Surveillance of antifungal Consumption in Japan

OThe data are calculated from claims registered in the NDB. The data do not always reflect the precise antifungal Consumption because the data of patients who receive publicly funded health care are not always included. (Matsuda S, et al. Asian Pac J Dis Manag. 2012;Jun: 55–9. Kusama Y, et al. PLos One 2021 May 11;16(5):e0251299.)
OThe 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/). The DDD is according to data published on January 1, 2021.
OThe population is according to estimates published by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan. (https://www.stat.go.jp/data/jinsui/)

OPlease see this PDF (http://amr.ncgm.go.jp/pdf/190903_glossary.pdf) for definitions of terminology related to the surveillance of antibiotics.

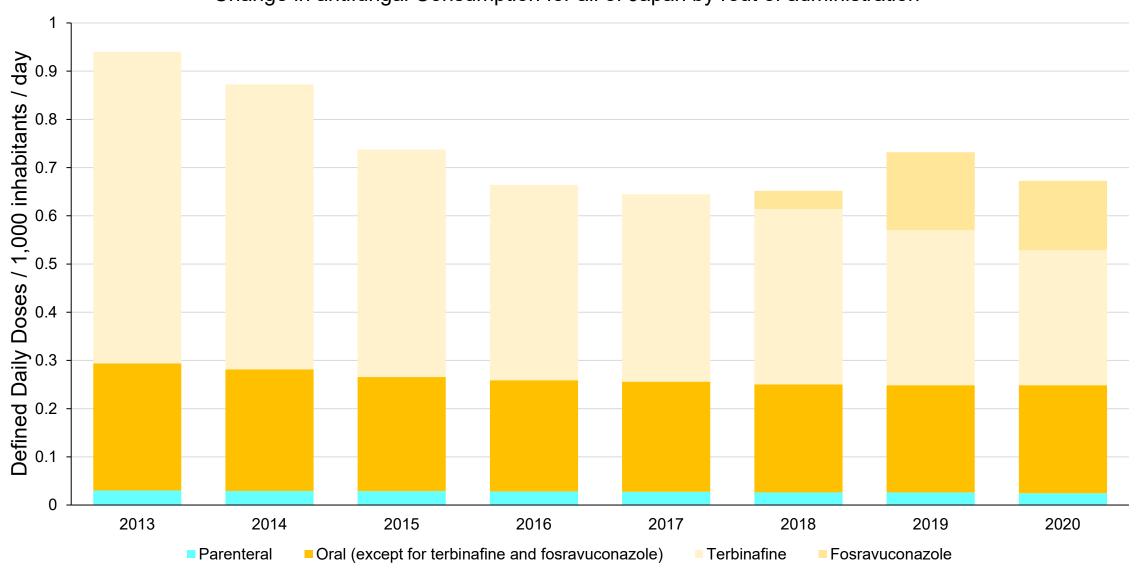
ONotes

- The definition of antifungal drugs is from J02, D01BA02, and D01BA03 of the ATC classification published by the WHO, with reference to surveillance by the ECDC.
- The data include only oral and injectable drugs. Topical drugs, for example, are not included.
- The conventional DDD of amphotericin B is 0.035 g and that of liposomal amphotericin B is 0.15 g.

 (We determined the DDD for liposomal amphotericin B based on the dosage and other factors listed in the package insert.)
- (*) The data were surveyed in accordance with the study below.
- Research grant from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan in 2021. Research on the implementation of the AMR Action Plan (Chief Norio Ohmagari)

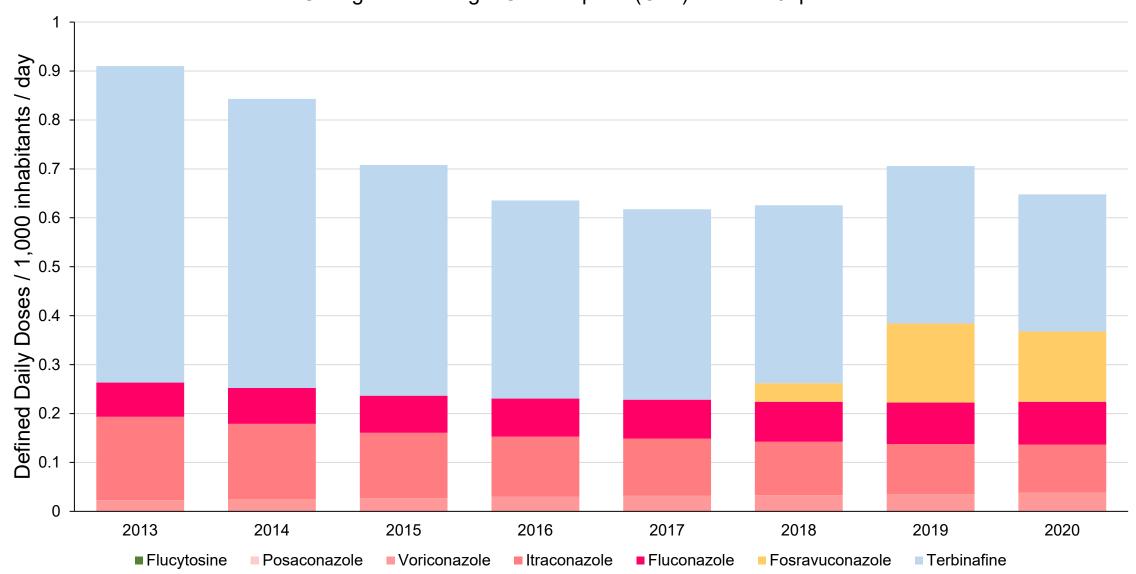
Oral + Parenteral

Change in antifungal Consumption for all of Japan by rout of administration





Change in antifungal Consumption (Oral) for all of Japan



Change in antifungal Consumption (Parenteral) for all of Japan

