Original Research Article

Signal Detection and Assessment of Herb-Drug Interactions: Saudi Food and Drug Authority SFDA Experience

Running heading: Detection and Assessment of Herb-Drug Interactions

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Supplementary Material

Appendix 1. Drug Interaction Probability Scale

Appendix I. Drug Interaction Probability Scale

The Drug Interaction Probability Scale (DIPS) is designed to assess the probability of a causal relationship between a potential drug interaction and an event. It is patterned after the Naranjo ADR Probability Scale (Clin Pharmacol Ther 1981;30:239-45).

Directions:

- ☐ Circle the appropriate answer for each question, and add up the total score.
- ☐ Object drug = Drug affected by the interaction.
  Precipitant drug = Drug that causes the interaction.
- ☐ Use the Unknown (Unk) or Not Applicable (NA) category if (a) you do not have the information or (b) the question is not applicable (eg, no dechallenge; dose not changed, etc.).

Questions	Yes	No	Unk or NA
1. Are there previous *credible* reports of this interaction in humans?	+1	−1	0
2. Is the observed interaction consistent with the known interactive properties of precipitant drug?	+1	−1	0
3. Is the observed interaction consistent with the known interactive properties of object drug?	+1	−1	0
4. Is the event consistent with the known or reasonable time course of the interaction (onset and/or offset)?	+1	−1	0
5. Did the interaction remit upon dechallenge of the *precipitant* drug with no change in the object drug? (if no dechallenge, use Unknown or NA and skip Question 6)	+1	−2	0
6. Did the interaction reappear when the precipitant drug was readministered in the presence of continued use of object drug?	+2	−1	0
7. Are there reasonable alternative causes for the event?[a]	−1	+1	0
8. Was the object drug detected in the blood or other fluids in concentrations consistent with the proposed interaction?	+1	0	0
9. Was the drug interaction confirmed by any objective evidence consistent with the effects on the object drug (other than drug concentrations from question 8)?	+1	0	0
10. Was the interaction greater when the precipitant drug dose was increased or less when the precipitant drug dose was decreased?	+1	−1	0

[a]Consider clinical conditions, other interacting drugs, lack of adherence, risk factors (eg, age, inappropriate doses of object drug). A NO answer presumes that enough information was presented so that one would expect any alternative causes to be mentioned. When in doubt, use Unknown or NA designation.

Total Score ___

Highly Probable:	>8
Probable:	5–8
Possible:	2–4
Doubtful:	<2