

Use of routine statutory health insurance data for the estimation of potential CYP450 drug interactions

Summary:

Drug-drug interactions result from taking drugs concurrently. They can increase, decrease or counteract the effect of a drug. Adverse drug-drug interactions pose a risk to the patient's health and might debit the health care system due to followup-treatment and followup-prescriptions. Claims data from statutory health insurances include prescription data that can be used to analyse interactions on the population level.

Aim of the analysis is

- first to analyse the number of exposure to potential interactions in routine care in statutory health insurance data and

- second to assess whether they are medically relevant in clinical practice.

For the analysis, routine data of a German statutory health insurance from a sample of mentally ill patients registered in an integrated care contract in Berlin, Brandenburg and Lower Saxony was used for the years 12/2004-12/2009. We want to focus on drug-drug-interactions via cytochrome P450 isoenzymes. Potential exposure to drug-drug interactions will be identified via ATC-codes.

Principal investigator:

Berghöfer, MD

Project coordinator:

Ostermann, MPH

Research associate:

Data management:

Project coordination office:

Project duration:

2015

Project status:

abgeschlossen

Funding:

Investigator initiated research

Publication:

Ostermann, Julia K; Berghöfer, Anne; Andersohn, Frank; Fischer, Felix. Frequency and clinical relevance of potential cytochrome P450 drug interactions in a psychiatric patient population - an analysis based on German insurance claims data. BMC Health Serv Res 2016; 16:482