## Appendix 7: Use of cardiovascular drugs among the Newcastle general population

Table A51: Use of beta blockers and estimated average annual change in level of use for men and women in Newcastle, 1983-94

| Age group (years) | Sex | 1983 | 1988-89 | 1994 | Estimated annual change (95\% CI) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Per cent |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35-44 | Men | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.0 | $0.0(-0.2,0.3)$ |
|  | Women | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.1 | -0.2 (-0.4, 0.1) |
| 45-54 | Men | 11.4 | 8.1 | 3.9 | -0.7 (-1.1, -0.3) |
|  | Women | 15.1 | 10.1 | 4.1 | -1.0 (-1.4, 0.5) |
| 55-64 | Men | 15.2 | 18.2 | 14.2 | $0.0(-0.6,0.5)$ |
|  | Women | 17.9 | 19.4 | 11.4 | -0.6 (-1.1, 0.0) |
| 65-69 | Men | NR | 17.9 | 14.3 | -0.7 (-2.1, 0.7) |
|  | Women | NR | 18.0 | 20.3 | 0.5 (-1.2, 2.3) |
| $35-64^{(\mathrm{a})}$ | Men | 8.2 | 8.1 | 5.7 | -0.24 (-0.49, 0.01) |
|  | Women | 11.0 | 9.2 | 4.7 | -0.58 (-0.83, -0.32) |

$\mathrm{NR}=$ not recorded.
(a) Age-standardised using Australian MONICA populations.

Table A52: Use of calcium channel blockers and estimated average annual change in level of use for men and women in Newcastle, 1983-94

| Age group (years) | Sex | 1983 | 1988-89 | 1994 | Estimated annual change (95\% Cl) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Per cent |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35-44 | Men | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 (0.0, 0.3) |
|  | Women | 0.5 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 0.1 (0.0, 0.3) |
| 45-54 | Men | 1.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | $0.2(-0.1,0.4)$ |
|  | Women | 0.7 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 0.3 (0.1, 0.5) |
| 55-64 | Men | 2.0 | 7.3 | 12.7 | 1.0 (0.6, 1.3) |
|  | Women | 2.1 | 6.0 | 11.1 | $0.8(0.5,1.1)$ |
| 65-69 | Men | NR | 6.4 | 20.9 | 2.6 (1.2, 3.9) |
|  | Women | NR | 10.5 | 16.9 | $1.2(-0.3,2.8)$ |
| 35-64 ${ }^{(\mathrm{a})}$ | Men | 0.8 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 0.46 (0.31, 0.61) |
|  | Women | 0.9 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 0.43 (0.29, 0.58) |

NR = not recorded.
(a) Age-standardised using Australian MONICA populations.

Table A53: Use of diuretics and estimated average annual change in level of use for men and women in Newcastle, 1983-94

| Age group (years) | Sex | 1983 | 1988-89 | 1994 | Estimated annual change (95\% CI) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Per cent |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35-44 | Men | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.2 | -0.1 (-0.2, 0.1) |
|  | Women | 5.9 | 4.3 | 2.1 | -0.4 (-0.7, 0.0) |
| 45-54 | Men | 9.8 | 6.3 | 3.9 | -0.5 (-0.9, -0.1) |
|  | Women | 19.2 | 12.4 | 4.6 | -1.3 (-1.8, -0.8) |
| 55-64 | Men | 13.4 | 11.6 | 9.7 | -0.3 (-0.8, 0.1) |
|  | Women | 27.4 | 21.4 | 19.3 | -0.7 (-1.3, -0.2) |
| 65-69 | Men | NR | 12.8 | 14.8 | $0.4(-0.9,1.7)$ |
|  | Women | NR | 30.1 | 22.3 | -1.6 (-3.5, 0.3) |
| 35-64 ${ }^{(a)}$ | Men | 6.7 | 4.8 | 3.8 | -0.34 (-0.56, -0.12) |
|  | Women | 15.2 | 10.8 | 6.7 | -0.82 (-1.10, -0.53) |

[^0](a) Age-standardised using Australian MONICA populations.

Table A54: Use of other anti-hypertensive agents and estimated average annual change in level of use for men and women in Newcastle, 1983-94

| Age group (years) | Sex | 1983 | 1988-89 | 1994 | Estimated annual change (95\% CI) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Per cent |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35-44 | Men | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | -0.1 (-0.3, 0.1) |
|  | Women | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 | -0.1 (-0.3, 0.1) |
| 45-54 | Men | 9.3 | 1.8 | 3.0 | -0.6 (-1.0, -0.3) |
|  | Women | 10.8 | 6.0 | 1.4 | -0.9 (-1.2, -0.5) |
| 55-64 | Men | 13.4 | 8.0 | 5.6 | -0.7 (-1.1, -0.3) |
|  | Women | 13.3 | 9.7 | 4.3 | -0.8 (-1.2, -0.4) |
| 65-69 | Men | NR | 10.3 | 5.1 | -1.0 (-2.0, 0.0) |
|  | Women | NR | 12.0 | 10.1 | -0.3 (-1.6, 1.1) |
| 35-64 ${ }^{(a)}$ | Men | 6.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | -0.51 (-0.70, -0.31) |
|  | Women | 7.4 | 4.7 | 2.0 | -0.61 (-0.81, -0.41) |

NR = not recorded.
(a) Age-standardised using Australian MONICA populations.

Table A55: Use of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors and estimated average annual change in level of use for men and women in Newcastle, 1983-94

| Age group (years) | Sex | 1983 | 1988-89 | 1994 | Estimated annual change ( $95 \% \mathrm{Cl}$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Per cent |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35-44 | Men | NR | 1.7 | 2.4 | $0.1(-0.4,0.6)$ |
|  | Women | NR | 1.4 | 1.6 | $0.0(-0.5,0.4)$ |
| 45-54 | Men | NR | 0.9 | 7.4 | $1.2(0.5,1.9)$ |
|  | Women | NR | 2.8 | 3.2 | 0.0 (-0.6, 0.6) |
| 55-64 | Men | NR | 4.4 | 11.6 | 1.3 (0.5, 2.2) |
|  | Women | NR | 2.4 | 12.5 | 1.9 (1.1, 2.7) |
| 65-69 | Men | NR | 5.1 | 18.9 | 2.5 (1.2, 3.7) |
|  | Women | NR | 3.8 | 13.5 | $1.8(0.6,3.1)$ |
| 35-64 ${ }^{(a)}$ | Men | NR | 2.0 | 5.8 | $0.94(0.51,1.37)$ |
|  | Women | NR | 1.9 | 4.4 | 0.72 (0.32, 1.11) |

[^1](a) Age-standardised using Australian MONICA populations.

Table A56: Daily use of aspirin and estimated average annual change in level of use for men and women in Newcastle, 1983-94

| Age group (years) | Sex | 1983 | 1988-89 | 1994 | Estimated annual change (95\% CI) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Per cent |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35-44 | Men | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | -0.2 (-0.3, 0.0) |
|  | Women | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | -0.2 (-0.3, 0.0) |
| 45-54 | Men | 3.5 | 2.7 | 11.8 | 0.7 (0.3, 1.0) |
|  | Women | 4.3 | 4.6 | 0.9 | -0.3 (-0.6, 0.0) |
| 55-64 | Men | 4.3 | 11.6 | 16.5 | 1.1 (0.7, 1.5) |
|  | Women | 3.6 | 6.5 | 9.6 | 0.5 (0.2, 0.9) |
| 65-69 | Men | NR | 17.9 | 28.1 | $1.9(0.3,3.5)$ |
|  | Women | NR | 15.0 | 17.6 | 0.5 (-1.1, 2.1) |
| $35-64^{(a)}$ | Men | 2.9 | 4.0 | 7.1 | 0.59 (0.39, 0.79) |
|  | Women | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.7 | $0.04(-0.12,0.21)$ |

$N R=$ not recorded.
(a) Age-standardised using Australian MONICA populations.


[^0]:    NR = not recorded.

[^1]:    NR = not recorded.

