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
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 up-to-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.

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.

WHODrug Standardised Drug Groupings 2017

1. Analgesia producing opioids
2. Antiangiogenic drugs
3. Antiarrhythmics
4. Antidepressants
5. Antiemetics and antinauseants
6. Antithaemorrhagic 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. Immuno-modulators
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