1,094	952	1,342	775	—	52	—	119	442	135	6,631	4,406
1990		941	894	—	—	—	—	294	62	344	113	5,368	4,211
1995		929	1,125	649	1,242	88	—	64	—	415	196	5,012	5,299
1998		983	877	—	—	44	—	—	—	277	146	6,048	4,216
1999		1,110	1,202	647	—	—	—	67	74	388	276	6,472	5,565
<i>Iceland</i>													
1985		730	638	1,133	411	47	21	151	14	426	247	5,813	4,232
1990		712	625	548	554	36	17	114	28	374	179	5,769	4,757
1995		733	705	717	488	38	47	85	29	298	203	5,493	4,702
1998		685	645	188	342	16	27	69	34	239	167	5,293	4,289
1999		695	677	296	193	19	10	78	33	273	170	5,189	4,575
<i>Norway</i>													
1985		1,158	981	1,035	675	34	23	103	38	505	247	6,534	4,679
1990		1,139	1,034	840	583	32	22	87	25	430	224	6,472	4,875
1995		1,068	1,006	491	314	22	16	86	30	361	200	6,393	4,858
1998		1,007	985	449	334	17	15	86	32	349	198	6,116	4,847
1999		1,015	1,009	447	338	15	13	91	32	337	199	6,301	5,041
<i>Sweden</i>													
1985		1,213	1,041	737	644	21	17	76	32	468	250	6,328	4,642
1990		1,160	1,064	663	526	30	22	71	29	378	218	5,930	4,553
1995		1,088	1,042	453	349	15	11	52	26	347	208	5,942	4,631
1998		1,068	1,042	340	253	20	14	56	27	312	194	5,948	4,719
1999		1,064	1,075	360	224	17	13	49	21	312	195	5,952	4,898

1 Per 100,000 live births.

1 Pr. 100.000 levendefødte.

Source: *The national central statistical bureaus.*

Kilde: De nationale centrale statistikbureauer.

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Table 4.2 Age-standardized rates (ESP) for the most frequent causes of death
Aldersstandardiserede rater (ESP) for de hyppigste dødsårsager

Cause of death ¹⁾ Dødsårsag ¹⁾	Per 100,000 inhabitants Pr. 100.000 indbyggere				
	Denmark 1998	Finland 1998	Iceland 1996	Norway 1997	Sweden 1998
[33] <i>Diseases of the circulatory system</i>					
Sygdomme i kredsløbsorganer					
<i>Males</i> Mænd .. 494 387 424 418					
<i>Females</i> Kvinder .. 263 216 238 244					
[7] <i>Malignant neoplasms</i>					
Svulster					
<i>Males</i> Mænd .. 257 285 276 201					
<i>Females</i> Kvinder .. 153 212 188 144					
[59] <i>Accidents</i>					
Ulykker					
<i>Males</i> Mænd .. 79 31 44 32					
<i>Females</i> Kvinder .. 27 12 20 14					
[1-65] <i>All causes of death</i>					
Alle dødsårsager					
<i>Males</i> Mænd .. 1148 908 1005 912					
<i>Females</i> Kvinder .. 623 599 618 579					

1 Numbers in brackets refer to the European shortlist for causes of death, cf. www.nom-nos.dk

1 Tallene i parentes modsvarer Europæiske forkortet dødsårsagsliste, jf. www.nom-nos.dk.

ESP = European Standard Population, based on – United Nations *World Population Prospects 1990*, New York, United Nations, 1991.

Source: *European short list*
Kilde: Den europæiske forkortede liste

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Table 4.3 Death rates from malignant neoplasms per 100,000 by age 1986-1998
Dødeligheden af ondarterede svulster pr. 100.000 efter alder 1986-1998

		Denmark ¹⁾ Islands	Faroe ¹⁾	Greenland ¹⁾	Finland	Åland	Iceland ²⁾	Norway ¹⁾	Sweden
<i>Males</i>	Mænd								
<i>Age</i>									
<i>Alder</i>									
0-14	1986-90	3.5	3.3	8.5	3.4	-	3.7	4.9	3.8
	1991-95	4.4	7.5	-	3.4	-	-	2.9	3.4
	1998	4.5	-	13.0	2.9	-	6.0	4.0	3.8
15-34	1986-90	11.0	7.6	9.9	8.0	5.8	12.1	8.5	7.7
	1991-95	8.4	10.8	15.1	7.3	-	7.0	7.8	7.9
	1998	9.5	31.4	9.6	6.2	-	19.0	8.2	6.1
35-44	1986-90	41.7	51.6	45.9	32.1	39.9	36.3	33.5	28.6
	1991-95	37.0	34.7	41.4	28.4	52.4	28.8	30.3	26.5
	1998	37.2	-	40.8	27.7	55.5	29.5	27.9	21.2
45-54	1986-90	155.8	74.3	193.4	122.1	85.6	110.9	124.2	103.0
	1991-95	145.7	120.4	202.7	110.0	103.7	104.6	119.5	98.6
	1998	149.1	-	81.3	111.4	50.1	77.8	125.0	94.8
55-64	1986-90	548.1	305.6	861.3	451.6	341.1	374.5	421.4	352.0
	1991-95	514.3	296.5	682.4	392.5	278.7	345.0	404.9	339.1
	1998	506.3	292.8	720.5	341.2	224.7	454.1	378.4	302.1
65-74	1986-90	1,276.8	934.0	2,125.1	1,100.9	1,048.2	948.9	1,007.9	879.8
	1991-95	1,284.9	992.8	1,993.3	1,025.1	1,014.6	947.7	1,005.8	887.7
	1998	1,211.5	1,325.8	1,703.3	960.6	828.2	983.6	1,020.4	871.6
75+	1986-90	2,369.8	2,148.9	2,376.6	2,150.6	1,962.2	2,100.0	2,116.6	1,885.9
	1991-95	2,451.4	1,810.2	3,277.2	2,151.0	1,696.6	1,935.3	2,183.8	1,871.7
	1998	2,298.1	2,719.1	4,566.2	2,077.7	2,306.6	2,564.6	2,252.5	1,977.2
<i>Females</i>	Kvinder								
<i>Age</i>									
<i>Alder</i>									
0-14	1986-90	3.7	3.6	3.0	3.2	-	3.2	3.4	3.4
	1991-95	3.7	7.2	-	2.7	7.5	0.6	2.8	2.9
	1998	3.7	-	-	3.0	-	3.2	2.4	2.9
15-34	1986-90	9.3	5.7	17.4	8.4	5.8	6.3	7.6	7.2
	1991-95	8.4	5.9	4.3	6.7	5.0	6.7	7.4	7.0
	1998	9.0	18.3	10.9	6.6	-	9.7	8.7	6.9
35-44	1986-90	59.0	49.3	89.3	37.6	54.0	55.0	48.7	46.5
	1991-95	57.0	66.8	89.2	36.7	42.3	43.2	48.9	40.1
	1998	52.7	69.6	132.9	31.3	-	35.7	49.4	42.9
45-54	1986-90	201.0	101.3	327.2	116.9	118.3	176.2	145.3	133.0
	1991-95	188.8	93.3	263.1	114.3	108.6	182.4	137.9	126.2
	1998	185.1	77.0	286.2	119.1	151.7	122.5	146.9	115.5
55-64	1986-90	488.5	292.5	758.2	263.3	360.6	420.6	332.7	309.5
	1991-95	476.9	315.0	844.9	252.8	270.5	389.8	320.2	307.6
	1998	461.6	378.2	1,030.3	230.7	409.5	333.9	350.5	296.3
65-74	1986-90	804.9	616.8	874.6	539.5	580.3	644.3	572.7	580.3
	1991-95	872.6	576.4	1,448.3	524.7	426.4	646.7	596.5	595.0
	1998	903.2	281.2	2,104.1	504.2	371.1	920.4	624.2	569.9
75+	1986-90	1,379.1	902.2	1,325.5	1,146.0	1,151.8	1,177.7	1,138.6	1,084.4
	1991-95	1,411.2	1,275.3	1,615.9	1,106.1	1,105.0	1,226.3	1,121.6	1,063.7
	1998	1,411.5	946.4	2,304.1	1,083.4	1,007.9	1,308.4	1,141.9	1,068.6

1 1998=1997

1 1998=1997

2 1998=1996

2 1998=1996

ICD 9 140-208 and ICD-10 C000-C148.

Source: The National Registers for Causes of Death

Kilde: De nationale dødsårsagsregistre

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Table 4.4 Death rates from cardiovascular diseases per 100,000 by age 1986–1998
Dødeligheden af hjerte-karsygdomme pr. 100.000 efter alder 1986–1998

		Denmark ¹⁾ Islands	Faroe ¹⁾ Islands	Greenland ¹⁾	Finland	Åland	Iceland ²⁾	Norway ¹⁾	Sweden
<i>Males</i> Mænd									
Age Alder									
0-34	1986-90	3.2	7.1	8.4	5.9	..	1.9	3.7	4.0
	1991-95	3.0	12.4	9.9	5.0	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.7
	1998	3.1	8.6	11.0	2.9	17.6	1.3	2.4	2.9
35-44	1986-90	40.7	57.7	75.2	75.6	..	25.7	35.7	30.4
	1991-95	31.9	47.1	57.9	63.2	26.2	20.5	32.9	29.7
	1998	27.9	-	61.1	51.8	-	14.8	26.4	26.3
45-54	1986-90	177.6	149.7	255.8	292.0	..	163.6	190.5	147.9
	1991-95	127.3	149.1	180.8	209.8	188.5	125.6	133.6	115.0
	1998	114.5	131.5	108.4	186.8	150.2	84.3	111.4	101.2
55-64	1986-90	652.8	778.7	640.1	909.4	..	541.2	687.3	583.1
	1991-95	522.7	444.8	641.0	709.2	528.1	431.7	518.0	466.8
	1998	385.1	488.0	411.7	526.5	524.3	383.5	375.1	344.4
65-74	1986-90	1,780.9	2,090.3	2,246.5	2,311.3	..	1,409.1	1,857.4	1,754.7
	1991-95	1,610.4	1,775.6	1,682.5	1,926.2	1,388.4	1,321.7	1,601.6	1,485.2
	1998	1,323.6	1,325.8	3,048.8	1,572.0	1,242.2	1,042.9	1,312.8	1,241.3
75+	1986-90	5,904.7	5,992.3	7,404.0	6,085.8	..	5,300.0	5,672.0	6,063.6
	1991-95	5,602.6	6,596.8	8,680.2	5,893.4	4,120.2	5,223.6	5,280.5	5,636.5
	1998	4,861.1	5,893.0	5,479.5	5,104.7	4,070.6	5,147.9	5,028.6	5,143.0
<i>Females</i> Kvinder									
Age Alder									
0-34	1986-90	2.2	0.0	7.1	3.0	..	1.9	1.7	2.2
	1991-95	2.5	9.1	6.0	2.7	-	1.6	2.0	2.0
	1998	1.7	9.5	6.0	2.7	-	1.4	1.3	1.8
35-44	1986-90	15.8	14.3	63.8	18.9	..	8.7	13.2	12.8
	1991-95	15.7	13.2	61.3	15.8	25.4	8.6	9.0	11.4
	1998	14.3	-	53.1	16.8	-	15.3	8.1	9.7
45-54	1986-90	61.3	48.6	163.6	61.0	..	41.8	43.4	42.8
	1991-95	44.9	17.8	82.2	46.4	21.7	30.9	35.3	37.5
	1998	39.9	38.5	40.9	42.8	50.6	47.6	27.4	32.8
55-64	1986-90	234.5	219.6	300.7	254.3	..	177.5	193.7	172.6
	1991-95	208.0	110.1	410.4	178.5	90.2	121.0	156.7	149.5
	1998	141.8	-	181.8	136.3	-	108.0	106.4	116.4
65-74	1986-90	820.1	912.7	1,351.7	1,086.3	..	669.6	778.4	741.3
	1991-95	774.4	641.4	1,357.8	845.3	454.9	570.7	684.1	629.6
	1998	632.7	235.0	1,550.4	639.9	92.8	422.3	544.7	523.6
75+	1986-90	4,692.3	5,093.4	5,498.3	5,045.8	..	4,266.6	4,358.6	4,772.0
	1991-95	4,568.8	4,407.3	6,232.8	4,912.3	3,854.6	4,043.6	4,131.3	4,464.4
	1998	3,888.0	4,227.1	6,221.2	4,083.5	4,103.7	3,859.7	4,031.8	4,156.0

1 1998=1997

1 1998=1997

2 1998=1996

2 1998=1996

ICD-9: 390-398;401-405;410-438;440-459 and ICD-10: I00.0-I199; G45.0-G46.8;M30.0-M31.9.

Source: The National Registers for Causes of Death

Kilde: De nationale dødsårsagsregistre

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Table 4.5 Avoidable deaths per 100,000 inhabitants 1998
 Undgåelige dødsfald pr. 100.000 indbyggere 1998

ICD10 codes			Denmark ¹⁾ Islands	Faroe ¹⁾ Islands	Greenland ¹⁾	Finland	Åland	Iceland ²⁾	Norway ¹⁾	Sweden
	Age Alder									
C53	1-74	<i>Cancer in cervix uteri³⁾ Kræft i livmoderhalsen³⁾</i>	2.7	2.7	5.6	0.8	-	2.4	2.0	2.4
C81	"	<i>Hodgkin's disease Hodgkins sygdom</i>	0.5	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.2	0.1
I05-I09	"	<i>Chronic rheumatic heart disease Kronisk reumatisk hjertesygdom</i>	0.2	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.7	0.6
E10-E14	"	<i>Diabetes mellitus Sukkersyge</i>	10.2	8.0	-	5.4	-	4.0	5.9	6.6
J00-J99	1-14	<i>Diseases of the respiratory system Sygdomme i åndedrætsorganer</i>	0.3	-	7.1	0.3	-	-	0.6	0.4
J45-J46	"	<i>Asthma Astma</i>	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
K35-K37	1-74	<i>Appendicitis Blindtarmsbetændelse</i>	0.4	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
K40-K46	"	<i>Hernia Brok</i>	0.6	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.1	0.2
I10-I15	"	<i>Hypertensive disease Hypertensionssygdom</i>	3.0	-	3.7	2.3	4.3	0.8	0.1	1.4
I60-I69	"	<i>Cerebrovascular disease Sygdom i hjernen</i>	26.6	23.9	50.1	30.8	13.0	16.3	22.3	24.1
C33-C34	"	<i>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung Kræft i luftrør, bronkie og lunge</i>	48.2	29.2	44.6	26.5	26.0	28.2	29.5	22.5
C15	"	<i>Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus Kræft i spiserør</i>	4.4	2.7	11.1	2.1	-	3.6	2.5	2.5
K70-K71; K73-K74	"	<i>Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis Kronisk leveresygdom og skrumpelever</i>	16.7	5.3	3.7	12.2	-	0.8	5.5	5.4
V01-V79; V892	"	<i>Motor vehicle traffic accidents Motortrafikulykker</i>	8.4	13.3	3.7	7.5	-	4.0	8.4	4.9

1 1998=1997.

1 1998=1997.

2 1998=1996.

2 1998=1996.

3 Per 100,000 females.

3 Pr. 100.000 kvinder.

Source: *The National Registers of Causes of Death*
 Kilde: De nationale dødsårsagsregister

MORTALITY AND CAUSES OF DEATH

Table 4.6 Deaths caused by AIDS, in total and per 100,000 inhabitants 1986-1999
Dødsfald som følge af AIDS, i alt og pr. 100.000 indbyggere 1986-1999

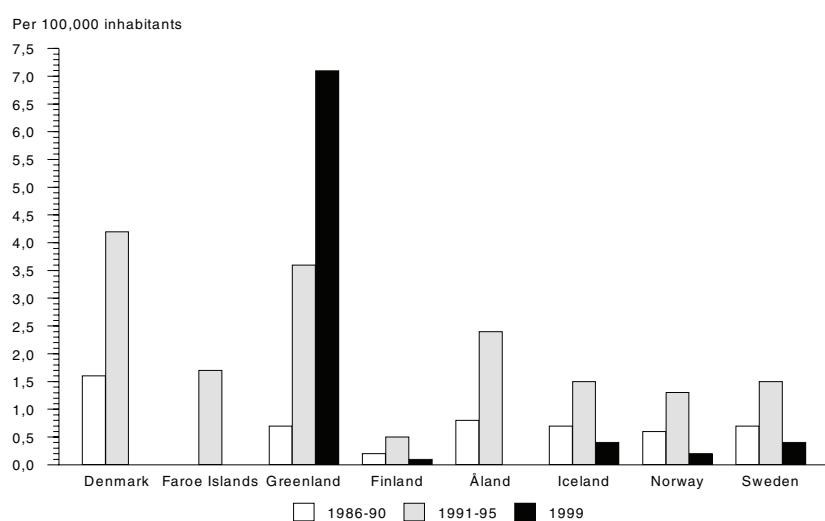
	Denmark Islands	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland ¹⁾	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
<i>Number</i>								
Antal								
1986-90	81	-	-	9	-	2	25	58
1991-95	217	1	2	25	1	4	56	132
1998	..	-	4	8	-	-	25	24
1999	..	-	4	5	-	1	8	32
<i>Per 100,000 inhabitants</i>								
Pr. 100.000 indbyggere								
1986-90	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
1991-95	4.2	1.7	3.6	0.5	2.4	1.5	1.3	1.5
1998	..	-	8.9	0.2	-	-	0.6	0.7
1999	..	-	7.1	0.1	-	0.4	0.2	0.4

1 Excluding foreigners.

1 Eksklusive udlændinge.

Source: D: Sundhedsstyrelsen; Fl: Landslæknin; G: Embedslægeinstitutionen; F & Å: Statistikcentralen;
Kilde: I: Landlæknisembættið; N: Statens Institutt for Folkehelse; S: Smitskyddsinsitutet

Figure 4.1 Deaths caused by AIDS 1986-1999
Dødsfald som følge af AIDS 1986-1999



Source: Table 4.6
Kilde: Tabel 4.6

MORTALITY AND CAUSES OF DEATH

Table 4.7 Suicides per 100,000 inhabitants by sex and age 1985-1998
 Selvmord pr. 100.000 indbyggere efter køn og alder 1985-1998

	Total	Males			Mænd	Total	Females			Kvinder
	I alt	10-19	20-24	25-64	65+	I alt	10-19	20-24	25-64	65+
<i>Denmark</i>										
1985	39.8	6.5	22.1	45.7	67.3	23.1	2.4	11.3	28.5	29.7
1990	36.3	4.9	20.2	41.3	58.9	18.2	1.2	5.7	19.8	31.0
1995	27.7	5.3	16.7	29.1	48.9	12.7	0.7	3.3	12.5	24.6
1997	24.7	7.4	14.1	23.8	50.3	10.9	2.8	5.0	10.9	18.3
<i>Faroe Islands</i>										
1986-90	12.3	14.2	-	19.0	7.9	3.6	-	-	6.0	6.5
1991-95	12.6	5.0	-	18.7	22.8	4.8	1.8	-	3.9	0.0
<i>Greenland</i>										
1986-90	163.0	188.6	503.2	138.7	46.0	45.0	54.5	83.6	52.4	17.4
1991-95	130.7	206.0	351.6	124.9	102.0	31.8	58.9	66.0	34.5	-
<i>Finland</i>										
1985	40.4	14.4	47.6	54.1	54.4	9.8	4.1	7.0	14.0	9.8
1990	49.3	20.6	60.3	63.9	64.2	12.4	2.6	15.8	16.7	13.7
1995	43.4	13.1	48.9	58.5	53.3	11.8	1.9	13.5	16.7	11.3
1998	38.3	12.4	35.9	50.8	51.5	10.1	3.5	10.2	13.6	10.8
<i>Åland</i>										
1986-90	37.4	12.5	-	35.2	128.0	6.6	-	-	6.6	16.6
1991-95	40.7	13.1	70.3	42.1	86.0	9.4	-	21.3	12.3	8.1
<i>Iceland</i>										
1985	20.6	9.3	44.4	24.9	36.7	5.8	-	-	12.9	-
1990	27.4	23.2	47.1	33.9	33.1	3.9	4.9	-	6.7	-
1995	16.4	9.3	18.9	24.3	14.8	3.7	-	-	4.7	12.1
1996	20.8	14.1	18.8	31.7	14.5	3.7	4.9	-	4.6	5.9
<i>Norway</i>										
1985	20.8	9.3	27.8	28.5	22.3	7.4	2.5	11.0	10.7	6.3
1990	23.2	10.4	27.1	33.0	33.0	8.0	4.6	4.3	10.3	11.1
1995	19.1	12.9	24.6	22.4	28.8	6.2	3.9	5.1	8.1	7.4
1997	17.8	8.8	24.4	21.2	28.2	6.6	3.1	3.4	9.3	7.2
<i>Sweden</i>										
1985	25.0	2.5	19.6	32.8	39.7	11.5	1.6	9.9	14.4	17.3
1990	24.1	5.0	20.9	28.8	45.7	10.4	2.5	6.1	13.7	14.5
1995	21.5	5.8	16.2	27.4	35.1	9.3	2.0	6.6	11.5	14.2
1998	20.1	3.2	15.2	25.3	35.0	7.8	2.0	7.2	9.2	12.4

Source: *The national registers for causes of death.* ICD-9: E950-E959 and ICD-10: X600-X849.

Kilde: De nationale dødsårsagsregister

MORTALITY AND CAUSES OF DEATH

Table 4.8 Deaths in accidents per 100,000 inhabitants by sex and age 1985-1998
Dødsfald i ulykker pr. 100.000 indbyggere efter køn og alder 1985-1998

	Total	Males			Mænd	Total	Females			Kvinder
	I alt	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+	I alt	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+
<i>Denmark</i>										
1985	51.5	13.7	52.6	38.9	158.3	39.2	7.8	10.4	13.4	169.8
1990	48.7	10.7	34.5	32.6	183.1	41.0	6.3	11.0	11.5	177.9
1995	51.2	7.3	42.7	33.2	200.0	43.3	3.4	8.5	12.8	196.9
1997	47.7	8.3	38.2	31.1	189.9	44.3	2.8	7.0	9.9	216.8
<i>Faroe Islands</i>										
1986-90	58.0	26.6	87.9	49.9	118.5	33.2	10.8	42.5	5.9	160.7
1991-95	51.2	7.0	46.1	54.7	138.3	21.7	7.6	5.4	11.7	93.8
<i>Greenland</i>										
1986-90	137.4	91.7	128.6	154.3	251.9	48.8	39.3	-	59.8	-
1991-95	99.4	50.3	93.4	111.2	282.3	46.5	40.7	37.2	37.5	199.8
<i>Finland</i>										
1985	66.5	13.6	37.6	74.4	186.7	29.7	5.4	8.1	15.8	122.8
1990	78.9	11.2	53.9	86.7	210.1	35.3	5.7	18.5	18.2	133.3
1995	72.6	7.0	33.2	81.7	199.4	32.0	3.6	7.4	16.3	125.5
1998	74.1	6.4	28.0	78.3	223.4	37.0	2.3	10.4	17.0	148.5
<i>Åland</i>										
1986-90	57.8	26.5	47.0	64.1	89.6	36.1	9.6	36.9	9.9	124.3
1991-95	48.8	-	24.7	60.1	98.6	17.3	-	-	6.2	72.7
<i>Iceland</i>										
1985	40.4	18.5	54.6	44.5	55.0	14.2	3.2	18.9	3.7	73.5
1990	47.7	24.6	60.6	48.5	82.7	18.9	3.2	14.5	11.6	86.6
1995	51.5	26.9	47.0	56.3	96.4	35.2	34.6	14.6	31.1	78.5
1996	26.7	-	37.2	31.7	50.8	14.9	-	9.6	7.7	77.0
<i>Norway</i>										
1985	59.8	13.2	54.0	49.2	178.7	39.3	8.1	11.3	13.1	165.1
1990	54.4	12.1	43.4	42.2	172.5	37.9	8.7	10.0	13.6	150.1
1995	44.7	7.3	38.3	30.9	161.9	31.8	3.6	9.7	7.9	140.3
1997	43.9	5.8	31.7	30.1	170.5	33.9	4.3	4.9	7.6	153.9
<i>Sweden</i>										
1985	41.0	6.8	37.9	32.9	115.8	25.6	3.8	10.4	9.0	98.5
1990	41.2	5.7	35.1	31.2	124.3	26.5	4.3	12.4	8.4	99.4
1995	33.0	4.8	21.0	24.3	110.5	22.2	3.4	6.0	6.7	87.0
1998	34.3	4.6	25.1	23.2	120.6	22.5	3.5	8.8	6.2	89.0

Source: *The national registers for causes of death.*
Kilde: De nationale dødsårsagsregistre.

ICD-9: E800-E949 and ICD-10: V01-V99;W00-W99;X00-X59;Y40.0-Y89.9

CHAPTER V

Resources *Ressourcer*

Introduction

This chapter includes resources and use of resources in the health sector. It begins with an overview of the total health care expenditures, followed by a description of health staff, capacity and services at hospitals.

Health care expenditure

During recent decades, the expenditures on the health services have grown rapidly. However, the health services in recent years have undergone rationalization and efficiency-promoting processes, and new methods of treatment have come into use. These initiatives have contributed to reducing the length of hospital stays for younger patients. Conversely, new technology has made it possible to carry out surgical procedures on older patients. In recent years a minor fall in health care expenditures can be detected.

There are, however, a number of difficulties in connection with making international comparisons of health costs. When the comparison is made in relation to the GDP, the differences cover both the differences in the GDP and the differences in health costs. In addition, one must expect fluctuations in the exchange

Indledning

I dette kapitel gives der en samlet belysning af ressourcer og ressourceforbruget inden for sundhedsvæsenet. Først omtales de samlede sundhedsudgifter efterfulgt af sundhedspersonalet, kapacitet og ydelser i sygehusvæsenet.

Sundhedsudgifter

Udgifterne til sundhedsvæsenet er i de seneste årtier vokset hurtigt. Men, i de senere år har sundhedsvæsenet gennemgået rationaliserings- og effektiviseringsprocesser, samtidig med at der er taget nye behandlingsformer i brug. Disse tiltag har været medvirkende til at reducere liggetiden ved hospitalerne for yngre patienter. Modsat har ny teknologi gjort det muligt at foretage kirurgiske indgreb på ældre patienter. I de senere år kan der spores et moderat fald i sundhedsudgifterne.

Det er dog forbundet med en række vanskeligheder at foretage internationale sammenligninger af sundhedsudgifterne. Når sammenligningen foretages i relation til BNP, dækker forskellene såvel over forskellene i BNP som i sundhedsudgifterne. Dertil kommer fluktuationer i landenes valutaer. Endelig er der strukturel-

rates. Finally, there are structural differences in the health services of the individual countries which also affect what is included as health costs.

In order to get more comparable international data on the health sector, the OECD has performed a thorough revision of what should be included as health costs, where the most important alteration is that social services provided to the elderly and the disabled are included as expenditure under the health care system. Consequently, the data differ considerably from the data in the previous reports. It should also be noted that the OECD data differ considerably from the information on health care costs published by EUROSTAT which makes use of the ESSPROS system.

In respect of some of the countries, the OECD data also differ from what is nationally defined as health care costs, but as the OECD is often used as source for international comparisons, NOMESCO has decided to use OECD as source, in order to avoid creating more methods of calculation in relation to health care costs.

le forskelle på de enkelte landes sundhedsvæsener, hvilket blandt andet indebærer forskelle i, hvad der medregnes som sundhedsudgifter.

For at få mere sammenlignelige internationale data på sundhedsområdet, har OECD foretaget en gennemgribende revision af det som medtages som sundhedsudgifter, hvor den væsentligste ændring er, at den sociale service til ældre og handicappede medregnes som udgifter under sundhedsvæsenet. Derfor adskiller de medtagne data sig væsentlig i forhold til de tidligere udgivelser af denne publikation. Ligeledes skal det bemærkes at OECD's data adskiller sig væsentlig fra de oplysninger om sundhedsudgifter der publiceres af EUROSTAT efter ESSPROS systemet.

OECD's data adskiller sig også for nogle af landene, fra det som nationalt defineres som sundhedsudgifter, men da OECD oftest anvendes som kilde for internationale sammenligninger, har NOMESKO valgt at anvende OECD som kilde for ikke at skabe endnu flere opgørelsesmetoder af sundhedsudgifterne.

RESOURCES

Table 5.1 Health care expenditure (million KR/FIM) 1998
 Udgifter til sundheds- og sygepleje (mio. KR/FIM) 1998

	Denmark	Faroe ¹⁾ Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
	DKK	DKK	DKK	FIM	FIM	ISK	NOK	SEK
<i>Public consumption</i>								
Offentligt konsum	79,493	578	811	36,196	239	40,511	81,745	126,518
<i>Private consumption</i>								
Privat konsum	17,538	59	-	11,236	16	7,571	16,986	24,461
<i>Total health care expenditure</i>								
Samlede udgifter til sundheds- og sygepleje	97,031	637	811	47,432	255	48,082	98,731	150,979

1 1999.

1 1999.

Source: OECD HEALTH DATA 2000

Kilde: F: Færøernes Statistik; G: Direktoratet for Sundhed; Å:Landskapsstyrelsen

Table 5.2 Health care expenditure (EURO/capita) 1998
 Udgifter til sundheds- og sygepleje (EURO/capita) 1998

	Denmark	Faroe ¹⁾ Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
<i>Public consumption</i>								
Offentligt konsum	1,995	1,727	1,925	1,172	1,560	1,847	2,183	1,620
<i>Private consumption</i>								
Privat konsum	440	176	-	364	107	345	454	313
<i>Total health care expenditure</i>								
Samlede udgifter til sundheds- og sygepleje	2,435	1,970	1,932	1,536	1,679	2,192	2,637	1,933

1 1999.

1 1999.

Source: OECD HEALTH DATA 2000

Kilde: F: Færøernes Statistik; G: Direktoratet for Sundhed; Å:Landskapsstyrelsen

RESOURCES

Table 5.3 Health care expenditure per capita and as percentage of GDP 1985-1998
 Udgifter til sundheds- og sygepleje pr. indbygger og i pct. af BNP 1985-1998

	Denmark	Faroe ¹⁾ Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
<i>Total expenditure</i>								
<i>per capita KR/FIM</i>								
1998								
Samlede udgifter pr. indbygger KR/FIM								
1998	18,293	14,644	14,514	9,204	10,063	175,614	22,280	17,058
<i>GDP (million KR/FIM)</i>								
1998								
BNP (mio. KR/FIM)								
1998	1,168,306	6,539	7,080	686,742	2)	580,379	1,107,082	1,804,493
<i>Expenditures in</i>								
1998- prices (million KR/FIM)								
Udgifter i 1998- priser (mio. KR/FIM)								
1985	78,208	..	..	35,546	..	27,751	58,471	130,364
1990	81,599	..	..	47,504	..	36,488	67,257	147,670
1995	88,261	557	672	43,906	229	39,279	78,803	140,564
1997	93,358	556	701	46,925	255	42,358	90,419	148,001
1998	97,031	643	814	47,432	257	48,082	98,731	150,979
<i>Expenditure as</i>								
<i>percentage of GDP</i>								
Udgifter i pct. af BNP								
1985	8.8	..	9.5	7.2	2)	7.3	6.7	9.0
1990	8.4	8.2	8.8	7.9	2)	8.0	7.8	8.8
1995	8.2	10.4	9.4	7.5	2)	8.2	8.0	8.4
1997	8.2	9.3	9.0	7.3	2)	7.9	8.1	8.5
1998	8.3	10.1	11.5	6.9	2)	8.3	8.9	8.4

1 1998=1999.

2 Åland included in Finnish data.

1 1998=1999.

2 Åland er inkluderet i de finske tal.

Source: OECD HEALTH DATA 2000

Kilde: FI: Færøernes Statistik; G: Direktoratet for Sundhed; Å: Landskapsstyrelsen

Health staff

The statistical information about the staff load in the health service is very incomplete, and it is therefore difficult to give a comparable picture of the conditions in the Nordic countries. For some countries, the statistics include information about the numbers employed, whereas in other countries they include information about the number of people trained within the respective categories of staffing.

In order to give a more accurate picture of the staff load in the health services, the number of physicians, nurses, assistant nurses, midwives, and physiotherapists has been converted into ‘man-years’, if possible. The calculation shows the total ‘man-years’ and the number of ‘man-years’ for employees at the hospitals.

Between the countries, there are significant differences in staff load, both in total and within the individual categories of staff.

Sundhedspersonale

De statistiske oplysninger om personaleforbruget i sundhedsvæsenet er yderst mangelfulde, og det kan derfor være vanskeligt at give et sammenligneligt billede af forholdene i de nordiske lande. I nogle lande indgår således oplysninger om antallet af erhvervsaktive i statistikken, og i andre lande indeholder tallene også oplysninger om antallet af uddannede inden for de respektive personalekategorier.

For at give et mere præcist billede af personaleforbruget til sundhedsydelse, er der, i det omfang det har været muligt, foretaget en omregning af antal læger, sygeplejersker, sygehjælpere, jordemødre og fysioterapeuter til årsværk. Beregningen viser dels årsværk i alt, dels antal årsværk for ansatte ved sygehuse.

Der er betydelige forskelle i personaleforbruget, både totalt set og inden for de enkelte personalekategorier mellem landene.

RESOURCES

Tabel 5.4 Active health personnel in total calculated as 'man-years' 1999
 Erhvervsaktivt sundhedspersonale i alt omregnet til årværk 1999

	<i>Denmark¹⁾</i>	<i>Faroe²⁾ Islands</i>	<i>Greenland</i>	<i>Finland⁵⁾</i>	<i>of which Åland</i>	<i>Iceland⁶⁾</i>	<i>Norway⁷⁾</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
<i>Physicians</i> Læger	15,102	90	80	15,794	59	841	12,463	25,066
<i>Dentists</i> Tandlæger	4,629	38	30	4,826	20	284	3,642	7,291
<i>Qualified nurses</i> Sygeplejersker	37,934	247	222	70,418	253	1,736	41,405	81,942
<i>Qualified auxiliary nurses</i> Sygehjælpere	36,172	79	216 ³⁾	31,176	246	1,014	36,808	85,213
<i>Midwives</i> Jordemødre	1,032	18	22 ⁴⁾	4,025	6	137	1,415	⁸⁾ .
<i>Physiotherapists</i> Fysioterapeuter	5,000	17	12	9,784	18	286	4,952	8,125
<i>Total</i> I alt	99,869	589	581	136,025	602	4,298	100,685	207,636

1 Physicians 1994; Dentists and qualified nurses 1996
 Figurs for midwives and physiotherapists are estimated.

2 Only physiotherapists employed at hospitals.

3 Qualified auxiliary nurses are health workers with certain independent power.

4 In addition to midwives, health workers and birth assistants assists at confinements.

5 The Finnish data have been registered for working ages-not for people actually in employment, which gives a large overestimation, especially for nurses.

6 1997.

7 Figures cover the municipal and county health care service with the exception of dentists, where the data used are from 1998.

8 Midwives incl. under Qualified nurses.

1 Oplysninger om læger er fra 1994, tandlæger og sygeplejersker 1996 mens tallene for jordemødre og fysioterapeuter er skønnede.

2 Fysioterapeuter omfatter kun hospitalsansatte.

3 Sygehjælpere er sundhedsmedhjælpere med selvstændig kompetence.

4 Ud over jordemødre varetager sundhedsmedhjælpere og fødselsmedhjælpere fødsler.

5 De finske data er registrerede i den erhvervsaktive alder, ikke erhvervsaktive, hvilket især for sygeplejersker giver en stor overestimation.

6 1997.

7 Tallene dækker den kommunale og amtskommunale sundhedsservice med undtagelse af tandlægerne hvor de medtagne data er fra 1998.

8 Jordemødre er inkluderet under sygeplejersker.

Source: D: Sundhedsstyrelsen; Fl: Sjúkrahússtjórin; G: Personaledirektoratet; F: STAKES;

Kilde: Å: Landskapsstyrelsen; I: Landlæknisembættið; N: Statistisk sentralbyrå og Statens helsetilsyn;

S: Landstingsförbundet, Svenska Kommunförbundet, Statens Arbetsgivarverk og Privattandläkarna

RESOURCES

Table 5.5 Active health personnel employed in hospitals calculated as 'man-years' 1999
 Erhvervsaktivt sundhedspersonale ansat ved sygehuse omregnet til årværk
 1999

	<i>Denmark¹⁾ Islands</i>	<i>Faroe²⁾ Islands</i>	<i>Greenland³⁾</i>	<i>Finland⁴⁾</i>	<i>of which Åland</i>	<i>Iceland⁵⁾</i>	<i>Norway⁶⁾</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
<i>Physicians</i> Læger	9,665	63	80	6,800	36	555	7,673	..
<i>Dentists</i> Tandlæger	42	1	30	52	-	-	..	..
<i>Qualified nurses</i> Sygeplejersker	27,166	275	222	..	183	1,274	24,095	..
<i>Qualified auxiliary nurses</i> Sygehjælpere	13,519	51	216	..	162	746	6,538	..
<i>Midwives</i> Jordemødre	283	18	22	..	6	109	1,146	..
<i>Physiotherapists</i> Fysioterapeuter	1,700	17	12	..	7	98	1,022	..
<i>Total</i> I alt	52,375	425	581	..	394	2,782	40,474	..

1 See Table 5.4.

1 See tabel 5.4.

2 See Table 5.4.

2 See tabel 5.4.

3 See Table 5.4.

3 See tabel 5.4.

4 See Table 5.4.

4 See tabel 5.4.

5 See Table 5.4.

5 See tabel 5.4.

6 See Table 5.4.

6 See tabel 5.4.

Source: See Table 5.4

Kilde: Se tabel 5.4

F: Finlands Läkarförbund och Finska Tandläkarförbund

RESOURCES

Table 5.6 Active health personnel in total per 100,000 inhabitants calculated as 'man-years' 1999

Erhvervsaktivt sundhedspersonale i alt pr. 100.000 indbyggere omregnet til
årsvark 1999

	Denmark ¹⁾	Faroe Islands	Greenland ²⁾	Finland ³⁾	Åland	Iceland ⁴⁾	Norway ⁵⁾	Sweden
<i>Physicians</i>								
Læger	290	197	143	305	230	309	279	283
<i>Dentists</i>								
Tandlæger	88	84	54	93	78	104	82	82
<i>Qualified nurses</i>								
Sygeplejersker	721	764	395	1,361	987	637	928	925
<i>Qualified auxiliary nurses</i>								
Sygehjælpere	687	174	384	602	958	372	825	962
<i>Midwives</i>								
Jordemødre	20	40	39	77	23	50	32	⁶⁾ ..
<i>Physiotherapists</i>								
Fysioterapeuter	92	37	21	189	70	105	111	92
<i>Total</i>								
I alt	1,898	1,296	1,037	2,630	2,346	1,578	2,257	2,343

1 See notes in Table 5.4.

1 Se noter til tabel 5.4.

2 See notes in Table 5.4.

2 Se noter til tabel 5.4.

3 See notes in Table 5.4.

3 Se noter til tabel 5.4.

4 See notes in Table 5.4.

4 Se noter til tabel 5.4.

5 See notes in Table 5.4.

5 Se noter til tabel 5.4.

6 See notes in Table 5.4.

6 Se noter til tabel 5.4.

Source: See Table 5.4

Kilde: Se tabel 5.4

RESOURCES

Table 5.7 Active health personnel employed in hospitals per 100,000 inhabitants
 calculated as 'man-years' 1999
 Erhvervsaktivt sundhedspersonale ansat ved sygehuse pr. 100.000 indbyggere
 omregnet til årværk 1999

	<i>Denmark¹⁾</i>	<i>Faroe Islands</i>	<i>Greenland²⁾</i>	<i>Finland³⁾</i>	<i>Åland</i>	<i>Iceland⁴⁾</i>	<i>Norway⁵⁾</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
<i>Physicians</i>								
Læger	184	138	143	131	140	204	172	..
<i>Dentists</i>								
Tandlæger	-	2	54	1	-	-	..	..
<i>Qualified nurses</i>								
Sygeplejersker	516	604	395	..	713	468	540	..
<i>Qualified auxiliary nurses</i>								
Sygehjælpere	257	113	384	..	629	274	147	..
<i>Midwives</i>								
Jordemødre	5	40	39	..	23	40	26	..
<i>Physiotherapists</i>								
Fysioterapeuter	32	37	21	..	27	36	23	..
<i>Total</i>								
Alt	995	934	1,037	..	1,533	1,021	907	..

1 See notes in Table 5.4.

1 Se noter i tabel 5.4.

2 See notes in Table 5.4.

2 Se noter i tabel 5.4.

3 See notes in Table 5.4.

3 Se noter i tabel 5.4.

4 See notes in Table 5.4.

4 Se noter i tabel 5.4.

5 See notes in Table 5.4.

5 Se noter i tabel 5.4.

Source: See Table 5.4

Kilde: Se tabel 5.4

RESOURCES

Table 5.8 Working physicians by specialist group 1999
 Erhvervsaktive læger efter beskæftigelsesområde 1999

	Denmark ¹⁾ Islands	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	of which Åland	Iceland ²⁾	Norway ³⁾	Sweden ⁴⁾
<i>Physicians, total</i>								
Læger i alt	15,389	90	80	14,700	59	884	14,950	27,500
of which: heraf:								
<i>Hospital health service</i>								
Sygehuse	8,957	63	78	6,800	36	604	7,659	18,000
<i>Non-hospital health service</i>	<i>6,432</i>	<i>27</i>		<i>7,900</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>5,854</i>	<i>9,500</i>
Sundhedsvæsen uden for sygehuse								
of which: heraf:								
<i>General practitioners</i>	<i>3,814</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4,270</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>3,714</i>	<i>5,000</i>
Alment praktiserende læger								
<i>Practising specialists</i>	<i>907</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,230</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>803</i>	<i>2,000</i>
Praktiserende speciallæger								
<i>Administrative medicine</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>..</i>
Administrativ medicin								
<i>Medical research, education, etc.</i>	<i>889</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>593</i>	<i>500</i>
Medicinsk forskning, undervisning m.m.								
<i>Other medical work</i>								
Andet medicinsk arbejde	505	-	-	800	-	-	484	2,000

1 1997 preliminary figures.

1 1997 foreløbige tal.

2 1997.

2 1997.

3 Total number of doctors calculated as per 10.1.2000 and including 1,437 with unspecified job descriptions.

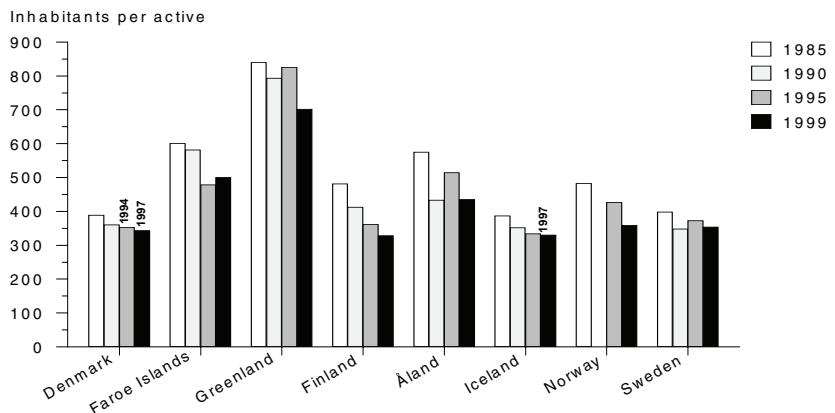
3 Læger i alt er opgjort 10.01.2000 og er inklusiv 1.437 med uoplyst stillingsbeskrivelse.

4 Members of the Swedish Doctor's Association as per 1 January 2000.

4 Medlemmer af Sveriges lægeforbund pr 1. januar 2000.

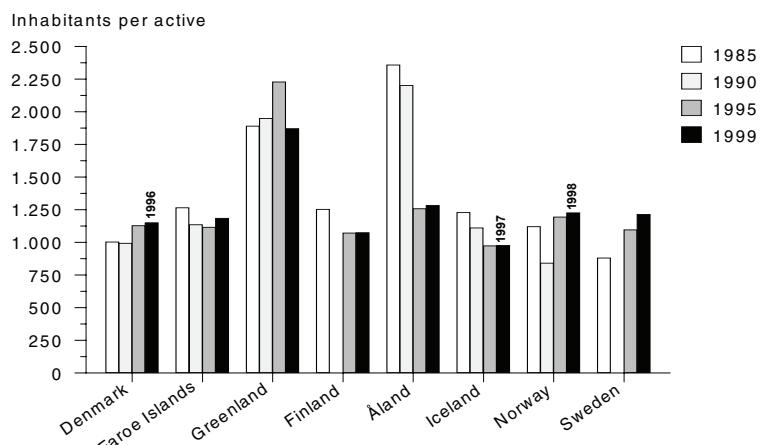
Source: D: Sundhedsstyrelsen; Fl: Landslæknin; G: Direktoratet for Sundhed; F: Finlands Läkarförbund; Å:
 Kilde: Landskapsstyrelsen; I: Landlæknisembættið; N: Norsk Legeforening; S: Sveriges Läkarförbund

Figure 5.1 Inhabitants per working physician 1985-1999
Indbyggere pr. erhvervsaktiv læge 1985-1999



Source: Table 5.8
Kilde: Tabel 5.8

Figure 5.2 Inhabitants per working dentist 1985-1999
Indbyggere pr. erhvervsaktiv tandlæge 1985-1999



Source: Table 5.4
Kilde: Tabel 5.4

Capacity and services at hospitals

It is a trend in the Nordic countries that small hospitals have been closed down, and the resources have been gathered at fewer hospitals. Normally this has involved a division of work within the most specialized areas. Often units have been administratively merged, not necessarily causing fewer physical units. In Norway the number of hospitals have not been reduced during recent years, but the existing hospitals have become smaller.

It is also a trend in the Nordic countries that psychiatric hospitals are being closed down, however, at varying speed.

The structures in Finland, Iceland and Greenland are somewhat different from those in the other countries, because a number of beds which are allocated to the health centres in the tables are calculated as beds in other hospitals. Some of these beds are similar to beds in nursing homes and old age homes in the other countries. For Finland and Iceland this gives a larger number of beds in relation to inhabitants than in the other countries.

For the tables covering hospitals, a division has been made so that one may follow the development for the various types of hospitals.

Ordinary hospitals are hospitals with several specialities and primarily provide somatic short-term treatment, but also include short-term psychiatric treatment.

Kapacitet og ydelser i sygehusvæsenet

Det er et kendetegn ved de nordiske landes sygehusvæsen, at man i en årrække har nedlagt sygehuse, og ressourcerne er blevet samlet på færre enheder, og oftest med en arbejdsdeling på de mest specialiserede områder. Ofte er det tale om en organisatorisk administrativ sammenlægning, som ikke nødvendigvis behøver at medfører færre fysiske enheder. I Norge er der ikke nedlagt hospitaler de seneste år, men de eksisterende hospitaler er ofte blevet mindre.

Det er ligeledes et kendetegn, at egentlige psykiatriske hospitaler er under afvikling i de nordiske lande, dog i forskelligt tempo.

I Grønland, Finland og Island er strukturen dog lidt anderledes, idet der til sundhedscentrene er knyttet et antal sengepladser, som i tabellerne er rubriceret under andre hospitaler. En del af disse sengepladser er dog plejepladser, som i de andre lande findes ved alderdoms- og plejehjemmene. Dette medfører, især for Finland og Islands vedkommende, at man får et betydeligt større antal sengepladser i forhold til befolkningen, end i de andre lande.

I tabellerne over sygehuse er der foretaget en opdeling, således at man kan følge udviklingen i de forskellige typer sygehuse.

Almindelige sygehuse er sygehuse med flere specialer og beskæftiger sig i hovedsagen med somatisk korttidsbehandling, men inkluderer også korttidspsykiatrisk behandling.

The section on ‘Specialized hospitals’ includes hospitals which only have one speciality within somatic treatment.

Psychiatric hospitals are hospitals which only treat psychiatric patients. The section for ‘Other hospitals’ includes hospitals with geriatric and psychiatric nursing and/or long-term treatment at health centres with mixed medical and surgical wards.

The hospital beds are divided into medical, surgical, psychiatric and other treatment. It is clear that above all Finland and Iceland, under the section of ‘Other’, include activities not included by the other countries.

The tables which include information about discharges and average length of stay apply to admitted patients in ordinary and specialist hospitals. This delimitation has been introduced to enhance comparability between the countries.

The trend is for the number of treatment places and the average length of stay to be reduced at the medical wards in the ordinary hospitals. Within surgery there is also a reduction in the number of completed operations which is partly due to a switch to day surgery. Day surgery has been included in out-patient treatment. Within psychiatric treatment there has been some development towards more out-patient treatment forms, for which reason the number of psychiatric patients admitted has been reduced.

Under rubrikken ‘Specialsygehuse’, er der opregnet sygehuse, som kun har et enkelt speciale inden for den somatiske behandling.

Psykiatriske sygehuse er sygehuse, som kun behandler psykiatriske patienter. Rubrikken ‘Andre sygehuse’ omfatter sygehuse med geriatrisk og psykiatrisk pleje og/eller langtidsbehandling ved helsecentre med blandede medicinske og kiruriske afdelinger.

Sengepladserne ved sygehusene er fordelt på medicin, kirurgi, psykiatri og andet. Det fremgår klart, at det først og fremmest er Finland og Island som under rubrikken ‘Andet’ medregner aktiviteter, som ikke medtages af de øvrige lande.

Tabellerne over udskrivninger og gennemsnitlig liggetid omfatter indlagte patienter ved almindelige sygehuse og specialsygehuse. Denne afgrænsning er foretaget for at fremme sammenligneligheden mellem landene.

Tendensen er, at antallet af behandlingspladser og den gennemsnitlige liggetid reduceres ved de medicinske afdelinger på de almindelige sygehuse. Inden for kirurgien er der sket en reduktion i antallet af gennemførte operationer, hvilket bl.a. skyldes overgangen til dagkirurgi. Dagkirurgi er medtaget sammen med den ambulante behandling. Inden for den psykiatriske behandling har der været en udvikling hen imod mere ambulante behandlingsformer, hvorfor antallet af indlagte psykiatriske patienter er blevet reduceret.

RESOURCES

Table 5.9 Number of hospitals by number of beds 1999
 Sygehuse efter antal sengepladser 1999

	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland ¹⁾	Norway	Sweden
<i>Ordinary hospitals</i>								
Almindelige sygehuse								
-199	27	2	1	50	1	4	41	32
200-499	20	1	-	15	-	1	17	24
500-799	4	-	-	6	-	1	3	10
800+	8	-	-	3	-	-	3	10
Total I alt	59	3	1	74	1	6	64	76
<i>Specialized hospitals</i>								
Specialsygehuse								
-199	10	-	-	11	-	-	7	4
200-499	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
500-799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
800+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total I alt	10	-	-	11	-	-	8	4
<i>Psychiatric hospitals</i>								
Psykiatriske sygehuse								
-199	10	-	-	15	1	-	17	2
200-499	2	-	-	9	-	-	-	1
500-799	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
800+	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total I alt	12	-	-	26	1	-	17	3
<i>Other hospitals</i>								
Andre sygehuse								
-199	-	-	17	268	1	19	28	3
200-499	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
500-799	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
800+	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total I alt	-	-	17	282	1	19	28	3
<i>Hospitals, total</i>								
Sygehuse, i alt	81	3	18	393	3	25	117	86

Note: Ordinary hospitals are hospitals which mainly treat patients with somatic diseases. Specialized hospitals are hospitals with only one speciality. Psychiatric hospitals are hospitals which only treat patients with psychiatric disorders (excl. of psychiatric nursing homes). Other hospitals include hospitals providing long-term medical care as well as hospitals which cannot be categorized in the above, e.g. the Finnish health centres.

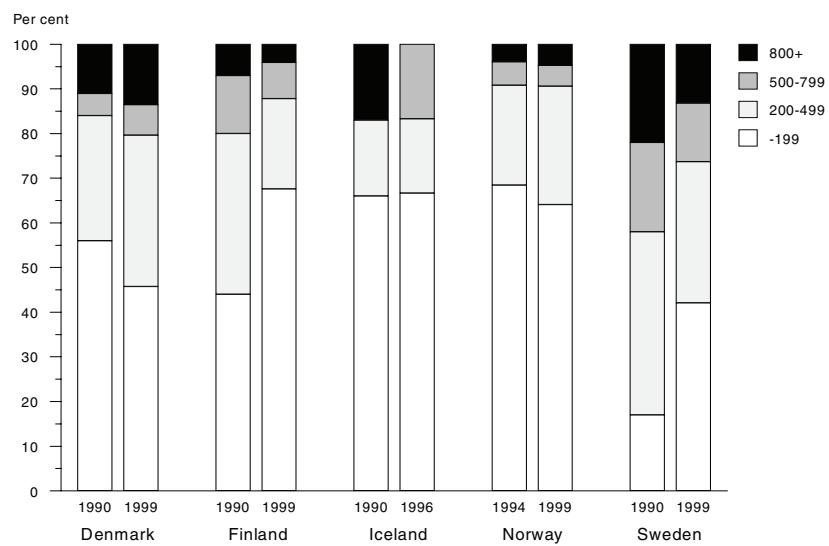
1 1996.

Anmærkning: Ved almindelige sygehuse forstås sygehuse, som overvejende behandler somatiske patienter. Specialsygehuse er sygehuse med kun ét speciale. Til psykiatriske sygehuse henregnes sygehuse, der udelukkende behandler psykiatriske patienter (dog ekskl. psykiatriske plejehjem). Andre sygehuse omfatter langtidsmedicinske sygehuse og sygehuse, der ikke kan kategoriseres i ovenstående, fx de finske hälsovårdscentraler.

1 1996.

Source: D: Sundhedsstyrelsen; Fl: Sjúkrahússtjórin; G: Direktoratet for Sundhed; F: STAKES; Å: Landskapsstyrelsen; I: Heilbrigðis- og tryggingamálaráðuneytið; N: Statistisk sentralbyrå; S: Landstingsförbundet

Figure 5.3 Number of ordinary hospitals by number of beds 1990 and 1999
 Antal almindelige sygehuse fordelt efter antal senge 1990 og 1999



Source: Table 5.9
Kilde: Tabel 5.9

RESOURCES

Table 5.10 Authorized hospital beds by speciality 1999
 Normerede sengepladser ved sygehuse efter specialer 1999

	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Faroe Islands</i>	<i>Greenland</i>	<i>Finland²⁾</i>	<i>Åland</i>	<i>Iceland³⁾</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
<i>Number</i>								
Antal								
<i>Medicine</i>								
Medicin	10,700	96	36	7,354	62	586	6,533	17,439
<i>Surgery</i>								
Kirurgi	8,454	95	62	5,524	45	417	6,758	9,588
<i>Psychiatry</i>								
Psykiatri	4,198	76	12	5,459	35	315	2,937	5,306
<i>Other</i>								
Andet	-	-	296 ¹⁾	20,834	98	1,114	972	-
<i>Total</i>								
I alt	23,352	267	406	39,171	240	2,432	17,200	32,333
<i>Beds per 100,000 inhabitants</i>								
Sengepladser pr. 100.000 indbyggere								
<i>Medicine</i>								
Medicin	201	211	64	142	241	157	146	197
<i>Surgery</i>								
Kirurgi	159	209	111	107	175	156	151	108
<i>Psychiatry</i>								
Psykiatri	79	167	21	106	136	118	66	60
<i>Other</i>								
Andet	-	-	724 ¹⁾	403	382	479	22	-
<i>Total</i>								
I alt	438	587	920	758	935	910	385	365

1 Excl. patient hotel.

2 The number of beds has been calculated by dividing the total number of bed-days by 365.

3 Refers to 1995. Calculated from bed-days and a 90 per cent occupational rate. Beds in mixed medicine and surgery wards at small hospitals are included under "Medicine". "Other" consists of beds in geriatric wards, for rehabilitation, and long-term care in hospitals (incl. ordinary hospitals).

1 Ekskl. patienthotel.

2 Antallet af senge er beregnet ved at dividere det totale antal sengedage med 365.

3 Vedrører 1995. Beregnet på basis af sengedage og en belægningsprocent på 90. Under "Medicin" medregnes senge i blandede medicinske og kirurgiske afdelinger ved de små sygehuse. "Andet" omfatter sengepladser i geriatri, genopræning og langtidspleje på hospitaler (inkl. almindelige hospitaler).

Source: D, Fl, G, F, Å, I and N: See Table 5.9

Kilde: D, Fl, G, F, Å, I og N: Se tabel 5.9

S: Socialstyrelsen & Landstingsförbundet

RESOURCES

Table 5.11 Discharges, bed-days and average length of stay at wards in ordinary hospitals and specialized hospitals 1999

Udskrivninger, sengedage og gennemsnitlig liggetid på afdelinger ved almindelige sygehuse og specialsygehuse 1999

	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Greenland ¹⁾	Finland	Åland	Iceland ²⁾	Norway	Sweden
<i>Discharges per 1,000 inhabitants</i>								
Udskrivninger pr. 1.000 indbyggere								
Medicine	Medicin	96	115	..	86	127	93	74
Surgery	Kirurgi	99	133	..	120	91	88	78
Psychiatry	Psykiatri	7	8	3	10	12	7	5
Total	I alt	203	255	223	216	230	195	157
<i>Bed-days per 1,000 inhabitants</i>								
Sengedage pr. 1.000 indbyggere								
Medicine	Medicin	637	593	..	520	669	636	465
Surgery	Kirurgi	450	640	..	390	304	433	423
Psychiatry	Psykiatri	271	494	61	386	445	381	226
Total	I alt	1,358	1,727	1,268	1,296	1,418	1,786	1,114
<i>Average length of stay</i>								
Gennemsnitlig liggetid								
Medicine	Medicin	7	5	..	6	5	7	6
Surgery	Kirurgi	5	5	..	3	3	5	5
Psychiatry	Psykiatri	..	63	..	37	38	52	44
Total	I alt	..	7	9	6	6	9	7

1 Figures for average length of stay only refer to Dronning Ingrids Hospital.

2 Refers to 1998. Incl. patients who have been admitted in small hospitals for less than 90 days. The total comprises rehabilitation, geriatrics and long-term care in ordinary hospitals.

1 Tallene for den gennemsnitlige liggetid omfatter kun Dronning Ingrids Hospital.

2 Vedrører 1998. Inkl. patienter, der har været indlagt ved små sygehuse i mindre end 90 dage. I sumtotalerne medregnes revalidering, geriatri og langtidspleje ved almindelige sygehuse.

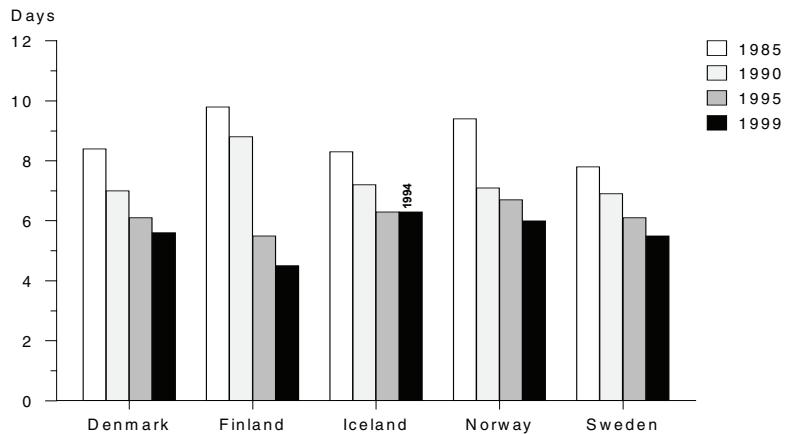
Source: D, Fl, G, F, I and N: See Table 3.13.

Kilde: D, Fl, G, F, I og N: Se tabel 3.13.

Å: STAKES; S: Socialstyrelsen

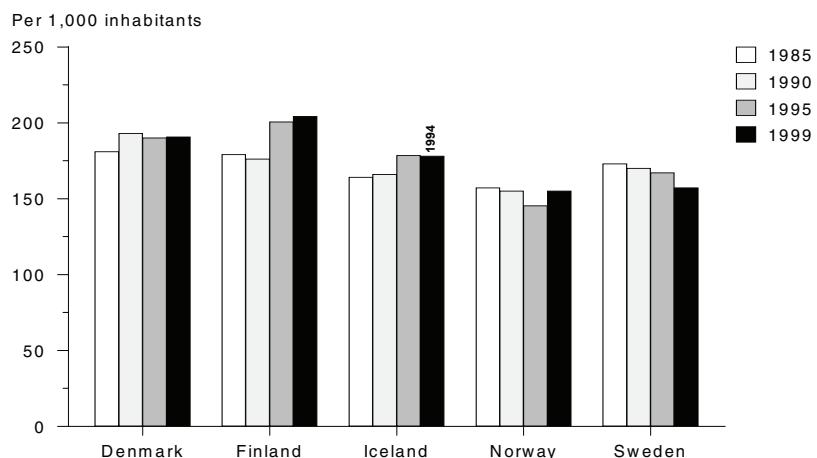
RESOURCES

Figure 5.4 Average length of stay in somatic wards 1985–1999
 Gennemsnitlig liggetid på somatiske afdelinger 1985–1999



Source: Table 3.11
Kilde: Tabel 3.11

Figure 5.5 Number of discharges from somatic wards, per 1,000 inhabitants 1985–1999
 Udskrivninger fra somatiske afdelinger pr. 1.000 indbyggere 1985–1999



Source: Table 3.11
Kilde: Tabel 3.11

Table 5.12 Discharges from hospitals* by sex and age, per 1,000 inhabitants in the age group 1999
 Udskrivninger fra sygehuse* efter køn og alder, pr. 1.000 indbyggere i aldersgruppen 1999

RESOURCES

	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Faroe Island</i>	<i>Greenland</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Åland</i>	<i>Iceland¹⁾</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
<i>Age Alder</i>								
<i>Males</i>								
<i>Mænd</i>								
0-14	126	226		136	192	106	96	77
15-44	86	104	{ 169	94	83	71	68	54
45-64	186	249	{ 136	213	194	175	150	136
65-69	367	376	{ 465	404	436	385	300	295
70-74	471	603	{ 465	527	585	476	375	403
75-79	584	685	{ 465	686	682	659	479	511
80+	682	594	{ 465	754	808	828	602	665
<i>Total</i>								
<i>I alt</i>	172	217	158	186	207	146	139	140
<i>Females</i>								
<i>Kvinder</i>								
0-14	97	174	{ 149	106	150	92	76	62
15-44	208	317	{ 426	187	178	214	154	128
45-64	171	234	{ 426	208	188	199	143	127
65-69	294	602	{ 820	308	310	302	228	229
70-74	359	421	{ 820	409	466	402	284	306
75-79	434	466	{ 820	513	481	500	356	401
80+	547	564	{ 820	562	702	629	465	541
<i>Total</i>								
<i>I alt</i>	215	296	357	224	240	211	170	167

1 1994. Wards in specialized hospitals excl. psychiatry, rehabilitation, geriatrics and nursing wards + small hospitals, though only discharges for bed-days under 90 days.

* Comprises somatic wards in ordinary hospitals and in specialized somatic hospitals.

Source: D, Fl, G, F, I and N: See Table 3.13
Kilde: D, Fl, G, F, I og N: Se tabel 3.13
Å: STAKES; S: Socialstyrelsen

1 1994. Afdelinger ved specialiserede sygehuse eksl. psykiatri, genopræning, geriatri og sygepleje + små hospitaler. Dog kun udskrivninger ved indlæggelsestider på mindre end 90 dage.

* Omfatter somatiske afdelinger ved almindelige sygehuse og ved somatiske specialsygehuse.

RESOURCES

Table 5.13 Bed-days in hospitals* by sex and age, per 1,000 inhabitants in the age group 1999

Sengedage på sygehuse* efter køn og alder, pr. 1.000 indbyggere i aldersgruppen 1999

	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Greenland ¹⁾	Finland	Åland	Iceland ²⁾	Norway	Sweden
<i>Age Alder</i>								
<i>Males</i>								
Mænd								
0-14	559	702		402	829	530	419	356
15-44	319	629	851	306	247	260	275	249
45-64	995	1,897		991	883	1,019	840	799
65-69	2,351	3,390		2,230	2,528	2,910	2,088	2,115
70-74	3,261	6,368	4,587	3,176	3,760	4,135	2,759	3,034
75-79	4,454	7,290		5,031	3,953	5,983	3,721	4,169
80+	5,658	7,153		8,147	5,261	8,938	4,907	5,812
Total								
I alt	966	1,532		968	932	1,015	936	920
<i>Females</i>								
Kvinder								
0-14	473	539		686	324	471	475	349
15-44	701	1,218	1,978	592	640	859	644	551
45-64	935	1,674		817	844	1,131	836	747
65-69	2,089	3,276		1,634	1,990	2,394	1,644	1,667
70-74	2,850	4,904	8,161	2,335	3,325	3,835	2,205	2,586
75-79	3,877	7,001		3,317	3,309	5,771	2,987	3,506
80+	5,373	9,420		4,614	5,344	7,711	4,101	5,112
Total								
I alt	1,223	1,936		1,851	1,027	1,245	1,298	1,024
								1,116

1 Some women from villages are admitted to hospital up to one month before expected birth.

2 1994. Wards in specialized hospitals excl. Psychiatry, rehabilitation, geriatrics and nursing wards + small hospitals, though only discharges for bed-days under 90 days.

1 En del kvinder fra bygderne indlægges op til en måned før termin.

2 1994. Afdelinger ved specialiserede sygehuse eksl. psykiatri, genoptræning, geriatri og sygepleje + små hospitaler. Dog kun udskrivninger ved indlæggelsestider på mindre end 90 dage.

*Definition, see Table 3.13

* Definition, se tabel 3.13

Source: D, Fl, G, F, I and N: See Table 3.13

Kilde: D, Fl, G, F, I og N: Se tabel 3.13

Å: STAKES; S: Socialstyrelsen

SECTION B

ANNEMETTE ANKER NIELSEN

Forbrug af lægemidler i Norden Medicines consumption in the Nordic countries

1. General developmental features of the past decade

Medicines consumption increased in all Nordic countries through the nineties, and for most countries the rise was steeper towards the end of the decade. The explanation lies in a combination of several factors.

In all countries the share of elderly people in the population is growing. Old people often have a high demand for medicines, as many diseases are related to age. An increasing number of people is thus in need of medicines.

During the past decade many new medicines have been marketed, some more effective, some with fewer side effects, some for the treatment of ailments previously untreatable, and some for the improvement of existing treatment methods. New medicines are often more expensive than the old, and as treatment steadily shifts towards the use of new medicines, the average treatment cost and total expenses will rise. As these new expensive medicines not only replace previously existing treatment, but also attract new consumer groups, the total consumption rises.

1. Generelle udviklings-tendenser på lægemiddel-området i de seneste 10 år

Forbruget af lægemidler har været stigende i alle nordiske lande op igennem 1990'erne, og for de fleste landes vedkommende er stigningstakten blevet større mod slutningen af dette årti. Forklaringen på denne udvikling skal findes i en kombination af flere forskellige faktorer.

I alle landene vokser andelen af ældre i befolkningen. De ældre har ofte et stort behov for lægemidler, da mange sygdomme er aldersrelaterede. Der bliver derfor flere og flere personer, som har brug for lægemidler.

Samtidig er der inden for de seneste 10 år blevet markedsført mange nye lægemidler, dels til behandling af sygdomme, som ikke tidligere har kunnet behandles, dels er der sket løbende forbedringer i de eksisterende behandlingsmetoder i form af mere effektive lægemidler eller lægemidler med færre bivirkninger. De nye lægemidler er ofte dyrere end de ældre lægemidler, og i den udstrækning forbrugsmønsteret ændrer sig over imod en stadig større anvendelse af disse nye lægemidler, vil den gennemsnitlige behandlingspris og de samlede udgifter vokse. Udover at være dyre er det karakteristisk, at disse nye lægemidler ikke alene erstatter en del af det eksisterende forbrug, men også tiltrækker nye brugere og dermed i sig selv skaber et øget mængdeforbrug.

Medicines expenses therefore increased through the nineties, and the rise in expenditure exceeded that of the consumption measured in amount of active substance.

Derfor er udgifterne til lægemidler også steget stødt op igennem 1990'erne, og udgiftsstigningerne har været større end stigningerne i mængdeforbruget.

Figure 1.1 Sales of medicinal products in the Nordic countries 1990 - 1999, in volume, DDD/1000 inhabitants per day

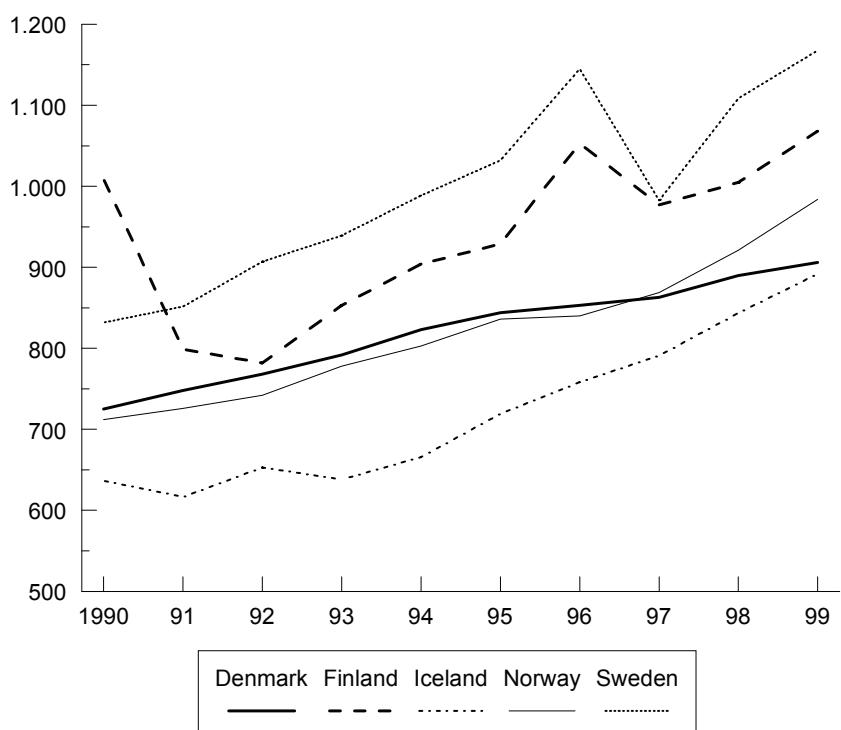
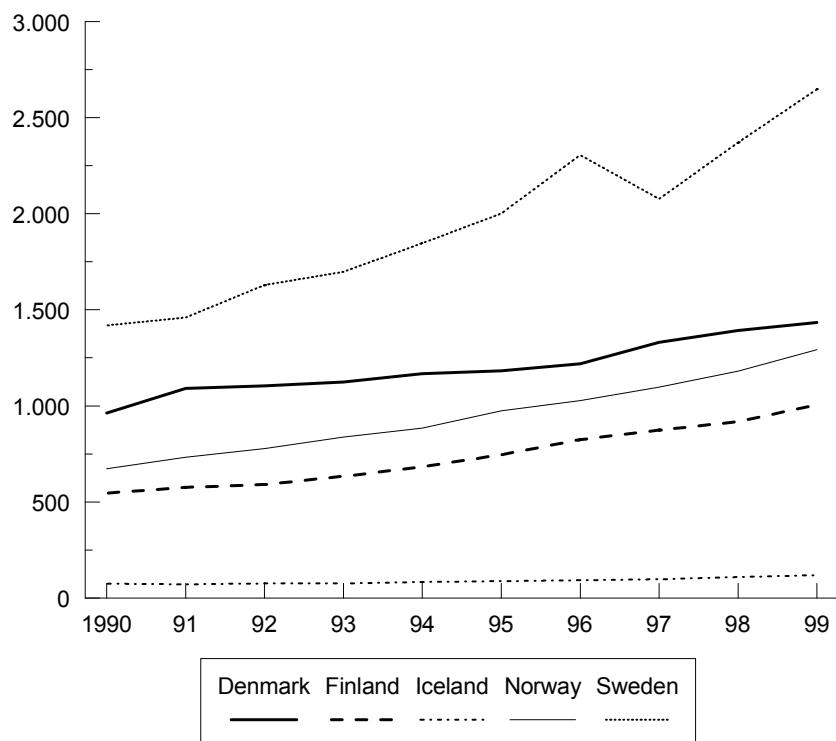


Figure 1.2 Sales of medicinal products in the Nordic countries 1990 – 1999 in pharmacy retail prices (million Euro), 1999-prices



Note: The sales in Finland is calculated in AIP. The sales in Sweden is without VAT.

Among the ailments which have become reliable or curable during the past decade are AIDS, Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, certain viral diseases, and several ailments connected with modern lifestyle. Antismoking and antiobesity preparations are expensive and widely used medicines.

Among other medicines marketed in the nineties, in several countries with the partial replacement of older treatment principles and a subsequent influence on the development of expenses, are a new

Af sygdomme, som det inden for de sidste 10 år er blevet muligt at behandle eller lindre, kan nævnes AIDS, Alzheimers syndrom, dissemineret sklerose ligesom visse virussygdomme nu kan behandles medikamentelt. Endvidere har behandling af en række livsstilssygdomme vundet stor indpas. Fx er antirygemedler og slanke-medler hyppigt anvendte – og meget udgiftskrævende – lægemidler.

Af andre lægemidler markedsført i 1990'erne, som i flere af landene delvis har erstattet ældre behandlingsprincipper, og som har haft betydning for udgiftsudviklingen, kan nævnes en ny

group of antihypertensives called angiotensin II antagonists, the analgesic tramadol, certain fatty acid derivatives used in the treatment of epilepsy, sumatriptan and other triptanes used against migraine, the long-acting beta-2-agonist sprays against asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), several antipsychotic drugs, such as clozapine, olanzapine, and risperidone against psychoses, and finally a new medicament against glaucoma, latanoprost, marketed in 1997.

During the past decade new treatment principles were made available and old ones were improved. An evaluation of consumer trends should however also include the mentioning of several medicines marketed in the late eighties, with great success in several treatment fields: the serum lipid reducing agents, the proton pump inhibitors against stomach ulcer, and the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) against depressions. These substances have reached large market shares within their respective fields of disease treatment, with subsequent substantial rises in consumption and expenses.

The large number of new medicines marketed during recent years reflects an increase in medical research activities, strengthened by the technological development in such fields as gene technology and computer simulating programmes, enabling faster isolation of potentially active substances. Research is also going on to improve the absorption and distribution of active substances in the body, that is, to develop new administration forms. Although the many new medicines may

gruppe blodtrykssænkende lægemidler angiosin II antagonisterne, det smertestillende middel tramadol, visse fedtsyrederivater som anvendes til behandling af epilepsi, sumatriptan og andre triptaner mod migræne, de langtidsvirkende beta2-agonist sprays mod astma og kronisk obstruktiv lungesygdom (KOL) og en række antipsykotika som clozapin, olanzapin og risperidon. Endelig kan nævnes et nyt lægemiddel mod glaukom (grøn stær), latanoprost, som er markedsført i 1997.

Udover de nye behandlingsformer, som er blevet tilgængelige eller forbedrede inden for de seneste 10 år, kan en belysning af forbrugsudviklingen i denne periode ikke se bort fra en række lægemidler, der blev markedsført i slutningen af 1980'erne og som med stor succes har vundet indpas inden for flere behandlingsområder. Her tænkes især på de kolesterolænkende midler, protonpumpehæmmere mod mavesår og de selektive serotonin genoptagelseshæmmere (SSRI'er) mod depressioner. Disse lægemidler har opnået meget store markedsandele inden for behandlingen af de respektive sygdomme og forårsaget kraftige forbrugs- og udgiftsstigninger.

De mange nye lægemidler markedsført inden for de senere år afspejler en forøget forskningsindsats på det medicinske område. En forskningsindsats, der er blevet styrket af den teknologiske udvikling med bl.a. genteknologi og computersimuleringsprogrammer, som muliggør hurtigere isolering af potentielle virksomme stoffer. Der forskes også meget i at forbedre den måde, hvorpå et lægemiddel optages og friges i kroppen. Uden at underkende at de mange nye

be important in the treatment of diseases and in the improving of life quality, they are also a challenge to the authorities who administer medicines legislation, to the doctors who are expected to prescribe rationally, and to the politicians who try to keep expenses low.

The increasing pressure of new medicines from the pharmaceutical industry is paralleled by a shortening of the time limits allowed for authoritative procedures for the granting of marketing authorisations. This has led to improved possibilities of entering medicines on the various European markets and hence an increased number of new medicines on the Nordic market.

With Sweden and Finland entering the EU and Norway and Iceland entering the EEA (European Economic Area), an unanimous granting of marketing authorisations is in later years seen throughout the Nordic countries, as all countries now follow EU legislation in this area. The EU legislation offers three ways to a marketing authorisation: Through the central procedure, through the mutual recognition procedure, or through the national procedure.

For all new medicines a marketing authorisation may be applied for through the central procedure. Certain new medicines, i.e. biotechnologicals, must use this procedure. A marketing authorisation granted through the central procedure allows for marketing in all EU and EEA countries. The professional han-

lægemidler kan være vigtige i patientbehandlingen og give syge større livskvalitet, betyder denne udvikling også et stort pres på myndighederne, som administrerer lægemiddelområdet, på lærerne, der skal ordinere rationelt, og på politikerne, som forsøger at holde udgiftsstigningen nede.

Parallelt med det øgede pres fra lægemiddelindustrien for så vidt angår udviklingen af nye lægemidler, har ændrede regler med hensyn til myndighedernes sagsbehandlingstid i forbindelse med godkendelser af lægemidler og en lettere adgang til at markedsføre lægemidler på flere europæiske markeder samtidigt, forstærket denne udvikling. I praksis har dette betydet langt kortere sagsbehandlingstider og en stigning i antallet af nye lægemidler på markederne i de nordiske lande.

Med Sveriges og Finlands optagelse i EU og Norges og Islands indgåelse af EØS-aftalen, er der inden for de seneste år sket en ensretning af lægemiddelgodkendelserne i alle nordiske lande, idet alle landene nu følger EU-reglerne på området. Disse regler omfatter i dag 3 måder at få godkendt et lægemiddel på: den centrale procedure, den gensidige anerkendelsesprocedure og den nationale procedure.

Alle nye lægemidler kan søge om markedsføringstilladelse gennem den centrale procedure. Visse nye lægemidler, nemlig de bio-teknologiske, skal anvende denne procedure. En ansøgning herigenom fører i tilfælde af godkendelse til, at lægemidlet umiddelbart derefter kan markedsføres i hele EU(EØS)-området.

dling of the applications is performed by the EMEA, the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal products, which must arrive at a decision within 210 days.

A marketing authorisation valid in one EU country may form the basis for an application for a marketing authorisation by the mutual recognition procedure in other EU countries, which have 90 days to reach their conclusion. An application via the mutual recognition procedure is from 1st January 1998 compulsory for all medicines for which a marketing authorisation in more than one EU country is applied for, and where the central procedure is not used. Most medicines granted a marketing authorisation via the mutual recognition procedure, are generics.

The national procedure is still employed for applications concerning variations, extension of indications, new administration forms, strengths, etc.

Pricing and reimbursement are still national decisions. In Sweden and Finland prices are negotiated with the pharmaceutical industry, in Norway and Iceland prices are fixed on the basis of prices in the EU countries, whereas Denmark has a free price formation. To keep medicament expenditures down, the Nordic countries have introduced efforts to avoid steep increases in medicament price levels.

There are large differences between the reimbursement systems in the Nordic countries. In Sweden almost all medi-

Den faglige behandling af lægemidlet sker i dette tilfælde i Det Europæiske Lægemiddelagentur (EMEA). Hele godkendelsesproceduren må højest vare 210 dage.

Ved ansøgning efter den gensidige anerkendelsesprocedure danner en markedsføringsstilladelse i et EU-land baggrund for firmaets efterfølgende ansøgning om godkendelse i andre EU-lande, og disse lande har 90 dage til at behandle en sådan ansøgning. Ansøgning via den gensidige anerkendelsesprocedure er per 1. januar 1998 blevet obligatorisk for alle lægemidler, der ønskes godkendt i mere end ét EU-land og som ikke søges via den centrale procedure. Langt hovedparten af de lægemidler, der godkendes via den gensidige anerkendelsesprocedure, er lægemidler med samme indholdsstof, synonyme lægemidler.

Den nationale procedure anvendes stadig ved ansøgning om variationer, indikationsudvidelser, nye dispenseringsformer og styrker m.m.

Prisfastsættelsen og beslutningen om hvorvidt et lægemiddel skal have tilskud er til gengæld stadig et nationalt anliggende. I Sverige og Finland forhandles der med industrien om lægemiddelpriserne, i Norge og Island fastsættes priserne ud fra priserne i de øvrige EU-lande, mens der i Danmark indtil nu principielt har været fri pris dannelse. I et forsøg på at holde lægemiddeludgifterne nede er der i stort set alle nordiske lande indført tiltag, der skal sikre at prisniveauet ikke stiger for voldsomt.

Der er stor forskel mellem de nordiske lande med hensyn til hvilke lægemidler, som bliver tilskudsberettigede, og hvordan

cines on prescription are reimbursed, except for those cases where the authorities and the pharmaceutical industry have not agreed on the price. In Finland an agreement on the price between authorities and the pharmaceutical industry is also a prerequisite for reimbursement. However, all decisions on reimbursement are followed up and re-evaluated. In Norway certain diagnoses form the basis for reimbursement decisions, in that within each diagnose a certain selection of medicines are reimbursed. It is thus the doctor's diagnose which decides whether or not the patient is reimbursed his medicament expenses. In Iceland and Denmark the reimbursement status for an individual medicament is based on its main indication, but other indications may however also entitle to reimbursement. The medicament's therapeutic effect, addictive potential, and risks of excess consumption are also factors considered. Price comparisons and health economy analyses also form part of the Danish considerations. In Iceland health economy analyses are not considered when reimbursement decisions are made.

Reimbursement inevitably increases sales. Reimbursement systems and decisions thus often determine whether or not a pharmaceutical company chooses to market a medicinal product in a given country.

The rules and regulations for determining the degree of reimbursement also differs between the countries. In Sweden and Denmark the reimbursement relates to the patient's annual medicines expenses. Patients with high medicines expenses are reimbursed a higher percentage of their expenses. In Norway the reimbursement

der ydes tilskud. I Sverige er stort set alle receptpligtige lægemidler tilskudsberettigede med mindre myndighederne og lægemiddelfirmaet ikke kan blive enige om en pris. I Finland skal der også være opnået enighed om en pris før et lægemiddel kan opnå tilskud. Dog sker der altid en efterfølgende vurdering af, om et lægemiddel skal have tilskud eller ej. I Norge gives der tilskud til en række godkendte diagnoser, og inden for hver diagnose til en række godkendte lægemidler. Dermed er det lægens diagnose, der er afgørende for om en patient får tilskud eller ej. I Island og Danmark er spørgsmålet om et lægemidels tilskudsstatus også en særskilt beslutning. I beslutningen tages der udgangspunkt i, hvilken hovedindikation lægemidlet gives til, men tilskuddet gives også til andre indikationer. I overvejelserne indgår der også andre aspekter som lægemidlets terapeutiske effekt, eventuel afhængighed og risiko for unødig overforbrug. Pris sammenligninger og sundhedsøkonomiske analyser indgår endvidere i de danske overvejelser. I Island indgår sundhedsøkonomiske overvejelser ikke i tilskuds-vurderingerne.

Da tildeling af tilskud alt andet lige skaber et større salg, vil afgørelsen om, hvorvidt et lægemiddel kan få tilskud, ofte være afgørende for, om et firma vælger at markedsføre lægemidlet i det pågældende land.

Reglerne for hvordan tilskuddet beregnes er også forskelligt mellem landene. I Sverige og Danmark er tilskuddet afhængigt af patienternes årlige lægemiddeludgifter. Personer med høje lægemiddeludgifter får et større procentuelt tilskud. I Norge beregnes tilskuddet som en fast procentdel af lægemidlets pris, og i Island og

is calculated as a fixed percentage of the medicament price. In Iceland and in Finland the patient pays a fixed price before the reimbursement is calculated as a percentage of surplus costs. A more specific description of the various reimbursement rules is included in Section A, chapter 1, Organisation of health services.

2. Method

The figures used in this description of the medicines consumption in the Nordic countries are based on sales data. Where in the sales chain the data are collected, varies between the countries. Norway, Finland, and Iceland supply data from wholesalers to pharmacies and hospitals, whereas Sweden and Denmark supply data from pharmacy sales to individual consumers and hospital sales to individual departments.

Depending on where in the sales chain data are collected, various levels of accuracy can be reflected in the resulting statistical representation. One extreme is the total registration in Denmark of various information on patients and prescriptions collected whenever a medicament is sold from a pharmacy. The other extreme is pure wholesaler data, where not even a split between sales to hospitals and sales to ordinary pharmacies can be made (Norway and Iceland). Sweden more or less collects the same data as Denmark. Information on patient sex and age is collected, but National Insurance numbers are omitted. It is thus impossible to produce statistics based on patient level information. In Finland, which also bases its statistics on wholesaler data, information on patient age

Finland betaler patienten et fast beløb før den procentuelle tilskudsandel beregnes. En mere konkret gennemgang af de forskellige tilskudsregler kan ses i sektion A, kapitel 1, Organisering af sundhedsvæsenet.

2. Metode

De data, som anvendes i denne beskrivelse af lægemiddelforbruget i de nordiske lande, er baseret på salgstal. Det varierer dog landene imellem, hvor i salgskæden data indsamles. I Norge, Finland og Island er der tale om grossisttal, dvs. salget fra grossisterne til apotekerne og sygehusene, mens data i Sverige og Danmark er baseret på apotekernes salg til den enkelte forbruger. På sygehusene dog til den enkelte afdeling.

Afhængig af hvor i salgskæden data indsamles giver det forskellige muligheder for detalieringsgrad i de statistiske opgørelser. Den ene yderlighed er Danmarks totale registrering af en række patient og receptoplysninger, hver gang apotekerne sælger et lægemiddel, og den anden yderlighed rene grossisttal, hvor der end ikke kan skelnes mellem om lægemidlerne sælges til et almindeligt apotek eller til et sygehus (Norge og Island). I Sverige registreres der stort set de samme oplysninger som i Danmark. Patientens køn og alder indsamles, men oplysningen om patientens CPR-nummer gemmes ikke. Muligheden for at lave individbaseret statistik er dermed ikke til stede. I Finland, hvor statistikken også er baseret på grossisttal, indsamles der i forbindelse med tilskudsgivningen oplysninger om

and sex is collected as part of the reimbursement routine, so that reimbursement expenses may be related to these data. In no Nordic country is it possible to relate the medicament consumption in hospitals to patient sex or age.

Sex and age distributions can thus only be made for Sweden, Denmark, and in part for Finland (not amounts of active substance). To achieve maximal comparability the age and sex distributions are based on sales of medicines liable to reimbursement. There is the problem, however, as earlier mentioned, that the selection of medicines liable to reimbursement varies between the countries. This will be commented on in those tables where this situation bears consequences for the interpretation of data.

There is also a difference between the countries with respect to which medicines are sold on prescription only and which are sold over-the-counter. In Norway and Denmark over-the-counter medicines may also be sold on prescription, so that special patient groups, such as retirement pensioners or chronically ill patients, may get their expenses reimbursed. Whether a medicament is sold on prescription or over-the-counter may influence the consumption.

Medicament expenses are as a rule expressed in pharmacy retail price (including prescription fees). The pharmacy retail price is the pharmacy purchase price with the addition of profit and VAT. Comparing medicines expenses not only demands the considering of differing medicament prices between countries, but also the considering of differing pharmacy profit rates and differing

patientens alder og køn, og dermed er det muligt at opdele udgifterne til tilskudsberettigede lægemidler på disse variable. I ingen af de nordiske lande kan forbruget på sygehusene fordeles på køn og alder.

Køn og aldersfordelinger kan derfor kun udarbejdes for Sverige, Danmark og tilføjs Finland (ikke mængdeforbruget). For at få den størst mulige sammenlignelighed er der i køn og aldersfordelinger taget udgangspunkt i det tilskudsberettigede salg. Et problem i denne forbindelse er dog, at det - som nævnt i indledningen - ikke er de samme lægemidler, som er tilskudsberettigede i de enkelte lande. I de konkrete opgørelser vil det blive nævnt, hvis dette forhold har konsekvenser for fortolkningen af tabellerne.

Om et lægemiddel er receptpligtigt eller kan sælges i håndkøb varierer i en vis udstrækning også mellem landene. I Norge og Danmark kan håndkøbslægemidler dog ordineres på recept, og der kan til særlige patientgrupper som pensionister eller kronikere ydes tilskud fra det offentlige. Hvorvidt et lægemiddel sælges på recept eller i håndkøb kan have konsekvenser for forbruget.

Lægemiddeludgifterne er som hovedregel angivet i apotekernes udsalgspris (AUP inkl. et eventuelt recepturgebyr). AUP er apotekernes indkøbspris (AIP) pålagt avance og moms. Når lægemiddeludgifterne skal sammenlignes mellem landene, bør det ske under hensyn til, at ligesom priserne på lægemidlerne er forskellige landene imellem, varierer også størrelsen på apotekernes avance og

VATs. Differing medicines expenses does thus not necessarily reflect differences in medicines consumption.

In Denmark the VAT on medicines is 25 per cent, in Iceland it is 24.5 per cent, Sweden has no VAT on prescription medicines, but 25 per cent VAT on over-the-counter medicines. Prior to 1995 Norway had 22 per cent VAT on medicines, in the period 1995-2000 the VAT was 23 per cent, and from January 2001 the VAT is 24 per cent. In Finland the VAT is 8 per cent, and before 1998 it was 12 per cent.

Data incompleteness

In Norway, Finland, and Iceland the figures are based on wholesaler data for all years. For Sweden the figures are based on wholesaler data for the years before and including 1996. Thereafter data were collected at pharmacy level. Denmark started collecting data at pharmacy level in 1994. Data for the years prior to 1994 are based on wholesaler data. A problem for the Danish data is the lack of medicament consumption data for hospitals for the years 1994 - 1997. In chapter 4, where total sales are compared within specific medicament groups, the Danish data for 1995 and 1996 comprise data from the primary health sector only.

Greenland, the Faeroe islands, and Åland

Data from Greenland, the Faeroe islands and Åland will be included in the tables as far as data are available. As these three regions represent very small populations, a considerable or markedly differing me-

momsen. En sammenligning af forskelle i udgifter kan derfor ikke direkte sige noget om forskelle i lægemiddelforbruget.

I Danmark er momsen på lægemidler 25 pct., i Island 24,5 pct., mens der i Sverige ikke er moms på receptordinerede lægemidler og 25 pct. på lægemidler solgt i håndkøb. Siden 1995 har momsen i Norge været på 23 pct. og før da på 22 pct.. I 2001 blev momsen efter hævet til 24 pct.. I Finland er momsen 8 pct., før 1998 var den på 12 pct..

Databrud

I Norge, Finland og Island baseres opgørelserne på grossist tal i alle årene. For Sverige er opgørelserne baseret på grossisttal til og med 1996, hvorefter data indsamles på apotekerne. I Danmark påbegyndte registreringen på apotekerne i 1994, og opgørelser der går længere tilbage vil også være baseret på grossistindberetninger. I Danmark er der desuden det problem, at myndighederne ikke har data for lægemiddelforbruget på sygehuse fra 1994 – 1997. I kapitel 4, hvor det totale salg sammenlignes inden for specifikke lægemiddelgrupper, vil de danske oplysninger for 1995-1996 kun omhandle salget i den primære sektor.

Grønland, Færøerne og Åland

Oplysninger fra Grønland, Færøerne og Åland vil indgå i tabellerne i den udstrækning data er tilgængelige. For disse tre områder er der tale om meget små populации, og et markant eller anderledes læge-

dicament use by few people may affect the total medicament consumption image. The statistical comparability with the other Nordic countries is hence not very good. Data from Greenland, the Faeroe islands, and Åland will therefore only to a small extent be included when analysing the data.

Use of the ATC and DDD classification

All medicines are classified according to the ATC classification (Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification System)¹. The ATC system divides the medicinal substances for human use into 14 anatomical main groups (1st level), with 2 therapeutic/pharmacological subgroups (2nd and 3rd levels), a chemical/ therapeutic/pharmacological subgroup (4th level) and a subgroup for the chemical substance (5th level). A complete classification of the blood glucose lowering agent metformin, with the ATC code A10BA02, illustrates the structure of the ATC system:

A	Alimentary tract and metabolism (1st level, anatomical main group)	A	Fordøjelse og stofskifte (anatomisk hovedgruppe, 1. niveau)
10	Drugs used in diabetes (2nd level, therapeutic main group)	10	Diabetesmiddel (terapeutisk hovedgruppe, 2. niveau)
B	Oral blood glucose lowering drugs (3rd level, therapeutic/pharmacological subgroup)	B	Blodglukosesænkende midler (terapeutisk/farmakologisk undergruppe, 3. niveau)
A	Biguanides (4th level, chemical/therapeutic/pharmacological subgroup)	A	Biguanider (kemisk/terapeutisk/farmakologisk undergruppe, 4. niveau)
02	Metformin (5th level, subgroup for chemical substance)	02	Metformin (undergruppe for kemisk substans, 5. niveau)

middelforbrug hos ganske få personer vil kunne påvirke det samlede billede af lægemiddelforbruget i disse områder. Den statistiske sammenlignelighed med de øvrige nordiske lande er derfor ikke særlig god. Data fra Grønland, Færøerne og Åland vil derfor kun i ringe grad blive inddraget i selve analysen af data.

Anvendelse af ATC- og DDD-klassifikationen.

Lægemidlerne er grupperet efter ATC-systemet (Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification System)¹. Systemet inddeler de humane lægemidler i 14 anatomiske hovedgrupper (1. niveau) med 2 terapeutiske/farmakologiske undergrupper (2. og 3. niveau), en kemisk/terapeutisk/farmakologisk undergruppe (4. niveau) og en undergruppe for kemisk substans (5. Niveau). En fuldstændig klassifikation af det blodglucosesænkende middel metformin med ATC-koden A10BA02, illustrerer opbygningen af ATC-systemet:

¹ Guidelines for ATC classification and DDD assignment, WHO Collaborating Center for Drug Statistics Methodology, Oslo 2000, ATC Index with DDDs, WHO Collaborating Center for Drug Statistics Methodology, Oslo 2000.

A substance's ATC code may be changed, if for example the main indication changes. In the present data ATC codes valid for the year 2000 are used.

Medicament sales in amount of active substances are in this presentation expressed using Defined Daily Doses (DDDs), as defined and assigned by the WHO. The DDD is the assumed average maintenance dose per day for a drug used for its main indication in adults. The use of DDDs as a unit of measurement allows for comparisons of drug consumption irrespective of differences in price and strength between various formulations.

For some medicament groups, such as cytostatics, dermatologicals, and ex tempore preparations, the assigning of DDDs is impossible.

Sales presented in amount of active substance are usually expressed in DDDs/1000 inhabitants/day. This improves the possibility of comparing therapeutic groups internationally and regionally and studying consumption trends over time. This unit is calculated as follows:

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

The above unit expresses the share, calculated per one thousand inhabitants, which on average may be treated with the substance in question, provided each patient takes 1 DDD per day. An amount of 10 DDDs per 1000 inhabitants will thus suggest that 10 people out of 1000, i.e. 1 per cent of the population, use the substance in question on a daily basis. This share is however only an estimate, which presup-

Et lægemiddel kan skifte ATC-kode, hvis fx hovedindikationen for stoffet ændres. I de foreliggende opgørelser anvendes de ATC-koder, som var gældende i 2000.

Ved angivelsen af lægemiddelsalget i mængde benyttes den af WHO fastsatte definerede døgndosis (DDD). Den definerede døgndosis for et lægemiddel fastsættes ud fra en antaget gennemsnitsdosis per døgn for en voksen person, som får lægemidlet på dets hovedindikation. Ved at benytte definerede døgndoser som måleenhed opnås der mulighed for sammenligninger af lægemiddelforbruget uafhængigt af pris- og styrkeforskelle mellem forskellige præparater.

For visse lægemiddletyper, eksempelvis cancermidler, hudmidler og magistrelle lægemidler, er det ikke muligt at fastsætte standarddoser.

Salget opgjort i mængde angives som regel i antallet af definerede døgndoser pr. 1000 indbyggere per døgn, hvilket forbedrer muligheden for sammenligninger mellem terapeutiske grupper internationalt og regionalt og undersøgelser af udviklingstendenser over tid. Denne enhed, som udregnes på følgende måde:

$$\frac{\text{Samlet forbrug i DDD} \times 1000}{365 \times \text{befolkningstallet}}$$

viser teoretisk den andel af befolkningen i promille, der i gennemsnit kan være i behandling med de pågældende lægemidler, hvis hver person tager 1 DDD dagligt. F.eks. angiver en mængde på 10 DDD per 1000 indbyggere per døgn, at 10 personer ud af 1000, dvs. 1 pct. af befolkningen, dagligt bruger dette lægemiddel. Denne andel er dog kun et estimat, der har som forudsætning, at al medicinen

poses that all sold medicines are consumed, that the prescribed daily dose agrees with the DDD, and that the medicament is taken every day of the year. In reality these criteria are seldom met.

If its use or dosing is re-evaluated, a substance's DDD may be changed. Changes are normally allowed once annually and made valid from January 1st of the following year. In this presentation the DDDs valid in the year 2000 are used.

Inconsistencies between countries in the use of the classification system

The use of the ATC and DDD classification system has a long tradition in the Nordic countries. Until the beginning of the nineties there was a close co-operation in the assignment of ATC codes and DDD values for the various medicinal products. This work is since gradually taken over by national authorities.

For the compiling of the present thematic section the WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology compared the ATC codes and DDD values assigned to all packages marketed in 2 or more Nordic countries. The aim was to uncover inconsistencies in the classification, which may affect the validity of comparisons of medicines consumption between countries. The specific results of this investigation can be studied in appendix 1.

In all Nordic countries the ATC codes in use are to a large degree found to be the correct ones. Between 0.2 and 0.8 per

indtages, at den ordinerede døgndosis stemmer overens med den definerede døgndosis, og at medicinen indtages hver dag året rundt. I virkeligheden er disse forudsætninger sjældent opfyldt.

Et lægemiddels DDD-værdi kan ændres, hvis præparatets anvendelse eller dosering revurderes. Ändringer indføres normalt én gang om året per 1. januar. Her er mængden opgjort på grundlag af de DDD-værdier, som var gældende i 2000.

Uoverensstemmelse mellem landene i anvendelsen af ATC- og DDD-klassifikationer.

ATC- og DDD-klassifikationen har længe været anvendt i de nordiske lande. Indtil begyndelsen af 1990'erne var der et tæt samarbejde om tildeling af ATC-koder og DDD-værdier på de enkelte lægemidler. Herefter er dette arbejde i højere grad blevet overladt til de nationale myndigheder.

I forbindelse med udarbejdelsen af denne temasektion har WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology sammenlignet de tildelte ATC-koder og DDD-værdier på samtlige pakninger, som er markedsført i mindst 2 lande i Norden. Formålet var at afdække eventuelle uoverensstemmelser i klassifikationen, som kunne have konsekvenser for validiteten i sammenligninger af lægemiddelforbruget mellem landene. De specifikke resultater af undersøgelsen kan ses i bilag 1.

Generelt kan det konstateres, at der i stor udstrækning anvendes de korrekte ATC-koder i alle nordiske lande. Der blev for

cent of all packages were found to have an error in the 5th level of their ATC code. About half of these errors were correct with respect to the 4th level coding, thus minimising the effect of these errors on the comparisons made in this book.

In most of the ATC groups the accompanying DDD values are also found to be correct. In groups where the WHO Collaborating Centre does not assign DDDs, such as dermatologicals (ATC group D) and infusion solutions (ATC group B05), various national DDDs, with different values in different countries, have been assigned. These differences would give a higher estimate of the consumption of the medicines in question (and a higher total consumption) in Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland, compared to Finland and Norway. It was therefore decided not to include DDD values for the consumption of dermatologicals or infusion solutions.

Various other mistakes were found in the assigned DDD values. For the ATC groups included in this presentation, these mistakes are corrected.

landene konstateret fejl i anvendelsen af ATC-koder på 5. niveau i mellem 0,2 og 0,8 pct. af samtlige pakninger. For ca. halvdelen af disse pakninger var koderne dog korrekte på 4. ATC-niveau, og fejlene har derfor mindre betydning for de sammenligninger, der foretages i denne bog.

I de fleste lægemiddelgrupper er anvendelsen af DDD-værdier også korrekt. Inden for grupper, hvor der fra WHO's side ikke tildeles DDD fx hudmidler (ATC-gruppe D) og infusionsvæsker (ATC-gruppe B05) har man i nogle af landene tildelt nationale DDD-værdier, og der er ikke altid overensstemmelse mellem denne tildeling. Forskellene ville give et højere estimat af forbruget af disse lægemidler (og det totale forbrug) i Sverige, Danmark og Island i sammenligning med Finland og Norge. Det er derfor besluttet ikke at opgøre forbrug af hud- og infusionsmidler i DDD.

Der blev fundet enkelte andre fejl i de tildelte DDD-værdier, men for de lægemiddelgrupper, som inddrages i denne undersøgelse, er der korrigert for disse fejl.

3. Medicines expenditure development

In the introduction several causes for the increasing medicines expenditures were mentioned. In this chapter the focus will be on the distribution of these costs between medicament groups and population groups. Efforts to keep expenditures down will also be outlined.

3. Udvikling i lægemiddeludgifter

I indledningen blev forskellige årsager til de stigende udgifter til lægemidler berørt. I dette kapitel skal der ses nærmere på, hvordan disse udgifter fordeler sig mellem de enkelte lægemiddel- og befolkningsgrupper, samt skitseres hvilke tiltag man har benyttet sig af i de enkelte lande for at holde udgifterne i ave.

Table 3.1 shows the total sales of medicinal products by ATC group for each of the Nordic countries. Sweden has by large the highest sales, but when population figures are accounted for, Iceland takes the lead, as shown in table 3.2. The reason for the high Icelandic cost per inhabitant is a high price level, due to a small market size and a complex distribution system.

Table 3.3 shows the sales of medicinal products in per cent by ATC main group. In Denmark and Iceland the sales in ATC group N, Nervous system, represent more than 1/4 of total sales. Group N is the largest group in Sweden, too, but here there is a smaller gap between group N and other large groups such as group C, Cardiovascular system, group R, Respiratory system, and group A, Alimentary tract and metabolism. In Greenland the antiinfectives also constitute a large group. In Norway, Finland, and in the Faeroe islands group C, Cardiovascular system, is the largest group. Åland largely shows the same distribution between ATC groups as Finland does.

Sweden shows relatively larger sales of medicines in ATC group A, Alimentary tract and metabolism. This is partly due to higher sales of anti-obesity preparations, in particular of the relatively new substance orlistat, and partly due to a higher consumption of agents for the treatment of peptic ulcer and agents used in diabetes, cf. chapter 4.

I tabel 3.1 ses de samlede udgifter til lægemidler i de enkelte nordiske lande fordelt på ATC-hovedgruppe. Sverige har langt de højeste udgifter til lægemidler, men når der tages højde for befolkningstallene, er det Island, der ligger i spidsen jf. tabel 3.2. Årsagen til de høje udgifter per indbygger her skal primært findes i et højt prisniveau, som hænger sammen med markedets ringe størrelse og et kompliceret distributionssystem.

I tabel 3.3 ses udgifterne i ATC-hovedgrupperne i procent af de totale udgifter. I Danmark og Island udgør udgifterne til lægemidler til nervesystemet over $\frac{1}{4}$ af de samlede udgifter. Også i Sverige udgør disse lægemidler den største del af udgifterne – her er der dog mindre forskel mellem denne lægemiddelgruppe og de øvrige udgiftstunge grupper som lægemidler til sygdomme i hjerte og kredsløb, lægemidler til åndedrætsorganerne og midler til fordøjelse og stofskifte. I Grønland bruges en stor del af udgifterne også på antibiotika. I Norge, Finland og på Færøerne udgør lægemidler til hjerte og kredsløb den største del af udgifterne. På Åland fordeler udgifterne sig mellem lægemiddelgrupperne på stort set samme måde som i Finland.

I Sverige anvendes der en forholdsvis større del af udgifterne til lægemidler til fordøjelse og stofskifte. Dette hænger i en vis udstrækning sammen med et højere forbrug af appetitnedsættende lægemidler, især det forholdsvis nye middel orlistat, men også et – set i forhold til de øvrige nordiske lande – højt forbrug af mavesårsmidler og antidiabetika, se kapitel 4.

Table 3.1 Sales of medicinal products by ATC-group, calculated in pharmacy retail prices (million euro), 1999

	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland ¹⁾	of which Åland ¹⁾	Iceland	Norway	Sweden ²⁾
A Alimentary tract and metabolism	162.5	9.9	0.3	177.3	0.8	13.5	157.9	356.5
B Blood and blood-forming agents	77.7	7.4	0.1	65.9	0.5	6.6	61.4	164.9
C Cardiovascular agents	197.7	16.2	0.3	281.0	1.2	14.1	269.0	303.9
D Dermatologicals	42.9	1.9	0.2	50.1	0.2	5.1	36.9	61.5
G Genito-urinary system and sex hormones	83.4	3.4	0.2	114.7	0.5	8.9	66.3	135.1
H Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. Sex hormones	25.3	0.9	0.1	32.0	0.2	2.3	31.2	63.6
J General anti-infectives for systemic use	122.1	6.9	0.6	121.1	0.5	9.5	73.4	153.5
L Antineoplastic and immuno-modulating agents	52.2	1.8	0.1	72.7	0.5	5.2	62.0	131.9
M Muscolo-skeletal system	48.4	2.2	0.1	119.6	0.5	5.2	53.9	73.6
N Nervous system	360.6	14.7	0.6	248.4	1.2	32.4	243.6	390.2
P Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellents	8.1	0.3	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.5	3.2	4.9
R Respiratory system	163.1	6.9	0.2	153.7	0.7	11.2	163.7	170.3
S Sensory organs	27.4	1.0	0.1	29.3	0.2	2.2	32.5	37.0
V Various	18.3	1.2	0.2	16.3	0.0	2.1	20.8	31.3
Total	1,389.4	74.6	3.2	1,486.3	6.9	118.8	1,275.7	2,078.1
Of which user charges	467.5	..	0.0	699.5	3.0	38.7	..	510.8

1 For Finland primary health sector is calculated in PRP (pharmacies retail prices) and the hospital sector in PPP.

2 For Sweden sales are calculated in PPP (pharmacies purchase prices).

Note: For all countries additional sales of ex tempore preparations and preparations not granted a Marketing Authorisation for the country in question, are not included.

Table 3.2 Sales of medicinal products calculated in pharmacies retail prices (euro) per inhabitant, 1999

Denmark	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland ¹⁾	Åland ¹⁾	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
269	..	57	288	..	429	290	299

1 For Finland sales per inhabitant are calculated in terms of a combination of PPP and PRP, see above.

Table 3.3 Sales of medicinal products in per cent by ATC-group, 1999 – based on pharmacy retail prices

	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
A Alimentary tract and metabolism	11.7	13.3	9.5	13.2	12.2	11.3	12.4	17.0
B Blood and blood-forming agents	5.6	9.9	3.7	5.2	7.3	5.5	4.8	8.0
C Cardiovascular agents	14.2	21.4	9.4	17.9	17.1	11.8	21.1	15.0
D Dermatologicals	3.1	2.6	7.0	3.1	2.4	4.3	2.9	3.0
G Genito-urinary system and sex hormones	6.0	4.5	6.3	7.2	7.3	7.5	5.2	6.0
H Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. Sex hormones	1.8	1.3	3.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.4	3.0
J General anti-infectives for systemic use	8.8	9.3	18.9	9.2	7.3	8.0	5.8	7.0
L Antineoplastic and immuno-modulating agents	3.8	2.4	1.7	5.7	7.3	4.4	4.9	6.0
M Muscolo-skeletal system	3.5	2.9	2.1	7.1	7.3	4.4	4.2	4.0
N Nervous system	26.0	19.7	19.1	16.4	17.1	27.3	19.1	19.0
P Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellents	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	> 1
R Respiratory system	11.7	9.2	7.8	9.3	9.8	9.5	12.8	8.0
S Sensory organs	2.0	1.4	3.0	1.7	2.4	1.8	2.5	2.0
V Various	1.3	1.6	7.7	1.5	0.0	1.8	1.6	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Of which user charges ¹⁾	33.6	..	0	47.1	44.0	32.6	..	24.6

1) The patient share is for Finland and Sweden given with reservations, due to the calculation of the share on the basis of a combination of Pharmacy Purchase Price and Pharmacy Retail Price (Finland) and on the basis of Pharmacy Purchase Price (Sweden). For both countries this gives a too high patient share.

The large expenditure substances are largely the same in all Nordic countries, cf. table 3.4.

The antiulcerant omeprazole (A02BC01) is among the 10 best selling active substances in all Nordic countries. In Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, Åland, and Faeroe islands it is the best selling active

I alle landene er det i stor udstrækning de samme lægemidler, som vejer tungt i udgifterne, jf. tabel 3.4.

Mavesårsmidlet omeprazol (A02BC01) er blandt de 10 mest solgte lægemiddelstoffer i samtlige nordiske lande. I Danmark, Island, Sverige, på Åland og Færøerne er der tale om det mest solgte læge-

substance, in Norway it is the second best, in Greenland the third best, and in Finland it is number 6 on the list. The serum lipid reducing agent simvastatin (C10A A01) is also among the best selling active substances in all countries except Greenland and Åland. It is in fact among the very best selling in all countries except Denmark. In Norway another cholesterol lowering agent, atorvastatin (C10A A05) is also on the list. In all countries except Iceland, other cardiovascular agents, such as the ACE inhibitors, beta blocking agents, and selective calcium channel blockers, are among those prescribed most frequently. Anti-depressants - most often with the active substance citalopram (N06A B04) - are among the most sold medicines in all countries except Greenland and the Faeroe islands, where the sales of several antipsychotic agents are high. In Denmark and Norway the antimigraine agent sumatriptan (N02C C01) is on the list. In Iceland, Sweden, and in the Åland and Faeroe islands, blood products (B02B D02) and (B03X A01) are among the most sold medicines. In Sweden and Greenland the growth hormone somatropin (H01A C01) is on the list. In Finland an antibiotic (J01D A06) is among the top 10 medicinal substances, in the Faeroes immunoglobulins (J06B A02) are included, and in Greenland a macrolide (J01F A10) is the most sold medicinal substance. It is noteworthy that in Sweden the new anti-obesity agent orlistat (A08A B01), on the market since 1998 only, is already among those agents causing the heaviest medicines expenditures. The anti-smoking agent nicotine (N07B A01) is also among the top 10 medicinal substances both in Iceland and in Denmark.

middelstof, i Norge det andet mest solgte stof, i Grønland det tredje og i Finland det sjette mest solgte lægemiddelstof. Det kolesterol-sænkende middel simvastatin (C10AA01) er også blandt de mest solgte lægemiddelstoffer i alle landene, dog ikke i Grønland og på Åland. Bortset fra Danmark er der tale om et af de aller mest solgte lægemidler. I Norge indgår et andet kolesterol-sænkende middel, atorvastatin (C10AA05) endvidere på listen. I alle landene, bortset fra Island, er også andre lægemidler til sygdomme i hjerte og kar, fx ACE-hæmmere, betablokerende midler og selektive calcium-antagonister blandt de mest udgiftskrævende lægemidler. Antidepressive midler – oftest med indholdsstoffet citalopram (N06AB04) – ses blandt de mest solgte lægemidler i alle landene bortset fra Grønland og Færøerne. Her er flere antipsykotika til gengæld meget solgte lægemidler. I Danmark og Norge ses endvidere migrænemidlet sumatriptan (N02CC01) på listen. I Island, Sverige, på Åland og Færøerne findes der blodprodukter (B02BD02 og B03XA01), blandt de mest solgte lægemiddelstoffer, og i Sverige og Grønland indgår væksthormonet somatropin (H01AC01) endvidere på listen. I Finland er et antibiotikum (J01DA06) at finde blandt de 10 mest solgte lægemidstoffer, på Færøerne immunoglobulin (J06BA02) og i Grønland er en makrolid (J01FA10) det mest solgte lægemiddelstof. I Sverige er det endvidere bemærkelsesværdigt, at det nye middel mod overvægt, orlistat (A08AB01), som kun har været markedsført siden 1998 allerede er et af de mest udgiftskrævende lægemiddelstoffer. Antirygemedlet nikotin (N07BA01) er desuden blandt de 10 mest solgte lægemidler i både Island og Danmark.

One common characteristic among the most sold medicines is their relatively high price per DDD. Most of them are quite recently introduced on the market, from the end of the eighties to the beginning of the nineties, and their share of the total consumption is indeed larger when measuring in currency than when measuring DDDs, cf. table 3.5. Differing pricing systems between the Nordic countries may also explain why different medicinal products are ranked as causing the heaviest expenditures in different countries. Tables 3.4 and 3.5 should be interpreted with this fact in mind.

Kendetegnende for mange af de lægemidler, som er at finde blandt de mest solgte, er en meget høj pris per DDD. Der er i stor udstrækning tale om nyere lægemidler markedsført i slutningen af 1980'erne eller begyndelsen af 1990'erne. De pågældende lægemiddelstoffer udgør derfor også en større andel af de samlede udgifter end af det samlede mængdeforbrug, jf tabel 3.5. Forskellig prisfastsættelse på lægemidler i de nordiske lande kan selvfølgelig have betydning for, hvilke lægemidler, der er blandt de mest udgiftskrævende midler i de forskellige lande, og tabel 3.4 og 3.5 skal tolkes under hensyn til dette.

Table 3.4 The 10 top-selling active substances calculated in terms of pharmacy retail prices, 1999

	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Faroe Islands</i>	<i>Greenland</i>	<i>Finland</i>
1	A02BC01 Omeprazole <i>Drug for treatment of peptic ulcer</i>	A02BC01 Omeprazole <i>Drug for treatment of peptic ulcer</i>	J01FA10 Azithromycin <i>Macrolide and lincosamide</i>	M01AE01 Ibuprofen <i>Anti-inflammatory analgesic</i>
2	R03BA02 Budesonide <i>Inhalation corticosteroid</i>	B02BD02 Coagulation factor VIII <i>Hemostatic</i>	N02BE01 Paracetamol <i>Analgesic and antipyretic</i>	N06AB04 Citalopram <i>Antidepressant</i>
3	N02BE01 Paracetamol <i>Analgesic and Antipyretic</i>	C08CA01 Amlodipine <i>Selective calcium channel blocker</i>	A02BC01 Omeprazole <i>Drugs for treatment of peptic ulcer</i>	C10AA01 Simvastatin <i>Cholesterol and triglyceride reducer</i>
4	N06AB04 Citalopram <i>Antidepressant</i>	C10AA01 Simvastatin <i>Cholesterol and triglyceride reducer</i>	N02BA51 Acetylsalicylic acid <i>Analgesic and antipyretic</i>	C09AA02 Enalapril <i>ACE-inhibitor</i>
5	C08CA01 Amlodipine <i>Selective calcium channel blocker</i>	C07AB02 Metoprolol <i>Beta blocking agent</i>	N05AB03 Perphenazine <i>Antipsychotic</i>	C07AB02 Metoprolol <i>Beta blocking agent</i>
6	N02CC01 Sumatriptan <i>Antimigraine preparation</i>	R03BA02 Budesonide <i>Inhalation corticosteroid</i>	N05AH03 Olanzapine <i>Antipsychotic</i>	A02BC01 Omeprazole <i>Drug for treatment of peptic ulcer</i>
7	N07BA01 Nicotine <i>Antismoking agent</i>	N02BE01 Paracetamol <i>Analgesic and antipyretics</i>	C09AA02 Enalapril <i>ACE-inhibitor</i>	A10AC01 Insulin (human) <i>Insulin and analogue</i>
8	N05AH03 Olanzapine <i>Antipsychotic</i>	N02CC01 Sumatriptan <i>Antimigraine preparation</i>	H01AC01 Somatropin <i>Anterior pituitary lobe hormone</i>	R03BA05 Fluticasone <i>Inhalation corticosteroid</i>
9	C10AA01 Simvastatin <i>Cholesterol and triglyceride reducer</i>	C08CA02 Felodipine <i>Selective calcium channel blocker</i>	J05AE04 Nelfinavir <i>Antiviral</i>	J01DA06 Cefuroxime <i>Beta-lactam antibacterial</i>
10	N02BA51 Acetylsalicylic acid, comb excl psycholeptics <i>Analgesic</i>	J06BA02 Immunoglobulin <i>Immunoglobulin</i>	R03BA02 Budesonide <i>Inhalation corticosteroid</i>	G03CA03 Estradiol <i>Estrogen</i>

The table continues...

Table 3.4, continued

	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
1	A02BC01 Omeprazole <i>Drug for treatment of peptic ulcer</i>	A02BC01 Omeprazole <i>Drug for treatment of peptic ulcer</i>	C10AA01 Simvastatin <i>Cholesterol and triglyceride reducer</i>	A02BC01 Omeprazole <i>Drug for treatment of peptic ulcer</i>
2	B02BD02 Coagulation factor VIII <i>Hemostatic</i>	N07BA01 Nicotine <i>Antismoking agent</i>	A02BC01 Omeprazole <i>Drug for treatment of peptic ulcer</i>	N06AB04 Citalopram <i>Antidepressant</i>
3	C08CA01 Amlodipine <i>Selective calcium channel blocker</i>	C10AA01 Simvastatin <i>Cholesterol and triglyceride reducer</i>	C10AA05 Atorvastatin <i>Cholesterol and triglyceride reducer</i>	N02BE01 Paracetamol <i>Analgesic and antipyretic</i>
4	C09AA05 Ramipril <i>ACE-inhibitor</i>	N06AB03 Fluoxetine <i>Antidepressant</i>	C08CA01 Amlodipine <i>Selective calcium channel blocker</i>	C10AA01 Simvastatin <i>Cholesterol and triglyceride reducer</i>
5	J06BA02 Immunoglobulin <i>Immunoglobulin</i>	N06AB05 Paroxetine <i>Antidepressant</i>	R03BA05 Fluticasone <i>Inhalation corticosteroid</i>	A08AB01 Orlistat <i>Antiobesity preparation</i>
6	L02AE03 Goserelin <i>Hormone</i>	B02BD02 Coagulation factor VIII <i>Hemostatic</i>	R03BA02 Budesonide <i>Inhalation corticosteroid</i>	R03BA02 Budesonide <i>Inhalation corticosteroid</i>
7	M01AE01 Ibuprofen <i>Anti-inflammatory analgesic</i>	N06AB04 Citalopram <i>Antidepressant</i>	N06AB04 Citalopram <i>Antidepressant</i>	H01AC01 Somatropin <i>Anterior pituitary lobe hormone and analogue</i>
8	N02BE01 Paracetamol <i>Analgesic and antipyretic</i>	R03BA05 Fluticasone <i>Inhalation corticosteroid</i>	N02BE01 Paracetamol <i>Analgesic and antipyretic</i>	C07AB02 Metoprolol <i>Beta blocking agent</i>
9	N06AB04 Citalopram <i>Antidepressant</i>	N02BE51 Paracetamol, Combinations excl. psycholeptic <i>Analgesic and antipyretic</i>	C09AA02 Enalapril <i>ACE-inhibitor</i>	B03XA01 Erythropoietin <i>Antianemic preparation</i>
10	R03BA02 Budesonide <i>Inhalation corticosteroid</i>	R03BA02 Budesonide <i>Inhalation corticosteroid</i>	N02CC01 Sumatriptan <i>Antimigraine preparation</i>	B02BD02 Coagulation factor VIII <i>Hemostatic</i>

Table 3.5 The share of the 10 top-selling active substances out of total sales, per cent, 1999

	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
The share of top10 out of total sales in DDD	13	26	20	13	12	12	14	11
The share of top10 out of total sales in costs	18	14	20	14	18	21	19	19

In Denmark, Sweden, and Finland, the medicines expenditures may be split between the primary health sector and the hospital sector. The primary health sector is the largest, and the characteristics applicable to the total medicinal expenditures are thus also valid here. The hospital share amounts to 10 - 20 per cent of total medicinal expenditures. The large hospital expenditures are due to extensive consumption of agents affecting blood and blood forming organs (ATC group B), antibiotics (ATC group J), and agents affecting the nervous system (ATC group N). In Denmark the anti-neoplastic agents also form an expensive group. It is difficult to compare medicinal expenses in the hospital sector between the countries, as hospitals pay widely different prices for the same medicines; prices highly different from those operating in the primary health sector.

I Danmark, Sverige og Finland kan lægemiddeludgifterne opdeles mellem den primære sundhedssektor og sygehussektoren. Langt den største del af udgifterne kan dog henføres til den primære sektor, og de karakteristika, som var gældende for de samlede lægemiddeludgifter gør sig derfor også gældende her. Udgifterne til de lægemidler, som bruges på sygehusene, ligger mellem 10 og 20 pct. af de samlede udgifter. Generelt anvendes der på sygehusene mange udgifter til lægemidler med effekt på blod og bloddannende organer (ATC-gruppe B), antibiotika (ATC-gruppe J) og lægemidler til nervesystemet (ATC-gruppe N). I Danmark anvendes endvidere en stor del af udgifterne til cancermidler. Det er dog generelt set svært at sammenligne udgifterne i denne sektor mellem landene, da sygehusene erhverver sig lægemidler til vidt forskellige priser og til helt andre priser end apotekerne i den primære sektor.

Table 3.6 Sales of medicinal products calculated in pharmacies retail prices, (million euro) in primary health care by ATC-group, 1999

ATC-group	Denmark	Finland	Sweden ¹⁾
A Alimentary tract and metabolism	151.6	190.7	338.3
B Blood and blood-forming agents	13.4	35.0	122.6
C Cardiovascular agents	193.8	269.4	292.8
D Dermatologicals	42.1	46.8	64.7
G Genito-urinary system and sex hormones	79.2	110.8	132.8
H Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. sex hormones	13.3	27.1	56.8
J General anti-infectives for systemic use	81.1	71.8	95.3
L Antineoplastic and immuno-modulating agents	5.6	50.1	102.2
M Muscolo-skeletal system	44.4	111.2	68.1
N Nervous system	331.9	213.9	348.5
P Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellants	7.9	4.0	4.5
R Respiratory system	159.6	148.7	164.6
S Sensory organs	26.6	27.6	35.2
V Various	4.7	3.9	7.9
Total	1,155.4	1,310.9	1,834.3

1 For Sweden sales are calculated in pharmacies purchase prices

Table 3.7 Sales of medicinal products calculated in pharmacies purchase prices (million euro) in the hospital sector by ATC- group 1999

ATC-group	Denmark ¹⁾	Finland	Sweden
A Alimentary tract and metabolism	10.9	18.2	13.6
B Blood and blood-forming agents	64.3	30.9	53.3
C Cardiovascular agents	3.9	11.6	7.9
D Dermatologicals	0.8	3.4	3.4
G Genito-urinary system and sex hormones	4.3	3.9	2.3
H Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. sex hormones	12.0	4.9	4.5
J General anti-infectives for systemic use	41.0	49.3	47.7
L Antineoplastic and immuno-modulating agents	46.5	22.5	18.2
M Muscolo-skeletal system	4.0	8.4	5.7
N Nervous system	28.6	34.5	35.2
P Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellants	0.1	0.2	0.0
R Respiratory system	3.5	5.0	3.4
S Sensory organs	0.8	1.7	1.1
V Various	13.6	12.4	25.0
Total	234.41	206.5	221.3

1 For Denmark the figures represent pharmacy prices towards hospital departments, i.e. Pharmacy Purchase Price plus profits.

Tables 3.8 and 3.9 list sales of reimbursed medicinal products by sex and age for Denmark, Finland, and Sweden.

I tabel 3.8 og tabel 3.9 ses udgifterne til tilskudsberettigede lægemidler fordelt på køn og alder for Danmark, Finland og Sverige.

The tables show that sales in the age groups 45 - 64 years and above 64 years are about equal. In Sweden women in the age group 15 - 44 years show about the same sales as women in the older age groups. This is probably due to the fact that Sweden - contrary to the other countries - reimburses contraceptive pills. Per inhabitant the sales are far higher, however, for the age group above 64 years. This tendency is most marked in Denmark and Finland.

The tables also show that for all age groups except the youngest, expenses per inhabitant are higher for women than for men. This is true for all three countries. In Finland it is remarkable that sales per inhabitant among women in the group above 64 years are lower than those among men of the same age group.

Af tabellerne fremgår det, at udgifterne blandt de 45-64 årige og de på 65 år eller derover er omrent lige store. I Sverige er udgifterne blandt kvinder mellem 15 og 44 år endvidere af samme størrelsesorden som udgifterne indenfor de ældre aldersgrupper, men dette formodes at hænge sammen med, at p-piller her – i modsætning til de øvrige lande – er tilskudsberettigede. Per person er udgifterne dog langt højere for de på 65 år eller derover. Denne tendens er mest udtalt i Danmark og Finland.

Endvidere ses det, at udgifterne per person generelt er højere blandt kvinder end blandt mænd i alle aldersgrupper bortset fra de helt unge, og dette er gældende i alle tre lande. I Finland er det dog bemærkelsesværdigt, at udgifterne per person blandt de ældre kvinder på 65 år eller derover er lavere end udgifterne per person blandt mændene i den samme aldersgruppe.

Table 3.8 Sales of reimbursed medicinal products by sex and age, calculated in pharmacies retail prices (million euro), 1999

	Denmark		Finland		Sweden	
	Males Mænd	Females Kvinder	Males Mænd	Females Kvinder	Males Mænd	Females Kvinder
0-14 years	15.9	12.1	28.3	19.9	49.9	28.1
15-44 years	81.7	107.1	91.5	112.1	311.6	407.2
45-64 years	139.3	177.7	169.2	194.0	342.6	408.5
Over 64 years	142.5	206.7	156.0	230.9	236.6	408.6

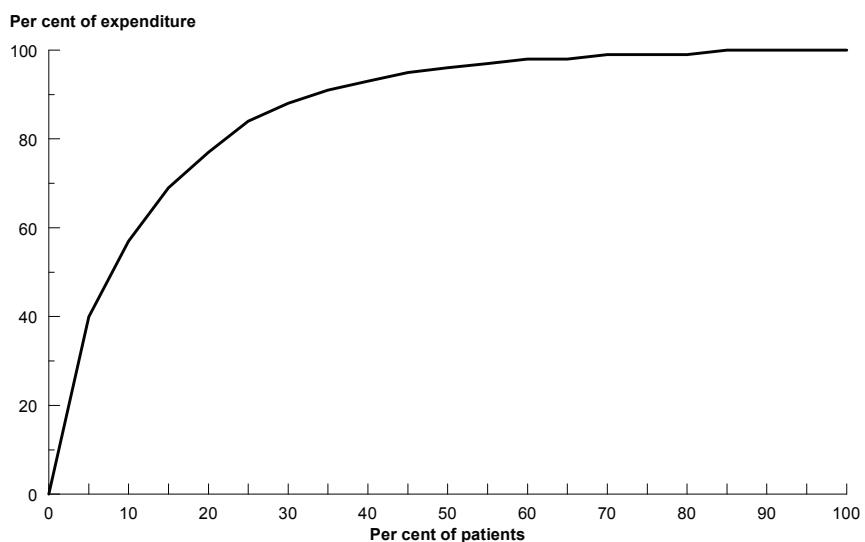
Table 3.9 Sales of reimbursed medicinal products by sex and age per inhabitant, calculated in pharmacies retail prices (euro), 1999

	Denmark		Finland		Sweden	
	Males Mænd	Females Kvinder	Males Mænd	Females Kvinder	Males Mænd	Females Kvinder
0-14 years	32	25	59	43	59	35
15-44 years	73	99	86	109	176	240
45-64 years	205	263	250	285	307	371
Over 64 years	433	448	538	488	364	461

Another characteristic is the uneven sales distribution in the population. Relatively few people make up for a major part of the total sales. This is shown in figure 3.1, using the Lorenz graph. The figure shows that 5 per cent of the patients consume as much as 40 per cent of all reimbursed medicines, and that 50 per cent of the patients consume as much as 96 per cent of all reimbursed medicines. This Lorenz graph can only be made for Denmark, as Denmark is the only country with records of medicinal expenses on individual level. Similar distribution patterns are, however, thought to exist in the other Nordic countries.

Det er endvidere karakteristisk, at lægemiddelforbruget er meget skævt fordelt i befolkningen. Forholdsvis få personer står for en anseelig andel af de samlede udgifter. Dette får man et indtryk af i lorenzkurven i figur 3.1. Figuren viser, at 5 pct. af de personer, som køber flest tilskudsberettigede lægemidler står for 40 pct. af udgifterne. Halvdelen af de personer, som køber flest lægemidler, står for 96 pct. af de samlede udgifter. Denne lorenzkurve kan kun laves for Danmark, da man her, som det eneste land, registrerer lægemiddelforbruget på individniveau. Det må dog antages, at lignende forhold gør sig gældende i de øvrige nordiske lande.

Figure 3.1. Lorenz graph showing the distribution of reimbursed medicines expenses in Denmark, 1999.



As the great majority of medicines used in the primary health sector are reimbursed, the increasing medicines expenses seen in the Nordic countries in

Da langt størstedelen af de lægemidler, som anvendes i den primære sundhedssektor, er tilskudsberettigede, har de stigende udgifter på lægemiddleområdet,

the past decade are paralleled by steeply increasing public expenses.

Table 3.10 lists public reimbursement of medicinal products in the primary health sector, in fixed prices. Most countries show a doubling of costs. As medication consumption in hospitals is free for the patients in all countries, total public expenses will be higher than shown in the table.

When public reimbursement costs are compared to total sales, as seen in figure 3.2, it is seen, however, that the public share of total costs is constant or decreasing through the nineties. As not all countries are able to split costs between the different health sectors, the public share is calculated in relation to total costs, including hospital costs. Variations in hospital costs may therefore cause minor changes in the calculated total public share.

som de nordiske lande har oplevet inden for de seneste 10 år, også betydet væsentlige stigninger i det offentliges tilskud til lægemidler.

I tabel 3.10 ses det faktiske offentlige tilskud til lægemidler i den primære sundhedssektor i faste priser, og for de fleste lande er der tale om en fordobling af udgifterne. Da forbruget af lægemidler på sygehusene i alle landene er gratis for patienterne, vil det offentliges udgifter til lægemidler totalt set være højere.

Opgøres det offentlige tilskud i stedet i procent af de samlede udgifter, jf. figur 3.2, ses det dog, at det offentliges andel af de samlede udgifter har været konstant eller faldende op igennem 1990'erne. Da ikke alle lande kan opdele udgifterne mellem de forskellige sundhedssektorer, er andelen beregnet i forhold til de samlede udgifter inkl. udgifterne i sygehussektoren, hvorfor eventuelle udsving i sygehusudgifterne årene imellem kan betyde mindre ændringer i den beregnede andel.

Tabel 3.10 Public reimbursement to medicinal products in the primary health sector, 1990-1999 (million euro), 1999-prices

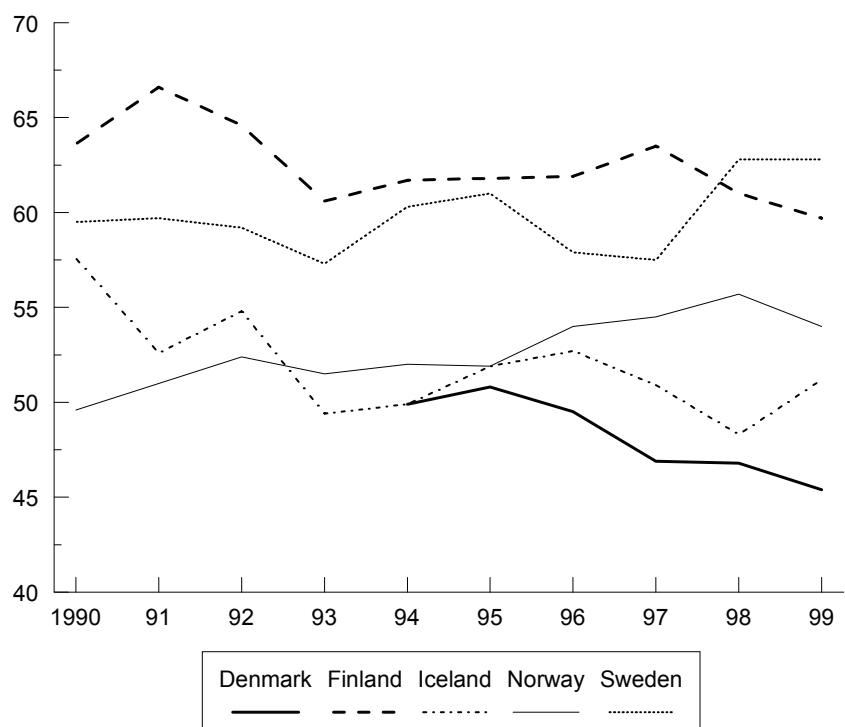
Danmark ¹⁾	Finland	Island	Norge	Sverige
1990 .. 361 43 334 844				
1991 .. 401 38 373 871				
1992 .. 399 42 407 965				
1993 .. 401 37 432 973				
1994 582 436 42 459 1,113				
1995 601 476 46 505 1,221				
1996 604 525 49 555 1,333				
1997 624 568 50 599 1,194				
1998 652 572 53 658 1,488				
1999 651 611 61 697 1,663				

1 In Denmark local authorities may also reimburse medicines expenses, but as such data are not available for the years prior to 1994, figures for the period 1990 – 93 are not included.

Table 3.11 Public reimbursement to medicinal products in the primary health sector per inhabitant (euro), 1999

Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
122	118	220	156	188

Figure 3.2 Public reimbursement to medicinal products in the primary health sector in per cent of total sales, 1990 – 1999



Note: In Denmark local authorities may also reimburse medicines expenses, but as such data are not available for the years prior to 1994, figures for the period 1990 – 93 are not included. For Finland the public share of total expenses is calculated on the basis of sales in Pharmacy Purchase Price. The public share of total expenses will hence be overestimated. Many Danes also have private health insurance policies, which reimburse smaller or larger parts of patient shares.

The figure shows that the public share of total medicines expenses varies greatly between the countries. Sweden has the largest public share of expenses, followed by Finland, Norway, Iceland, and Denmark (1999). The public share for Finland is overestimated, however, as the share is calculated on the basis of phar-

Figuren viser, at der faktisk er stor forskel mellem landene i, hvor stor en andel af lægemiddeludgifterne staten refunderer. Sverige er det land, hvor statens del af udgifterne udgør den største andel, derefter kommer i 1999 Finland, Norge, Island og Danmark. For Finland er det offentliges andel af finansieringen over-

macy purchase sales. The public share of total expenses is 45 per cent in Denmark and 63 per cent in Sweden.

As previously mentioned the public share of total medicinal costs has been decreasing in several countries. This is true for Finland, Iceland, and Denmark, whereas in Norway a faint increase is seen through the nineties, except for a minor decrease in 1999. In Sweden there was a rise in the reimbursement share in 1993 - 94 and another rise following the introduction of their new reimbursement system in 1998.

The falling public share of total medicines expenses is due to several efforts in the countries to resist increasing public expenses in this area. In 1991 Denmark introduced a reference price system, fixing the reimbursement for generic medicines relative to the average of the two cheapest packages of reciprocally synonymous medicines. In 1993 generic substitution was introduced in the pharmacies, compelling pharmacies to dispense the cheapest generic medicine, when the doctor had advised this on the prescription. In 1997 generic substitution was reversed, now compelling pharmacies to substitute for a cheaper generic unless the doctor had opposed this on the prescription. In the middle of the nineties reimbursement percentages were reduced, and a number of medicines lost their reimbursement status. Parallel import has been practised in Denmark since the beginning of the nineties. In combination with several agreements on price and expense limits with the industry this caused prices on medicines to fall during the past decade. In 1999 the Institute for Rational Phar-

vurderet, fordi andelen her er beregnet ud fra AIP-omsætningen. Det offentliges andel af de samlede udgifter er i Danmark på 45 pct., mens den i Sverige er på 63 pct..

Som nævnt har det offentliges andel af de samlede lægemiddeludgifter været faldende i flere lande. Dette gælder for Finland, Island og Danmark, mens den i Norge har været svagt stigende op igennem 1990'erne bortset fra 1999, hvor der var et mindre fald. I Sverige var der en stigning i tilskudsprocenten i 1993-1994 og igen efter indførelsen af det nye tilskudssystem i 1998.

Det offentliges faldende andel af de samlede lægemiddeludgifter er resultatet af forskellige tiltag i landene for at imødegå de stigende offentlige udgifter på området. I Danmark blev der i 1991 indført et referenceprissystem, hvorefter tilskuddet til generiske lægemidler, fastsættes ud fra gennemsnittet af de to billigste pakninger af indbyrdes synonyme lægemidler. I 1993 blev der indført generisk substitution på apotekerne, hvorefter disse havde pligt til at udlevere det billigste generiske lægemiddel, såfremt lægen havde markert muligheden for dette på recepten. I 1997 blev denne generiske substitution omvendt, således at apoteket herefter skal substituere til et billigere lægemiddel, med mindre lægen på recepten har modsat sig dette. I midten af 1990'erne blev tilskudscenterne nedskrevet, ligesom en række lægemidler løbende har mistet deres tilskudsstatus. Siden starten af 1990'erne har der eksisteret parallelimport i Danmark. Dette i kombination med adskillige aftaler med industrien om pris- og udgiftsloft har betydet, at lægemiddelpriserne generelt set har været faldende i de seneste 10 år. I 1999 blev der

macotherapy was founded to guide doctors to a rational prescribing, also with respect to cost accounts, by elaborating treatment guides.

Until 1994 Norwegian prices on medicines were fixed on wholesaler purchase level. Since 1994 the price is fixed on pharmacy purchase level, and manufacturers and wholesalers have to negotiate their profit split. The EEA agreement ended the monopoly status until then held by the Norwegian Medicinal Depot, and additional wholesalers entered the market. The wholesaler profit hence fell, as did prices on medicines, but falling prices were also due to steadily shrinking pharmacy profits through the nineties. The same EEA agreement opened up for parallel imports into Norway, too. In 1993 Norway introduced a price reference system for a limited number of medicinal substances, in 1998 extended to comprise most groups of generic substances and parallel imports. In 1995 the authorities discontinued the fixed pricing of over-the-counter medicines.

In Iceland several legal changes have been made to keep down medicinal prices and public shares of medicinal expenditures. The profit system is changed, so that cheap medicines have a higher per cent profit, and expensive medicines have a lower per cent profit. Maximum and minimum values to be covered by the patient, and shares to be publicly reimbursed, have been changed continuously. In the attempt to keep public expenses within budgets, medi-

desuden oprettet et Institut for Rationel Farmakoterapi, som fremover skal vejlede læger i ordinere rationelt, herunder prisbevidst, ved at udarbejde behandlingsvejledninger.

I Norge blev prisen på lægemidler indtil 1994 fastsat på grossistindkøbsniveau. Fra 1994 og fremover bliver prisen fastsat på AIP-niveau, og producenter og grossist må herefter blive enige om, hvordan dette beløb skal deles. Som følge af EØS-aftalen blev det grossistmonopol, som Norsk Medicinal Depot hidtil havde haft, brudt, og flere aktører kom på markedet. Grossistavancen er herefter faldet med faldende lægemiddelpriiser til følge. Dette har også været en konsekvens af en løbende reducering af apotekernes avance op igennem 1990'erne. Samme EØS-aftale medførte også, at der blev åbnet op for parallelimport til Norge. I 1993 blev der endvidere indført referenceprissystem på et begrænset antal lægemidler. Dette antal blev i 1998 udvidet til at gælde de fleste grupper af generiske lægemidler, ligesom parallelimporterede lægemidler herefter indgår i beregningen af referencepriserne. I 1995 ophørte myndighedernes prisfastsættelse på håndkøbslægemidler.

I Island er der i de seneste år foretaget en række lovændringer dels med henblik på, at holde priserne på lægemidler så lave som muligt, og dels med henblik på at sænke det offentliges andel af lægemiddeludgifterne. Der er sket en ændring af avancesystemet, således at der er en højere procentuel avance på de billigste lægemidler og en lavere på de dyre. Desuden er der løbende sket ændringer i de maksimum- og minimumsbeløb, som patienten selv skal betale, og den procent-

cines are also continuously being deprived of their reimbursement status. In 1995 a reference price system, in line with the systems in use in the other Nordic countries, was introduced. This encompasses about 20 per cent of all marketed medicines. In 1995 the authorities initiated the elaboration of a list of recommendations to help doctors choose the best treatment for the most common ailments, with respect to effect and cost. This list is now continuously being updated, and large efforts are made to promote its use among students of medicine and practising physicians.

In Sweden a number of changes were made in the reimbursement system during the nineties, increasing the share paid by the patient. Until 1997 expenses for doctor's appointments and medicines were added, and when the patient reached a certain expense limit, the surplus was publicly reimbursed. In 1997 a change was made, relating public reimbursement to the patient's total expenses, and the maximum limit for patient expenses was split into doctor's appointment expenses and medicines expenses, with a medicines expense limit of 1,300 SEK. All medicines expenses above 1,300 SEK were not payable by the patient. In 1999 this limit was raised to 1,800 SEK.

In Finland several changes were introduced in the reimbursement system in the beginning of the nineties, increasing the patient share of total costs. In the latter half of the past decade it was tried to

del, som det offentlige finansierer. Derudover fratages lægemidler løbende deres tilskudsstatus i forsøget på at holde de offentliges udgifter inden for budgetterne. I 1995 blev der indført et referenceprissystem svarende til det, som er gældende i andre nordiske lande, og dette system omfatter ca. 20 pct. af de markedsførte lægemidler. I 1995 påbegyndtes arbejdet med at udvikle en offentlig rekommendationsliste til lærerne, af hvilken det fremgår, hvad der er den bedste behandling af de mest almindelige sygdomme - både hvad angår effektivitet og pris. Denne liste opdateres nu løbende, og der pågår et stort arbejde med at udbrede kendskabet og anvendelsen af denne liste både blandt lægestuderende og praktiserende lærer.

I Sverige er der op igennem 1990'erne sket en række ændringer i tilskudssystemet, således at patientens egenbetaling er blevet højere. Frem til 1997 blev udgifterne til lægemidler og lægebesøg opgjort sammen, og når patienten nåede til en vis grænse overtog det offentlige betalingen af samtlige udgifter. Med ændringen i tilskudssystemet i 1997, hvorefter det offentliges tilskud er blevet afhængigt af patientens samlede udgifter, blev maksimumsgrænsen for egenbetaling adskilt i udgifter til lægemidler og udgifter til betaling af lægebesøg m.m., og frikortsgrænsen blev for lægemidler 1.300 kr. Dvs. alle udgifter over dette beløb blev gratis for patienten. Denne grænse blev i 1999 sat op til 1.800 kr.

I Finland blev der i begyndelsen af 1990'erne indført en række ændringer i tilskudssystemet, som medførte en højere egenbetaling for patienterne. I den senere halvdel af dette årti har man forsøgt, at få

keep medicine prices down by lowering the VAT from 12 per cent to 8 per cent. Pharmacy profits were also cut down, and price differences between original and parallel imported medicines have shrunk. In 1998 - 1999 the price deciding authorities reviewed all fixed price medicines, wholesaler prices, and pharmacy profits.

As is evident from the above, most Nordic countries have tried to keep medicine prices down, either by stimulating competition, or by forcing prices down by changing profit structures, changing the basis for price decisions, or introducing maximum expenditure levels. In the past decade, the reimbursement systems, too, although widely different, in most countries underwent changes, so that the patients pay larger shares of the total expenses. However, public expenses are still rising, more or less to the same degree as the rise in total medicines expenses. The various efforts only offer a short lasting delay. The combination of solid marketing of new and expensive medicines, patient pressure - often through well established patient organisations - to get them, and free prescribing rights of the medical profession, make it difficult for the authorities to reverse this development.

4. Medicines consumption development

This section will discuss details in the medicines consumption in the Nordic countries and developmental trends within certain medicine groups.

priserne på lægemidlerne nedsat ved at sænke dels momsen fra 12 til 8 pct. og dels apotekernes avance. Desuden er prisforskellene mellem originale og parallelimporterede lægemidler mindsket. I 1998-1999 gennemgik den prisfastsættende myndighed endvidere samtlige lægemidler med faste priser og revurderede grossistpriser og apotekernes salgsmarginer.

Som det ses af ovenstående gennemgang har man i de fleste af de nordiske lande forsøgt at holde priserne på lægemidler nede, enten ved at indføre konkurrenskabende tiltag eller ved at tvinge priserne ned med ændringer i avancestrukturen, ændringer i prisfastsættelsen eller indførel af prisloft m.v. Desuden er tilskudsstifterne - så forskellige de end måtte være - i næsten alle landene blevet ændret inden for de sidste 10 år på en måde, så patienterne alt andet lige betaler en større del af udgifterne. På trods af dette stiger det offentliges udgifter, og det i stort set samme takt som de samlede lægemiddeludgifter. De enkelte tiltag formår kun i et kortere tidsrum at bremse op i denne udvikling. Kombinationen af kraftig markedsføring af nye, dyre præparater, patienters pres for at få nye lægemidler - ofte igennem veletablerede patientforeninger - og lægers fri ordinationsret gør det svært for myndighederne at vende denne udvikling.

4. Udvikling i lægemiddelforbrug

I dette afsnit skal der ses nærmere på lægemiddelforbrugets sammensætning i de nordiske lande og udviklingen i forbruget inden for udvalgte lægemiddelgrupper.

Table 4.1 lists total sales of medicinal products in the Nordic countries, by ATC main groups. The sales are highest in Sweden, followed by Finland, and Norway, whereas sales in Denmark and Iceland are somewhat lower. Åland is in line with Finland, sales in the Faeroe islands are somewhat lower than in Iceland, and Greenland has markedly lower sales than all the other countries.

In all Nordic countries sales are concentrated around a few medicament groups: cardiovascular agents (ATC group C), nervous system (ATC group N), respiratory system (ATC group R), alimentary tract and metabolism (ATC group A), and sexual hormones (ATC group G).

The size of ATC group A differs greatly between the countries. In Sweden the size is about twice that of Iceland and Denmark. With the exception of Greenland and the Faeroe islands, use of cardiovascular medicines and sex hormones is at the same level in all countries. Greenland has much lower sales in both groups, whereas the Faeroe islands have markedly higher sales of cardiovascular medicines and lower sales of sex hormones. In Denmark, Iceland, and Sweden more medicines acting on the central nervous system are used than in the other countries, whereas Norway and Sweden take the lead for medicines for respiratory diseases.

These differences have many causes. Morbidity may differ between countries.

I tabel 4.1 ses det samlede lægemiddel-forbrug i de nordiske lande fordelt på ATC-hovedgrupper. Forbruget af lægemidler er højest i Sverige, dernæst kommer Finland og Norge, mens Danmark og Island har et lidt lavere forbrug. Åland er stort set på højde med Finland, forbruget på Færøerne er lidt lavere end i Island, mens forbruget i Grønland er markant lavere end i de øvrige lande.

I alle nordiske lande er forbruget koncentreret om forholdsvis få lægemiddelgrupper. Det drejer sig om lægemidler mod sygdomme i hjerte og kredsløb (ATC-gruppe C), lægemidler til nervesystemet (ATC-gruppe N), lægemidler til åndedrætsorganerne (ATC-gruppe R), lægemidler til fordøjelse og stofskifte (ATC-gruppe A) og kønshormoner (ATC-gruppe G).

Mellem landene er der stor forskel på, hvor meget medicin til fordøjelse og stofskifte, der anvendes. I Sverige er forbruget ca. dobbelt så stort som i Island og Danmark. Ser man bort fra Grønland og Færøerne, er forbruget af lægemidler til sygdomme i hjerte og kredsløb til gengæld stort set på samme niveau i alle landene, og det samme gælder for forbruget af kønshormoner. I Grønland er forbruget i begge grupper meget lavere, mens forbruget af lægemidler til hjerte og kredsløb er markant højere på Færøerne og forbruget af kønshormoner noget lavere. I Danmark, Island og Sverige anvendes der mere medicin til nervesystemet end i de øvrige lande, mens Norge og Sverige toppe med hensyn til forbrug af lægemidler til åndedrætsorganer.

Årsagerne til forskellene i lægemiddel-forbruget kan findes i flere forhold. Syg-

Demographic differences may play a role. The proportion of elderly may differ between the countries, or there may be variations in the shares of men, women, or age groups with high relative consumption of various medicines. Therapeutic traditions may differ between countries, and there may be variations in prescribing habits on various local geographic levels within each country. Finally, the availability of medicines and medical care may be unevenly distributed. The spectrum of over-the-counter medicines can be broad or narrow, and the availability of reimbursement will also highly influence the consumption.

domsforekomsten kan være forskellig landene imellem. Demografiske forskelle kan endvidere betyde, at der er en større andel ældre i ét land end i et andet, eller der kan være en større andel mænd eller kvinder eller aldersgrupper, som har et højt forbrug af en eller flere typer lægemidler. Der kan være store forskelle i de terapeutiske traditioner landene imellem, på samme måde som der kan være forskelle i lægernes ordinationsvaner mellem geografiske områder inden for de enkelte lande. Endelig kan der være forskelle i adgangen til læger og adgangen til lægemidler. Færre eller flere lægemidler kan være i håndkøb og patienternes mulighed for at få tilskud og dermed en lavere egenbetaling kan også have stor betydning for forbruget.

Table 4.1 Sales of medicinal products in total, DDD/1000 inhabitants/day by ATC-group, 1999

	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
A Alimentary tract and metabolism	110	131	46	143	132	85	126	199
B Blood and blood-forming agents	60	32	6	103	84	26	84	103
C Cardiovascular agents	233	320	73	277	246	214	261	271
G Genito-urinary system and sex hormones	106	82	49	129	128	128	105	131
H Systemic hormonal preparations, excl. Sex hormones	23	19	7	29	41	31	32	35
J General anti-infectives for systemic use	14	17	19	21	21	22	15	17
L Antineoplastic and immunomodulating agents	3	2	1	3	4	3	4	5
M Musculo-skeletal system	36	27	17	71	52	51	40	46
N Nervous system	204	145	75	169	130	225	153	208
P Antiparasitic products, insecticides and repellents	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	1
R Respiratory system	106	74	42	108	102	94	146	134
S Sensory organs	8	5	2	12	11	9	15	16
Total	905	855	338	1,068	954	893	997	1,166

Note: Sales of B05 and D are excluded from this table because of differences in the use of national DDDs. A11 is excluded because of differences in the definitions of medicinal and non-medicinal products.

A presentation of the 10 top-selling active substances (by DDDs) show some variation between the Nordic countries, but some substances or substance groups dominate.

En opgørelse af de 10 mest anvendte lægemiddelstoffer (efter DDD) viser også en vis forskel mellem de nordiske lande, men en del stoffer eller stofgrupper går igen.

Table 4.2 The 10 top-selling active substances calculated in terms of volume (DDD), 1999

	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Faroe Islands</i>	<i>Greenland</i>	<i>Finland</i>
1	C03CA01 Furosemide <i>High-ceiling diuretic</i>	C03AB01 Bendroflumethiazide and potassium <i>Low-ceiling diuretic, thiazide</i>	N02BE01 Paracetamol <i>Analgesic and antipyretic</i>	B01AC06 Acetylsalicylic acid <i>Antithrombotic agent</i>
2	N02BE01 Paracetamol <i>Analgesic and antipyretic</i>	C03CA01 Furosemide <i>High-ceiling diuretic</i>	C03AB01 Bendroflumethiazide and potassium <i>Low-ceiling diuretic, thiazide</i>	C09AA02 Enalapril <i>ACE-inhibitor</i>
3	B01AC06 Acetylsalicylic acid <i>Antithrombotic agent</i>	C08CA01 Amlodipine <i>Selective calcium channel blocker</i>	C09AA02 Enalapril <i>ACE-inhibitor</i>	M01AE01 Ibuprofen <i>Anti-inflammatory analgesic</i>
4	C03AB01 Bendroflume thiazide and potassium <i>Low-ceiling diuretic</i>	N02BE01 Paracetamol <i>Analgesic and antipyretic</i>	G03AA07 Levonorgestrel and estrogen <i>Hormonal contraceptive for systemic use</i>	G03CA03 Estradiol <i>Estrogen</i>
5	G03AA10 Gestodene and estrogen <i>Hormonal contraceptive</i>	C07AB02 Atenolol <i>Beta blocking agent</i>	C03CA01 Furosemide <i>High-ceiling diuretic</i>	C03CA01 Furosemide <i>High-ceiling diuretic</i>
6	C08CA01 Amlodipine <i>Selective calcium channel blocker</i>	C01DA14 Isosorbidmononitrat <i>Vasodilator used in cardiac diseases</i>	R03AC03 Terbutaline <i>Inhalation corticosteroid</i>	N05CF01 Zopiclone <i>Hypnotic</i>
7	N02BA51 Acetylsalicylic acid, komb. <i>Analgesic and antipyretic</i>	C08CA02 Felodipine <i>Selective calcium channel blocker</i>	M01AE01 Ibuprofen <i>Anti-inflammatory analgesic</i>	A01AA01 Sodium fluoride <i>Stomatological preparation</i>
8	M01AE01 Ibuprofen <i>Anti-inflammatory analgesic</i>	A07FA01 Lactic acid producing organism <i>Antidiarrheal microorganism</i>	G03AA09 Desogestrel and estrogen <i>Hormonal contraceptive for systemic use</i>	G03AA10 Gestodene and estrogen <i>Hormonal contraceptive</i>
9	R03BA02 Budesonide <i>Inhalation corticosteroid</i>	C09AA02 Enalapril <i>ACE-inhibitor</i>	G03AA10 Gestodene and estrogen <i>Hormonal contraceptive</i>	C03EA01 Hydrochlorothiazide and potassium-sparing agent <i>Diuretic</i>
10	A12BA01 Potassium chloride <i>Potassium</i>	C09AA01 Captopril <i>ACE-inhibitor</i>	A02BC01 Omeprazole <i>Drug for treatment of peptic ulcer</i>	N05CD07 Temazepam <i>Hypnotic</i>

The table continues...

Table 4.2, continued

	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
1	B01AC06 Acetylsalicylic acid <i>Antithrombotic agent</i>	C03EA01 Hydrochlorothiazide and potassium-sparing agent <i>Diuretic</i>	B01AC06 Acetylsalicylic acid <i>Antithrombotic agent</i>	C03CA01 Furosemide <i>High-ceiling diuretic</i>
2	C03EA01 Hydrochlorothiazide and potassium-sparing agents <i>Diuretic</i>	C07AB03 Atenolol <i>Beta blocking agent</i>	A01AA01 Sodium fluoride <i>Stomatological preparation</i>	B01AC06 Acetylsalicylic acid <i>Antithrombotic agent</i>
3	G03AA09 Desogestrel and estrogen <i>Hormonal contracep- tive for systemic use</i>	G03CA03 Estradiol <i>Estrogen</i>	C03CA01 Furosemide <i>High-ceiling diuretic</i>	A01AA01 Sodium fluoride <i>Stomatological preparation</i>
4	C08CA01 Amlodipine <i>Selective calcium channel blocker</i>	C03CA01 Furosemide <i>High-ceiling diuretic</i>	G03AB03 Levonorgestrel and estrogen <i>Hormonal contraceptive</i>	N02BE01 Paracetamol <i>Analgesic and antipyretic</i>
5	N05CF01 Zopiclone <i>Hypnotic</i>	N05CD03 Flunitrazepam <i>Hypnotic</i>	C10AA01 Simvastatin <i>Cholesterol and triglyceride reducer</i>	A06AD11 Lactulose <i>Laxative</i>
6	C09AA05 Ramipril <i>ACE-inhibitor</i>	C09AA02 Enalapril <i>ACE-inhibitor</i>	C08CA01 Amlodipine <i>Selective calcium channel blocker</i>	A02BC01 Omeprazole <i>Drug for treatment of peptic ulcer</i>
7	M01AE01 Ibuprofen <i>Antiinflammatory analgesic</i>	H03AA01 Levothyroxine sodium <i>Thyroid preparation</i>	C09AA02 Enalapril <i>ACE-inhibitor</i>	C09AA02 Enalapril <i>ACE-inhibitor</i>
8	A06AD11 Lactulose <i>Laxative</i>	C10AA01 Simvastatin <i>Cholesterol and triglyceride reducer</i>	N02BE01 Paracetamol <i>Analgesic and antipy- retic</i>	H03AA01 Levothyroxine sodium <i>Thyroid preparation</i>
9	H03AA01 Levothyroxine sodium <i>Thyroid preparation</i>	M01AB05 Diclofenac <i>Antiinflammatory analgesic</i>	H03AA01 Levothyroxine sodium <i>Thyroid preparation</i>	C01DA14 Isosorbide mononitrate <i>Vasodilator used in cardiac diseases</i>
10	C01DA14 Isosorbide mononitrate <i>Vasodilator used in cardiac diseases</i>	A02BC01 Omeprazole <i>Drug for treatment of peptic ulcer</i>	R01AA07 Xylometazoline <i>Nasal decongestant</i>	N06AB04 Citalopram <i>Antidepressant</i>

Table 4.3 The share of the 10 top-selling active substances calculated in DDD out of total sales, 1999

	Denmark	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
The share of top10 out of total sales in DDD	29%	31%	38%	26%	27%	23%	26%	26%
The share of top10 out of total sales in costs	11%	14%	11%	7%	10%	11%	11%	12%

In all Nordic countries except Åland, the loop-diuretic furosemide (C03C A01) is among the 10 top-selling substances. In Åland another diuretic is on the list. Other cardiovascular agents, such as the ACE inhibitors and the calcium channel blockers are on the list for most countries, and acetylsalicylic acid (B01A C06) used in the prevention of thrombosis, is on the top 10 list for all countries except for the Faeroe islands. This is also the case for hormonal contraceptives (G03A A10, G03A B03, and G03A A07), which are not on the Swedish list either. Estrogens are among the top 10 in both Finland and Iceland. Analgesics like paracetamol (N02B E01), acetylsalicylic acid in combination with codeine (N02B A51), ibuprofen (M01A E01), or diclofenac (M01A B05) is much used in all countries.

The share of the 10 top-selling active substances of total sales, calculated in DDDs, lies between 23 per cent and 30 per cent, as shown in table 4.3. Calculated in costs, their share is much smaller. The top 10 substances are mainly old, cheap substances in frequent use. Some substances are also found in table 3.4, i.e. they are among those representing the highest costs. Budesonide (R03B A02) and omeprazole (A02B C01) are, for example,

I alle de nordiske lande, bortset fra Åland, er stoffet Furosemid (C03CA01), som er et vanddrivende middel (loop-diuretikum) et af de 10 mest anvendte lægemiddelstoffer. På Åland indgår et andet vanddrivende middel på listen. Andre lægemidler mod sygdomme i hjerte og kredsløb som ACE-hæmmere og calciumantagonister går igen i de fleste lande, og acetylsalicylsyre (B01AC06) (hjertemagnyl), som anvendes forebyggende mod blodpropcer, er også at finde blandt de mest solgte lægemidler i alle landene bortset fra på Færøerne. Det samme gælder for p-piller (G03AA10, G03AB03 og G03AA07), dog ikke i Sverige og på Færøerne. Desuden er østrogener blandt de mest solgte lægemidler i både Finland og Island. Svage smertestillende midler som paracetamol (N02BE01), acetylsalicylsyre i kombination med codein (N02BA51), ibuprofen (M01AE01) eller diclofenac (M01AB05) er hyppigt anvendte stoffer i alle lande.

Undersøges disse 10 mest anvendte lægemiddelstoffers andel af det samlede salg, ses det i tabel 4.3, at de udgør mellem 23 og 30 pct. af det samlede salg målt i DDD - og i alle landene en langt mindre del af den samlede omsætning. Der er i stor udstrækning tale om ældre, billigere lægemidler, som anvendes hyppigt (dagligt). Enkelte lægemidler er gengangere fra tabel 3.4, dvs. de hører også til blandt de mest solgte lægemiddelstoffer. Fx er budesonid (R03BA02) og

among the most frequently used as well as among the most costly active substances. This is also true for several analgesics.

Sweden and Denmark also display medicines consumption by age and sex. The distribution of reimbursed medicines is shown in table 4.4.

omeprazol (A02BC01) både nogle af de mest anvendte og mest udgiftskrævende lægemidler. Dette gælder også for flere af de svage smertestillende midler.

For Sverige og Danmarks vedkommende er det muligt at fordele forbruget af lægemidler på alder og køn, og fordelingen af de tilskudsberettigede lægemidler ses i nedenstående tabel.

**Table 4.4 Consumption of reimbursed medicinal products by sex and age, 1999.
DDD/1000 inhabitants per day**

	Denmark		Sweden	
	Males Mænd	Females Kvinder	Males Mænd	Females Kvinder
0-14 years	62	51	192	182
15-44 years	178	232	304	771
45-64 years	712	993	1,098	1,650
Over 64 years	1,946	2,136	3,126	3,380

Although the Swedish and Danish consumption differ, a correlation is seen between age groups. For men and women of all age groups consumption is larger in Sweden than in Denmark. This is partly explained by the larger number of medicines in use - and the larger number of reimbursed medicines - in Sweden. This is particularly evident for the group of young women, as hormonal contraceptives are reimbursed in Sweden and not in Denmark. Medicines consumption in the group 14 - 44 years is hence much larger in Sweden than in Denmark.

Table 4.3 also shows that the children have a negligible consumption relative to all other age groups. The DDDs are, however, not based on paediatric use, hence a direct comparison of this group with the consumption in older age

Selvom der er stor forskel på størrelsen af forbruget mellem Sverige og Danmark, viser opgørelsen en overensstemmende fordeling mellem aldersgrupperne. For mænd og kvinder i alle aldersgrupper er forbruget højere i Sverige end i Danmark. Dette hænger sammen med, at der anvendes flere lægemidler i Sverige end i Danmark, men også at flere lægemidler er tilskudsberettigede her. Dette forhold springer især i øjnene for de yngre kvinder, hvor det at p-piller er tilskudsberettigede i Sverige og ikke i Danmark betyder, at de 14-44 åriges forbrug af lægemidler er langt større i Sverige end i Danmark.

Ellers viser opgørelsen, at børnene har et forsvindende forbrug i forhold til de øvrige aldersgrupper. De definerede døgndoser er dog ikke rettet imod de doser, der ordineres til børn, hvorfor opgørelser i form af DDD per 1.000 indbyggere for denne alders-

groups, on the basis of DDDs per 1.000 inhabitants, cannot be made. Swedish children show a larger consumption than Danish children. This is partly due to the far more extensive use of fluoride (A01AA01) in caries prophylaxis in Sweden. It is characteristic, that in this age group, boys show higher medicines consumption than girls. For all other age groups the reverse is true.

Table 4.4 also demonstrates an increasing consumption through increasing age groups.

Antacids and agents for the treatment of peptic ulcer (ATC group A02)

The consumption of antacids (A02A) is falling in all Nordic countries, whereas the consumption of agents for the treatment of peptic ulcer (A02B) increased steeply during the nineties. In Sweden consumption of agents for the treatment of peptic ulcer fell through the period 1996 - 1997, in connection with the Swedish revision of reimbursement rules. Norway had a similar fall in 1995 - 1996, when the reimbursement of medicines for the chronic treatment of peptic ulcer was discontinued. The consumption increase measured in DDDs for the years 1995 - 1999 lies between 45 per cent and 65 per cent. Norway shows the steepest increase. Iceland does not make use of antacids, but its consumption of agents for the treatment of peptic ulcer is high. The latter group shows markedly higher sales in Sweden and Iceland than in the other Nordic countries, and the lowest sales in Finland.

gruppe ikke direkte kan sammenlignes med opgørelser af de voksnes forbrug. I Sverige har børnene et større forbrug af lægemidler end børnene i Danmark. Dette hænger til dels sammen med, at der i Sverige i langt højere grad anvendes natriumfluorid (A01AA01) til karies profylakse. Det er karakteristisk, at netop for denne aldersgruppe har drengene et større forbrug af lægemidler end pigerne. For alle andre aldersgrupper gør det modsatte sig gældende.

Tabellen viser endvidere tydeligt, hvordan lægemiddelforbruget stiger i de ældre befolkningssgrupper.

Syreneutraliserende midler og midler mod mavesår (ATC-gruppe A02)

Forbruget af syreneutraliserende lægemidler (A02A) er faldende i alle nordiske lande, mens anvendelsen af mavesårsmidler (A02B) har været kraftigt stigende op igennem 1990'erne, og denne stigning er bibeholdt fra 1995-1999. I Sverige skete der dog et fald i forbruget af mavesårsmidler fra 1996 til 1997 i forbindelse med indførelsen af et nyt tilskudssystem. I Norge skete der tilsvarende et fald fra 1995 til 1996, da tilskud til kronisk behandling af mavesår blev fjernet. Stigningerne i DDD-forbruget fra 1995-1999 ligger mellem 45 og 65 pct. - størst stigning ses i Norge. I Island anvendes der ikke syreneutraliserende lægemidler, men Island har til gengæld et meget højt forbrug af mavesårsmidler. Sammen med Sverige har Island et forbrug af denne lægemiddelgruppe, som er markant højere end forbruget i de øvrige nordiske lande. Det laveste forbrug ses i Finland.

**Table 4.5 Sales of antacids and drugs for treatment of peptic ulcer (ATC-group A02),
DDD/1000 inhabitants/day 1995–1999**

	Denmark ¹⁾	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
A02								
<i>Antacids, drugs for treatment of peptic ulcer and flatulence</i>								
1995	21.2	17.1	..	16.2	..	22.5	19.4	31.9
1996	23.3	18.4	..	17.1	..	24.0	17.9	36.8
1997	24.5	20.2	..	17.0	19.2	25.5	20.6	32.2
1998	26.7	22.9	14.5	17.6	21.3	28.6	22.8	38.9
1999	27.6	26.3	13.0	19.3	22.2	32.4	25.3	42.4
A02A								
<i>Antacids</i>								
1995	8.1	6.6	..	3.3	..	0.0	4.9	4.9
1996	8.5	6.3	..	3.1	..	0.0	4.6	4.3
1997	8.2	5.9	..	2.9	4.3	0.0	4.3	3.9
1998	8.2	5.7	1.7	2.6	3.8	0.0	3.9	3.9
1999	7.9	5.8	1.6	2.8	3.8	0.0	3.7	3.5
A02B								
<i>Drugs for treatment of peptic ulcer</i>								
1995	12.1	9.1	..	9.6	..	22.1	11.3	20.7
1996	13.7	10.5	..	11.1	..	23.5	10.5	26.2
1997	15.3	12.9	..	11.4	11.2	25.1	13.3	22.8
1998	17.4	15.8	12.4	12.4	13.4	28.1	16.0	28.9
1999	18.7	18.8	10.9	13.9	14.7	31.9	18.6	32.8
A02BA								
<i>H₂-receptor antagonists</i>								
1995	7.0	4.5	..	4.6	..	14.2	6.7	7.0
1996	7.3	4.8	..	5.5	..	13.2	4.8	8.2
1997	7.1	4.8	..	5.3	4.9	12.1	5.3	6.9
1998	7.0	4.4	1.7	5.4	6.0	11.3	5.7	7.7
1999	6.8	4.0	1.9	5.3	6.0	10.7	5.9	7.6
A02BC								
<i>Proton pump inhibitors</i>								
1995	4.8	4.5	..	2.6	..	7.6	4.5	12.5
1996	6.2	5.7	..	2.5	..	10.1	5.6	17.0
1997	8.1	8.0	..	4.8	4.5	12.8	7.9	15.1
1998	10.3	11.3	10.7	6.0	5.8	16.6	10.2	20.5
1999	11.8	14.7	8.9	7.7	7.1	21.1	12.6	24.6
A02BX								
<i>Other drugs for treatment of peptic ulcer</i>								
1995	0.2	0.0	..	2.3	..	0.3	0.1	0.8
1996	0.2	0.1		1.7	..	0.2	0.0	0.7
1997	0.2	0.1	..	1.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.5
1998	0.1	0.1	0	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.5
1999	0.1	0.1	0	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.4

1 For Denmark, the figures for the years 1995–96 do not include the hospital sector.

The treatment of peptic ulcer aims at inhibiting the production of gastric acid. The first agents with this effect were the H₂ receptor antagonists (A02B A), but in the end of the eighties the proton pump inhibitors (A02B C) were marketed. These agents had a new and more efficient way of inhibiting the acid production.

The marked increase in the sales of drugs used for peptic ulcer seen in the Nordic countries in the period 1995 - 1999, is paralleled by a steep increase in the use of proton pump inhibitors. In Iceland this increase seems to have been at the expense of the H₂ receptor antagonists, whereas in the other countries the H₂ receptor antagonist consumption has remained unchanged. In 1999 the proton pump inhibitors were the largest group of drugs used for peptic ulcer in all countries. The proton pump inhibitors are used in combination with antibiotics for the eradication of the bacterium *Helicobacter pylori*, but probably also on the indication functional dyspepsia, i.e. stomach complaints with no clear cause. Functional dyspepsia is not an approved indication for the proton pump inhibitors, and the effect is doubtful. A Swedish prescription study showed that 40 per cent of all prescriptions of proton pump inhibitors in 1999 were on this indication, corresponding to a cost of almost half a billion SEK². In Iceland the proton pump inhibitors are increasingly prescribed for the treatment of heartburn (reflux oesophagitis), a seemingly growing phenomenon. The proton pump inhibitors are more expensive than the H₂ receptor antagonists, and expenses for the treatment of gastric ulcer have thus risen more than consumption

I den medicinske behandling af mavesår hæmmes produktionen af mavesyre. De første lægemidler med denne funktion var H₂-receptor antagonister (A02BA), men i slutningen af 1980'erne blev protonpumpehæmmerne (A02BC) markedsført. Disse lægemidler havde en ny og mere effektiv måde at hæmme syreproduktionen på.

Den store stigning i forbruget af mavesårsmidler, som de nordiske lande har oplevet fra 1995-1999, hænger sammen med en kraftig øgning i forbruget af protonpumpe-hæmmerne. På Island er denne stigning tilsyneladende sket på bekostning af forbruget af H₂-receptor antagonister, men i de andre lande har forbruget af H₂-receptor antagonister været stort set uændret i alle årene. I 1999 udgjorde protonpumpe-hæmmerne i alle landene den største andel af de lægemidler, som anvendes i behandlingen af mavesår. Protonpumpe-hæmmere anvendes bl.a. sammen med antibiotika i behandlingen af bakterien *helicobacter pylori*, men meget tyder også på, at protonpumpe-hæmmere i stor udstrækning anvendes mod funktionel dyspepsi, dvs. mavebesvær som ikke har nogen påviselig årsag. Funktionel dyspepsi er ikke en godkendt indikation til disse lægemidler, og effekten er her tvivlsom. En svensk receptdiagnoseundersøgelse har vist, at 40 pct. af alle ordinatører af protonpumpehæmmerne i 1999 skete med denne diagnose, og i Sverige svarer dette udgiftsmæssigt til knap ½ mia. SEK². I Island anvendes protonpumpehæmmere i stadig stigende grad til behandling af halsbrand (reflux), der synes at være et voksende fænomen. Protonpumpehæmmerne er dyrere end H₂-receptor antagonisterne, og udgifterne til

2 Ont i magen: Metoder för diagnos och behandling av dyspepsi, SBU 2000

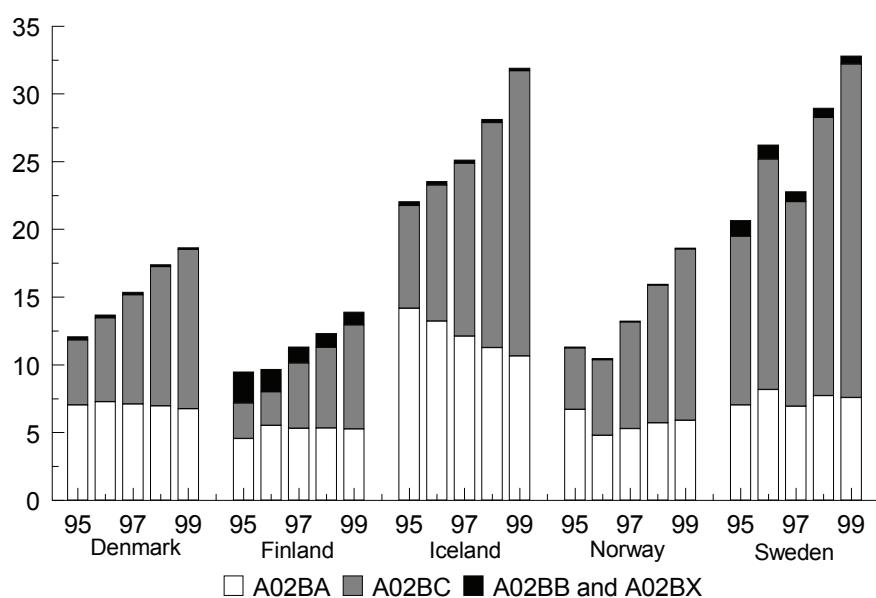
measured in DDDs. As mentioned in chapter 3, the top selling proton pump inhibitor, omeprazole (A02B C01), is among the heaviest contributors to public medicinal expenses in all Nordic countries.

Unlike the other Nordic countries, Finland and Sweden also employ other medicines, including combination packages (A02B D) for the eradication of *Helicobacter pylori*, in the treatment of gastric ulcer. These drugs are not included in the present material.

mavesårsbehandling er derfor steget end mere end mængdeforbruget. Som det sås i kapitel 3 er den mest solgte protonpumpehæmmer, omeprazol (A02BC01) et af de mest udgiftskrævende lægemidler i alle nordiske lande.

I Finland og Sverige anvendes der til forskel fra de øvrige nordiske lande også i en vis udstrækning andre midler til behandling af mavesår, herunder kombinationspakninger (A02BD) i behandlingen af *helicobacter pylori*. Disse lægemidler figurerer ikke i disse opgørelser.

Figure 4.1 Sales of H₂-receptor antagonists, proton pump inhibitors, prostaglandins and other drugs for treatment of peptic ulcer, DDD/1000 inhabitants/day, 1995–1999.



The first proton pump inhibitor, omeprazole, was marketed in 1989. In the middle of the nineties pantoprazole (A02BC02) and lanzoprazole (A02BC03) were mar-

Den første protonpumpe-hæmmer, omeprazol, blev markedsført i 1989. I midten af 1990'erne blev pantoprazol (A02BC02) og lanzoprazol (A02BC03) markedsført og

keted, and finally came rabeprazole (A02BC04) towards the end of the decade. These substances have about the same mechanism of action, but in all countries proton pump inhibitor consumption is dominated by the first substance to be marketed, omeprazole. In the later years – and in particular in Finland – lanzoprazole also showed an increasing (35 per cent) market share. The smallest lanzoprazole market share (7 per cent) is found in Sweden. This could be explained by the manufacture of omeprazole by Astra – combined with local brand name loyalty.

In all Nordic countries small packages of low strength H2 receptor antagonists have been transferred to over-the-counter status. This first happened in Denmark, and in the middle of the nineties the other Nordic countries followed. The change to over-the-counter status has not influenced total sales – other than shifting the sales from high strength large packages to low strength small packages.

sidst i 1990'erne rabeprazol (A02BC04). De forskellige produkter har stort set samme virkning i mavesårsbehandlingen, men i alle lande står det først markedsførte omeprazol for langt størstedelen af forbruget af denne type lægemidler. I de seneste år – og især i Finland – er lanzoprazol dog også ved at opnå en vis del af markedet (35 pct.). Mindst markedsandel har dette stof i Sverige (7 pct.). Det skal her bemærkes, at omeprazol produceres af det svenske Astra, hvorfor markedsføringen og mærkeloyaliteten kan være større i Sverige end i de øvrige nordiske lande.

I alle nordiske lande er de lave styrker og mindre pakninger af H2-receptor antagonisterne overført til håndkøb. Dette skete først i Danmark og i midten af 1990'erne fulgte resten af de nordiske lande efter. Ændringerne i udleveringsreglerne har ikke haft betydning for det samlede forbrug af disse lægemidler – om end en del af forbruget er flyttet fra de store pakninger med høj styrke til mindre pakninger med svagere styrke.

Table 4.6 Sales of reimbursed drugs for treatment of peptic ulcer (ATC-group A02B) by sex and age, 1999. DDD/1000 inhabitants per day

	Denmark		Sweden	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-14 years	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
15-44 years	5.8	5.2	8.9	11.3
45-64 years	24.5	25.0	39.8	48.3
Over 64 years	50.8	56.8	79.4	88.5

Table 6.4 lists the sales of reimbursed agents for the treatment of peptic ulcer in Denmark and Sweden. The larger Swedish consumption is evident. The table also shows that in Denmark consumption is largely equal for men and women for ages 0 - 64 years, but a sex

I tabel 4.6 er salget af mavesårsmidler solgt med tilskud i Danmark og Sverige opgjort. Det større forbrug af disse lægemidler i Sverige afspejles selvfolgtelig i tabellen. Derudover ses det, at forbruget i Danmark stort set er lige stort for kvinder og mænd fra 0 – 64 år, mens der først for

difference is seen for the very old. Omitting the youngest age group, Swedish women consume more anti-ulcerants than men in all age groups. For all age groups the Swedish consumption is larger than the Danish.

Anti-obesity agents

The extent of medical treatment of obesity varies a lot between the Nordic countries. Finland and Denmark have had a certain consumption of anti-obesity agents through the nineties, especially Denmark, whereas in Iceland and Sweden consumption of these agents is first seen in 1999. The change in Sweden and Iceland is due to the marketing of a new substance, orlistat (A08A B01), with the trade name Xenical®, which seems very popular in Sweden. In contrast to the other Nordic countries, Xenical® has been reimbursed in Sweden until 2001. In Denmark, Finland, and Iceland reimbursement can be granted on individual basis. In 1999 Sweden thus had by far the largest consumption of anti-obesity agents among the Nordic countries. Even in Finland and Denmark the marketing of Xenical® has turned the consumption trend for these agents from a decrease or standstill to an increase. Xenical® treatment prices are very high, and the increasing consumption has entailed increasing anti-obesity expenditures, in particular in Sweden. In Norway Xenical® was marketed in 2000, and until 1999 no anti-obesity agents were used.

As marketing authorisations are being assessed for a series of new products, anti-obesity agents consumption and expenditure will probably continue to rise in the years to come.

de helt ældre er en kønsforskel i forbruget. Ses der bort fra de yngste anvender svense kvinder i større udstrækning end mænd mavesårsmidler i alle aldersgrupper. Forbruget i Sverige er højere end i Danmark inden for alle aldersgrupper.

Midler mod overvægt

Udbredelsen af medicinsk behandling af overvægt varierer meget mellem de nordiske lande. I Finland og Danmark har man haft et vist forbrug af denne type lægemidler op igennem 1990'erne – dog mest i Danmark, mens der i Island og Sverige først ses et forbrug af lægemidler mod overvægt i 1999. Ändringen i Sverige og Island hænger sammen med markedsførelsen af et nyt lægemiddelstof, orlistat (A08AB01), som forhandles under handelsnavnet Xenical®, og som især synes populær i Sverige. Her har dette lægemiddel til forskel fra de øvrige nordiske lande været generelt tilskudsberettiget indtil 2001. I Danmark, Finland og Island kan der i særlige tilfælde gives individuelt tilskud. Sverige er i 1999 derfor oppe på langt det største forbrug af midler mod overvægt i Norden. Også i Finland og Danmark har markedsføringen af Xenical® vendt udviklingen fra faldende eller uændret lavt forbrug af disse lægemidler til en stigning. Behandlingsprisen på Xenical® er meget høj, og det voksende forbrug har betydet store stigninger i udgifterne til disse lægemidler – især i Sverige. I Norge blev Xenical® først markedsført i 2000, og frem til 1999 blev der ikke anvendt lægemidler mod overvægt.

Det er sandsynligt, at forbruget af og udgifterne til midler mod overvægt vil stige yderligere i de kommende år, da en række nye produkter er under godkendelse.

**Table 4.7 Sales of antiobesity preparations, excl. diet products (ATC-group A08),
DDD/1000 inhabitants/day 1995-1999**

	Denmark ¹⁾ <i>Faroe Islands</i>	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
A08							
<i>Antiobesity preparations, excl diet products</i>							
1995	2.0	2.9	..	0.1	..	0.0	0.0
1996	1.9	2.6	..	0.1	..	0.0	0.0
1997	1.6	2.2	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
1998	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0
1999	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	5.5

1 For Denmark, the figures for the years 1995 -96 do not include the hospital sector.

Agents used in diabetes

The consumption of agents used in diabetes varies greatly between the countries. Finland has by far the largest consumption, followed by Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. The Icelandic consumption is smaller. The high consumption in Finland is explained by a higher prevalence of diabetes, which in turn may partly be explained by a higher prevalence of obesity in the population. In all countries consumption is rising, and so is the prevalence of diabetes. The per cent consumption increase from 1995 to 1999 is highest in Norway and lowest in Sweden. Denmark has been shown to have an incidence rate of 2.6 per 1000 inhabitants per year. The incidence rises with age and is highest for men³. With an increasing share of elderly in the population, the number of diabetics will rise.

Diabetesmidler

Anvendelsen af antidiabetika varierer meget landene imellem. Finland har langt det største forbrug, derefter kommer Sverige, Norge og Danmark, mens der ses et noget lavere forbrug i Island. Forklaringen på det høje forbrug i Finland skal findes i en større forekomst af diabetes, som tildels skyldes at en større del af befolkningen - sammenlignet med de øvrige nordiske lande - her lider af overvægt. I alle landene er forbruget stigende, og dette hænger sammen med en stigende forekomst af diabetes. Den procentuelle stigning i forbruget fra 1995-1999 er størst i Norge og lavest i Sverige. I Danmark har en undersøgelse vist, at incidensraten er på 2,6 per 1000 personår. Incidensen stiger med alderen og er størst for mænd³. Med en stigende andel ældre i befolkningen vil antallet af diabetikere dermed også stige.

3 Forbruget af antidiabetika 1994-1997, Lægemiddelstyrelsen 1998.

Table 4.8 Sales of drugs used in diabetes (ATC-group A10), DDD/1000 inhabitants/day 1995-1999

	Denmark ¹⁾	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
A10								
<i>Drugs used in diabetes</i>								
1995	14.6	16.0	..	30.8	..	9.9	18.0	28.8
1996	15.5	16.5	..	33.0	..	10.1	19.5	32.8
1997	16.9	16.9	..	35.0	22.8	11.0	20.8	28.1
1998	18.7	19.6	4.2	36.8	23.7	12.2	22.9	32.3
1999	20.4	21.9	4.4	41.1	24.9	13.2	25.4	34.4
A10A								
<i>Insulins and analogues</i>								
1995	6.7	5.7	1.1	11.8	..	3.4	10.9	15.0
1996	7.1	6.1	1.0	12.7	..	3.4	11.6	15.9
1997	7.8	6.1	1.3	13.3	11.1	3.6	12.4	15.7
1998	8.5	6.9	1.4	13.9	11.8	4.1	13.2	17.2
1999	9.1	7.9	1.3	15.0	13.0	4.4	14.2	18.2
A10B								
<i>Oral blood glucose lowering drugs</i>								
1995	7.9	10.3	1.7	19.0	..	6.5	7.1	13.8
1996	8.4	10.5	2.5	20.4	..	6.7	7.9	16.9
1997	9.2	10.8	2.5	21.7	11.7	7.4	8.5	12.4
1998	10.3	12.6	2.7	22.9	11.8	8.0	9.7	15.1
1999	11.3	13.9	3.1	26.2	11.9	8.8	11.2	16.2
A10BA								
<i>Biguanides</i>								
1995	1.3	1.2	..	3.1	..	2.9	0.8	2.6
1996	1.4	1.2	..	3.9	..	3.1	1.0	3.5
1997	1.6	1.3	..	5.1	2.9	3.5	1.3	2.7
1998	1.8	1.9	0.4	6.5	2.9	3.8	1.8	3.7
1999	2.2	2.3	0.6	7.8	3.6	4.1	2.6	4.5
A10BB								
<i>Sulfonamides, urea derivatives</i>								
1995	6.6	9.1	..	15.8	..	3.6	6.3	11.1
1996	6.9	9.2	..	16.5	..	3.6	6.6	13.2
1997	7.5	9.6	..	16.6	8.8	4.0	6.8	9.5
1998	8.3	8.3	2.3	16.4	9.0	4.3	7.5	11.0
1999	8.9	8.9	2.5	18.3	8.4	4.6	8.2	11.2

1 For Denmark, the figures for the years 1995 -96 do not include the hospital sector.

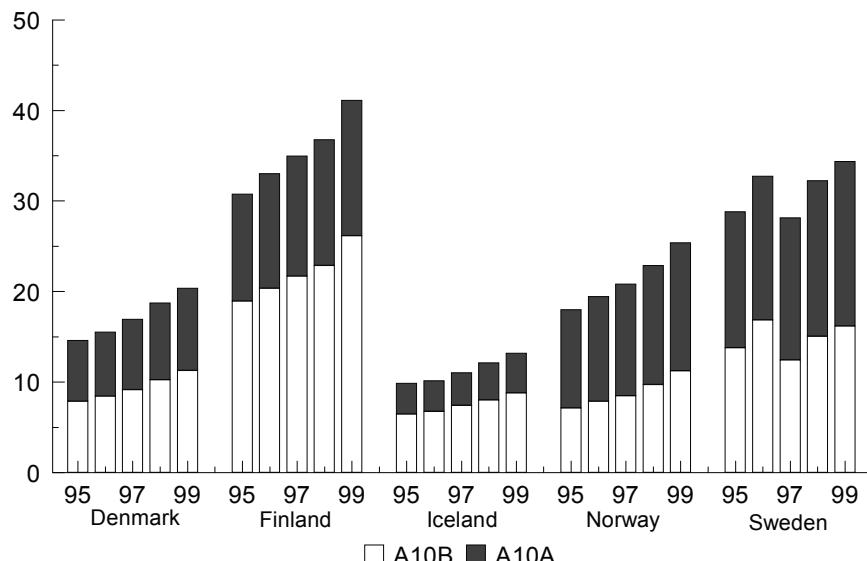
There are two types of diabetes, type 1 and type 2. Patients with type 1 diabetes have a reduced insulin production, whereas type 2 diabetics have a reduced sensitivity to insulin in their tissues. Type 1 diabetics are therefore treated with insulin (A10A), and as a main rule type 2 diabetics are treated with oral blood glucose lowering agents (A10B). For some type 2 diabetics a change of diet habits is sufficient. For others the use of insulin may be needed in addition to changing the diet and taking oral blood glucose lowering agents.

In Norway and Sweden insulin constitutes more than half of the total consumption of anti-diabetic agents. In the other countries insulin amounts to 33 - 44 per cent of the total consumption. The high insulin share in Norway and Sweden may be due to a more frequent use of insulin by type 2 diabetics in these countries. Figure 4.2 shows that the rising consumption of agents used in diabetes is due to the rising consumption of both insulin and oral blood glucose lowering agents. Except for Finland, it can be noted, that the use of the oral agents varies less between the countries. The differences lie in the differing consumption of insulin. In Finland the increasing use of oral blood glucose lowering agents is due to an increasing use of metformin (A10B A02), which is shown to be very effective in the treatment of obese type 2 diabetics.

Der findes to typer diabetes, type 1 og type 2. Patienter med type 1 diabetes har en nedsat insulinproduktion, mens type 2 diabetikere har en nedsat insulinfølsomhed i vævene. Type 1 diabetikere vil derfor altid få ordineret insulin (A10A), og som hovedregel ordineres der blodglukosænkende midler, som indtages gennem munden (A10B), til type 2 diabetikere. For nogle type 2 diabetikere er kostomlægning dog tilstrækkelig, og for andre kan det uddover kostomlægning og de perorale midler være nødvendigt at ordinere insulin.

I Norge og Sverige udgør insulin over halvdelen af forbruget af antidiabetika. I de øvrige lande udgør insulin mellem 33 og 44 pct. af det totale forbrug. Insulins høje andel i Norge og Sverige kan eventuelt hænge sammen med, at der her i større udstrækning ordineres insulin til type 2 diabetikere. Af figur 4.2 ses det, at stigningen i antidiabetesmidler hænger sammen med et øget forbrug af både insulin og perorale midler. Ses der bort fra Finland er det også værd at bemærke, at anvendelsen af de perorale midler er mindre varierende landene imellem, mens den store forskel ligger i, hvor meget insulin der anvendes. I Finland hænger den øgede anvendelse af perorale diabetesmidler sammen med et øget forbrug af metformin (A10BA02), som har vist sig meget effektivt til behandling af overvægtige type 2 diabetikere.

Figure 4.2 Sales of insulins and oral blood glucose lowering drugs (ATC-group A10A and A10B), DDD/1000 inhabitants/day, 1995-1999.



A sex and age distribution of insulin consumption in Denmark and Sweden shows a somewhat larger consumption among the Swedish men and women in all age groups. For the very old in particular the Swedish consumption is markedly higher. This may be due to a larger tendency to treat type 2 diabetes with insulin in Sweden. In Denmark there is little correlation between age and insulin consumption.

Men consume more insulin and more oral blood glucose lowering agents than women. This is true for both countries.

Neither in Denmark nor in Sweden are oral blood glucose lowering agents used by people below the age of 45 years. The largest difference between the countries is seen for people above the age of 64,

Sammenlignes køn og aldersfordelingen af insulinforbruget i Danmark og Sverige, ses det, at det noget højere forbrug af disse lægemidler i Sverige går igen blandt mænd og kvinder i alle aldersgrupper. Især for de helt ældre er forbruget i Sverige markant højere. Dette kan hænge sammen med, at man i Sverige i større udstrækning behandler type 2 diabetes med insulin. I Danmark ses der til gengæld en meget ringe sammenhæng mellem alder og forbrug af insulin.

Mænd anvender i større udstrækning end kvinder både insulin og perorale diabetesmidler. Dette forhold gør sig gældende i begge lande.

Hverken i Danmark eller Sverige anvendes de perorale diabetesmidler af personer under 45 år. Størst forskel mellem landene ses for personer på 65 år eller derover, som i Sverige har et langt større

who have a much larger consumption in Sweden than in Denmark. This suggests, that in Sweden this age group, which in Sweden also has a larger insulin consumption, has a higher prevalence of diabetes - or diagnosed prevalence of diabetes - than in Denmark.

forbrug end i Danmark. Det tyder på, at denne aldersgruppe, som i Sverige også i større udstrækning anvender insulin, har en større forekomst – eller konstateret forekomst – af diabetes end i Danmark.

Table 4.9 Sales of reimbursed insulins and analogues (ATC-group A10A) by sex and age, 1999. DDD/1000 inhabitants per day

	Denmark		Sweden	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-14 years	1.2	1.3	2.7	3.0
15-44 years	9.0	6.3	12.5	9.0
45-64 years	15.1	10.0	28.3	17.4
Over 64 years	16.3	13.8	45.5	36.4

Table 4.10 Sales of reimbursed oral blood glucose lowering drugs (ATC-group A10B) by sex and age, 1999. DDD/1000 inhabitants per day

	Denmark		Sweden	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-14 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-44 years	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
45-64 years	20.9	14.1	26.1	16.2
Over 64 years	47.3	37.5	65.6	52.4

Cardiovascular agents

The total consumption of cardiovascular agents (excl C04) is largely on the same level in all Nordic countries, but slightly lower in Iceland. In all countries the consumption of these agents is growing, in particular due to increased consumption of calcium channel blockers (C08), agents acting on the renin-angiotensin system (C09), both groups employed against hypertension, and serum lipid reducing agents (C10). The largest in-

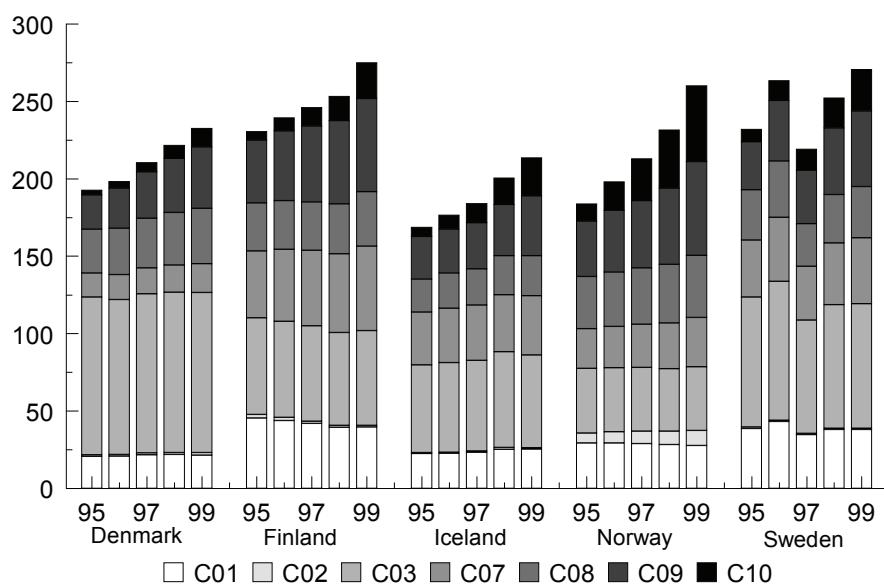
Lægemidler mod sygdomme i hjerte og kredsløb

Det samlede forbrug af lægemidler til hjerte og kredsløb (ekskl. C04) er stort set overensstemmende i de nordiske lande, dog er forbruget i Island en smule lavere end i de andre lande. I alle landene sker der en vækst i anvendelsen af denne type lægemidler, og i alle landene hænger denne stigning især sammen med et øget forbrug af calciumantagonister (C08) og midler med virkning på renin-angiotensin systemet (C09), som begge bl.a. anvendes i behandling af forhø-

crease in the consumption of cardiovascular agents over the past 5 years is seen in Norway.

jet blodtryk, og et øget forbrug af kolestrolsænkende midler (C10). Norge har i de seneste 5 år oplevet den største stigning inden for forbruget af lægemidler mod sygdomme i hjerte og kredsløb.

Figure 4.3 Sales of medicinal products for the cardiovascular system (ATC-group C), DDD/1000 inhabitants/day, 1995–1999.



In all Nordic countries the group cardiac therapy (C01) constitutes a minor part of the total consumption of cardiovascular agents. Sweden and Finland have a higher consumption in this group than the other countries. Due to the general increase in the total consumption of cardiovascular agents, the relative share of group C01, cardiac therapy, is falling, in spite of a relatively stable consumption. In all countries the dominating substances in the group cardiac therapy are the vasodilators used in cardiac diseases (C01D), followed by cardiac glycosides (C01A) used in heart failure.

I alle nordiske lande udgør lægemidler til hjerteterapi (C01) en mindre del af det samlede forbrug af lægemidler til hjerte og kredsløb. I Sverige og Finland anvendes der mere af denne type lægemidler end i de øvrige lande. Pga. den generelle stigning i forbruget af hjertemidler er disse lægemidlers andel af det samlede forbrug faldende på trods af et rimeligt stabilt forbrug. Langt hovedparten af forbruget af disse lægemidler udgøres i alle landene af midler mod angina pectoris (C01D) og dernæst af hjerteglykosider (C01A), som fx anvendes mod hjerte-svigt.

Table 4.11 Sales of drugs for cardiac therapy (ATC-group C01), DDD/1000 inhabitants/day 1995-1999

	Denmark ¹⁾	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
C01								
<i>Cardiac therapy</i>								
1995	20.7	38.3	..	45.5	..	22.5	29.3	38.8
1996	21.0	38.4	..	43.9	..	22.7	29.4	43.2
1997	21.8	38.8	..	42.0	43.7	23.4	28.9	34.8
1998	22.0	38.5	5.0	39.5	42.4	25.2	28.4	38.1
1999	21.6	37.7	5.3	39.7	40.4	25.4	27.7	38.0
C01A								
<i>Cardiac glycosides</i>								
1995	9.0	13.2	2.6	15.7	..	5.8	8.3	13.0
1996	8.8	12.9	2.9	14.4	..	5.6	7.8	14.0
1997	8.8	11.5	2.6	12.9	14.5	5.4	7.2	9.6
1998	8.7	10.2	3.0	11.6	14.3	5.4	6.8	10.6
1999	8.3	9.3	3.2	10.9	13.2	5.1	6.3	10.4
C01D								
<i>Vasodilators used in cardiac diseases</i>								
1995	10.5	24.1	1.8	26.3	..	14.5	20.1	23.7
1996	10.9	24.4	1.6	26.0	..	14.7	20.4	27.1
1997	11.4	26.1	1.2	25.5	23.5	15.5	20.6	23.3
1998	11.6	27.0	1.5	24.5	22.7	17.0	20.5	25.4
1999	11.5	27.2	1.7	25.4	22.5	17.4	20.2	25.5

1 For Denmark, the figures for the years 1995 -96 do not include the hospital sector.

During the past two decades important progress is made within the diagnosing and treatment of cardiovascular diseases. The interest in and the possibilities for preventive measures in early disease stages are increasing, and hypertension is increasingly considered a risk factor. In the eighties ACE inhibitors (C09) and calcium channel blockers (C08) were marketed as alternatives to the conventional anti-hypertensive agents (C02 and C03). The ACE inhibitors are however also used in the treatment of heart failure and in the secondary prophylaxis of myocardial infarction. Calcium channel blockers are today also employed in the treatment of angina pectoris. The increasing consumption of these agents may therefore not be interpreted as only caused by a shift from old anti-hypertensive agents to new.

I de seneste 10-20 år er der sket store fremskridt inden for diagnosticering og behandling af hjerte og kredsløbssygdomme. Interessen og mulighederne for at forebygge tidligere i et sygdomsforløb er stigende, og hypertension (forhøjet blodtryk) betragtes i højere grad som en risikofaktor. I 1980'erne blev der lanceret ACE-hæmmere (C09) og calciumantagonister (C08) som alternativ til de konventionelle blodtrykssænkende midler (C02 og C03). ACE-hæmmere indgår dog også i behandlingen af hjerteinsufficiens og i sekundær profylakse af myokardieinfarkt. Calciumantagonister anvendes i dag også til behandling af angina pectoris. Stigningen i forbruget af disse midler kan derfor ikke alene tolkes som en substitution fra gamle blodtryksænkende lægemidler til nye.

Denmark and Sweden use far more diuretics (C03) than the other Nordic countries. In Denmark the thiazides (C03A), not much used elsewhere, constitute 1/3 of the total diuretic consumption. In Finland and Iceland however, thiazides are used in combination with potassium-sparing agents (C03E). Thiazides are also combined with ACE inhibitors, a popular combination in the other countries. High-ceiling diuretics (C03C) constitute the major part of the diuretics consumption in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

Among the beta blocking agents (C07) the plain beta blocking agents (C07A) dominate in all Nordic countries. Only Sweden has a minor use of beta blocking agents combined with other antihypertensives (C07F). It is noteworthy that the Danish consumption of beta blocking agents is half that of the other Nordic countries. In all countries consumption increased steadily during the period 1995 - 1999. Finland had a more marked increase.

The consumption of calcium channel blockers (C08) is on the same level throughout the Nordic countries, but somewhat lower in Iceland. The selective calcium channel blockers with mainly vascular effects (C08C) dominate the group, with increasing sales through the period 1995 - 1999, and the highest sales found in Norway. The selective calcium channel blockers with direct cardiac effects (C08D) constitute a minor part of the consumption in this group, with falling sales figures in all countries.

I Danmark og Sverige anvendes der langt mere diuretika (vanddrivende midler) (C03) end i de øvrige nordiske lande. I Danmark udgøres 1/3 af dette forbrug af thiazider (C03A), som ikke anvendes i særlig stor udstrækning andre steder. I Finland og Island anvendes dog thiazider i kombination med kaliumbesparende midler (C03E). Desuden indgår thiazider i kombinationer med ACE-hæmmere, og anvendes som sådan i stor udstrækning i de øvrige lande. I Danmark, Norge og Sverige udgør loop-diuretika (C03C) den største andel af diuretikaforbruget.

Blandt de beta-receptorblokerende midler (C07) anvendes i alle nordiske lande stort set udelukkende beta-receptorblokerende midler uden kombination (C07A). Kun i Sverige er der yderligere et meget lille forbrug af beta-receptorblokerende midler i kombination med andre antihypertensiva (C07F). Det er karakteristisk, at forbruget af beta-receptorblokerende midler er halvt så stort i Danmark som i de øvrige nordiske lande. I alle landene har forbruget været jævnt stigende fra 1995-1999. I Finland har stigningen som nævnt været mere markant.

Forbruget af calciumantagonister (C08) er nogenlunde lige stort i alle nordiske lande – dog en smule lavere i Island. Hovedparten af forbruget er koncentreret om de selektive calciumantagonister med effekt på karrene (C08C), og her har forbruget været stigende fra 1995–1999. Forbruget af disse lægemidler er størst i Norge. En mindre del af forbruget udgøres af de selektive calciumantagonister med effekt på hjertet (C08D), og anvendelsen af disse lægemidler har været faldende i alle landene.

Sales of agents acting on the renin-angiotensin system (C09) are largest in Norway and Finland, with sales increases over the past 5 years of 70 and 50 per cent, respectively. The Swedish consumption is slightly smaller, and the smallest consumption is found in Iceland and in Denmark. The plain ACE inhibitors dominate this group, with increasing sales in all countries except Iceland through the years 1995 - 1999. In this period markedly increasing sales were also noted for plain angiotensin II antagonists (C09C) in all Nordic countries, due to increasing consumption of the substance losartan (C09C A01) and in part candesartan (C09C A06). Norway and Finland experienced steeply increasing sales of ACE inhibitors in combination with diuretics (C09B).

Calcium channel blockers and agents acting on the renin-angiotensin system are more expensive than the older agents, i.e. the diuretics and the cardiac therapy agents, and changing therapy patterns in the treatment of cardiovascular disease have caused a substantial expenditure increase in this field.

Forbruget af midler med virkning på renin-angiotensin systemet (C09) er størst i Norge og Finland, hvor der i de seneste 5 år er sket en stigning på henholdsvis 70 og 50 pct.. Forbruget i Sverige er en smule mindre og forbruget er mindst i Island og Danmark. Langt størstedelen af forbruget er koncentreret om ACE-hæmmerne (C09A), og i alle landene, bortset fra Island, har anvendelsen af disse lægemidler været stigende fra 1995-1999. I den samme periode er der endvidere sket en væsentlig stigning i angiosin II antagonister ekskl. kombinationer (C09C) i hele Norden. Stigningen er i alle landene forårsaget af et øget forbrug af lægemiddelstoffet Losartan (C09CA01) og til dels Candesartan (C09CA06). I Norge og Finland er der desuden sket store stigninger i forbruget af ACE-hæmmere i kombination med diureтика (C09B).

Calciumantagonister og midler med virkning på renin-angiotensin systemet er dyrere end de ældre diureтика og hjerteterapimidler, og det ændrede forbrugsmønster inden for behandling af sygdomme i hjerte og kredsløb har betydet væsentlige stigninger i udgifterne på dette område.

Table 4.12 Sales of antihypertensives, diuretics, beta-blocking agents, calcium-channelblockers and ACE inhibitors (ATC-group C02, C03, C07, C08, C09), DDD/1000 inhabitants/day 1995-1999

	<i>Denmark¹⁾</i>	<i>Faroe Is- lands</i>	<i>Greenland</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Åland</i>	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
C02								
<i>Antihypertensives</i>								
1995	1.1	2.4	..	2.2	..	0.6	6.4	0.9
1996	1.0	1.9	..	1.9	..	0.7	7.3	0.8
1997	1.2	1.8	..	1.5	0.7	1.0	8.0	0.7
1998	1.3	1.7	0.2	1.3	0.6	1.2	8.5	0.8
1999	1.6	2.1	0.1	1.1	0.4	1.0	9.7	0.9
C03								
<i>Diuretics</i>								
1995	102.0	88.8	27.4	62.6	..	56.8	41.9	84.2
1996	100.2	91.1	33.0	62.2	..	58.0	41.4	89.8
1997	102.9	101.6	34.6	61.5	51.7	58.5	41.2	73.4
1998	103.5	103.3	33.0	59.9	54.9	61.9	40.5	79.9
1999	103.4	108.4	31.2	61.1	55.0	60.1	41.3	80.6
C03A								
<i>Low-ceiling diuret- ics, thiazides</i>								
1995	36.8	37.6	..	3.9	..	7.9	2.9	9.0
1996	36.0	41.2	..	4.0	..	8.2	2.6	9.2
1997	36.5	49.4	..	3.9	0.9	8.1	2.6	8.6
1998	37.2	49.4	17.9	3.8	0.9	8.3	2.5	9.1
1999	37.7	51.4	17.6	4.0	0.9	8.3	2.8	9.5
C03C								
<i>High-ceiling diu- retics</i>								
1995	50.5	40.9	..	21.4	..	20.5	29.6	57.4
1996	50.4	40.1	..	22.7	..	20.8	29.6	62.1
1997	53.2	42.4	..	23.6	16.1	21.5	29.8	50.5
1998	53.9	43.4	13.6	24.6	18.3	23.9	29.9	55.3
1999	53.8	45.0	12.2	26.2	17.2	21.9	30.7	55.8
C03E								
<i>Diuretics and po- tassium-sparing agents in comb</i>								
1995	10.0	2.1	..	34.1	..	26.7	7.3	8.2
1996	9.4	2.0	..	32.5	..	27.5	7.1	8.8
1997	8.9	2.0	..	31.2	33.4	27.3	6.8	7.1
1998	8.4	2.2	0.8	28.9	34.4	27.9	6.4	8.1
1999	7.8	1.9	0.6	28.3	35.2	28.0	6.3	8.1
C07								
<i>Beta blocking agents</i>								
1995	15.5	31.2	7.5	43.3	..	34.3	25.6	36.7
1996	16.0	32.3	7.3	46.6	..	35.0	26.7	41.3
1997	16.8	33.9	9.5	48.9	39.9	35.8	27.9	34.6
1998	17.6	35.3	7.9	51.1	41.6	36.8	29.6	40.0
1999	18.7	37.9	11.2	54.7	42.9	38.1	31.8	42.6

The table continues ...

Table 4.12, continued ...

	<i>Denmark¹⁾</i>	<i>Faroe Is- lands</i>	<i>Greenland</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Åland</i>	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
C07A								
<i>Beta blocking agents, plain</i>								
1995	14.3	30.4	..	42.8	..	34.3	25.6	36.0
1996	14.8	31.4	..	45.4	..	35.0	26.7	40.1
1997	15.7	33.1	..	46.9	39.4	35.8	27.9	33.6
1998	16.5	34.5	7.9	48.2	41.1	36.8	29.6	38.7
1999	17.7	37.1	11.2	50.6	42.4	38.1	31.8	41.0
C08								
<i>Calcium channel blockers</i>								
1995	28.2	38.2	0.0	31.0	..	21.3	33.8	32.5
1996	30.1	42.9	6.1	31.4	..	22.9	35.2	36.3
1997	32.1	46.8	9.4	31.4	26.2	23.4	36.5	27.7
1998	34.1	55.4	5.7	32.3	30.2	25.4	37.8	31.2
1999	35.7	64.7	7.3	35.1	34.1	26.0	40.2	33.0
C08C								
<i>Selective calcium channel blockers with mainly vascu- lar effect</i>								
1995	18.2	30.8	..	17.7	..	14.0	26.6	23.4
1996	20.4	35.5	..	19.1	..	15.9	28.1	27.0
1997	22.7	39.6	..	20.2	22.7	16.8	29.4	21.0
1998	25.0	48.7	4.2	22.3	27.1	18.8	30.9	24.2
1999	27.0	58.7	5.3	25.9	31.2	19.6	33.3	26.2
C08D								
<i>Selective calcium channel blockers with direct cardiac effect</i>								
1995	10.0	7.5	..	13.3	..	7.2	7.2	9.1
1996	9.7	7.5	..	12.4	..	7.1	7.1	9.4
1997	9.4	7.2	..	11.2	3.5	6.6	7.1	6.7
1998	9.1	6.7	1.5	10.0	3.1	6.6	6.9	7.1
1999	8.7	6.0	2.0	9.3	2.9	6.3	6.9	6.8
C09								
<i>Agents acting on the renin- angio- tensin system</i>								
1995	22.3	21.8	..	40.6	..	27.5	35.8	31.2
1996	25.8	27.7	..	45.2	..	28.2	39.8	39.2
1997	29.9	35.7	..	49.0	35.5	29.7	43.6	34.6
1998	34.8	43.6	12.1	53.7	43.0	33.0	49.3	42.9
1999	39.8	54.5	15.5	60.3	48.8	38.7	60.7	49.0

The table continues ...

Table 4.12, continued ...

	<i>Denmark¹⁾</i>	<i>Faroe Is- lands</i>	<i>Greenland</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Åland</i>	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
C09A								
<i>Ace-inhibitors, plain</i>								
1995	20.2	21.6	..	35.6	..	26.5	33.8	29.7
1996	22.2	27.5	8.7	38.2	..	26.1	34.3	36.3
1997	24.1	35.1	10.4	39.7	33.9	25.9	34.1	31.2
1998	25.6	42.1	11.9	41.0	38.7	26.0	34.9	36.8
1999	27.0	50.6	15.0	43.0	42.2	26.8	37.9	39.4
C09B								
<i>Ace-inhibitors, combinations</i>								
1995	0.7	0.0		5.0	..	0.0	0.2	0.7
1996	0.9	0.1		6.5	..	0.0	1.9	1.0
1997	1.1	0.1		7.7	0.8	0.0	3.7	1.0
1998	1.3	0.1	0.1	9.0	1.1	0.0	5.0	1.2
1999	1.5	0.1	0.1	10.4	1.6	0.0	6.0	1.3
C09C								
<i>Angiotensin II an- tagonists</i>								
1995	1.4	0.1	..	..	..	1.0	1.8	0.8
1996	2.7	0.2	..	0.5	..	2.1	3.6	1.9
1997	3.9	0.4	..	1.4	0.8	3.6	4.8	2.1
1998	6.3	1.2	0.2	2.9	2.9	5.8	6.7	4.3
1999	8.9	3.2	0.5	5.3	4.5	9.2	11.8	7.2

1 For Denmark, the figures for the years 1995 -96 do not include the hospital sector.

The marked increase in the consumption of serum lipid reducing agents (C10) has reinforced this expenditure increase. Members of a new group of serum lipid reducing agents, the HMG CoA reductase inhibitors, the so-called statins, were marketed in the end of the eighties, and their sales have increased markedly during the nineties.

In the period 1995 - 1999 the consumption of serum lipid reducing agents increased substantially, by 240 - 340 per cent, in all Nordic countries, with the steepest increase in Norway. Consumption differs between the countries, however. Norway has the highest consumption and is followed by Finland. Iceland and Sweden are equally high in their consumption, and Denmark has the lowest consumption. There is a factor of 4

Den kraftige stigning i forbruget af kolesterol-sænkende midler (C10) har forstærket denne udgiftsvækst. En ny gruppe kolesterol-sænkende midler, statinerne (C10AA), blev markedsført i slutningen af 1980'erne, og behandlingen med disse lægemidler er herefter øget kraftigt op igennem 1990'erne.

Forbruget af de kolesterol-sænkende midler har været kraftigt øgende fra 1995-1999 i alle nordiske lande. Stigningen ligger mellem 240 og 340 pct. - størst i Norge. Der er dog stor forskel mellem landene på, hvor højt forbruget er. Norge har det største forbrug, dernæst kommer Finland, i Island og Sverige forbruges stort set den samme mængde, mens Danmark har det laveste forbrug. Der er en faktor 4 mellem højeste og laveste

between the highest and lowest consumption. The lowest consumption seen in Denmark may be due to lack of reimbursement of the serum lipid reducing agents through the nineties. Individual reimbursement was available, however, and in 1998 it was decided, that the serum lipid reducing agent should be subject to general reimbursement on the indication secondary prophylaxis of ischemic heart disease. The consumption has since increased steeply. Iceland, too, does not reimburse the serum lipid reducing agents, unless certain treatment criteria are met, but the result is, that most patients are indeed reimbursed their costs. The other Nordic countries fully reimburse these agents.

The large difference between the countries may also be due to the differing treatment recommendations for the serum lipid reducing agents. The prescribed dosages may also differ. Some medical experts claim that a state of insufficient treatment exists, with the expectation of still increasing consumption.

In all countries the dominating members of the serum lipid reducing agents are the statins. The first one, lovastatin (C10A A02), was marketed towards the end of the eighties, and in 1990 simvastatin (C10AA 01) was introduced. In the middle of the nineties a series of statins were marketed. Simvastatin is the dominant member of the group in all countries, largely due to marketing effects from the 1994 4S multi-centre study recommendations. Another member, atorvastatin (C10A A05), also reached

forbrug. Det lave forbrug i Danmark kan hænge sammen med, at de kolesterolsænkende midler ikke har haft generelt tilskud i 1990'erne. Der har været mulighed for at søge individuelt, personligt tilskud til kolesterolsænkende midler, og i 1998 blev det besluttet, at lægemidlerne skulle have generelt, klausuleret tilskud, således at der ydes tilskud til sekundær profilakse af iskæmisk hjertesygdom. Siden da har forbruget været stærkt stigende. De kolesterolsænkende midler har heller ikke generelt tilskud i Island med mindre bestemte behandlingskriterier er fulgt. I praksis er resultatet dog, at langt de fleste får tilskud. I de øvrige nordiske lande er disse lægemidler fuldt tilskudsberettigede.

Den store forskel mellem landene kan også hænge sammen med, at der er forskellige anbefalinger med hensyn til, hvornår der bør ordineres kolesterolsænkende midler. Der kan måske også være forskelle i den ordinerede dosering. En del medicinske eksperter mener, at der sker underbehandling, og en fortsat stigning i forbruget af disse lægemidler kan forudsese.

I alle landene udgøres den største del af forbruget af statinerne. Den første statin, lovastatin (C10AA02) blev markedsført i slutningen af 1980'erne, og i 1990 blev simvastatin (C10AA01) introduceret på markedet. Midt i 1990'erne blev en række andre statiner markedsført. I alle landene er det simvastatin, der udgør langt den største del af forbruget. Dette hænger i stor udstrækning sammen med anbefalingerne i 4S multicenterundersøgelsen fra 1994⁴, hvor simvastatin fik en voldsom markedsføring. En anden statin,

⁴ Pedersen, T.R. et al: Randomised trial of Cholesterol lowering in 4444 patients with coronary disease: The Scandinavian Simvastatin Survival Study (4S). *The Lancet*, 1994; 344: 1383-1389.

high market shares shortly after its introduction on the market, as is particularly evident in Norway, Finland, and Sweden.

atorvastatin (C10AA05), har dog også hurtigt efter sin markedsføring opnået store markedsandele. Dette gør sig især gældende for Norge, Finland og Sverige.

Table 4.13 Sales of serumlipid-reducing agents (ATC-group C10A), DDD/1000 inhabitants/day 1995-1999

	<i>Denmark¹⁾</i>	<i>Faroe Islands</i>	<i>Greenland</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Åland</i>	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
C10A								
<i>Cholesterol and triglyceride reducers</i>								
1995	3.1	0.9	..	5.7	..	6.2	11.1	8.0
1996	4.4	1.8	..	8.5	..	9.1	18.4	12.8
1997	6.1	3.8	..	12.0	5.5	12.5	27.1	13.7
1998	8.5	7.9	1.8	15.8	8.4	17.2	37.8	19.6
1999	12.1	14.1	2.0	23.2	11.1	24.6	49.1	27.0
C10AA								
<i>Hmg coa reductase inhibitors</i>								
1995	2.4	0.8	..	4.6	..	6.0	10.8	5.8
1996	3.9	1.6	..	7.4	..	8.9	18.1	10.5
1997	5.5	3.6	..	10.9	5.3	12.3	26.8	11.6
1998	7.9	7.8	1.7	14.8	8.2	17.0	37.5	17.5
1999	11.6	13.9	1.9	22.3	11.0	24.4	48.8	25.0

1 For Denmark, the figures for the years 1995 -96 do not include the hospital sector.

In all countries the other serum lipid reducing agents (fibrates, bile acid sequestrants, and nicotinic acid and derivatives) represent a negligible part of the consumption.

De øvrige kolesterol-sænkende midler (fibrater, galdesyrebindende midler samt nicotinsyre og derivater) udgør i alle landene en forsvindende del af forbruget.

Estrogens

Estrogens are increasingly being recommended for women's menopausal complaints and for the prophylaxis of osteoporosis. The marketing of improved formulations of estrogens and progestogens in combination has reinforced this development.

Sweden and Finland has the largest consumption of estrogens (C03C), followed by Iceland. Consumption in Norway and Denmark is lower. Consumption of estro-

Østrogener

Østrogener anbefales i stigende udstrækning til kvinder ved ubehag i forbindelse med overgangsalderen, samt for at mindskе risikoen for osteoporose. Markedsføringen af forbedrede midler med kombinationer af østrogen og gestagen har forstærket denne udvikling.

Sverige og Finland har det største forbrug af østrogener (G03C). Derefter følger Island, mens forbruget i Norge og Danmark er mindre. Forbruget af østro-

gens and progestogens in combination (G03F) is highest in Iceland and in Norway, and consumption in Finland and Denmark is somewhat lower than that of the other countries. In all countries except Denmark there was an increase in the consumption of both estrogens and estrogens in combination with progestogens, due to a shift in the attitude towards preventing menopausal problems.

gen og gestagen i kombination (G03F) er størst i Island og Norge, og forbruget i Finland og Danmark ligger noget under forbruget i de øvrige lande. I alle landene, bortset fra Danmark, sker der en stigning i forbruget af både østrogen og østrogen i kombination med gestagen. Stigningen hænger sammen med en ændret attitude i forhold til forebyggelse af problemer i forbindelse med overgangsalderen.

Table 4.14 Sales of estrogens and progestogens and estrogens in combination (ATC-group G03C and G03F), DDD/1000 inhabitants/day 1995-1999

	<i>Denmark¹⁾</i>	<i>Faroe Islands</i>	<i>Greenland</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Åland</i>	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
<i>G03C</i>								
<i>Estrogens</i>								
1995	12.8	9.8	..	23.9	..	18.8	15.0	30.5
1996	13.3	10.6	..	26.2	..	22.6	16.8	34.7
1997	13.6	10.9	..	30.4	26.3	24.9	18.3	29.7
1998	13.9	10.5	2.4	31.7	27.7	26.4	19.5	33.7
1999	13.9	10.9	2.4	34.1	29.6	26.6	19.7	32.8
<i>G03F</i>								
<i>Progestogens and estrogens in combination</i>								
1995	14.8	9.9	..	13.3	..	23.4	19.9	16.8
1996	14.7	10.9	..	14.2	..	24.4	22.1	20.3
1997	15.0	11.9	..	15.3	16.1	25.7	23.9	18.7
1998	15.3	12.7	5.1	16.4	17.5	26.7	26.2	22.2
1999	15.4	13.4	4.5	19.0	19.5	27.1	27.0	23.5

1 For Denmark, the figures for the years 1995 -96 do not include the hospital sector.

Antibacterials

In the past years the consumption of antibacterials has been heavily focused upon, due to the increasing risks of developing resistance implicated by increasing use, in particular of broad spectrum antibiotics. In all countries it is generally recommended that the use of antibacterials should be limited, and that narrow spectrum antibacterials should be the first line treatment.

Antibiotika

I de senere år har der været stor fokus på forbruget af antibiotika. Dette hænger sammen med den store risiko for resistensudvikling ved et højt forbrug, især af bredspektret antibiotika. I alle landene er den generelle anbefaling, at anvendelsen af antibiotika begrænses, og at der som førstevælg ordineres smalspektret antibiotika.

Table 4.15 Sales of antibacterials for systemic use (ATC-group J01), DDD/1000 inhabitants/day 1995-1999

	<i>Denmark¹⁾</i>	<i>Faroe Islands</i>	<i>Greenland</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Åland</i>	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
J01								
<i>Antibacterials for systemic use</i>								
1995	12.6	15.7	18.4	21.7	..	20.8	15.6	17.5
1996	11.3	14.4	15.9	21.2	..	22.0	14.6	16.2
1997	12.6	14.5	16.5	20.0	21.7	21.2	14.9	15.4
1998	13.2	15.9	16.1	19.2	21.3	22.0	14.5	16.4
1999	12.6	16.1	16.4	19.4	20.5	20.6	14.3	15.8
J01A								
<i>Tetracyclines</i>								
1995	1.6	1.2	3.1	5.6	..	5.2	4.1	3.8
1996	1.1	0.9	2.3	5.7	..	5.3	3.7	3.5
1997	1.0	0.9	2.9	5.2	3.4	5.3	3.6	3.2
1998	1.0	1.2	2.0	4.9	3.8	5.4	3.4	3.6
1999	0.9	1.2	2.0	4.8	3.3	5.2	3.2	3.6
J01C								
<i>Beta-lactam antibiotics, penicillins</i>								
1995	7.7	10.5	10.5	7.0	..	10.4	7.3	8.8
1996	7.2	9.4	9.5	6.7	..	10.9	7.0	8.1
1997	8.0	9.6	9.5	6.4	9.1	10.5	7.4	8.1
1998	8.4	10.6	9.0	6.0	7.9	11.1	7.3	8.5
1999	8.0	10.6	10.4	5.9	7.2	10.3	7.3	8.1
J01CA								
<i>Penicillins with extended spectrum</i>								
1995	2.8	3.3	4.2	3.4	..	4.8	1.7	1.4
1996	2.4	2.7	4.1	3.5	..	5.1	1.7	1.2
1997	2.7	2.6	4.6	3.4	4.3	4.3	1.9	1.3
1998	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.8	4.6	1.9	1.4
1999	2.6	2.7	3.8	3.0	3.1	4.3	2.0	1.4
J01CE								
<i>Beta-lactamase sensitive penicillins</i>								
1995	4.6	6.8	5.7	3.3	..	3.7	5.4	5.9
1996	4.5	6.3	4.8	2.9	..	3.7	5.1	5.4
1997	4.8	6.6	4.4	2.7	4.1	3.8	5.3	5.3
1998	5.1	7.0	5.0	2.6	3.6	4.0	5.1	5.5
1999	4.8	7.0	6.1	2.4	3.4	3.2	5.0	5.1
J01CF								
<i>Beta-lactamase resistant penicillins</i>								
1995	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	..	1.2	0.2	1.3
1996	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	..	1.2	0.2	1.2
1997	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.2	1.2
1998	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.3
1999	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	1.3

The table continues ...

Table 4.15, continued

	<i>Denmark¹⁾</i>	<i>Faroe Islands</i>	<i>Greenland</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Åland</i>	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
J01CR								
<i>Comb of penicillins, incl. beta-lactamase inhib.</i>								
1995	0.0	0.0	..	0.2	..	0.7	0.0	0.2
1996	0.0	0.0	..	0.2	..	1.0	0.0	0.3
1997	0.0	0.0	..	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.3
1998	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.3
1999	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.3
J01D								
<i>Other beta-lactam an- tibacterials</i>								
1995	0.0	0.2	..	3.5	..	0.5	0.5	1.1
1996	0.0	0.2	..	3.2	..	0.5	0.4	1.1
1997	0.2	0.2	..	3.0	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.9
1998	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.9	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.9
1999	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.0	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.9
J01E								
<i>Sulfonamides and trimethoprim</i>								
1995	0.8	1.4	..	2.9	..	2.7	1.8	0.9
1996	0.8	1.4	..	2.7	..	2.7	1.6	0.9
1997	0.9	1.4	..	2.5	1.9	2.4	1.5	0.9
1998	0.9	1.4	0.6	2.4	1.8	2.5	1.4	0.9
1999	0.8	1.4	0.4	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.3	0.9
J01F								
<i>Macrolides and lincos- amides</i>								
1995	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	..	1.6	1.6	1.4
1996	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.1	..	2.0	1.5	1.2
1997	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.1
1998	2.3	2.2	3.7	2.1	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.1
1999	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.2	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.1
J01M								
<i>Quinolone antibacteri- als</i>								
1995	0.3	0.1	..	0.7	..	0.4	0.3	1.5
1996	0.2	0.1	..	0.7	..	0.5	0.3	1.4
1997	0.3	0.1	..	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.2
1998	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.3
1999	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.2

1 For Denmark, the figures for the years 1995 -96 do not include the hospital sector.

There is little variation between the Nordic countries in the total sales of antibiotics for systemic use (J01). Iceland and Finland have the largest consumption, followed by Norway and Sweden. Denmark has the lowest consumption. There are minor fluctuations in total antibiotics sales through the years, but in the

Der er stor overensstemmelse mellem de nordiske lande i det totale forbrug af antibiotika til systemisk brug (J01). Det højeste forbrug findes i Island og Finland. Dernæst kommer Norge og Sverige, og det laveste forbrug findes i Danmark. Der er mindre udsving i det samlede antibiotikaforbrug årene imellem, men for

period 1995 - 1999 a slightly falling trend is seen for Norway, Finland, and Sweden, whereas consumption in Denmark and Iceland remains unchanged.

The tetracyclines (J01A) constitute only a minor part of the antibacterials consumption in Denmark, whereas they amount to 20 - 25 per cent in the other Nordic countries.

In Denmark the tetracyclines are reimbursed, but the cephalosporins are not. For the other antibacterials reimbursement was reduced from 75 to 50 per cent in 1996. Norway and Iceland only reimburse antibacterials in cases of long term treatment. Sweden and Finland do reimburse antibacterials, but in many cases the patient's total medicines expenditures will be too low to allow for any reimbursement.

The dominant antibacterial group in all countries is the penicillin group (J01C). This group constitutes 50 - 60 per cent of total antibacterial consumption.

perioden fra 1995-1999 ses en svagt faldende tendens i Norge, Finland og Sverige, og uændret forbrug i Danmark og Island.

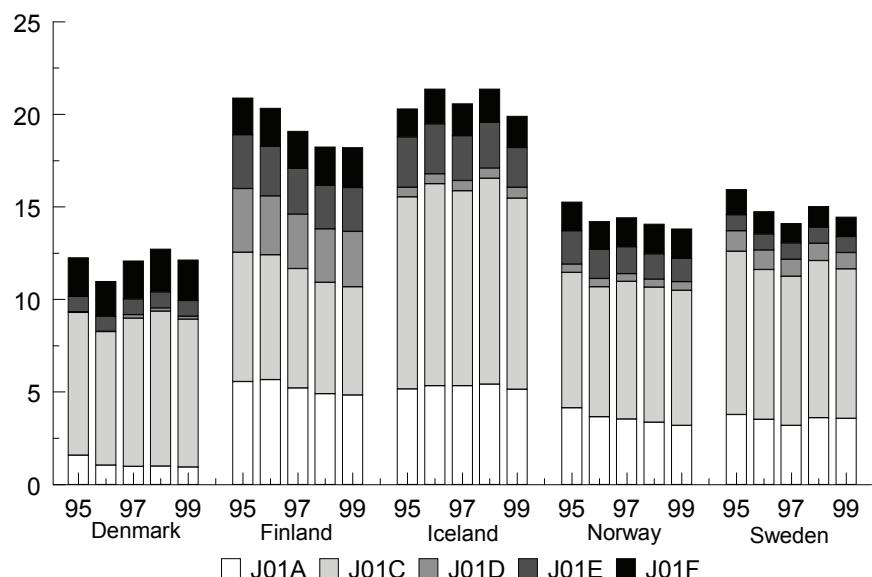
I Danmark udgøres kun en mindre del af forbruget af tetracykliner (J01A), mens disse lægemidler udgør mellem 20 og 25 pct. af det samlede forbrug af antibiotika i de øvrige nordiske lande.

I Danmark er tetracykliner og cefalosporiner (J01D) ikke tilskudsberettigede. For de øvrige antibiotika blev tilskuddet nedsat fra 75 til 50 pct. i 1996. I Norge og Island gives der ikke tilskud til antibiotika med mindre patienten har brug for langvarig behandling, mens antibiotika er tilskudsberettiget i Sverige og Finland.

Mange brugere af antibiotika har dog så lave lægemiddeludgifter, at de i praksis ikke vil kunne opnå tilskud.

Den største del af forbruget af antibiotika udgøres i alle landene af penicilliner (J01C). Disse lægemidler udgør mellem 50 og 60 pct. af det samlede forbrug.

Figure 4.4 Sales of antibacterials for systemic use (ATC-group J01), DDD/1000 inhabitants/day, 1995–1999.



The macrolide group (J01F) is equally large in all Nordic countries. Finland and Sweden have a larger consumption of cephalosporins (J01D) and quinolones (J01M) than the other countries. Finland, Iceland, and to some extent Norway, have a higher consumption of sulfonamides (J01E) than Sweden and Denmark. The consumption of amphenicols (J01B), aminoglycosides (J01G), and other antibacterials (J01X) is very small in all countries.

Within the penicillins (J01C) the relative uses of broad and narrow spectrum penicillins is interesting, as the use of broad spectrum penicillins involves an increased risk of developing bacterial resistance. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark use more penicillin G and V (J01C E)

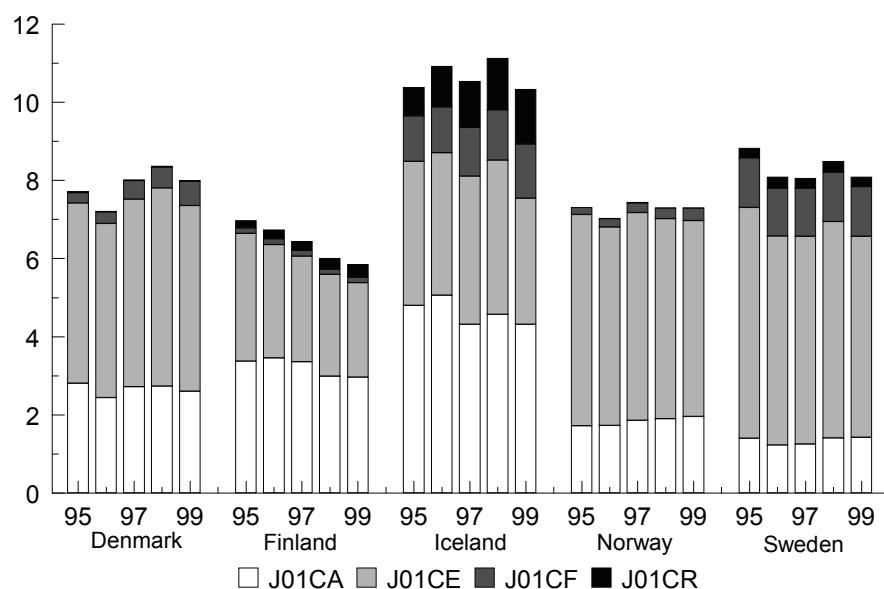
Forbruget af makrolider (J01F) er omrent lige stort i alle nordiske lande. Finland og Sverige adskiller sig fra de øvrige nordiske lande ved at have et større forbrug af henholdsvis cefalosporiner (J01D) og quinoloner (J01M) end de øvrige lande. Finland, Island og til dels Norge har endvidere et højere forbrug af sulfonamider (J01E) end Sverige og Danmark. I alle landene er der et meget lille forbrug af henholdsvis kloramfenikol (J01B), aminoglykosider (J01G) og andre antibiotika (J01X).

Inden for penicillinerne (J01C) er fordelingen mellem de bred- og smalspektrede penicilliner interessant, da der med anvendelsen af de bredspektrede penicilliner som nævnt er en øget risiko for resistensudvikling. I Norge, Sverige og Danmark anvendes der mere penicillin G

than penicillins with extended spectrum (J01C A), whereas the reverse is the case in Finland and Iceland. Moreover, Sweden and Iceland use relatively much of the beta-lactamase resistant penicillins (J01C F), in particular against staphylococcus infections. In contrast to the other Nordic countries Iceland also to some degree employs combinations of penicillins (J01C R).

og V (J01CE) end penicilliner med udvidet spektrum (J01CA), mens det modsatte gør sig gældende i Finland og Island. I Sverige og Island anvendes der endvidere en del penicillinasesstabile penicilliner (J01CF), som især anvendes til behandling af stafylokokinfektioner. I Island anvendes der til forskel fra de øvrige nordiske lande i en vis udstrækning penicilliner i kombination (J01CR)

Figure 4.5 Sales of penicillins (ATC-group J01C), DDD/1000 inhabitants/day, 1995-1999.



The penicillin consumption is equally distributed between men and women and between the various age groups, both in Sweden and Denmark. However, in Denmark the elderly receive about twice as much penicillin as the very young.

Forbruget af penicilliner varierer ikke meget mellem mænd og kvinder og mellem aldersgrupper - hverken i Sverige eller i Danmark. I Danmark får de ældre dog ca. dobbelt så meget penicillin som de helt unge.

Table 4.16 Sales of reimbursed penicillins (ATC-group J01C) by sex and age, 1999. DDD per 1000 inhabitants per day

	Denmark		Sweden	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-14 years	4.2	4.2	6.5	6.2
15-44 years	5.2	8.0	5.7	8.2
45-64 years	6.5	8.3	6.2	7.9
Over 64 years	10.6	10.5	8.8	9.3

Analgesics and anti-inflammatory agents

The consumption of weak analgesics (N02B) and non-steroid anti-inflammatory and anti-rheumatic agents, the so-called NSAIDs (M01A), varies a lot between the Nordic countries.

Denmark has by far the largest consumption of weak analgesics. As the NSAIDs are often used as analgesics, the consumption of these two groups should be considered together. When doing so, Denmark still holds the lead, although its NSAID consumption is the lowest among the Nordic countries. Sweden has the second largest consumption of these two groups combined, followed by Iceland, Finland, and Norway. Sweden also prefers weak analgesics to NSAIDs, but the reverse is the case for the other countries. Finland has by far the largest consumption of NSAIDs, but the lowest consumption of paracetamol and opioids. In all countries there is a faint increase in the use of weak analgesics and NSAIDs.

Smertestillende og antiinflammatoriske lægemidler

Størrelsen på forbruget af svage smertestillende lægemidler (N02B) og NSAID (M01A) er meget varierende mellem de nordiske lande.

Danmark har langt det største forbrug af svagere smertestillende midler. Da NSAID ofte anvendes som analgetika, bør forbruget af disse lægemiddelgrupper dog ses under ét. Gøres dette, ligger Danmark stadig på en førsteplads, selvom forbruget af NSAID her er det laveste i Norden. Sverige har det næsthøjeste forbrug af disse to lægemiddelgrupper, og derefter kommer Island, Finland og Norge. I Sverige anvendes der også i større udstrækning svagere smertestillende lægemidler fremfor NSAID'er, mens det for de øvrige lande forholder sig omvendt. Finland har langt den højeste andel af NSAID, men den laveste andel paracetamol og opioider. I alle landene er der en svag stigning i anvendelsen af de svagere smertestillende midler og NSAID.

Table 4.17 Sales of analgetics and opioids (ATC-group M01A, N02A and N02B),
DDD/1000 inhabitants/day 1995–1999

	<i>Denmark¹⁾</i>	<i>Faroe Is- lands</i>	<i>Greenland</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Åland</i>	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
M01A								
<i>Antiinflammatory/ antirheumatic prod., non-steroids</i>								
1995	29.7	28.8	17.1	52.7	..	36.7	24.6	33.6
1996	30.3	24.4	17.9	52.3	..	39.8	25.8	35.3
1997	30.2	23.9	18.1	51.5	38.5	40.5	28.2	28.8
1998	30.6	24.2	12.3	53.5	39.7	43.8	29.6	33.6
1999	30.2	22.2	15.3	58.9	43.3	46.8	31.5	37.9
N02A								
<i>Opioids</i>								
1995	11.8	3.2	..	5.7	..	6.9	14.6	26.9
1996	12.1	3.2	..	6.0	..	9.2	15.1	27.9
1997	14.2	3.7	..	6.8	5.8	11.5	15.7	26.1
1998	15.6	3.9	1.8	7.8	5.6	12.1	16.6	27.7
1999	16.4	4.4	2.0	9.1	7.3	15.1	17.5	27.0
N02B								
<i>Other analgesics and antipyretics</i>								
1995	61.7	38.7	30.7	18.7	..	31.5	25.6	43.0
1996	66.7	38.8	33.2	18.2	..	31.5	24.4	44.8
1997	68.6	43.0	36.4	16.7	29.1	31.4	25.7	45.0
1998	69.7	38.5	33.3	15.0	27.9	32.2	25.8	46.8
1999	69.7	43.9	33.1	13.6	27.0	32.1	26.8	45.8
N02BA								
<i>Salicylic acid de- rivatives</i>								
1995	22.0	20.9	..	14.6	..	9.2	3.2	16.3
1996	22.6	21.2	..	13.9	..	8.7	2.6	15.7
1997	21.3	20.7	..	12.3	16.2	8.1	2.2	14.9
1998	20.2	18.6	10.7	10.3	14.7	7.9	1.9	14.3
1999	19.1	20.2	8.0	8.2	12.6	7.2	1.5	13.3
N02BB								
<i>Pyrazolones</i>								
1995	2.6	0.3	..	0.4	..	0.7	5.9	0.3
1996	2.6	0.3	..	1.1	..	0.6	4.9	0.3
1997	2.3	0.3	..	0.2	0.3	0.6	4.9	0.3
1998	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	4.6	0.3
1999	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.6	0.2
N02BE								
<i>Anilides</i>								
1995	37.1	17.4	..	3.4	..	21.6	16.5	26.4
1996	41.5	17.2	..	3.9	..	22.2	16.9	28.8
1997	45.0	22.0	..	4.2	12.5	22.8	18.6	29.8
1998	47.4	19.6	22.6	4.6	13.1	23.7	19.3	32.3
1999	48.7	23.5	25.1	5.4	14.4	24.5	20.7	32.3

1 For Denmark, the figures for the years 1995–96 do not include the hospital sector.

For the year 1995, the Danish recording of over-the-counter sales was incomplete.

In all Nordic countries weak analgesics in low strengths and small packages are sold over-the-counter. In Denmark and Sweden larger packages and higher strengths are also sold over-the-counter.

In all countries but Finland paracetamol (N02B E) is by far the dominant weak analgesic. In Finland the relative toxicity of paracetamol has probably been emphasised more than in the other countries. Iceland uses paracetamol in combination with low dose codeine (N02B E51), whereas the other countries almost exclusively use plain paracetamol (N02B E01). Salicylic acid derivatives (N02B A) constitute about 1/3 in Sweden and Denmark and almost 2/3 in Finland of the total use of weak analgesics, in Sweden and Denmark dominated by acetyl salicylic acid in combination with low dose codeine (N02B A51) and in Finland dominated by plain acetyl salicylic acid (N02B A01). Many countries advocate minimising the analgesic use of acetyl salicylic acid.

Sweden uses about twice as much strong analgesics, opioids (N02A), as the other Nordic countries. In the other Nordic countries consumption increased through the period 1995 - 1999, however, whereas it remained unchanged in Sweden.

The composition of the opioid use differs greatly between the countries. In Norway paracetamol in combination with high strength codeine (N02A A59) clearly dominates. Classification as opioid is due to the high strength codeine. This combination also dominates in Iceland, but here the use of the new

I alle nordiske lande sælges de svage smertestillende lægemidler i lave styrker og små pakninger i håndkøb. I Danmark og Sverige gør dette sig også gældende for de større pakninger og tildels de højere styrker.

Ses der bort fra Finland udgør paracetamol (N02BE) langt den største del af forbruget af svagere smertestillende midler. I Finland er der i højere grad end i de øvrige lande blevet forkuseret på paracetamols giftighed. I Island anvendes der paracetamol i kombination med codein i lav dosis (N02BE51), mens der i de øvrige lande stort set udelukkende anvendes paracetamol uden kombination (N02BE01). I Sverige og Danmark udgøres ca. 1/3 og i Finland knap 2/3 af forbruget af de svagere smertestillende midler af salicylsyre-derivater (N02BA). I Sverige og Danmark udgøres dette forbrug især af lægemidler med indholdsstoffet acetylsalicylsyre i kombination med codein i lav dosis (N02BA51), og i Finland acetylsalicylsyre uden kombination (N02BA01). I mange lande anbefales det at minimere anvendelsen af acetylsalicylsyre til smertebehandling.

I Sverige forbruges der ca. dobbelt så meget af de stærke analgetika, opioiderne (N02A), som i de øvrige nordiske lande. Dog er forbruget i de andre nordiske lande svagt stigende, mens det fra 1995-1999 stort set er uændret i Sverige.

Sammensætningen af forbruget af stærke analgetika er meget forskelligt mellem landene. I Norge udgøres langt hovedparten af forbruget af paracetamol i kombination med codein i høje styrker (N02AA59). Den høje styrke for codein bevirkede, at lægemidlerne klassificeres som opioider. Denne type lægemidler udgør også langt

analgesic tramadol (N02A X02) is rising. Denmark employs a series of different strong analgesics, such as morphine (N02A A01), methadone (N02A C02), dextropropoxyphene (N02A C04), ketobemidone and antispasmodics (N02A G02) and tramadol. Consumption increase is almost exclusively caused by tramadol. The large Swedish consumption mainly consists of dextropropoxyphene and dextropropoxyphene combinations (N02A C54). In Sweden and Finland these have not been classified as narcotics, as in the other Nordic countries, but in 2001 Sweden, too, classified dextropropoxyphene as a narcotic.

The opioid use increases with age, and women use more than men. However, for the age group 15 - 44 years, Danish men use more than Danish women. This is not seen in Sweden, where women in general use more opioids than men. The marked difference between Danish and Swedish consumption is apparent for all age groups and is most distinct for women in the age group 15 - 44 years, where the Swedish consumption is nearly three times that of the Danish.

størstedelen af forbruget i Island, men her øges også forbruget af det nye smertestillende middel tramadol (N02AX02). I Danmark forbruges der mange forskellige slags stærke smertestillende midler som morphin (N02AA01), methadon (N02AC02), dextropropoxyphen (N02AC04), ketobemidon og antispasmodika (N02AG02) og tramadol. Stigningen i forbruget er dog næsten udelukkende forårsaget af en øget anvendelse af tramadol. Det høje forbrug i Sverige består hovedsagelig af dextropropoxyphener og dextropropoxyphen kombinationer (N02AC54). I Sverige og Finland er disse lægemidler til forskel fra de øvrige nordiske lande ikke kopieringspligtige dvs. kan ordines på en almindelig recept. I Sverige er dette forhold dog ændret i 2001, hvorefter dextropropoxyphenerne også her klassificeres som narkotika.

Anvendelsen af opioider er stigende med alderen, og kvinder anvender mere end mænd. I Danmark anvender mænd mellem 15 og 44 år dog mere end kvinder inden for samme aldersgruppe. Denne tendens ses ikke i Sverige, hvor kvinder generelt anvender flere opioider end mænd. Den store forskel mellem forbruget i Danmark og Sverige går igen i alle aldersgrupper, mest markant for de 15-44 årige kvinder, hvor forbruget er næsten 3 gange så stort i Sverige som i Danmark.

Table 4.18 Consumption of opioids (ATC-group N02A) by sex and age, 1999. DDD/1000 inhabitants per day

	Denmark		Sweden	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-14 years	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
15-44 years	6.0	4.9	9.0	13.3
45-64 years	19.0	22.0	28.8	40.3
Over 64 years	28.8	44.8	54.3	78.2

Antipsychotics

Antipsychotics consumption is very stable in the Nordic countries. Only Denmark shows a minor increase, due to the market introduction of a series of new substances, clozapine (N05A H02), olanzapine (N05A H03), and risperidone (N05A X08). Finland has the highest antipsychotics consumption.

Antipsykotika

Forbruget af antipsykotika er meget stabilt i de nordiske lande. Kun i Danmark er der sket en mindre stigning i anvendelsen af disse lægemidler, og dette hænger sammen med markedsførelsen af en række nye stoffer, clozapin (N05AH02), olanzapin (N05AH03) og risperidon (N05AX08). Forbruget af antipsykotika er højest i Finland.

Table 4.19 Sales of antipsychotics (ATC-group N05A), DDD/1000 inhabitants/day 1995-1999

	<i>Denmark¹⁾</i>	<i>Faroe Islands</i>	<i>Greenland</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Åland</i>	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
N05A								
<i>Antipsychotics</i>								
1995	6.6	7.7	9.4	15.2	..	8.4	8.7	8.8
1996	6.7	8.3	10.6	15.2	..	8.4	8.5	9.3
1997	8.7	8.3	12.2	15.0	9.3	8.6	8.5	7.8
1998	9.1	8.8	10.0	14.7	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.3
1999	9.4	8.4	10.3	15.2	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.5

1 For Denmark, the figures for the years 1995 -96 do not include the hospital sector.

Anxiolytics, hypnotics, and sedatives

The benzodiazepines (N05B A) dominate the anxiolytics in all Nordic countries. In the period 1995 - 1999 anxiolytics consumption was unchanged or stagnating in all Nordic countries, with highest consumption in Denmark, Finland, and Iceland.

Benzodiazepines are also dominant and important as sedatives and hypnotics (N05C D). Consumption of these agents is unchanged in Finland and falling in all other Nordic countries. In all countries consumption of the new benzodiazepine related agents (N05C F) is rising. This is a relatively new group of hypnotics,

Midler mod neuroser og sovemidler

I alle nordiske lande er det benzodiazepinerne (N05BA), der udgør hovedparten af forbruget af neurosemidlerne. Forbruget af neurosemidler har været uændret eller stagnerende i alle nordiske lande fra 1995-1999. Forbruget af denne type lægemidler er størst i Danmark, Finland og Island.

Benzodiazepiner anvendes endvidere som beroligende midler og sovemidler (N05CD), og udgør her også en stor del af det samlede forbrug. I Finland er forbruget af denne type lægemidler uændret, mens det falder i alle øvrige nordiske lande. Og i alle landene stiger anvendelsen af de nye benzodiazepinrelaterede

marketed as having a weaker addictive potential and fewer side effects than the benzodiazepines. In reality, their properties differ very little. In Norway, Sweden, and Iceland consumption of these new hypnotics is rising more than the consumption of benzodiazepines is falling, indicating a rise in the total consumption of hypnotics. In Finland consumption of benzodiazepines is, as mentioned, unchanged, and the rising consumption of benzodiazepine related agents, causes a rise in the total consumption of hypnotics. In Denmark the total consumption of hypnotics is falling. In all countries the consumption of zopiclone (N05C F01) and zolpidem (N05C F02) is rising. In Norway, however, only zopiclone use is rising. Norway has the lowest hypnotics use among the Nordic countries. The benzodiazepine related agents are a lot more expensive per DDD than the benzodiazepines, so shifting to using the former has markedly increased hypnotics expenses.

Sweden also employs many agents from the group other hypnotics and sedatives, especially propiomazine (N05C M06) and valerian (N05C M09).

Denmark, Norway, and Iceland do not reimburse hypnotics, but Finland and Sweden do. There is no apparent correlation between consumption trends and reimbursement rules.

midler (N05CF). Dette er en forholdsvis ny gruppe sovemedler, der er blevet markedsført som mindre afhængighedsskabende og med færre bivirkninger end benzodiazepinerne. I realiteten adskiller de sig dog ganske lidt fra disse. I Norge, Sverige og Island stiger forbruget af de nye sovemedler mere end forbruget af benzodiazepinerne falder, og dette betyder en stigning i den samlede anvendelse af sovemedler. I Finland er anvendelsen af benzodiazepinerne som nævnt uændret, og det stigende forbrug af de benzodiazepinrelaterede midler forårsager derfor et øget forbrug af sovemedler samlet set. I Danmark falder til gengæld det samlede forbrug af sovemedler. I alle landene er der tale om en stigning i anvendelsen af stofferne zopiclone (N05CF01) og zolpidem (N05CF02). I Norge dog kun af zopiclone. Norge har det laveste forbrug af sovemedler i Norden. De benzodiazepinrelaterede midler er langt dydere per DDD end benzodiazepinerne, og dette forbrugsskift har betydet en kraftig øgning i udgifterne til hypnotika.

I Sverige anvendes der også i stor udstrækning lægemidler fra gruppen andre hypnotika og sedativa. Det drejer sig især om lægemidler med indholdsstofferne propiomazin (N05CM06) og valeriane (N05CM09).

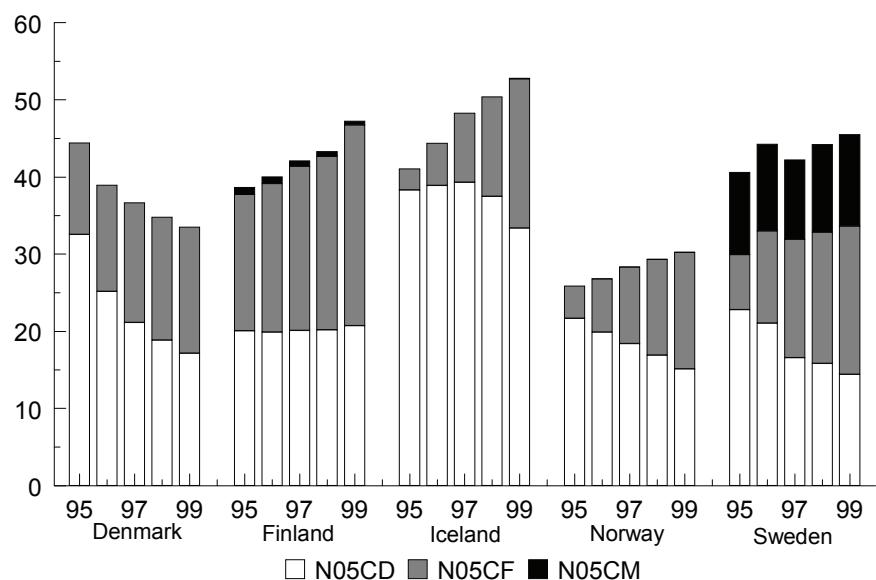
I Danmark, Norge og Island gives der ikke tilskud til hypnotika, mens disse lægemidler er tilskudsberettigede i Finland og Sverige. Tilsyneladende er der ingen sammenhæng mellem udviklingen i forbruget og tilskudsreglerne.

Table 4.20 Sales of anxiolytics and hypnotics and sedatives (ATC-group N05B and N05C), DDD/1000 inhabitants/day 1995–1999

	Denmark ¹⁾	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
N05B								
<i>Anxiolytics</i>								
1995	26.6	19.5	5.2	28.9	..	23.0	18.9	17.2
1996	25.7	20.0	4.6	29.0	..	23.1	18.0	17.4
1997	25.1	18.9	5.1	29.1	10.3	23.9	18.0	16.0
1998	24.3	17.7	3.1	28.9	10.0	24.2	18.5	16.4
1999	23.4	17.8	3.3	29.8	10.8	24.5	18.8	16.8
N05C								
<i>Hypnotics and sedatives</i>								
1995	44.4	43.1	5.1	39.5	..	41.2	25.9	40.7
1996	38.9	38.5	4.6	40.8	..	44.4	26.8	44.3
1997	36.7	34.5	5.8	42.9	29.6	48.3	28.4	42.3
1998	34.8	34.6	3.0	43.7	33.2	50.4	29.4	44.3
1999	33.5	34.5	3.8	47.3	35.4	52.8	30.3	45.5

1 For Denmark, the figures for the years 1995–96 do not include the hospital sector.

Figure 4.6 Sales of hypnotics and sedatives (ATC-group N05C), DDD/1000 inhabitants/day, 1995–1999.



Antidepressants

Antidepressants consumption increased markedly through the nineties, mainly due to a powerful growth in the consumption of the new selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, the so-called SSRIs, marketed in the late eighties. These have fewer side effects and a better safety profile than the old antidepressants and are at the same level with respect to effect.

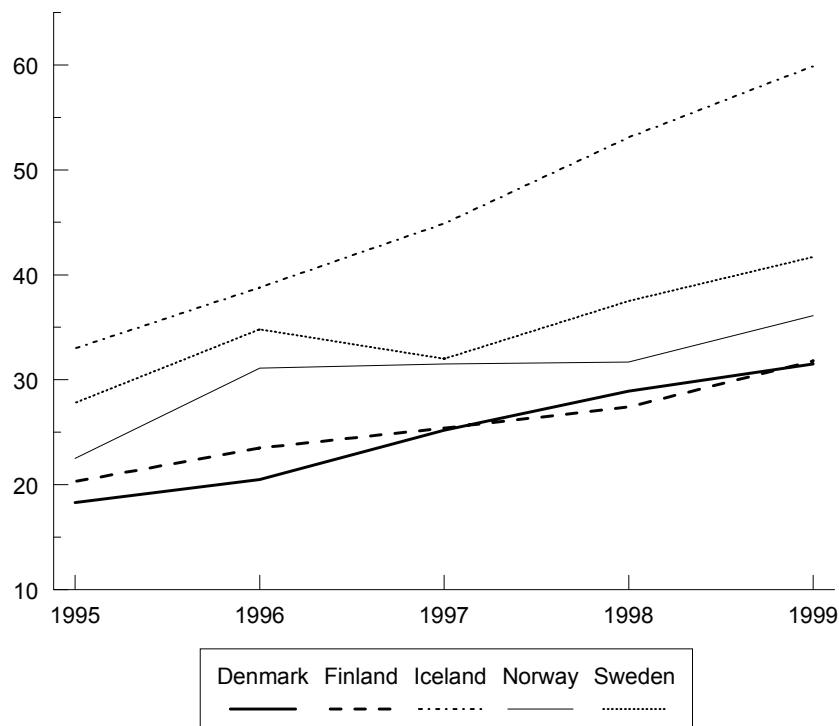
In all Nordic countries antidepressants consumption increased forcibly in the beginning of the nineties, and figure 4.7 shows that this increase continues after 1995. The increase was less steady in Norway and Sweden than in Iceland, Denmark, and Finland. Iceland, by far the largest Nordic consumer of antidepressants, had the largest increase.

Antidepressiva

Anvendelsen af antidepressiva er steget kraftigt op igennem 1990'erne ikke mindst takket være en kraftig vækst i forbruget af de nyere selektive serotonin genoptagelses hæmmere (SSRI'er), som blev markedsført i slutningen af 1980'erne. Disse lægemidler har færre bivirkninger og en bedre sikkerhedsprofil end de gamle antidepressiva og ligger effektmæssigt på højde med disse.

I alle nordiske lande steg forbruget af antidepressiva kraftigt i begyndelsen af 1990'erne, og figur 4.7 viser, at denne stigning er fortsat fra 1995 og frem. Stigningen i Norge og Sverige har dog været mindre jævn end i Island, Danmark og Finland. Stigningen har været størst i Island, som også har langt det største forbrug af antidepressiva i Norden.

Figure 4.7 Sales of antidepressants (ATC-group N06A), DDD/1000 inhabitants/day, 1995-1999



For all Nordic countries consumption of the older tricyclic antidepressants (N06A A) remained constant through the period 1995 - 1999. The large increase in SSRI consumption does not seem to have caused any decline in the use of these older agents. SSRI treatment is a lot more expensive than treatment with the older agents. Consumption development has therefore strongly increased expenditures within the treatment of depression.

In all countries - and in particular in Iceland and Norway - there is a small and declining use of monoamine oxidase type A inhibitors (N06A G).

Det er generelt for alle landene, at forbruget af de ældre tricykliske antidepressiva (TCA'er) (N06AA) har været nogenlunde stabilt fra 1995-99. Den store stigning i forbruget af SSRI'erne har tilsyneladende ikke betydet en nedgang i forbruget af disse ældre midler. Behandling med SSRI'er er meget dyrere end behandling med de ældre produkter. Forbrugsudviklingen har derfor betydet meget store udgiftsstigninger inden for behandling af depressioner.

I alle landene - og især i Island og Norge - er der et lille men aftagende forbrug af monoamin-oxidase type A hæmmere (N06AG).

In all countries - and again in particular in Iceland and Norway - there is some use of mianserin (N06A X03), belonging to the group of other antidepressants (N06A X). In all countries there is a growing use of these other antidepressants, due to the marketing of a series of new agents, such as mirtazapine (N06AX11) and venlafaxine (N06AX16). Again it is noteworthy, that the rise in SSRI consumption does not seem to level off as these new agents come into increasing use. This is even more striking when considering the much higher prices of the new antidepressants relative to both the tricyclic antidepressants and the SSRIs.

Antidepressants consumption is larger among women in both Sweden and Denmark. Antidepressants consumption is larger in Sweden than in Denmark, and this is true for men and women of all age groups. The difference shrinks, however, with increasing age. In both countries women over 64 years have a markedly higher antidepressants consumption than the other age groups.

I alle landene, og igen især i Norge og Island, anvendes der desuden en vis mængde mianserin (N06AX03), som hører til i gruppen af andre antidepressiva (N06AX). I alle landene er der et stigende forbrug af disse andre antidepressiva, og stigningen kan tilskrives markedsføringen af en række nye lægemidler som mirtazapin (N06AX11) og venlafaxin (N06AX16). Igen er det bemærkelsesværdigt, at stigningen i forbruget af SSRI'ere tilsyneladende ikke aftager i takt med den øgede anvendelse af disse nye produkter. Det er også karakteristisk, at de nye antidepressiva er væsentlig dydere end både de tricykliske antidepressiva og SSRI'erne.

Både i Sverige og Danmark er forbruget af antidepressiva størst blandt kvinder. Forbruget af antidepressiva er større i Sverige end i Danmark, og denne tendens går igen for både mænd og kvinder i alle aldre. Forskellen bliver dog mindre med stigende alder. I begge lande har de ældre kvinder på 65 år og over et markant højere forbrug af antidepressiva end de øvrige grupper.

Table 4.21 Sales of antidepressants (ATC-group N06A), DDD/1000 inhabitants/day 1995-1999

	Denmark ¹⁾	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
N06A								
<i>Antidepressants</i>								
1995	18.3	10.6	3.9	20.3	..	33.0	22.5	27.8
1996	20.5	12.5	5.1	23.5	..	38.8	31.1	34.8
1997	25.2	14.4	6.5	25.4	17.0	44.9	31.5	32.0
1998	28.9	15.3	5.8	27.4	19.4	53.1	31.7	37.5
1999	31.5	16.5	6.1	31.8	21.4	59.9	36.1	41.7
N06AA								
<i>Non selective monoamine reuptake inhibitors</i>								
1995	5.3	4.1	..	5.0	..	9.7	6.3	5.4
1996	5.1	3.8	..	4.9	..	9.8	5.5	5.0
1997	5.0	3.5	..	4.8	4.0	9.8	4.9	4.2
1998	4.8	3.1	0.8	4.5	3.9	9.5	4.9	4.3
1999	4.7	2.9	0.5	4.5	3.6	9.7	4.7	4.1
N06AB								
<i>Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors</i>								
1995	11.9	5.7	..	12.1	..	18.9	11.2	21.0
1996	14.1	7.8	..	15.2	..	24.3	20.8	27.7
1997	17.8	9.3	..	16.8	11.0	28.6	22.0	24.6
1998	20.7	10.0	4.8	18.3	12.7	35.9	21.9	28.4
1999	22.1	10.7	5.3	21.4	13.4	41.2	25.6	31.5
N06AG								
<i>Monoamine oxidase type a inhibitors</i>								
1995	0.3	0.1	..	1.6	..	2.0	1.9	0.7
1996	0.2	0.0	..	1.6	..	2.1	1.7	0.6
1997	0.2	0.0	..	1.4	0.3	2.3	1.1	0.4
1998	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	2.1	0.9	0.5
1999	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	2.0	0.8	0.5
N06AX								
<i>Other antidepressants</i>								
1995	0.6	0.6	..	0.2	..	2.4	3.0	0.7
1996	1.0	0.8	..	1.8	..	2.6	3.0	1.5
1997	2.0	1.4	..	2.4	1.7	4.2	3.4	2.7
1998	3.0	2.0	0.3	3.1	2.4	5.6	4.1	4.3
1999	4.5	2.8	0.3	4.3	3.9	7.1	4.9	5.7

1 For Denmark, the figures for the years 1995 -96 do not include the hospital sector.

Table 4.22 Consumption of antidepressants (ATC-group N06A) by sex and age, 1999. DDD per 1000 inhabitants per day

	Denmark		Sweden	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-14 years	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
15-44 years	12.3	22.2	19.6	35.3
45-64 years	30.7	59.9	37.9	76.6
Over 64 years	52.2	96.3	60.2	105.0

Anti-asthmatics

Anti-asthmatics are primarily used in the treatment of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). The consumption of anti-asthmatics has risen over the past years, possibly reflecting an increasing prevalence of asthma and improved diagnostics, but also the use of larger doses in the treatment.

The anti-asthmatics can be divided into two main groups. One group comprises the bronchodilatants, including the beta-2-adrenoreceptor agonists (R03A C), theophyllines (R03D A), and anticholinergics (R03B B). The other group comprises agents for the prophylaxis of lower airway inflammation, such as the corticosteroids (R03B A).

A combined use of corticosteroids and short acting beta-2-adrenoreceptor agonists by inhalation is generally recommended.

Anti-asthmatics consumption increased through the nineties. During the period 1995 - 1999 a stagnation is seen for Denmark, but there is still a consumption rise in Norway, Finland, and Iceland. In 1999 Norway had the highest Nordic consumption of anti-asthmatics. The Swedish consumption fluctuated markedly in the period 1995 - 1999, due to the introduction in 1997 of a new reimbursement system, changing the anti-

Astmamidler

Astmamidler bruges primært til behandling af astma og kronisk obstruktiv lunge-syndrom (KOL). Anvendelsen af astmamidler har været stigende i de seneste år, og denne stigning kan afspejle en øget forekomst af astma, bedre og tidligere diagnosticering, men også en øget anvendelse af højere doser i behandlingen.

Lægemidler til behandling af astma kan inddeltes i to hovedgrupper. Den ene gruppe virker bronkieudvidende. Til denne gruppe hører beta2-agonister (R03AC), teofylliner (R03DA) og antikolinergika (R03BB). Den anden gruppe anvendes til forebyggende behandling af inflammationen i de nedre luftveje. Til denne gruppe hører kortikosteroiderne (R03BA).

Generelt rekommenderes en kombineret brug af kortikosteroiderne og inhaleret, korttidsvirkende beta2-agonister.

Forbruget af astmamidler har været stigende op igennem 1990'erne. Fra 1995-1999 synes denne stigning stagneret i Danmark, mens den er fortsat i Norge, Finland og Island. I 1999 er Norge det land i Norden, hvor der er det største forbrug af astmamidler. Sverige har fra 1995-1999 oplevet et meget svingende forbrug af astmamidler. Forbrugsudsvingene hænger sammen med indførelsen af et nyt medicintilskudssystem i 1997, hvor ast-

asthmatics from being free of charge to being reimbursed in line with other medicines. Prior this change anti-asthmatics were hoarded, and shortly after the change, sales fell. The total consumption is, in spite of an increase through the period 1997 - 1999, still lower than that of 1995.

mamidlerne gik fra at have været gratis for forbrugerne til at blive ligestillet med andre lægemidler. Op til indførelsen af dette nye system skete der derfor en kraftig hamstring af astmamidler, og efter ikraftrædelsen faldt forbruget. Den samlede mængde er - på trods af en vækst i forbruget fra 1997-1999 – fortsat lavere end i 1995.

Table 4.23 Sales of antiasthmatics (ATC-group R03), DDD/1000 inhabitants/day 1995 - 1999

	Denmark ¹⁾ Islands	Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
R03								
<i>Anti-asthmatics</i>								
1995	59.2	27.1	..	42.9	..	43.9	57.2	64.7
1996	60.1	29.7	..	45.0	..	45.1	57.9	86.3
1997	60.9	31.8	..	46.2	46.4	45.4	60.4	45.4
1998	62.5	35.2	21.7	48.2	46.9	47.6	63.1	53.9
1999	61.7	37.2	25.0	50.0	45.7	48.5	65.8	55.9
R03A								
<i>Adrenergics, inhalants</i>								
1995	27.2	14.4	10.0	15.6		20.4	26.2	29.4
1996	27.9	15.6	10.4	16.5		21.2	26.8	37.3
1997	28.1	16.1	13.0	16.8	15.2	21.1	27.9	20.9
1998	28.8	18.0	11.8	17.7	16.6	21.7	28.6	23.8
1999	28.6	18.7	13.3	18.9	17.4	21.5	29.6	25.2
R03B								
<i>Other anti-asthmatics, inhalants</i>								
1995	19.6	8.3	5.8	20.7	..	18.6	23.6	29.0
1996	21.0	10.4	6.0	22.6	..	19.7	24.7	42.1
1997	22.7	12.7	8.3	23.5	24.3	20.4	26.7	20.5
1998	24.1	14.5	6.5	24.7	24.3	22.2	29.2	25.3
1999	23.9	16.2	8.0	25.1	22.1	23.1	30.6	25.6
R03C								
<i>Adrenergics for systemic use</i>								
1995	5.2	1.6	..	0.9	..	0.6	2.1	2.5
1996	4.7	1.5	..	0.8	..	0.5	1.6	2.6
1997	4.4	1.3	..	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.4	1.5
1998	4.0	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.6
1999	3.5	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.1	1.5
R03D								
<i>Other anti-asthmatics for systemic use</i>								
1995	7.3	2.7	..	5.7	..	4.3	5.3	3.8
1996	6.5	2.2	..	5.1	..	3.8	4.8	4.3
1997	5.8	1.7	..	5.2	6.1	3.5	4.4	2.5
1998	5.6	1.5	2.3	5.1	5.2	3.3	4.1	3.3
1999	5.7	1.4	2.4	5.4	5.5	3.6	4.5	3.7

1 For Denmark, the figures for the years 1995 -96 do not include the hospital sector.

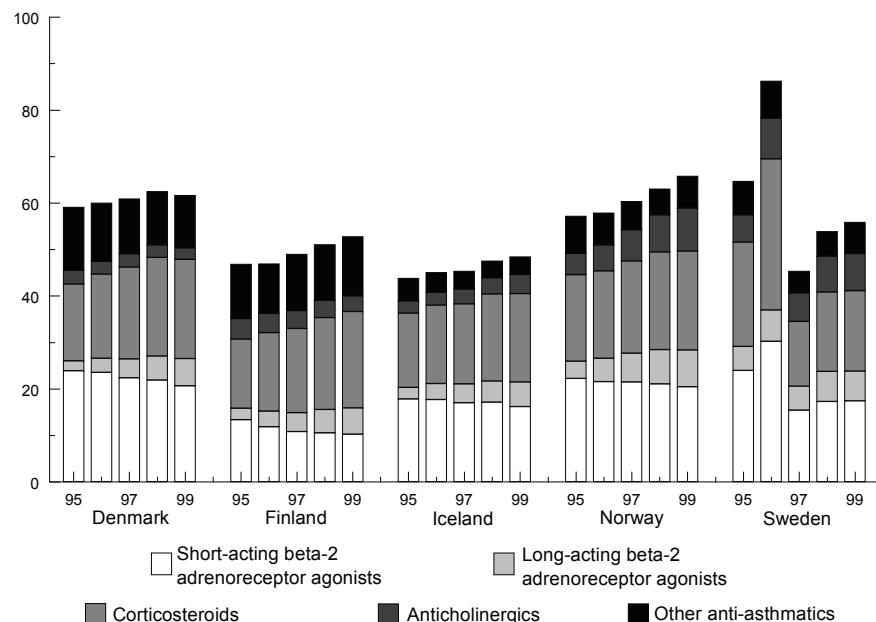
A growing amount of corticosteroids is being used in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Iceland.

In Norway the use of adrenergics for inhalation (R03A) is rising, contributing to a rise in the total consumption of anti-asthmatics. A rise in the consumption of anticholinergics (R03B B) and antiallergic agents (R03B C) also contributes to a rise in the total consumption. These agents are more dominating in Norway and Sweden than they are in Denmark and Iceland. In Denmark and to some extent in Sweden, the adrenergics for systemic use (R03C) dominate more than they do in the other Nordic countries. Moreover, Finland and Denmark use more xanthines (R03D A) than the other Nordic countries.

Der anvendes en voksende mængde kortikosteroide i Danmark, Finland, Norge og Island.

I Norge er det en stigning i forbruget af adrenerge inhalationsmidler (R03A), som har været en medvirkende årsag til den samlede stigning i brugen af astmamidler. Også en vækst i forbruget af anticholinergica (R03BB) og antiallergiske midler (R03BC) har betydet en vækst i det samlede forbrug. Disse lægemidler udgør en større del af forbruget i Norge og Sverige end i Danmark og Island. I Danmark og tildels Sverige udgør de systemiske, adrenerge astmamidler (R03C) en større del af forbruget end i de øvrige nordiske lande, og i Finland og Danmark er der desuden en større anvendelse af xantiner (R03DA) end i de øvrige lande.

Figure 4.8 Sales of antiastmatics (ATC-group R03), DDD/1000 inhabitants/day, 1995-1999.



Boys between 0 and 14 years of age consume more anti-asthmatics than girls in the same age group. The same tendency is seen for people above 64 years, both in Sweden and in Denmark. For the oldest group the reason is presumed to lie in the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). In the age group 15 - 64 years women have a higher consumption than men. For all ages and both sexes, except women in the age group 45 - 64 years, where consumption is equal, the Danish consumption of anti-asthmatics is higher than the Swedish.

Drenge mellem 0 og 14 år anvender flere astmamidler end piger i samme alder. Samme tendens går igen for de ældre over 64 år – i både Sverige og Danmark. For de ældre må det antages at være behandlingen af kronisk obstruktiv lunge-sygdom (KOL), der spiller ind. For de 15 til 64-årige har kvinder et højere forbrug end mænd. Forbruget af astmamidler er højere i Danmark end i Sverige og denne tendens gør sig gældende for mænd og kvinder i alle aldersgrupper, bortset fra kvinder mellem 45 og 64 år, hvor størrelsen af forbruget er ens i de to lande.

Table 4.24 Consumption of anti-asthmatics inhalants (ATC-group R03A and R03B) by sex and age, 1999. DDD per 1000 inhabitants per day

	Denmark		Sweden	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-14 years	25.6	16.1	20.4	12.6
15-44 years	25.8	29.2	20.1	28.2
45-64 years	54.0	76.2	47.2	76.3
Over 64 years	152.8	118.0	134.9	112.7

Antihistamines

The sales of antihistamines vary a lot between the Nordic countries. Norway has by far the highest consumption, consumption in Iceland and in Sweden is about 2/3 of that in Norway, whereas consumption in Finland and in Denmark only is about 1/3 of that in Norway.

In all countries consumption increased through the period 1995 - 1999.

Low strength antihistamines in small packages are sold over-the-counter in all Nordic countries.

Antihistaminer

Salget af antihistaminer varierer meget mellem de nordiske lande. Norge har langt det største forbrug af disse lægemidler, forbruget i Island og Sverige er ca. 2/3 så stort, mens forbruget i Finland og Danmark kun er ca. 1/3 så stort som forbruget i Norge.

I alle landene er forbruget steget fra 1995-1999.

Antihistaminer i lave styrker og små pakningsstørrelser sælges i håndkøb i alle nordiske lande

Table 4.25 Sales of antihistamines (ATC-group R06A), DDD/1000 inhabitants/day 1999

	Denmark ¹⁾ Faroe Islands	Greenland	Finland	Åland	Iceland	Norway	Sweden
R06A							
Antihistamines for systemic use							
1995	10.7	10.9	..	12.5	..	18.7	32.9
1996	11.2	11.3	..	14.3	..	21.2	33.6
1997	11.8	12.1	..	15.5	16.9	20.8	35.3
1998	12.9	12.4	2.5	17.4	18.4	21.2	37.2
1999	13.4	12.6	2.6	18.2	19.9	21.5	37.0

1 For Denmark, the figures for the years 1995 -96 do not include the hospital sector.
For the year 1995, the Danish recording of over-the-counter sales was incomplete.

5. Résumé

The comparison of medicines consumption in the Nordic countries has revealed many similarities in the overall consumption tendencies and in the challenges faced by the authorities to control expenses. A closer look at consumption patterns within each group of medicines, reveals smaller or larger differences in consumption size and differences in preference of active ingredients. As the Nordic population is relatively homogeneous, with similar living conditions, these differences are striking. Whether the explanation should be sought for in differences in morbidity patterns, differences in treatment traditions, or other conditions, is only to a small extent possible to assess from an investigation like this one. The description of these differences may, however, be the first step to starting more thorough investigations.

A common Nordic statistics on medicines consumption is no longer compiled, nor is there a good access to comparable data. It is therefore important,

5. Sammenfatning

Gennemgangen af lægemiddelforbruget i de nordiske lande har vist mange lighedspunkter i de overordnede tendenser i forbruget og i de udfordringer myndighederne står overfor med hensyn til at styre udgiftsudviklingen. Når man ser nærmere på det konkrete forbrugsmønster inden for de enkelte lægemiddelgrupper, viser det sig dog, at der kan være store forskelle i, hvor meget mediciner anvendes og hvilke typer lægemidler forbruget består af. Forskelle der især virker store, fordi den nordiske befolkning er en forholdsvis homogen befolningsgruppe med stort set samme levevilkår. Hvorvidt forklaringen hovedsagelig skal findes i forskelle i sygdomsmønster, forskelle i behandlingstraditioner eller andre forhold, er det kun i mindre grad muligt at afdække i en undersøgelse som denne. Beskrivelsen af disse forskelle kan dog være første skridt på vejen til igangsættelsen af mere tilbundsgående undersøgelser.

I dag laves der ikke længere en fælles nordisk statistik om forbruget af lægemidler, og adgangen til sammenlignelige data er heller ikke så god. Det er derfor

that NOMESCO collect medicines consumption data, including data on expenses, in their annual publication. The applicability of the statistics will improve, if detailed consumption information on levels further down than the second ATC level, is included for selected groups of medicines.

It should also be noted, that development is very rapid within the medicines area. In the course of a few years the consumption pattern may change markedly, and the inclusion in the statistics of new groups of medicines may be relevant.

vigtigt, at NOMESCO inddrager statistikker over lægemiddelforbruget og udgifterne til dette i sin årlige publikation. Anvendeligheden af denne statistik er større, hvis der i udvalgte lægemiddelgrupper er en vis detaljeringsgrad, dvs. der oplyses forbrugstal længere ned end til andet ATC-niveau.

Desuden skal man være klar over, at udviklingen inden for lægemiddleområdet går meget stærkt. I løbet af en kort årarrække kan forbrugsmønsteret ændre sig markant, og det kan være relevant at inddrage nye lægemiddelgrupper i statistikken.

Appendix

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NORDIC COMPARISON OF THE USE OF ATC AND DDDS

The Nordic countries have long experience in applying the ATC/DDD methodology for presenting drug consumption statistics. From 1979 to 1995, the Nordic Council on Medicines issued every third year a publication providing comparative drug consumption data from the Nordic countries.

In order to use the ATC/DDD methodology for presenting drug use statistics, it is necessary to link ATC codes and DDDs to each drug package. Proper knowledge about the ATC/DDD methodology is necessary in order to fulfil this task in a uniform way and according to the official WHO guidelines. Until the early nineties, there was a closer collaboration between the Nordic countries with regard to ATC coding and DDD assignment for all products on the market. In the latest ten years, this task has been taken care of at the national level, however, still in frequent communication with the WHO Centre in Oslo. Since guidelines may be interpreted differently and the use of national ATC codes and DDD values may occur, it was decided to make a thorough comparison of the Nordic countries' drug registers with regard to the use of ATC/DDDs.

The complete registers of drugs available in the Nordic countries (updated by September 2000) were compared using the Nordic article numbers as the key. All Nordic countries use a common article number for the same drug packages. The countries were all compared "in pairs", meaning that every Nordic article number available in more than one country are included in the survey.

Use of ATC codes

The types of faults were identified. Incorrect ATC codes, incomplete ATC codes, and different products using identical Nordic article numbers are found in all comparisons.

Some ATC codes are 4th level codes only. Sweden and Island add "00" on these 4th level codes. The "00" ending represents unofficial ATC codes, but will not influence on the statistics.

The number of Nordic article numbers with incorrect ATC codes per country per comparison vary from 1 to 33, which represents from 0.01 per cent to 0.50 per cent of the country's drug register.

Looking at the number of Nordic article numbers that has come up for one country in any of the comparisons, the total number of Nordic article numbers with incorrect ATC code varied from 14 (0.19 per cent of the total register) for Norway to 46 (0.69 per cent of the total register) for Denmark. The highest percentage was found in Iceland with 27 (0.78 per cent of the total register).

The number of ATC codes containing one or more Nordic article number(s) with incorrect ATC codes varied from 7 to 23. For the countries in total, 51 per cent of the incorrect codes are correct down to the ATC 4th level. This means that comparative statistics on the 5th level will be wrong, but the statistics on the ATC 4th level will be correct. It is important to note that if a substance has been given an incorrect ATC code, the statistics for both the ATC code where it is placed and the ATC code where it should have been placed are influenced.

In this project, a special focus is put on the ATC groups A02, A08, A10, C01, C03, C07, C08, C09, C10, G03C, G03F, J01, M01A, M03B, N02A, N02B, N05, N06A and R03. The irregularities mentioned above had only minor influence on the statistics in these groups.

All the incorrect ATC codes will influence on the statistics in general. But the Nordic register still seems to be a good tool for statistics with regard to ATC, and the differences in the application of ATC codes represents only a very minor problem.

Use of DDDs

Some main principal differences in the drug registers have been found which can lead to differences in the statistics from the Nordic countries:

ATC group D: Sweden, Denmark and Iceland have assigned national DDDs for the dermatological products based on the package size, independent of the strength of the product (e.g. a 100 g package of a cream contains 100 DDDs). ATC group B05: Sweden, Denmark and Iceland are using the same type of DDD in this group. 1 DDD is usually 1 litre. Finland and Norway are not calculating number of DDDs in these groups. These differences will give a higher estimate of the consumption of drugs in these ATC groups in Sweden, Denmark and Iceland compared to Finland and Norway. It has been decided not to include the national DDDs in B05 and D in the statistics in this book.

ATC group G03 C: Transdermal plasters. The number of DDDs for these products is calculated differently in the different countries. The calculation of the number of DDDs for transdermal plasters in Sweden will e.g. give an estimate of the consumption in G03C, which is about 20 per cent too low. The sales figures for G03C have been corrected in this book. The number of DDDs for transdermal plasters used in pain (fentanyl plasters ATC group N02) are also calculated differently in Sweden compared to the other countries and will give an estimate which is about 40 per cent too high. This will however have a minor effect on the data presented in this book.

ATC group L01: Antineoplastic agents: Norway has assigned national DDDs in this group based on the amount of active substance per package. The DDDs are given in gram or mg. This will give a higher estimate of the consumption of drugs in ATC group L in Norway than in the other countries. The DDDs from this group will not be included in the tables in this book.

ATC group S01E: Antiglaucoma preparations and miotics: There is confusion on how to handle the unit dose preparations. The numbers of DDDs for these products are sometimes calculated according to the DDD for the ordinary formulation (bottle) and sometimes according to the number of unit doses in one package. For these products there are also discrepancy from product to product in the same country.

ATC code J01FA01 Erythromycin (Abbotycin™/Ery-Max™): The oral formulations except from the sustained release tablets contains erythromycin ethyl succinate which has a DDD of 2 g. This salt is not used in sustained release tablets and parenteral formulations. The DDD for erythromycin is 1 g (both oral and parenteral administration). At present the DDD of 2 g is used only for erythromycin ethyl succinate tablets. This is in line with the ATC/DDD Guidelines. Iceland has however used the DDD of 2 g also for the oral mixtures and single-dose granules. The estimate of the consumption of erythromycin will lower in Iceland compared to the other Nordic countries. In the tables in this book, the figures from Iceland have been corrected based on the common official DDD.

In addition to the principal differences, occasional discrepancies in the number of DDDs per package are found to some degree when comparing the product registers from all the Nordic countries. These discrepancies are mainly due to incorrect calculation e.g. by using a wrong DDD, or a wrong amount of active ingredient per package. An example is Stesolid™ enema, where the declared amount of diazepam is written as 5mg/2,5 ml or 10 mg/2,5 ml in the drug registers. This means according to the product information in drug catalogues that one enema contains 5 or 10 mg diazepam. In the Swedish register the number of DDDs/package has been calculated based on the assumption that the strength is 5 or 10 mg/ml and that the packages therefore contains 12.5 or 25 mg diazepam, respectively. Similar types of

wrong calculations are found for some packages in all ATC groups in the different drug registers. They will however only have a minor influence on the data presented in the book since the tables not include any information about the sales on each ATC 5th level.

Combination products are also sometimes treated differently in different countries, the DDD can be based on the content of one of the active ingredients, on all of them (the sum) or the product as a separate unit (e.g. the DDD is one tablet). An example here is from Denmark, where the content of active ingredients in combinations of levodopa and decarboxylase inhibitors (SinemetTM and MadoparTM), are calculated by adding the two ingredients together. According to the guidelines for ATC Classification and DDD Assignment, the DDD should be based only on the content of levodopa. This leads to an estimate of the consumption of these products which is 20 per cent too high. These products are however classified in N04 and will therefore not influence the tables in this book. This issue is complex but important to evaluate further.

Conclusion

Only minor differences in the application of ATC codes between the Nordic countries have been found. These differences will not make any impact on the drugs statistics. The differences in the application of DDDs are more important. If they were not corrected for, it would have influenced the comparisons between some of the main ATC groups (1st levels) presented in the book, and also some of the more detailed comparisons in the groups mentioned above (e.g. ATC group G).

SECTION C

Appendices Bilag

Appendix 1

Obstetric definitions

Live birth

Live birth is defined as a foetus which after the complete extraction from the mother shows evidence of life, irrespective of birthweight and duration of pregnancy.

Stillbirth

A foetus born after 28 weeks of gestation and showing no evidence of life.

Perinatal deaths

Late fetal deaths and live born dying during the first week of life.

Infant deaths

Live born dying during the first year of life.

Total fertility rate

The total number of liveborn children per 1,000 females surviving the whole child-bearing period, calculated from the age specific fertility rates of the year of observation.

Perinatal mortality

Late fetal deaths + deaths during 1st week per 1,000 births (live born and stillborn).

Infant mortality

Deaths during first year per 1,000 live births.

Obstetriske definitioner

Levendefødte

Som levendefødte regnes fostre, der viser tegn på liv, efter at de er fuldstændig adskilt fra moderen, uden hensyntagen til fødselsvægt og svangerskabets varighed.

Dødfødte

Som dødfødte regnes fostre, der er født efter 28 ugers svangerskab, og som ikke viser tegn på liv.

Perinatalt døde

Dødfødte, samt levendefødte, der dør i løbet af første leveuge.

Spædbarnsdød

Levendefødte, der dør i løbet af første leveår.

Samlet fertilitetsrate

Det samlede antal levendefødte børn, som 1.000 kvinder vil føde, hvis de gennemlever hele den fødedygtige alder, beregnet ud fra de aldersspecifikke fertilitetsrater i observationsåret.

Perinatal dødelighed

Dødfødte og døde i løbet af første leveuge pr. 1.000 fødte (levendefødte og dødfødte).

Spædbarnsdødelighed

Døde i løbet af første leveår pr. 1.000 levendefødte.

APPENDIX 1

Standard stillbirth rate

The number of stillborn infants with a birthweight of at least 1,000 grams per 1,000 births with a birthweight of at least 1,000 grams.

Induced abortion

Dependent on the legislation in each country. As a rule, termination of pregnancy can be authorized on request during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy (Sweden up to 18 weeks).

Total abortion rate

The number of legal abortions performed on 1,000 females given their survival up to the age of 50, calculated from the age specific abortion rates of the year of observation.

Standardiseret dødfødselshyppighed

Antal dødfødte med en fødselsvægt på mindst 1.000 gram pr. 1.000 fødte med en fødselsvægt på mindst 1.000 gram.

Fremkaldt abort

Afhængig af hvert lands lovgivning. Som hovedregel gælder retten til abort de første 12 uger af graviditeten (i Sverige op til 18 uger).

Samlet abortrate

Det antal fremkaldte aborter, som 1.000 kvinder ville have fået udført, forudsat at de levede til de var 50 år, beregnet ud fra de aldersspecifikke abortrater i observationsåret.

Appendix 2

Hospital related definitions

Out-patient clinic

Section without permanent beds for treatment and with no staff for patient monitoring.

Bed

One bed in a 24-hour section for treatment of a patient. (In Finland, Norway and Sweden this does not include technical treatment, i.e. treatment requiring special personnel and equipment for intensive monitoring, incl. couveuses).

Bed-day

24 hours, in which a 24-hour patient has received treatment.

Bed-duration

Number of bed-days for a 24-hour patient, the date of admission, but not the date of discharge is included; at least 24 hours.

Average bed-duration

The total number of bed-duration for patients who have been discharged within a given period, divided by the number of discharges in the period.

Discharge

Conclusion of treatment of a patient at a 24-hour or part-time section.

Sygehusdefinitioner

Ambulatorium

Afsnit, der er uden faste behandlingspladser, og hvortil der ikke er normeret personale til overvågning af patienter.

Sengeplads

En behandlingsplads for en patient i et heldøgnsafsnit. (I Finland, Norge og Sverige omfatter dette ikke tekniske behandlingspladser, dvs. behandling, der kræver særlig bemanding og intensiv overvågning, inkl. kuvøser).

Sengedag

Et døgn, hvori en heldøgnspatient har modtaget behandling.

Liggetid

Antal sengedage for en heldøgnspatient, idet indlæggelsesdatoen, men ikke udskrivningsdatoen medregnes; dog mindst én dag.

Gennemsnitlig liggetid

Summen af liggetiderne for patienter, der er udskrevet inden for en given periode, divideret med antallet af udskrivninger i perioden.

Udskrivning

Afslutning af behandling af patient på et hel- eller deldøgnsafsnit.

Appendix 3

Tables on medical, surgical and psychiatric specialities in hospitals as they incur in the statistics of this publication

**Oversigt over medicinske, kirur-
giske og psykiatriske specialer ved
hospitaler sådan som de indgår i
statistikken i denne publikation**

Medicine/medicin

	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
<i>Internal medicine</i> Intern medicin	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Dermato-venerology</i> Dermato-venerologi	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Geriatrics</i> Geriatri	+	+	-	+	+
<i>Hepatology</i> Hepatologi	+	-	+	-	+
<i>Haematology</i> Hæmatologi	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Infectious diseases</i> Infektionsmedicin	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Cardiology</i> Kardiologi	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Medical allergology</i> Medicinsk allergologi	+	+	+	-	+
<i>Medical endocrinology</i> Medicinsk endokrinologi	+	+	+	-	+
<i>Medical gastro-enterology</i> Medicinsk gastroenterologi	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Medical pulmonary diseases</i> Medicinske lungesygdomme	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Nephrology</i> Nefrologi	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Rheumatology</i> Reumatologi	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Neuro-medicine</i> Neuromedicin	+	+	+	+	+

APPENDIX 3

	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
<i>Oncology</i> Onkologi	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Pediatrics</i> Pædiatri	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Phoniatriy</i> Foniatri	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Occupational medicine</i> Arbejdsmedicin	-	+	-	+	+
<i>Miscellaneous medicine/surgery</i> Blandet medicin/kirurgi	+	-	+	+	+
<i>Anaesthesiology</i> Anæstesiologi	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Others (without specialization)</i> Andet (uden speciale)	+	+	-	-	-
<i>General medicine</i> Almen medicin	-	+	+	-	-
<i>Rehabilitation</i> Rehabilitering	-	+	-	+	+

APPENDIX 3

Surgery/Kirurgi

	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
<i>General surgery</i> Almen kirurgi	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Vascular surgery</i> Karkirurgi	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Gastro-enterological surgery</i> Kirurgisk gastroenterologi	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Plastic surgery</i> Plastikkirurgi	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Thorax surgery</i> Thoraxkirurgi	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Urology</i> Urologi	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Neuro-surgery</i> Neurokirurgi	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Ophthalmology</i> Oftalmologi	+	+	+	-	+
<i>Orthopaedic surgery</i> Ortopædkirurgi	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Oto-rhino-laryngology</i> Oto-rhino-laryngologi	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Gynaecology and obstetrics</i> Gynækologi og obstetrik	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Hand surgery</i> Håndkirurgi	-	+	+	-	+
<i>Child surgery</i> Børnekirurgi	-	+	+	+	+
<i>Surgical larynxology</i> Kæbekirurgi	-	+	+	+	-

APPENDIX 3

Psychiatry/Psykiatri

	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
<i>Psychiatry</i> Psykiatri	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Child psychiatry</i> Børnepsykiatri	+	+	-	-	-
<i>Child and youth psychiatry</i> Børne- og ungdomspsykiatri	-	+	+	+	+
<i>Psychiatry for drug addicts and alcoholics</i> Psykiatri for narkotika- og alkoholmisbrugere	-	+	+	+	+
<i>Psychiatric hospitals and clinics</i> Psykiatriske hospitaler og klinikker	-	+	-	+	+
<i>Psychiatric wards in somatic hospitals</i> Psykiatriske afdelinger på somatiske hospitaler	-	+	+	+	+

Further information *Yderligere oplysninger*

The following list of offices responsible for statistics may be used to gather further information concerning the statistics in this publication.

Denne oversigt over statistikansvarlige i de nordiske lande kan bruges til at søge yderligere oplysninger vedrørende statistikken i denne bog.

Denmark

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DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø
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National Board of Health
P.O. Box 2020
DK-1012 Copenhagen K
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Statens Serum Institut
Artillerivej 5
DK-2300 Copenhagen S
Phone: +45 32 68 32 68
Fax: +45 44 91 73 73

Danish Medicines Agency
Frederikssundsvej 378
DK-2700 Brønshøj
Phone: +45 44 88 91 11
Fax: +45 44 91 73 73

Have responsibility for:

- Population statistics
- Statistics on alcohol consumption
- Statistics on health care economy
- Information on alcohol consumption

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on births
- Statistics on abortions
- Statistics on malformations
- Statistics on causes of deaths
- Statistics on in-patients, outpatients and emergency wards
- Statistics on health personnel
- Statistics on hospital economy
- Statistics on hospital capacity
- Statistics on the use of tobacco

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on infectious diseases
- Statistics and information on vaccinations

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on pharmaceutical products

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National Board of Health in Denmark
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P.O. Box 2020
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Phone: +45 33 91 16 01
Fax: +45 33 93 16 36

The Hospital Board
P.O. Box 336
FR-110 Tórshavn
Phone: +298 31 53 60
Fax: +298 31 82 65

Have responsibility for:

- Population and vital statistics
- Statistics on health care economy
- Information on alcohol consumption
- Statistics on the use of tobacco

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on abortions
- Statistics on infectious diseases
- Statistics and information on vaccinations

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on pharmaceutical products

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on causes of death

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on causes of death

FURTHER INFORMATION

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National Board of Health in Denmark
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E-mail: sst@sis.dk

The Central Pharmacy in Copenhagen
County
Marielundsvej 25
DK-2730 Herlev
Phone: +45 44 57 77 00
Fax: +45 44 57 77 09

The Directorate for Health
P.O. Box 1160
DK-3900 Nuuk
Phone: +299 34 50 00
Fax: +299 32 55 05

Have responsibility for:

- Population and vital statistics
- Statistics on health personnel
- Statistics on hospital capacity
- Statistics on health care economy

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on births
- Statistics on abortions
- Statistics on malformations
- Statistics on infectious diseases
- Statistics and information on vaccinations

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on causes of deaths

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on pharmaceutical products

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on hospital capacity
- Statistics on health care economy
- Statistics on health personnel

FURTHER INFORMATION

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FIN-00531 Helsinki
Phone: +358 9 396 71
Fax: +358 9 396 72 052
Website: www.stakes.fi

National Public Health Institute
Mannerheimintie 166
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Phone: +358 9 474 41
Fax: +358 9 474 48 408
Website: www.ktl.fi

National Agency for Medicines
Mannerheimintie 166
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FIN-00301 Helsinki
Phone: +358 9 473 341
Fax: +358 9 714 469
Website: www.nam.fi

Have responsibility for:

- Population and vital statistics
- Causes-of-Death Register
- Tobacco statistics
- Statistics on road traffic accidents

Have responsibility for:

- Register of Institutional Care
- Medical Birth Register
- Register of Abortions and Sterilizations
- Register of Health Care Personnel
- Statistics on public health care visits
- Statistics on private health care
- Statistics on labour force in health care
- Statistics on the use of alcohol and narcotics
- Statistics on health care expenditure
- Definitions and classifications in health care

Have responsibility for:

- Register of Infectious Diseases
- Register of Coronary Heart Disease and Stroke
- Statistics and information on vaccinations
- Survey on health behaviour among adults
- Public Health Report

Have responsibility for:

- Drug registration and sales licences
- Register on Adverse Drug Reactions
- Statistics on pharmacies

FURTHER INFORMATION

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Nordenskiöldinkatu 12
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Fax: +358 9 20 434 50 58
Website: www.kela.fi

Cancer Registry
Liisankatu 21B
FIN-00170 Helsinki
Phone: +358 9 135 331
Fax: +358 9 135 1093
Website: www.cancer.fi

Åland

Landskapsstyrelsen/Landskapsläkaren
P.O. Box 60
FIN-22101 Mariehamn
Phone: +358 18 250 00
Fax: +358 18 191 55

Social Insurance Institute
Statistics Finland
STAKES
National Agency for Medicine
National Public Health Institute
Cancer Registry

Have responsibility for:

- Sickness insurance benefits and allowances, reimbursements for medicine expenses, and disability pensions

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on cancer

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on infectious diseases
- Statistics on health personnel
- Statistics on hospital capacity
- Statistics on health care economy

- See Finland

Iceland

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Have responsibility for:

- Population and vital statistics
- Statistics on causes of deaths
- Statistics on alcohol consumption
- Statistics on tobacco consumption

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Icelandic Cancer Register
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E-mail: hrafnt@krabb.is
Website: www.krabb.is

Have responsibility for:

- Medical statistics on births
- Statistics on abortions
- Statistics on sterilizations
- Statistics on primary care
- Statistics on in-patient care
- Statistics on infectious diseases
- Statistics on vaccinations
- Statistics on health personnel
- Statistics on hospital capacity

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on pharmaceutical products

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on the use of tobacco

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on health care economy

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on cancer

FURTHER INFORMATION

Icelandic Register of Tuberculosis
Barónsstig 47
IS-101 Reykjavik
Phone: +354 552 2400
Fax: + 345 562 2415
E-mail:thorsteinn.blondal@hr.is

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on tuberculosis

Norway

Statistics Norway
P.O. Box 8131 Dep.
N-0033 Oslo
Phone: +47 21 09 00 00
Fax: +47 21 09 49 73
E-mail:ssb@no
Website:www.ssb.no

Have responsibility for:

- Population and vital statistics
- Statistics on sterilizations
- Statistics on induced abortions
- Nursing and care statistics
- Statistics on in-patients
- Statistics on causes of deaths
- Statistics on health personnel
- Statistics on hospital capacity
- Statistics on alcohol consumption
- Statistics on sale of tobacco
- Statistics on health care economy

Medical Birth Registry of Norway
Armauer Hansens hus
Haukeland sykehus
N-5021 Bergen
Phone: +47 55 97 49 89
Fax: +47 55 97 49 98
E-mail:mfr@uib.no

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on births and infant deaths

Norwegian Board of Health
P.O. Boks 8128 Dep.
N-0032 Oslo
Phone: +47 22 24 90 90
Fax: +47 22 24 95 90
E-mail: helsetilsynet@helsetilsynet.
dep.telemax.no
Website: www.helsetilsynet.no

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on dentists
- Information and statistics on immunization

FURTHER INFORMATION

SINTEF-Unimed
Norwegian Patient Register
N-7034 Trondheim
Phone: +47 73 59 25 90
Fax: +47 73 59 63 61
E-mail:navn@unimed.sintef.no
Website:www.sintef.no

National Institute of Public Health
P.O. Box 4404 Torshov
N-0403 Oslo
Phone: +47 22 04 22 00
Fax: +47 22 35 36 05
E-mail:folkehelsa@folkehelsa.no
Website: www.folkehelsa.no

WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug
Statistics Methodology
P.O. Box 183 Kalbakken
N-0903 Oslo
Phone: +47 22 16 98 11
Fax: +47 22 16 98 18
e-mail: whocc@nmd.no
Website: www.whocc.nmd.no and
www.drugconsumption.nmd.no

Norwegian Cancer Registry
Montebello
N-0310 Oslo
Phone: +47 22 45 13 00
Fax: +47 22 45 13 70
E-mail:krefregisteret@kreftreg.no
Website: www.kreftreg.no

Norwegian Medical Association
P.O. Box 1152 Sentrum
N-0107 Oslo
Phone: +47 23 10 90 00
Fax: +47 23 91 70
Website:www.legeforeningen.no

Have responsibility for:
■ Statistics on in-patients
■ Surgical procedures

Have responsibility for:
■ Statistics on sexual transmitted diseases
■ Statistics on accidents

Have responsibility for
■ Statistics on drug sales

Have responsibility for:
■ Statistics on cancer

Have responsibility for
■ Statistics on physicians

FURTHER INFORMATION

National Health Screening Service
P.O.Boks 8155 Dep
N-0033 Oslo
Phone: +47 22 24 21 00
Fax: + 47 22 24 21 01
E-mail: post@shus.no
Website: www.shus.no

National Council on
Tobacco and Health
P.O. Box 8025 Dep.
N-0030 Oslo
Phone: +47 22 24 89 90
Fax: +47 22 36 01 66
E-mail:post@tobakk.no
Website: www.tobakk.no

Sweden

Statistics Sweden
Boks 24 300
SE-104 51 Stockholm
Phone: +46 8 506 940 00
Fax: +46 8 661 52 61
E-mail: scb@scb.se
Website: www.scb.se

The National Board of Health and Welfare
SE-106 30 Stockholm
Phone: +46 8 55 55 30 00
Fax: +46 8 55 55 33 27
E-mail: statistik.epc@sos.se
Website: www.sos.se/epc

Swedish Institute for Infectious Disease
Control
SE-171 82 Solna
Phone: +46 8 457 23 00
Fax: +46 8 30 06 20
E-mail: smittskyddsinstitutet@smi.ki.se
Website:www.smittskyddsinstitutet.se

Have responsibility for:
■ Statistics on tuberculosis

Have responsibility for:
■ Statistics on the use of tobacco

Have responsibility for:
■ Population and vital statistics
■ Statistics on health care economy

Have responsibility for:
■ Statistics on births
■ Statistics on abortions
■ Statistics on sterilizations
■ Statistics on in-patients
■ Statistics on cancer
■ Statistics on causes of deaths

Have responsibility for:
■ Statistics on infectious diseases
■ Statistics and information on vaccinations

FURTHER INFORMATION

National Corporation of
Swedish Pharmacies
SE-131 88 Stockholm
Phone: +46 8 466 10 00
Fax: +46 8 466 15 15
Website: www.apoteket.se

Federation of Swedish County Councils
SE-118 82 Stockholm
Phone: +46 8 452 72 00
Fax: +46 8 452 72 10
E-mail: landstingsförbundet@lf.se
Website: www.lf.se

Swedish Association of Local Authorities
SE-118 82 Stockholm
Phone: +46 8 452 71 00
Fax: +46 8 641 15 35
E-mail: sk@svekom.se
Website: www.svekom.se

Swedish Agency for Government Employers
Boks 3267
SE-103 65 Stockholm
Phone: +46 8 700 13 00
Fax: +46 8 700 13 40; 700 13 80
E-mail: agv@arbetsgivarverket.se
Website: www.arbetsgivarverket.se

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on drug sales and drug prescribing

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on health personnel
- Statistics on hospital capacity
- Statistics on health care economy

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on health personnel

Have responsibility for:

- Statistics on health personnel

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2. Planning Information Services for Health/Administration. Decision – Simulation – Approach. Recommendations submitted by a Working Party within NOMESCO. NOMESCO, Stockholm 1973.
3. Computer-based Patient Statistics. Part I. Hospital In-patients. Recommendations submitted by a Working Party within NOMESCO. NOMESCO, Stockholm 1974.
4. Databaseorienteret patientstatistik. 1. Del. Indlagte patienter. Förslag från en arbetsgrupp inom NOMESCO. NOMESCO, Stockholm 1974.
5. Code-list for Diagnoses used in Ambulatory Care. Based on the International Classification of Diseases (8th Rev). Recommendations submitted by a working party within NOMESCO. NOMESCO, Stockholm 1976.
6. Databaseorienteret patientstatistik. 2. del. Statistik om lægebesøg. Förslag från en arbetsgrupp inom NOMESCO. NOMESCO, Stockholm 1978.
7. Översyn av ICD-8. 1. del. Jämförelse mellan de nordiska versionerna av klassifikationen adapterad för sjukhus bruk. Förslag från en arbetsgrupp inom NOMESCO, Stockholm 1978.
8. Översyn av ICD-8. Andra delen: 1. ICD-8 och de nordiska versionerna jämförda med ICD-9. Tabellarisk del. NOMESCO, Stockholm 1978.
9. Översyn av ICD-8. 2. del: 2. ICD-8 och de nordiska versionerna jämförda med ICD-9. Kommentarer. NOMESCO, Stockholm 1978.
10. Computer-based Patient Statistics. Part II. Statistics on Doctor-visits. Recommendations submitted by NOMESCO/APAT-group. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1979.
11. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries. 1978. NOMESCO, Stockholm 1980.
12. Osnes, M.: Sammenligning mellom diagnoseklassifikasjoner. ICD-8 Islandsdansk-finsk & svensk-norsk (4 siffer) og ICD-9. NOMESCO, Oslo 1980.
13. Sigurðsson, G., et al: Egilsstadir-projektet. Problemorienterad journal och individbaserat informations-system för primärvård. NOMESCO, Stockholm 1980.

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14. Härö, A.S. (ed.): Planning Information Services for Health. Decision – Simulation – Approach. Report of NOMESCO/ADAT working group. NOMESCO, Helsinki 1981.
15. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1980. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1982.
16. Rapport fra Nordisk konference om Besöksorsaker inom primärvården. NOMESKO, København 1982.
17. Fødsler i Norden. Medicinsk fødselsregistrering 1979. (Births in the Nordic Countries. Registration of the Outcome of Pregnancy 1979). NOMESCO, Reykjavík 1982.
18. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1981. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1983.
19. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1982. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1984.
20. Nordisk klassifikation til brug i ulykkesregistrering. NOMESKO, København 1984.
21. Nordisk dødsårsagsstatistik. Analyse af kodepraksis. NOMESKO, København 1985.
22. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1983. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1985.
23. Datorstödda informationssystem inom primärvården i Norden. NOMESKO, Helsinki 1985.
24. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1984. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1986.
25. Fødsler i Norden. Medicinsk fødselsregistrering 1979-1983. (Births in the Nordic Countries. Registration of the Outcome of Pregnancy 1979-1983). NOMESCO, Reykjavík 1987.
26. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1985. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1987.
27. Computerized Information Systems for Primary Health Care in the Nordic Countries. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1988.

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28. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1986. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1988.
29. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1987. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1989.
30. Nordic Short List of Surgical Operations 1989. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1989.
31. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1988. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1990.
32. Trender i hälsoutvecklingen i de nordiska länderna. Annus Medicus 1990, Helsingfors 1990.
33. Health Trends in the Nordic Countries. Annus Medicus 1990, Helsingfors 1990.
34. Nordisk klassifikation til brug i ulykkesregistrering. 2. reviderede udgave. NOMESKO, København 1990.
35. Classification for Accident Monitoring. 2nd revised edition. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1990.
36. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1966-1991. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1991.
37. Mats Brommels (ed.): Resultat, kvalitet, valfrihet. Nordisk hälsopolitik på 90-talet. NOMESKO, København 1991.
38. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1990. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1992.
39. Births and Infant Mortality in the Nordic Countries. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1993.
40. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1991. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1993.
41. Primary Health Care in the Nordic Countries in the early 1990s. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1994.
42. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1992. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1994.

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43. Rates of Surgery in the Nordic Countries. Variation between and within nations. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1995.
44. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1993. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1995.
45. Sygehusregistrering i de nordiske lande. NOMESKO, København 1995.
46. Classification of Surgical Procedures. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1996.
47. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1994. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1996.
48. NOMESCO Classification of External Causes of Injuries. 3rd revised edition. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1997.
49. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1995. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1997.
50. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1996. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1998.
51. Samordning av dödsorsaksstatistiken i de nordiska länderna. Förutsättningar och förslag. NOMESKO, Köpenhamn 1998.
52. Nordic and Baltic Health Statistics 1996. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1998.
53. Health Statistic Indicators for the Barents Region. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1998.
54. NOMESCO Classification of Surgical Procedures, Version 1.3. Copenhagen 1999
55. Sygehusregistrering i de nordiske lande, 2. reviderede udgave, Købehavn 1999
56. Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries 1997. NOMESCO, Copenhagen 1999.
57. NOMESCO Classification of Surgical Procedures, Version 1.4. Copenhagen 2000
58. Nordiske læger og sygeplejersker med autorisation i et andet nordisk land; København 2000

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