



## **Supporting Information**

### **Supplementary methods and results**

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

Appendix to: Wood SJ, Ilomäki J, Gould J, et al. Dispensing of psychotropic medications to Australian children and adolescents before and during the COVID-19 pandemic, 2013–2021: retrospective cohort study. *Med J Aust* 2023; doi: 10.5694/mja2.51948.

**Table 1. Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme item codes used to identify psychotropic medications, with the corresponding Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical 5 codes**

<b>Drug name</b>	<b>PBS item code/s</b>	<b>ATC 5 Code</b>
<b>Antidepressants</b>		
Amitriptyline	02417F; 02418G; 02429W	N06AA09
Citalopram	08220P; 08702B; 08703C;	N06AB04
Clomipramine	01561E	N06AA04
Desvenlafaxine	09366Y; 09367B; 10231L; 10234P; 10241B; 10245F	N06AX23
Dosulepin (dothiepin)	01357K; 01358L	N06AA16
Doxepin	01011F; 01012G; 01013H	N06AA12
Duloxetine	09155W; 09156X	N06AX21
Escitalopram	08700X; 08701Y; 08849R; 09432K; 09433L; 10181W	N06AB10
Fluoxetine	01434L; 08270G; 12256C	N06AB03
Fluvoxamine	08174F; 08512B	N06AB08
Imipramine	02420J; 02421K; 12113M; 12581E	N06AA02
Lithium carbonate	03059B; 08290H	N06AN01
Mianserin	01627P; 01628Q	N06AX03
Mirtazapine	08513C; 08855C; 08856D; 08857E; 08883M; 09365X	N06AX11
Moclobemide	01900B; 08003F	N06AG02
Nortriptyline	02522R; 02523T	N06AA10
Paroxetine	02242B; 09197C	N06AB05
Phenelzine	02856H	N06AF03
Reboxetine	08583R	N06AX18
Sertraline	02236Q; 02237R; 08836C; 08837D; 12299H	N06AB06
Tranlycypromine	02444P	N06AF04
Venlafaxine	08301X; 08302Y; 08868R	N06AX16
<b>Antipsychotics</b>		
Amisulpride	08594H; 08595J; 08596K; 08736T	N05AL05
Aripiprazole	08717T; 08718W; 08719X; 08720Y; 10219W; 10224D	N05AX12
Asenapine	05140M; 05141N	N05AH05
Brexpiprazole	11184P; 11188W; 11189X; 11190Y	N05AX16
Chlorpromazine	01195X; 01196Y; 01197B; 01199D; 01201F	N05AA01
Clozapine	05626D; 05627E; 05628F; 05629G; 06102E; 06417R; 06418T; 10288L; 10289M; 10302F; 10358E	N05AH02
Flupentixol decanoate	02255Q; 02257T	N05AF01
Haloperidol	02761H; 02763K; 02767P; 02768Q; 02770T; 12519X; 02765M; 02766N	N05AD01
Lurasidone	10526B; 10529E	N05AE05
Olanzapine	01024X; 01037N; 01042W; 03381Y; 03382B; 03384D; 03385E; 08170B; 08185T; 08186W; 08187X; 08433W; 08434X; 08952E; 08953F; 09294E; 09295F; 09303P	N05AH03
Paliperidone	05100K; 05102M; 05103N; 05107T; 05109X; 09140C; 09141D; 09142E; 11066K; 11072R; 11085K; 11094X	N05AX13
Periciazine	03052P; 03053Q; 11413Q	N05AC01
Quetiapine	05458G; 08456C; 08457D; 08458E; 08580N; 09202H; 09203J; 09204K; 09205L	N05AH04
Risperidone	01842Y; 01846E; 03169T; 03170W; 03171X; 03172Y; 08100H; 08780D; 08781E; 08782F; 08787L; 08788M; 08789N; 08790P; 08792R; 08794W; 08869T; 08870W; 09075P; 09076Q; 09079W; 09080X; 09293D; 11869Q; 11872W; 11873X; 11874Y; 11877D; 11879F; 11881H; 11882J	N05AX08
Trifluoperazine	02185B; 02186C; 02386N	N05AB06
Ziprasidone	09070J; 09071K; 09072L; 09073M	N05AE04

Zuclophenxol decanoate	08097E	N05AF05
<b>Sedative/hypnotics</b>		
Temazepam	02089Y; 02088X; 05221T	N05CD07
Nitrazepam	05359C; 05360D; 05189D; 02723H; 02732T	N05CD02
<b>Psychostimulants</b>		
Atomoxetine	09092M; 09093N; 09094P; 09095Q; 09096R; 09289X; 09290Y	N06BA09
Dexamfetamine	01165H;	N06BA02
Lisdexamfetamine	11884L; 11897E; 11898F; 10474G; 10486X; 10492F	N06BA12
Methylphenidate	12116Q; 08839F; 03440C; 02432B; 02276T; 02280B; 02283E; 02387P; 02388Q; 02172H	N06BA04
Modafinil	08816B	N06BA07
Armodafinil	10912H; 10919Q; 10922W	N06BA13
<b>Anxiolytics</b>		
Diazepam	02558P; 03161J; 03162K; 05071X; 05072Y; 05355W; 05356X; 05357Y; 05358B	N05BA01
Alprazolam	02130D; 02131E; 02132F; 08118G; 11186R; 11187T; 11205R	N05BA12
Oxazepam	03132W; 03133X; 05193H	N05BA04

**Table 2. Characteristics of children and adolescents who were dispensed a PBS-subsidised psychotropic medication during 2013 or 2021**

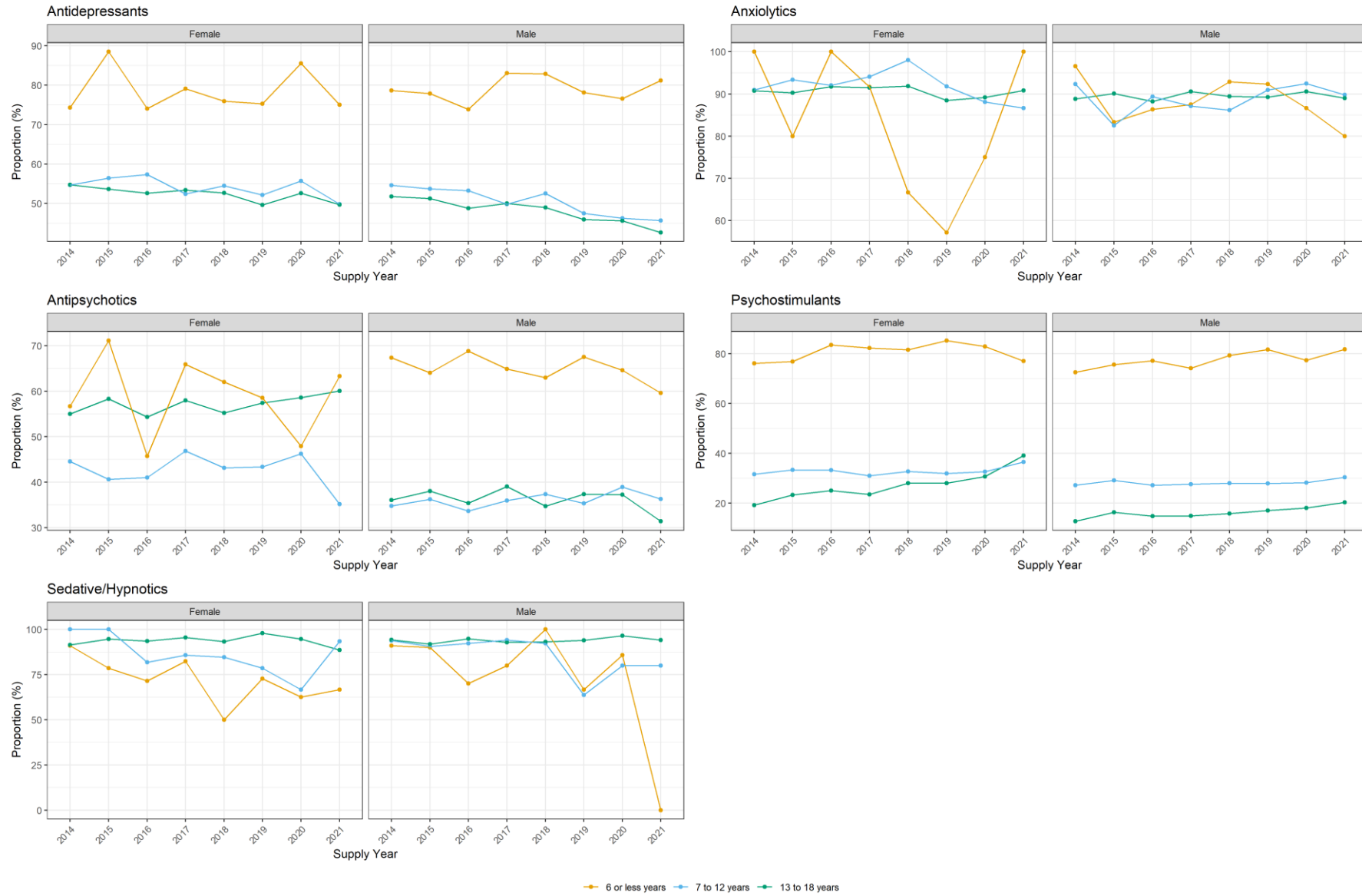
	Any psychotropic*		Antidepressants		Anxiolytics		Antipsychotics		Psychostimulants		Sedative/hypnotics	
	2013	2021	2013	2021	2013	2021	2013	2021	2013	2021	2013	2021
<b>Number</b>	16,388	32,351	8,176	16,049	989	1,066	2,139	3,056	7,623	18,517	538	318
<b>Gender</b>												
Boys	9,598 (58.6%)	18,367 (56.8%)	3,330 (40.7%)	6,259 (39.0%)	406 (41.1%)	382 (35.8%)	1,412 (66.0%)	1,961 (64.2%)	6,068 (79.6%)	13,472 (72.8%)	206 (38.3%)	91 (28.6%)
Girls	6,790 (41.4%)	13,984 (43.2%)	4,846 (59.3%)	9,790 (61.0%)	583 (59.0%)	684 (64.2%)	727 (34.0%)	1,095 (35.8%)	1,555 (20.4%)	5,045 (27.3%)	332 (61.7%)	227 (71.4%)
<b>Age group (years)</b>												
≤6	734 (4.5%)	1,285 (4.0%)	194 (2.4%)	153 (1.0%)	35 (3.5%)	21 (2.0%)	126 (5.9%)	195 (6.4%)	437 (5.7%)	1,043 (5.6%)	16 (3.0%)	5 (1.6%)
7-12	5,178 (31.6%)	11,533 (35.7%)	1,144 (14.0%)	2,583 (16.1%)	106 (10.7%)	94 (8.8%)	679 (31.7%)	1,083 (35.4%)	4,030 (52.9%)	9,751 (52.7%)	29 (5.4%)	20 (6.3%)
13-18	10,476 (63.9%)	19,533 (60.4%)	6,838 (83.6%)	13,313 (83.0%)	848 (85.7%)	951 (89.2%)	1,334 (62.4%)	1,778 (58.2%)	3,156 (41.4%)	7,723 (41.7%)	493 (91.6%)	293 (92.1%)
<b>Concessional status</b>												
Concession	9,118 (55.6%)	14,208 (43.9%)	3,985 (48.7%)	6,419 (40.0%)	442 (44.7%)	359 (33.7%)	1,581 (73.9%)	2,068 (67.7%)	4,919 (64.5%)	9,057 (48.9%)	269 (50.0%)	112 (35.2%)
No Concession	7,270 (44.4%)	18,143 (56.1%)	4,191 (51.3%)	9,630 (60.0%)	547 (55.3%)	707 (66.3%)	558 (26.1%)	988 (32.3%)	2,704 (35.5%)	9,460 (51.1%)	269 (50.0%)	206 (64.8%)

\* Total number of psychotropic medication users is not equal to the sum of users of individual psychotropic classes as some children received medications from more than one psychotropic class.

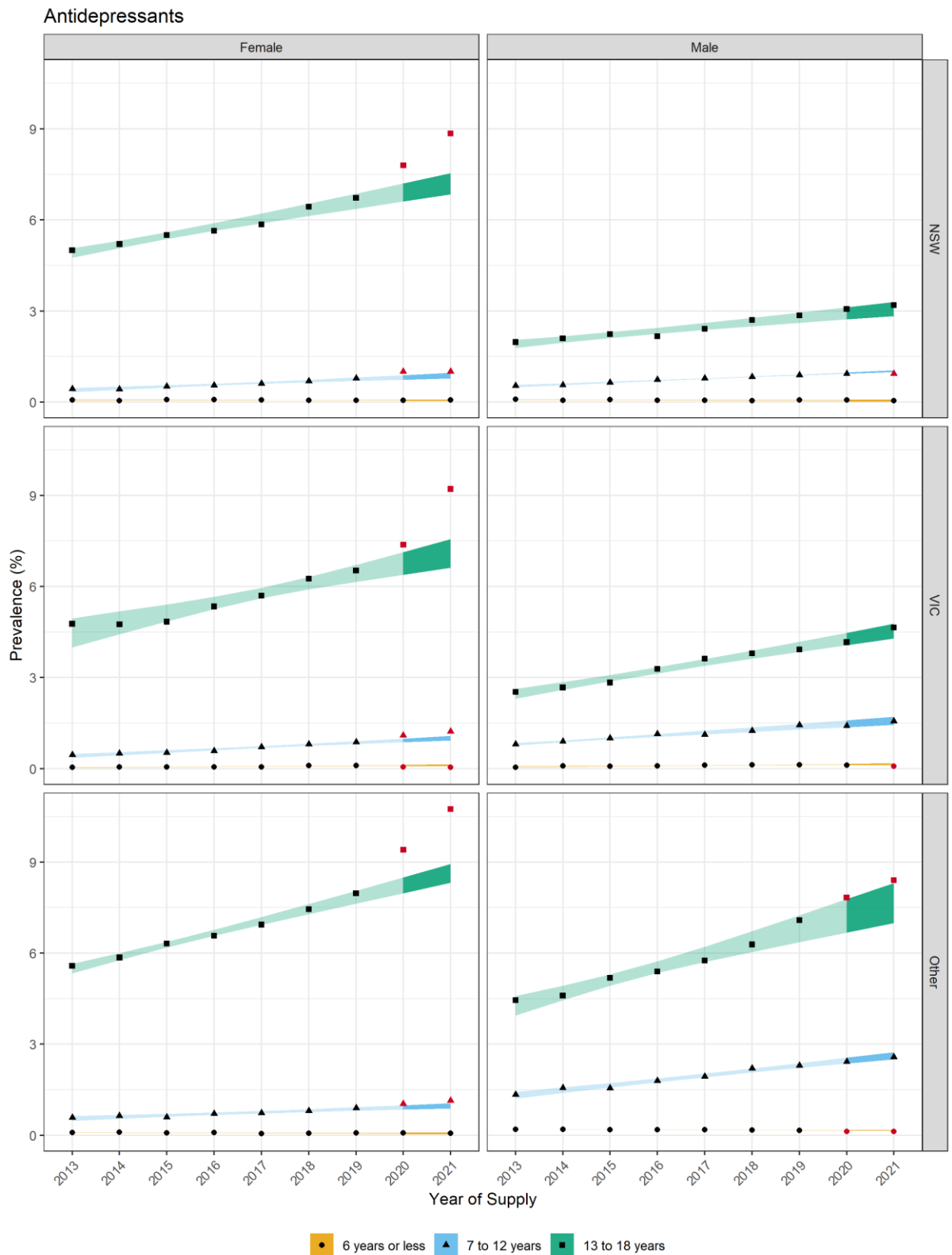
**Figure 1. Proportions of Australian children and adolescents and considered incident users dispensed a medication from a psychotropic medication class for whom a medication from that class was dispensed only once during 2013–2021, by age and gender**



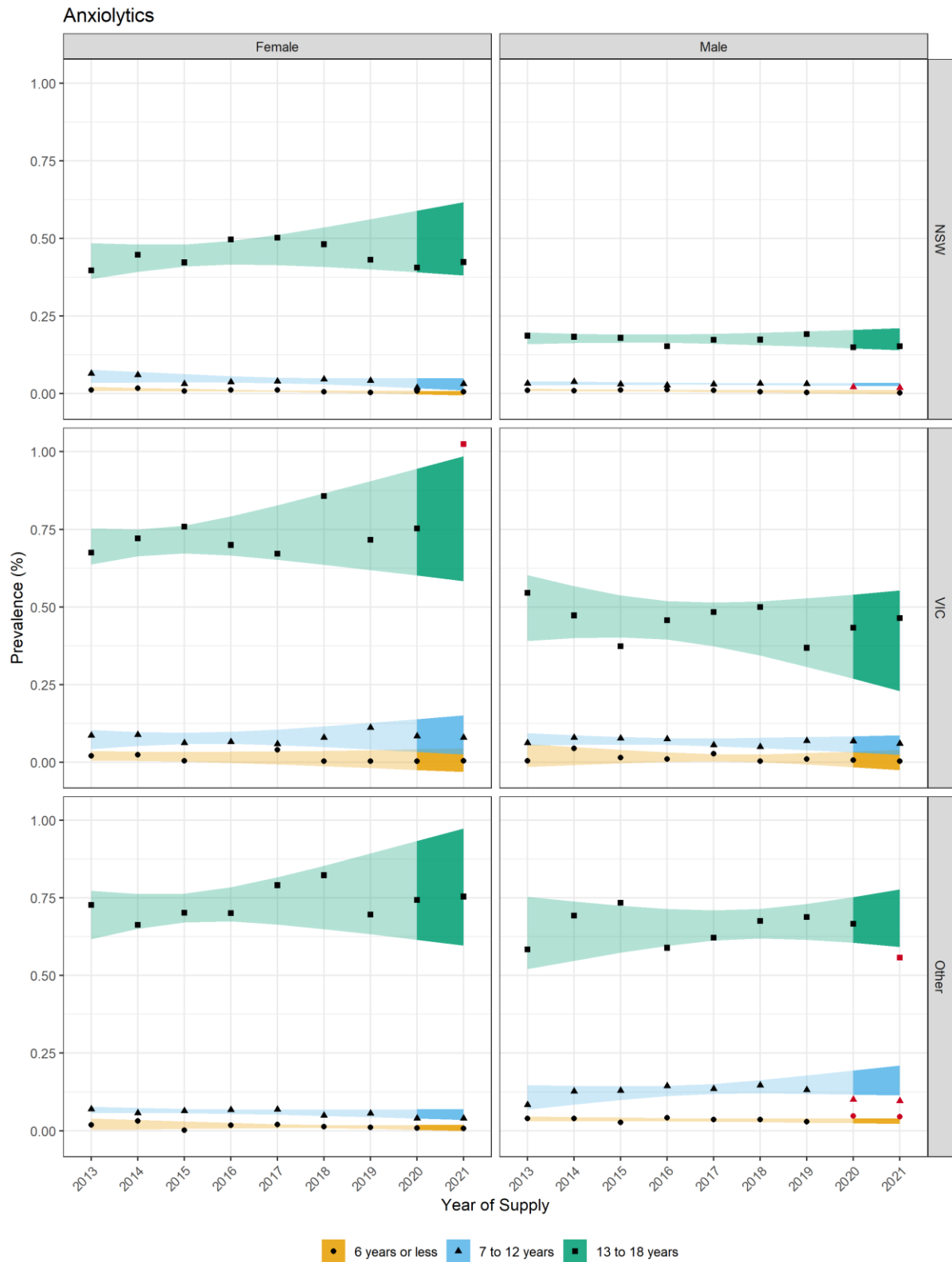
**Figure 2. Proportions of Australian children and adolescents deemed to also be incident users, 2013–2021, by age and gender**



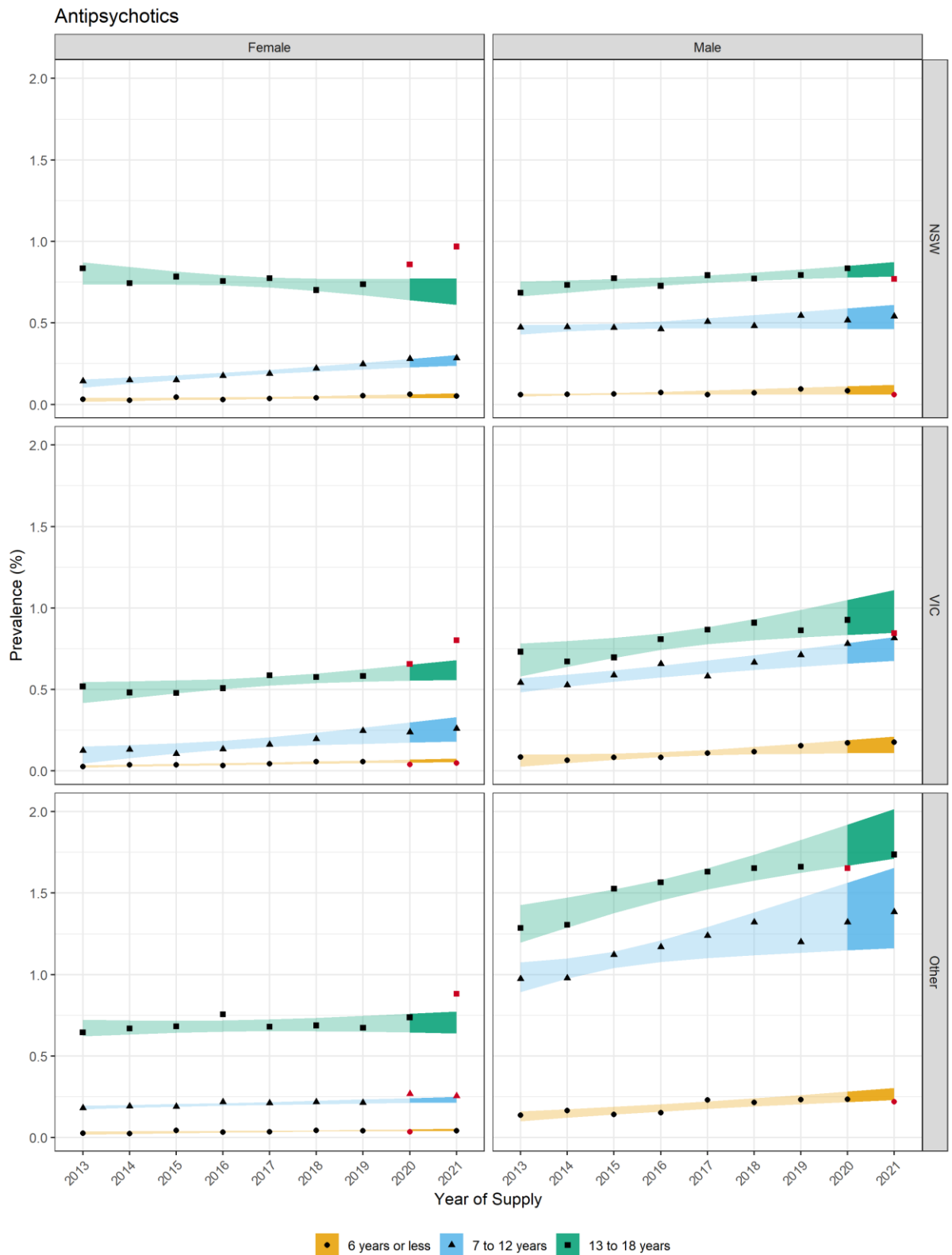
**Figure 3. Estimated prevalence of antidepressant dispensing to Australian children and adolescents, 2013–2021, by age, gender and region**



**Figure 4. Estimated prevalence of anxiolytic dispensing to Australian children and adolescents, 2013–2021, by age, gender and region**

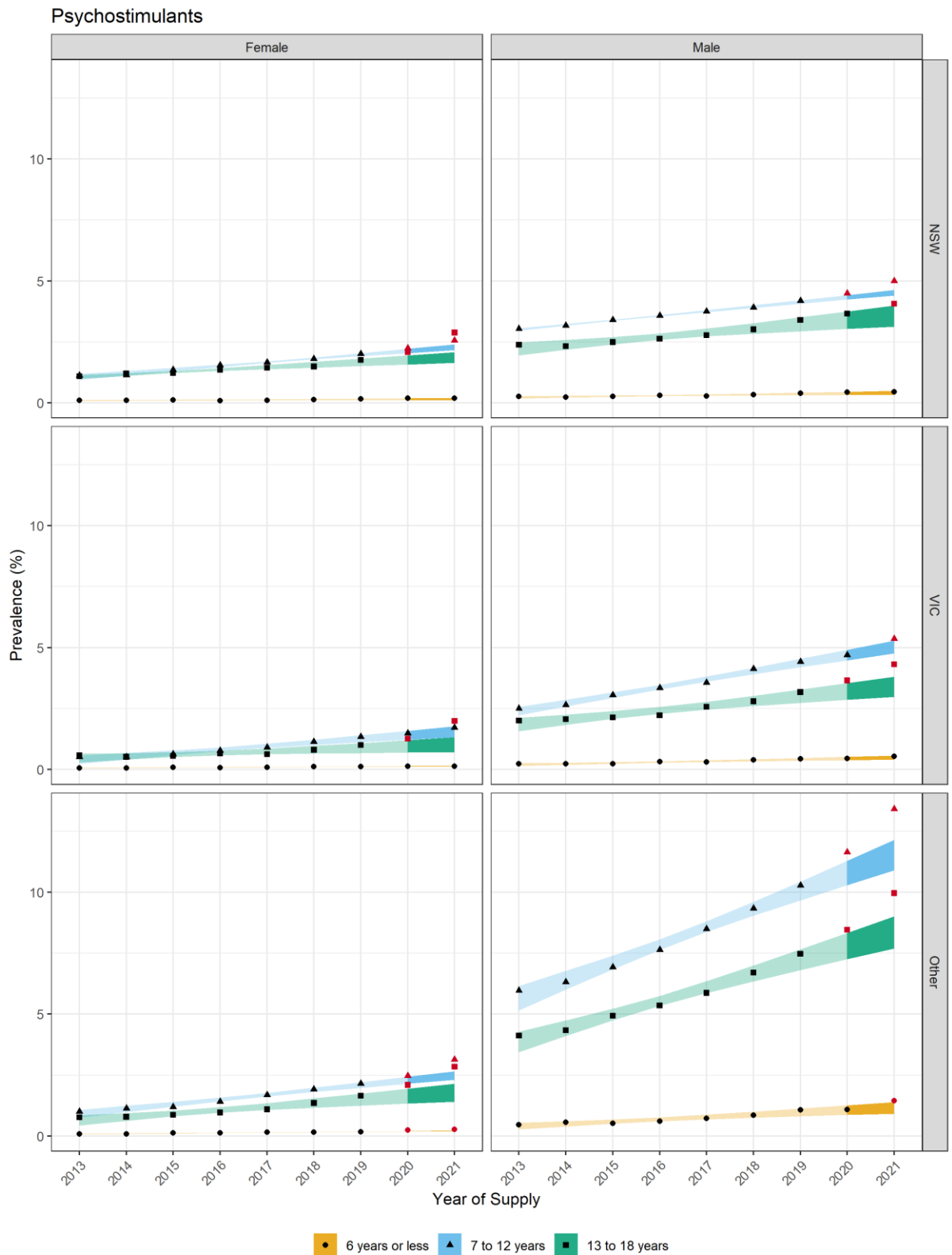


**Figure 5. Estimated prevalence of antipsychotic dispensing to Australian children and adolescents, 2013–2021, by age, gender and region**

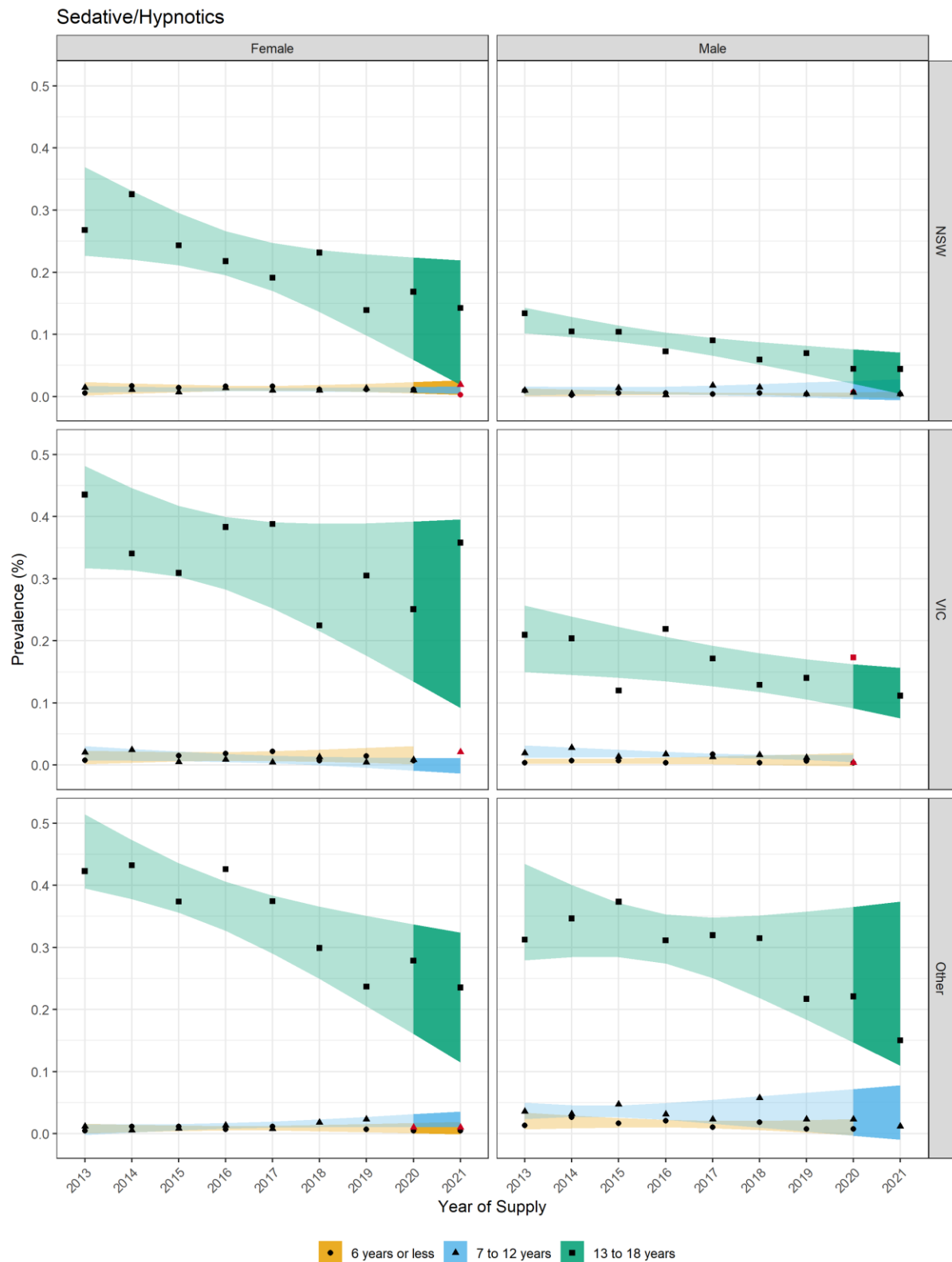




**Figure 6. Estimated prevalence of psychostimulant dispensing to Australian children and adolescents, 2013–2021, by age, gender and region**



**Figure 7. Estimated prevalence of sedative/hypnotic dispensing to Australian children and adolescents, 2013–2021, by age, gender, and region\***



Data points omitted for years in which the numbers of people dispensed a sedative/hypnotic was one or two.