The Naranjo adverse drug reaction probability scale

To assess the adverse drug reaction,
please answer the following questionnaire and give the pertinent score

Questions	Yes	No	Do not know	Score
1. Are there previous *conclusive* reports on this reaction?	1	0	0	
2. Did the adverse event occur after the suspected drug was administered?	2	-1	0	
3. Did the adverse reaction improve when the drug was discontinued or a *specific* antagonist was administered?	1	0	0	
4. Did the adverse reaction reappear when the drug was readministered?	2	-1	0	
5. Are there alternative causes (other than the drug) that could have on their own caused the reaction?	-1	2	0	
6. Did the reaction reappear when a placebo was given?	-1	1	0	
7. Was the blood detected in the blood (or other fluids) in concentrations known to be toxic?	1	0	0	
8. Was the reaction more severe when the dose was increased or less severe when the dose was decreased?	1	0	0	
9. Did the patient have a similar reaction to the same or similar drugs in *any* previous exposure?	1	0	0	
10. Was the adverse event confirmed by any objective evidence?	1	0	0	
Score				
Total Score				

Drug Interaction Probability Scale

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	+1	-1	0
Score			
Total Score			

(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.

The Drug Interaction Probability Scale (DIPS) is designed to assess the probability of a causal relationship