



Appendix 1

**This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed.
It is posted as supplied by the authors.**

Appendix to: Hubbard RE, Peel NM, Scott IA, et al. Polypharmacy among inpatients aged 70 years or older in Australia. *Med J Aust* 2015; 202: 373-377. doi: 10.5694/mja13.00172.

Appendix 1: Frequency (Percentages) of Medications at Admission and Discharge by Drug Classification Group

Drug class		Total	
Symptom control	Preventive	Admission 1187 (100%)	Discharge 1187 (100%)
	Anti-platelet agents	639 (53.8%)	645 (54.3%)
Anti-ulcer agents		575 (48.4%)	615 (51.8%)
	Statins	459 (38.7%)	457 (38.5%)
Beta blockers		418 (35.2%)	427 (36.0%)
Diuretics		404 (34.0%)	425 (35.8%)
	ACEI	361 (30.4%)	380 (32.0%)
Non-opioid analgesics		343 (28.9%)	293 (24.7%)
Asthma/COPD inhalants		342 (28.8%)	318 (26.8%)
	Vitamin/ mineral supplements ^a	297 (25.0%)	297 (25.0%)
	Calcium channel blockers	269 (22.7%)	270 (22.7%)
Laxatives		246 (20.7%)	283 (23.8%)
Nitrates		235 (19.8%)	218 (18.4%)
Antidepressants		229 (19.3%)	250 (21.1%)
	ARB	203 (17.1%)	214 (18.0%)
Corticosteroids		195 (16.4%)	202 (17.0%)
Oral hypoglycaemic agents		179 (15.1%)	177 (14.9%)
	Calcium	166 (14.0%)	193 (16.3%)
	Vitamin D with or without calcium	164 (13.8%)	228 (19.2%)
Opioids		155 (13.1%)	166 (14.0%)
Digoxin		139 (11.7%)	150 (12.6%)
	Anti-osteoporosis drugs	131 (11.0%)	171 (14.4%)
Thyroid Hormones		130 (11.0%)	132 (11.1%)
Benzodiazepines		122 (10.3%)	135 (11.4%)
	Warfarin (as anticoagulants)	78 (6.6%)	106 (8.9%)
Insulins		69 (5.8%)	74 (6.2%)
Antipsychotics		59 (5.0%)	65 (5.5%)
Antiemetics ^b		51 (4.3%)	47 (4.0%)
Anti-parkinsonian drugs		39 (3.3%)	37 (3.1%)
Anti-dementia drugs		26 (2.2%)	27 (2.3%)
Metoclopramide		26 (2.2%)	18 (1.5%)

Notes:

^a excluding Vitamin D, ^b excluding metoclopramide

Abbreviations: ACEI = angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB = angiotensin receptor blocker; COPD=chronic obstructive pulmonary disease