

Improving patient safety worldwide

WHODrug **Standardised Drug Groupings**

- Introduces ready-to-use Medications of Interest lists
- Facilitates class effect analysis for safety studies
- Helps create protocol violation drug lists
- Enables identification of possible drug-drug interactions







Box 1051, SE-751 49, Sweden

Tel: +46-18-65 60 60 Fax: +46-18-65 60 80

E-mail: info@who-umc.org www.who-umc.org



Powerful Medications of Interest lists

WHODrug Standardised Drug Groupings (WHODrug SDGs), developed and maintained by Uppsala Monitoring Centre (UMC), provide information on how drugs interact with study substances, hide or distort measurements and endpoint evaluations of clinical studies, or cause adverse effects.

Investigators create inclusion/exclusion drug lists as part of the study protocol to monitor medication taken by patients during a trial. Creating and maintaining these lists is time consuming and there is also a risk that relevant new drugs will be missed with an update. To harmonise the use of these lists, UMC has assumed responsibility to keep them updated and assure their quality. These regularly revised lists thus ensure upto-date information that saves users' time and contributes to patient safety.

WHODrug Global subscribers find many uses for WHODrug SDGs. In drug safety surveillance, for example, users can code and analyse concomitant medications as well as identify possible drug-drug interactions. They thereby gain a deeper knowledge of the concomitant medication taken by the participants, which is a very important factor for increasing efficiency in clinical studies.

Prioritised by the user community

WHODrug SDGs are classifications of drugs, listed into sub-groups according to either their pharmacological effect or metabolic pathway. SDGs are prioritised by the user community, developed by UMC's scientists and WHODrug expert users, and peer-reviewed by counterparts in related fields. To make WHODrug SDGs as transparent as possible, each contains a definition, a description of what it contains, and how it has been compiled.

WHODrug Standardised Drug Groupings 2017

- **1.** Analgesia producing opioids
- 2. Antiangiogenic drugs
- 3. Antiarrhythmics
- 4. Antidepressants
- **5.** Antiemetics and antinauseants
- **6.** Antihaemorrhagic drugs
- **7.** Antihistamines
- 8. Antihypertensives
- **9.** Antithrombotic drugs
- 10. Benzodiazepines
- 11. Blood and related drugs
- 12. Corticosteroids
- **13.** Disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs)
- 14. Diuretics
- **15.** Drugs acting on gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) receptors
- **16.** Drugs acting on NMDA receptors
- **17.** Drugs for gastric acid related disorders
- **18.** Drugs for obstructive airway diseases
- 19. Drugs for ulcerative colitis
- **20.** Drugs interacting with BCRP
- **21.** Drugs interacting with CYP1A2
- **22.** Drugs interacting with CYP2A6
- **23.** Drugs interacting with CYP2B6

- **24.** Drugs interacting with CYP2C19
- **25.** Drugs interacting with CYP2C8
- **26.** Drugs interacting with CYP2C9
- **27.** Drugs interacting with CYP2D6
- **28.** Drugs interacting with CYP2E1
- **29.** Drugs interacting with CYP3A
- **30.** Drugs interacting with OATP
- **31.** Drugs interacting with P-glycoprotein (P-gp)
- **32.** Drugs interacting with UGT
- **33.** Drugs used in diabetes
- **34.** Drugs used in pain therapies
- 35. Essential fatty acids
- **36.** Hormone replacement therapy
- 37. Immunomodulators
- 38. Monoclonal antibodies
- **39.** Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
- **40.** Phosphodiesterase (PDE) inhibitors
- **41.** Psychoanaleptics
- **42.** Radiopharmaceuticals
- **43.** Statins
- **44.** Systemic anti-infectives
- 45. Vaccines



New lists constantly under development

UMC first made SDGs available in 2010 and since then has expanded and updated the lists on a quarterly basis. By March 2017, 45 SDG lists will be available.

Ask for more information

or more information please visit:

www.who-umc.org

or contact us at: WHODrug@who-umc.org