## Data table for Figure 28. Drugs prescribed at discharge from the emergency department, by selected drug class and age (excluding visits resulting in inpatient admission): United States, average annual, 2009–2010

Excel and PowerPoint: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2012.htm#fig28

Age	At least one drug <sup>1</sup>		Narcotics 1,2		Antibiotics 1,2	
	Percent of visits	SE	Percent of visits	SE	Percent of visits	SE
Total	58.6	0.9	18.7	0.5	19.5	0.4
Under 18 years	54.3	1.4	4.8	0.3	21.1	0.7
18–64 years	62.3	0.9	25.2	0.7	19.4	0.4
65 years and over	47.3	1.3	14.8	0.7	15.7	0.6

<sup>1</sup>Drugs given in the emergency department are not included.

<sup>2</sup>Narcotics and antibiotics are based on drug classes from Lexicon Plus, a proprietary database of Cerner Multum, Inc. Lexicon Plus is a comprehensive database of all prescription and some nonprescription drug products available in the U.S. drug market. Narcotics includes one or more narcotic analgesics (level 3, class 60 or 191). Antibiotics includes one or more antibiotic drugs (level 2, class 6, 8–18, 240, 315, or 406).

NOTES: SE is standard error. Refers to visits at which one or more medications were provided or prescribed at discharge. It is not known whether the patient took the medications after discharge. Excludes visits where the patient died or was admitted or transferred to hospital. A small percentage of visits result in death. See data table for Figure 27. See Appendix II, Drug; Emergency department or emergency room visit.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, Emergency Department Component. See Appendix I, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS).

## References (continued from Figure 28 text)

1. Rupp T, Delaney KA. Inadequate analgesia in emergency medicine. Ann Emerg Med 2004;43(4):494–503.

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- 3. Fosnocht DE, Swanson ER, Bossart P. Patient expectations for pain medication delivery. Am J Emerg Med 2001;19(5):399–402.

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