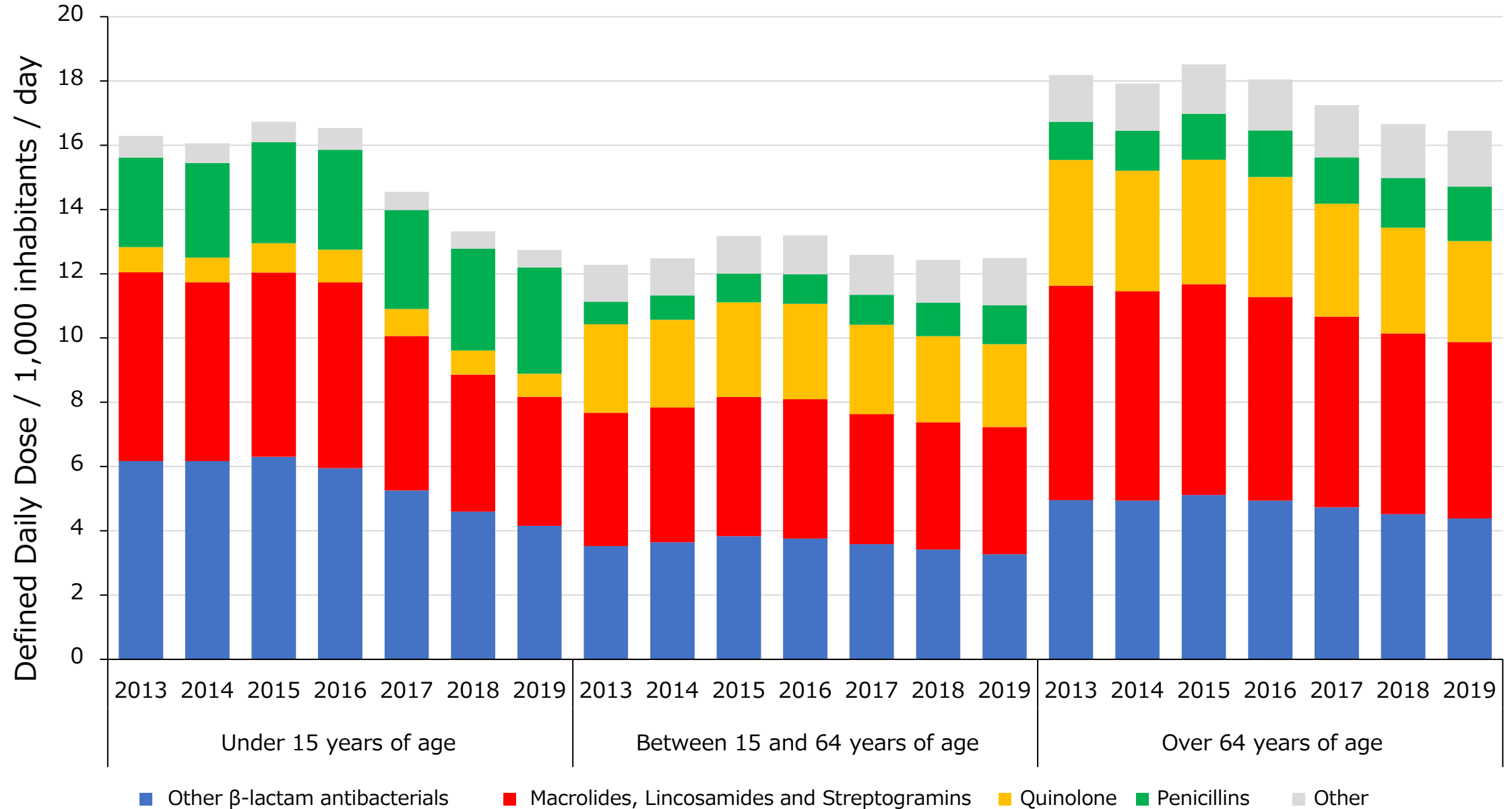


Antibiotic use by age group

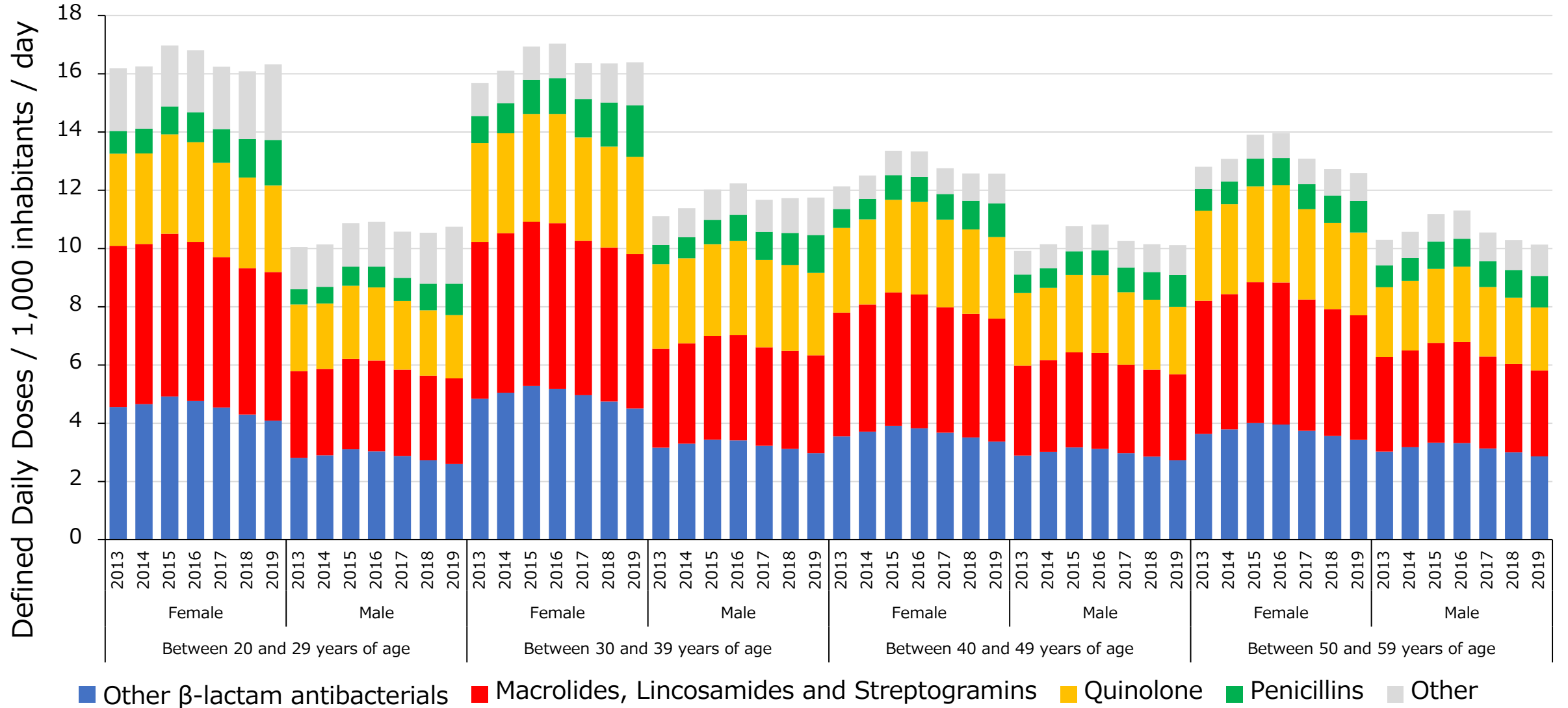
# Oral medicine + Injection

Change in antibiotic use in Japan (2013-2019) by age group and ATC 3



# Oral medicine + Injection

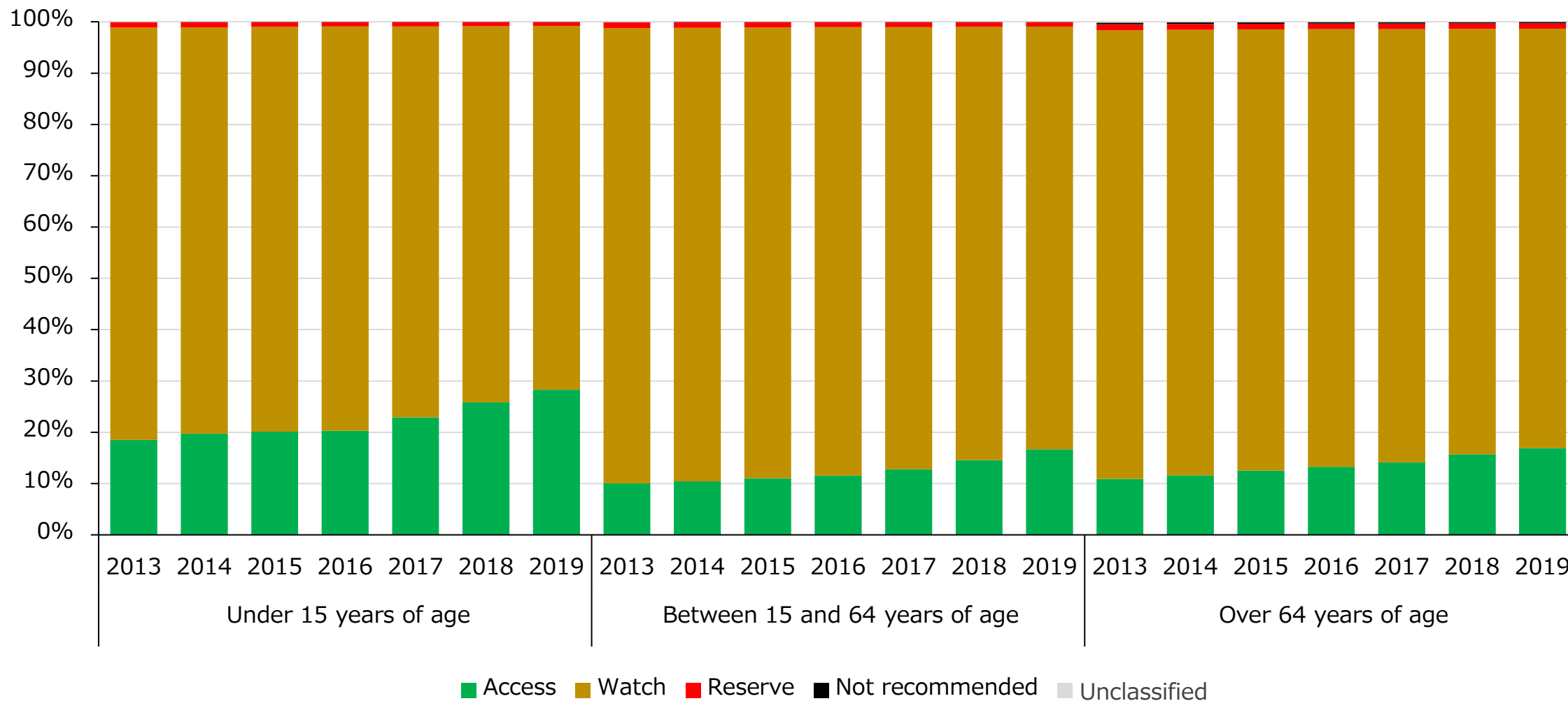
Change in antibiotic use in Japan (2013-2019)  
by 10-year age group, sex, and ATC 3



# Oral medicine + Injection

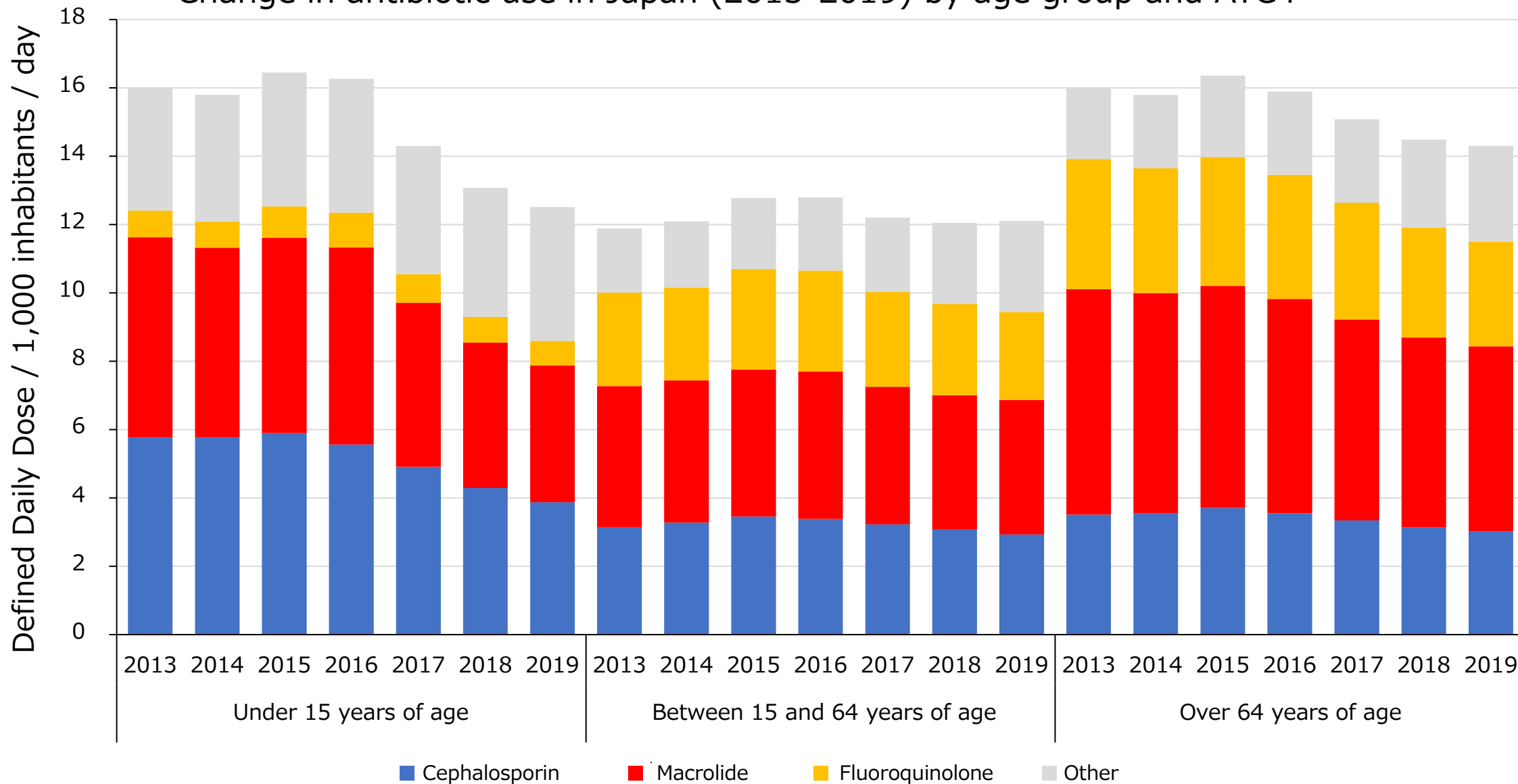
Proportion (%) of antibiotic use in Japan by age group and AWaRe

Classification



# Oral medicine

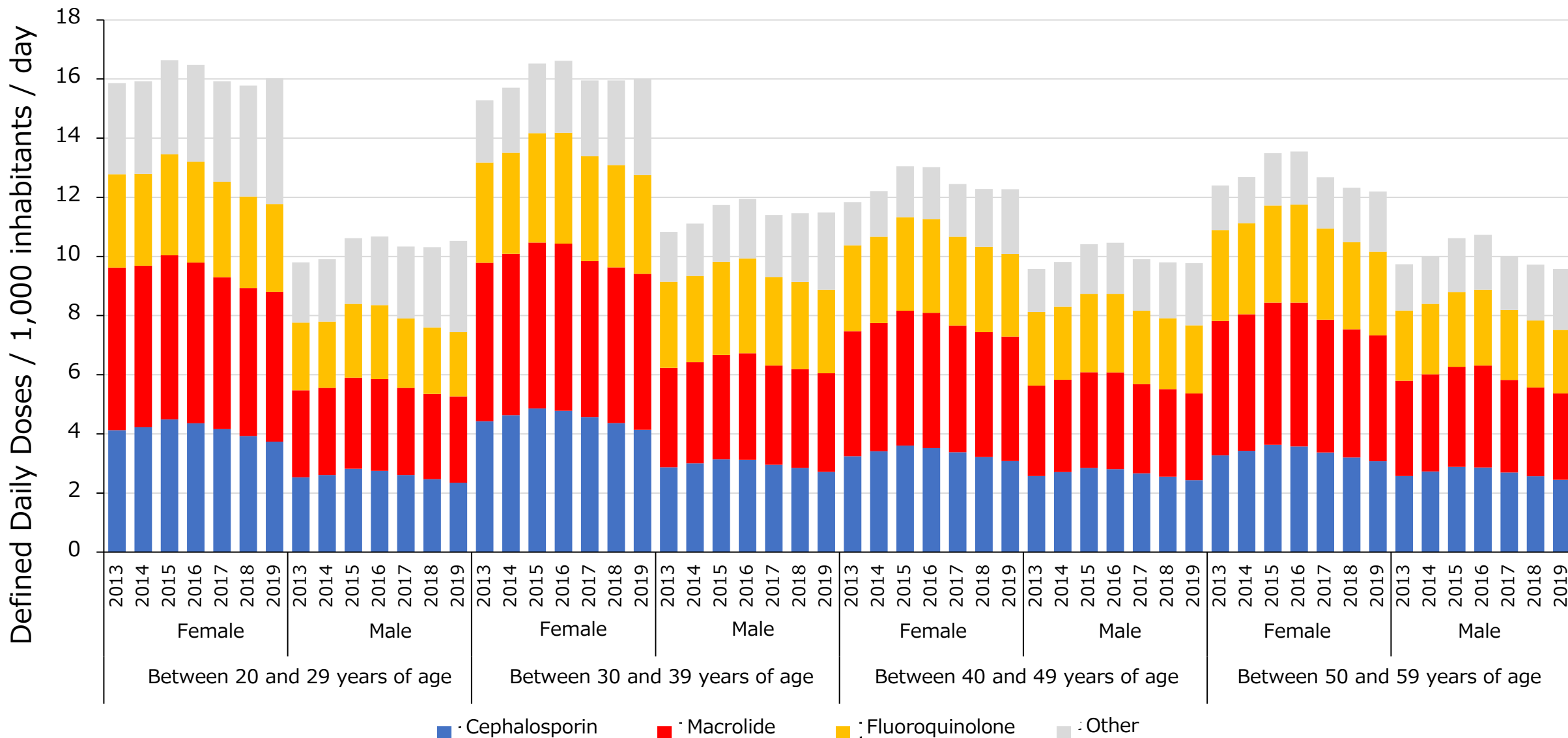
## Change in antibiotic use in Japan (2013-2019) by age group and ATC4



# Oral medicine

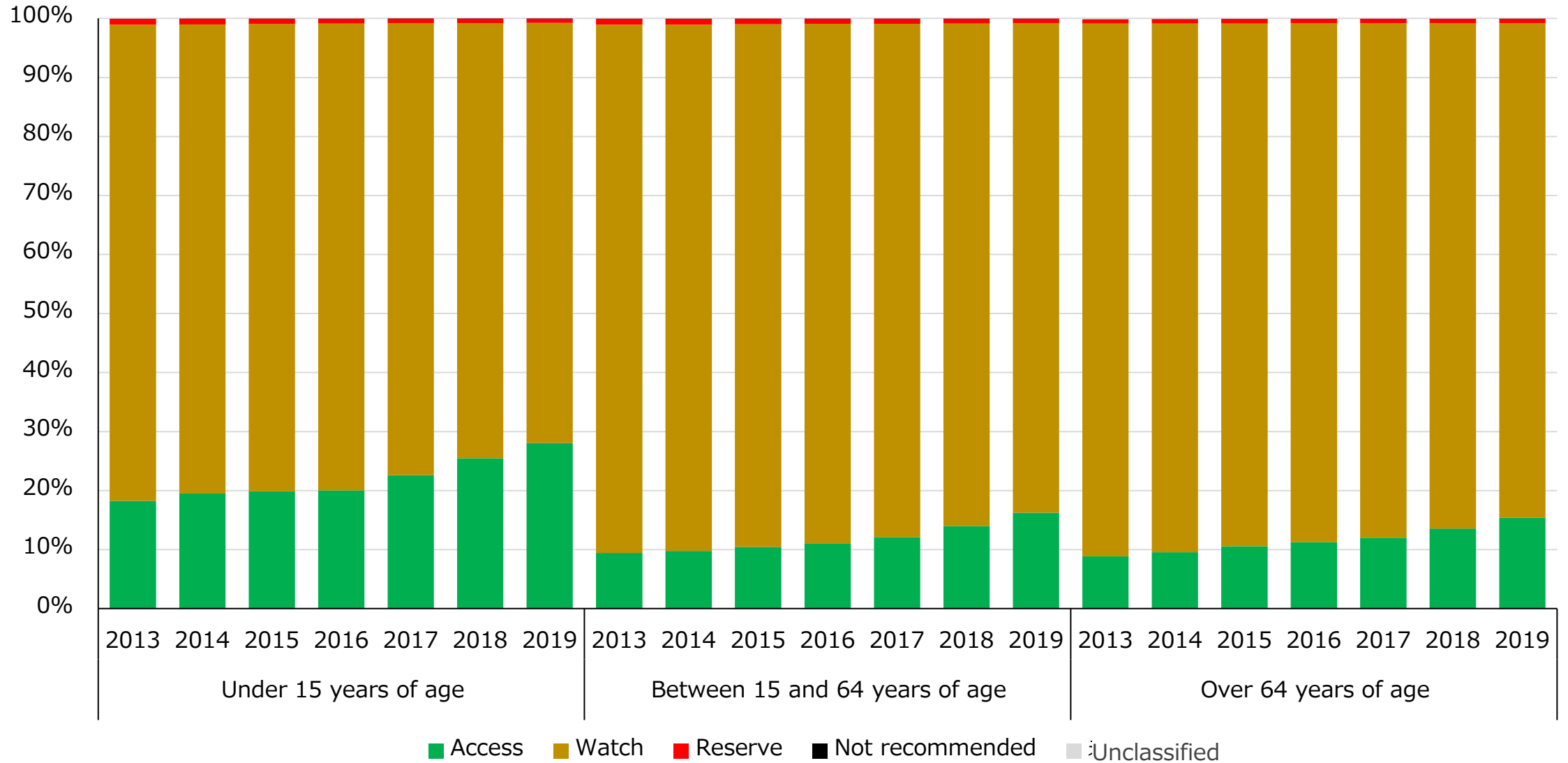
## Change in antibiotic use in Japan (2013-2019)

by 10-year age group, sex, and ATC4



# Oral medicine

Proportion (%) of antibiotic use in Japan (2013-2019)  
by age category and AWARe Classification



- The data are calculated from claims registered in the NDB.  
The data do not always reflect the precise antibiotic use because the data of patients who receive publicly funded health care are not always included.  
The numerical values are different from those of the surveillance of antibiotic sales (<http://amrcrc.ncgm.go.jp/surveillance/020/20190902163931.html>) due to the different data source.
- The figures indicate drug utilization standardized by defined daily dose (DDD) per population and drug, called DID (DDDs/1,000 inhabitants/day) (Reference: [https://www.whocc.no/atc\\_ddd\\_index/](https://www.whocc.no/atc_ddd_index/)).  
The DDD is according to data published on January 1, 2017.
- The population is according to estimates published by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan. (<https://www.stat.go.jp/data/jinsui/>)
- The AWaRe Classification is a tool for antimicrobial stewardship recommended by the WHO.  
(Reference: : <https://adoptaware.org/> ; related tables: [http://amrcrc.ncgm.go.jp/surveillance/020/AWaRe\\_bunrui\\_2019\\_ver5.pdf](http://amrcrc.ncgm.go.jp/surveillance/020/AWaRe_bunrui_2019_ver5.pdf))
- Please see this PDF ([http://amr.ncgm.go.jp/pdf/190903\\_glossary.pdf](http://amr.ncgm.go.jp/pdf/190903_glossary.pdf)) for definitions of terminology related to the surveillance of antibiotics.

#### ○Notes

- The ATC3 codes shown on pages 2, 3, and 7 are explained below.  
See [https://www.whocc.no/atc\\_ddd\\_index/](https://www.whocc.no/atc_ddd_index/) for more information about ATC classifications.
  - Other  $\beta$ -lactam antibacterials: J01D (Other  $\beta$ -lactam antibacterials) ※ Includes carbapenem
  - Macrolides, Lincosamides and Streptogramins: J01F (Macrolides, Lincosamides and Streptogramins)
  - Quinolone: J01M (Quinolone antibacterials) ※ Includes nalidixic acid and piperidic acid
  - $\beta$ -lactam antibacterials, Penicillins: J01C ( $\beta$ -lactam antibacterials, Penicillins) ※ Includes combination drugs containing  $\beta$ -lactamase inhibitor
- With respect to the sex on pages 3 and 7, it is based on the sex listed on the claims registered in the NDB at the time of the medical visit and prescription.

**(※) The data were surveyed in accordance with the study below.**

- **Research grant from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan (20HA2003).  
Research on the implementation of the AMR Action Plan (Chief Norio Ohmagari)**