Table 93 (page 1 of 3). Selected prescription drug classes used in the past 30 days, by sex and age: United States, selected years 1988–1994 through 2007–2010

Updated data when available, Excel, PDF, and standard errors: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2013.htm#093.

[Data are based on a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Age group and Multum Lexicon Plus therapeutic class[1] (common indications for use)	Total			Male			Female		
	1988–1994	1999–2002	2007–2010	1988–1994	1999–2002	2007–2010	1988–1994	1999–2002	2007–2010
All ages	Percent of population with at least one prescription drug in drug class in past 30 days								
Antihyperlipidemic agents (high cholesterol)	1.7	6.5	12.5	1.5	7.1	13.5	1.8	5.8	11.6
Analgesics (pain relief)	7.2	9.4	9.1	5.4	7.3	7.9	9.0	11.3	10.2
Antidepressants (depression and related disorders)	1.8	6.4	8.7	1.2	4.4	5.3	2.3	8.3	11.9
Proton pump inhibitors or H2 antagonists (gastric reflux, ulcers)[2]	2.8	5.3	8.6	2.4	4.7	7.8	3.0	5.9	9.4
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents (high blood pressure, heart disease)	3.1	4.4	7.5	2.7	4.1	7.4	3.5	4.6	7.6
ACE inhibitors (high blood pressure, heart disease)	2.4	4.6	6.3	2.4	4.7	6.9	2.4	4.5	5.8
Antidiabetic agents (diabetes)	2.6	3.7	5.7	2.5	3.7	5.7	2.6	3.8	5.7
Diuretics (high blood pressure, heart disease, kidney disease)[3]	3.4	4.1	5.3	2.3	3.1	4.3	4.4	5.1	6.2
Thyroid hormones (hypothyroidism)	2.3	3.9	5.1	0.8	1.5	1.9	3.7	6.2	8.2
Bronchodilators (asthma, breathing)	2.6	3.5	5.0	2.5	3.1	4.4	2.7	3.8	5.6
Sex hormones (contraceptives, menopause, hot flashes)[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.8	15.2	8.9
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics (generalized anxiety and related disorders)	2.8	3.3	4.7	1.9	2.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	5.7
Antihypertensive combinations (high blood pressure)	2.4	2.9	4.5	1.4	1.9	3.8	3.3	3.8	5.2
Anticonvulsants (epilepsy, seizure, and related disorders)	1.4	2.4	4.0	1.2	2.1	3.4	1.6	2.7	4.6
Calcium channel blocking agents (high blood pressure, heart disease)	3.6	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.8	4.0
Under 18 years									
Bronchodilators (asthma, breathing)	3.0	4.0	5.3	3.3	4.4	5.9	2.7	3.6	4.8
CNS stimulants (attention deficit disorder, hyperactivity)	*0.8	2.9	4.2	*1.2	4.4	5.7	*	1.4	2.5
Penicillins (bacterial infections)	6.1	5.1	3.4	5.9	5.2	3.1	6.4	5.0	3.8
Leukotriene modifiers (asthma, allergies)	...	0.7	2.4	...	*0.9	2.6	...	*	*2.2
Antihistamines (allergies)	2.0	4.4	2.0	2.1	4.9	1.9	1.9	3.9	2.1
Respiratory inhalant products (asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and related disorders)	*0.7	1.7	1.8	*	1.8	2.3	*	1.6	1.3
Adrenal cortical steroids (anti-inflammatory)	*0.5	0.8	1.6	*	*0.7	2.1	*0.5	0.9	1.0
Nasal preparations (nose symptoms)	*	1.1	1.4	*	*1.3	1.7	*	1.0	*1.1
Antidepressants (depression and related disorders)	*	1.8	1.3	*	2.2	*1.2	*	*1.5	*1.5
Upper respiratory combinations (cough and cold, congestion)	2.3	2.3	1.3	2.6	*2.4	*1.5	2.0	*2.2	1.2
Analgesics (pain relief)	1.2	1.4	1.3	*1.2	1.3	*1.1	1.4	1.6	*1.6
Dermatological agents (skin symptoms)	0.7	1.1	1.2	*	1.1	*1.1	*1.0	*1.1	1.3
18–44 years									
Analgesics (pain relief)	7.2	8.0	8.0	5.1	6.0	6.6	9.1	9.9	9.3
Antidepressants (depression and related disorders)	1.6	6.0	7.9	*1.0	3.6	4.4	2.3	8.5	11.3
Sex hormones (contraceptives, menopause, hot flashes)[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.5	13.5	15.5
Proton pump inhibitors or H2 antagonists (gastric reflux, ulcers)[2]	2.0	3.0	5.0	1.6	3.0	4.5	2.4	3.0	5.5
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics (generalized anxiety and related disorders)	1.4	2.1	3.8	*1.0	*1.7	3.0	1.9	2.5	4.7
Anticonvulsants (epilepsy, seizure, and related disorders)	0.8	1.6	3.3	*0.6	1.6	2.7	1.0	*1.5	3.9
Bronchodilators (asthma, breathing)	1.4	2.2	3.2	*1.1	1.6	2.2	*1.8	2.8	4.3
Antihyperlipidemic agents (high cholesterol)	*0.4	1.3	2.8	*	2.0	3.3	*	*	2.3
Antihistamines (allergies)	2.5	3.9	2.5	1.8	3.6	*1.7	3.2	4.2	3.3
Thyroid hormones (hypothyroidism)	1.3	1.6	2.3	*	*	*	2.1	2.8	4.2
ACE inhibitors (high blood pressure, heart disease)	0.7	1.4	2.0	*0.9	1.5	2.1	*0.6	*1.2	1.9
Antidiabetic agents (diabetes)	*1.0	1.5	1.9	*	*1.5	1.7	*1.0	*1.6	2.2
Muscle relaxants (muscle spasm and related disorders)	1.0	1.3	1.6	*1.3	*1.1	*1.4	*0.7	*1.4	1.9
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents (high blood pressure, heart disease)	1.1	*1.2	1.6	*0.9	*1.3	1.3	1.3	*	1.8
Nasal preparations (nose symptoms)	*0.6	1.5	1.6	*	*1.2	*1.3	*0.7	1.7	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 93 (page 2 of 3). Selected prescription drug classes used in the past 30 days, by sex and age: United States, selected years 1988–1994 through 2007–2010

Updated data when available, Excel, PDF, and standard errors: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2013.htm#093.

[Data are based on a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Age group and Multum Lexicon Plus therapeutic class[1] (common indications for use)	Total			Male			Female		
	1988–1994	1999–2002	2007–2010	1988–1994	1999–2002	2007–2010	1988–1994	1999–2002	2007–2010
45–64 years	Percent of population with at least one prescription drug in drug class in past 30 days								
Antihyperlipidemic agents (high cholesterol)	4.3	13.8	21.9	4.4	17.2	24.7	4.2	10.7	19.2
Proton pump inhibitors or H2 antagonists (gastric reflux, ulcers)[2]	5.2	9.9	14.8	5.3	8.4	13.8	5.2	11.3	15.6
Antidepressants (depression and related disorders)	3.5	10.5	14.4	*2.3	7.0	8.9	4.6	13.8	19.6
Sex hormones (contraceptives, menopause, hot flashes)[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.9	30.3	8.1
Analgesics (pain relief)	11.9	16.0	14.1	9.2	13.5	12.5	14.3	18.3	15.6
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents (high blood pressure, heart disease)	6.6	8.7	11.1	7.0	7.8	11.3	6.2	9.5	10.9
ACE inhibitors (high blood pressure, heart disease)	5.2	8.8	11.0	5.7	9.8	12.4	4.6	7.9	9.8
Antidiabetic agents (diabetes)	5.5	7.0	10.1	5.9	7.8	10.7	5.1	6.3	9.5
Thyroid hormones (hypothyroidism)	4.7	6.6	8.5	*1.2	*2.7	3.5	8.1	10.1	13.2
Antihypertensive combinations (high blood pressure)	5.3	5.6	8.4	3.3	*3.7	7.9	7.1	7.3	8.9
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics (generalized anxiety and related disorders)	6.0	6.2	7.9	4.3	4.9	6.9	7.5	7.4	9.0
Diuretics (high blood pressure, heart disease, kidney disease)[3]	6.1	6.6	7.2	4.8	4.8	5.8	7.3	8.3	8.5
Anticonvulsants (epilepsy, seizure, and related disorders)	2.7	4.3	6.4	*2.5	3.5	5.6	2.9	5.1	7.1
Bronchodilators (asthma, breathing)	3.4	3.8	6.1	2.9	3.1	5.0	3.8	4.5	7.2
Calcium channel blocking agents (high blood pressure, heart disease)	7.0	6.7	5.4	8.2	5.9	5.4	5.9	7.5	5.4
65 years and over									
Antihyperlipidemic agents (high cholesterol)	5.9	23.4	46.7	5.3	24.3	53.0	6.4	22.7	41.8
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents (high blood pressure, heart disease)	11.8	15.9	32.1	10.4	17.5	35.4	12.8	14.8	29.5
Diuretics (high blood pressure, heart disease, kidney disease)[3]	16.2	19.2	22.5	12.2	17.1	22.4	19.1	20.7	22.6
ACE inhibitors (high blood pressure, heart disease)	9.5	16.9	21.9	9.8	18.0	26.3	9.3	16.1	18.5
Proton pump inhibitors or H2 antagonists (gastric reflux, ulcers)[2]	7.5	14.6	21.5	7.2	14.1	20.7	7.7	15.0	22.0
Antidiabetic agents (diabetes)	9.0	12.4	18.4	9.0	12.9	20.0	9.0	12.0	17.2
Anticoagulants or antiplatelet agents (blood clot prevention)[5]	6.1	9.1	18.1	6.8	11.5	24.0	5.6	7.4	13.5
Analgesics (pain relief)	13.8	18.4	17.5	11.4	15.0	17.1	15.6	20.9	17.8
Calcium channel blocking agents (high blood pressure, heart disease)	16.1	19.1	17.0	14.5	17.4	16.8	17.3	20.4	17.3
Thyroid hormones (hypothyroidism)	7.0	14.3	16.1	3.3	6.7	7.2	9.7	19.8	22.9
Antihypertensive combinations (high blood pressure)	9.6	9.8	15.2	6.0	7.4	11.7	12.2	11.6	18.0
Antidepressants (depression and related disorders)	3.0	9.3	13.7	*2.3	7.2	9.4	3.5	10.8	17.0
Angiotensin II inhibitors (high blood pressure, heart disease)	...	4.8	12.2	...	4.1	11.0	...	5.3	13.1
Antiarrhythmic agents (heart rhythm irregularities)	23.1	16.6	11.1	21.6	17.9	12.6	24.3	15.6	9.9
65–74 years									
Antihyperlipidemic agents (high cholesterol)	7.3	26.2	45.0	6.2	26.6	51.5	8.1	25.9	39.6
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents (high blood pressure, heart disease)	11.3	14.8	28.2	10.6	16.0	32.9	11.9	13.9	24.3
ACE inhibitors (high blood pressure, heart disease)	9.6	17.2	21.0	10.6	18.1	25.5	8.9	16.4	17.3
Proton pump inhibitors or H2 antagonists (gastric reflux, ulcers)[2]	7.0	14.7	20.7	6.3	13.4	19.4	7.5	15.8	21.9
Antidiabetic agents (diabetes)	8.8	12.9	20.3	8.0	13.8	21.8	9.4	12.0	19.1
Diuretics (high blood pressure, heart disease, kidney disease)[3]	14.2	15.9	19.6	10.8	14.6	19.1	17.0	16.9	20.0
Analgesics (pain relief)	13.0	18.5	17.6	10.5	14.9	16.2	15.0	21.4	18.9
Antihypertensive combinations (high blood pressure)	8.1	8.0	15.8	4.8	*6.7	13.3	10.8	9.0	17.9
Anticoagulants or antiplatelet agents (blood clot prevention)[5]	5.4	6.7	14.5	6.3	9.8	20.5	4.6	*4.2	9.5
Antidepressants (depression and related disorders)	2.8	9.3	14.2	*2.3	5.8	9.2	3.1	12.1	18.4
Calcium channel blocking agents (high blood pressure, heart disease)	15.0	16.1	14.0	14.0	15.3	15.8	15.8	16.8	12.5
Thyroid hormones (hypothyroidism)	6.4	13.0	14.0	*3.4	*5.0	5.1	8.9	19.7	21.3
Angiotensin II inhibitors (high blood pressure, heart disease)	...	4.2	11.4	...	*3.5	10.1	...	4.9	12.5
Antiarrhythmic agents (heart rhythm irregularities)	20.2	13.0	8.8	19.0	15.5	11.6	21.1	10.8	6.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 93 (page 3 of 3). Selected prescription drug classes used in the past 30 days, by sex and age: United States, selected years 1988–1994 through 2007–2010

Updated data when available, Excel, PDF, and standard errors: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2013.htm#093.

[Data are based on a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Age group and Multum Lexicon Plus therapeutic class[1] (common indications for use)	Total			Male			Female		
	1988–1994	1999–2002	2007–2010	1988–1994	1999–2002	2007–2010	1988–1994	1999–2002	2007–2010
75 years and over	Percent of population with at least one prescription drug in drug class in past 30 days								
Antihyperlipidemic agents (high cholesterol)	3.8	19.9	48.8	*3.5	21.1	55.1	4.0	19.2	44.3
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents (high blood pressure, heart disease)	12.5	17.3	37.0	9.8	19.6	39.0	14.1	15.8	35.6
Diuretics (high blood pressure, heart disease, kidney disease)[3]	19.2	23.2	26.2	14.7	20.5	27.1	21.9	24.9	25.6
ACE inhibitors (high blood pressure, heart disease)	9.3	16.4	23.0	8.5	17.7	27.4	9.8	15.6	19.9
Anticoagulants or antiplatelet agents (blood clot prevention)[5]	7.2	12.0	22.6	7.8	13.9	28.8	6.9	10.9	18.2
Proton pump inhibitors or H2 antagonists (gastric reflux, ulcers)[2]	8.3	14.6	22.3	9.0	15.3	22.4	7.9	14.2	22.3
Calcium channel blocking agents (high blood pressure, heart disease)	17.8	22.8	20.8	15.3	20.5	18.1	19.2	24.2	22.7
Thyroid hormones (hypothyroidism)	7.9	15.8	18.7	3.0	9.2	10.1	10.9	20.0	24.7
Analgesics (pain relief)	15.1	18.4	17.3	13.0	15.1	18.4	16.3	20.4	16.5
Antidiabetic agents (diabetes)	9.3	11.8	16.0	10.7	11.5	17.6	8.5	12.0	14.9
Antihypertensive combinations (high blood pressure)	11.9	12.0	14.6	8.3	*8.2	9.5	14.0	14.4	18.2
Antiarrhythmic agents (heart rhythm irregularities)	27.7	21.0	13.8	26.3	21.3	14.0	28.6	20.7	13.7
Angiotensin II inhibitors (high blood pressure, heart disease)	. . .	5.4	13.2	. . .	*4.9	12.3	. . .	5.8	13.8
Antidepressants (depression and related disorders)	3.4	9.3	13.1	*2.3	9.2	9.8	4.0	9.4	15.5

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) of 20%–30%. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 30%.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]The drug therapeutic class is based on the December 2010 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. Data on prescription drug use are collected by the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. Respondents were asked if they had taken a prescription drug in the past 30 days. Those who answered "yes" were asked to show the interviewer the medication containers for all prescriptions. If no container was available, the respondent was asked to verbally report the name of the medication. Each drug's complete name was recorded and classified. Data presented here are based on the second level classification of prescription drugs. Up to four classes are assigned to each drug. Drugs classified into more than one class were counted in each class. For more information, see http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/nhanes1999-2000/RXQ_DRUG.htm. See Appendix II, Multum Lexicon Plus therapeutic class.

[2]The drugs classes proton pump inhibitors (272) and H2 antagonists (94) have been combined because of their similar indications for use.

[3]This category includes carbonic anhydrase inhibitors which are primarily used to treat glaucoma.

[4]Although sex hormones may be used by males, most are used by females. Therefore, data for sex hormones are only presented for females.

[5]The drugs classes anticoagulants (82) and antiplatelet agents (83) have been combined because of their similar indications for use.

NOTES: Some drug classes were not available in 1988–1994 and are coded as not applicable. See Appendix II, Drug. Standard errors are available in the spreadsheet version of this table. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. See Appendix I, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES).