

Supplementary Table. Major interactions between drugs

Patient code	First drug	Second drug	
02	Dabigatran	Ranolazine	Concurrent use may result in increased dabigatran exposure and increased risk of bleeding.
03	Escitalopram	Trazodone	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of serotonin syndrome and increased risk of QT-interval prolongation.
05	Acetylsalicylic Acid	Dabigatran	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of bleeding.
05	Amiodarone	Dabigatran	Concurrent use may result in increased dabigatran exposure and increased risk of bleeding.
09	Acetylsalicylic Acid	Repaglinide	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of hypoglycemia.
09	Acetylsalicylic Acid	Furosemide	Concurrent use may result in reduced diuretic effectiveness and possible nephrotoxicity.
14	Amlodipine	Simvastatin	Concurrent use may result in increased simvastatin exposure and increased risk of myopathy, including rhabdomyolysis.
17	Diclofenac	Dabigatran	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of bleeding.
17	Diclofenac	Furosemide	Concurrent use may result in reduced diuretic effectiveness and possible nephrotoxicity.
17	Ramipril	Canrenone	Concurrent use may result in hyperkalemia.
18	Ketorolac	Enoxaparin	Concurrent use may result in an increased risk of bleeding.
18	Enalapril	Ketorolac	Concurrent use may result in renal dysfunction and/ or increased blood pressure.
18	Ketorolac	Furosemide	Concurrent use may result in reduced diuretic effectiveness and possible nephrotoxicity.
18	Ketorolac	Methylprednisolone	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of gastrointestinal ulcer or bleeding.
21	Amitriptyline	Tramadol	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of paralytic ileus; increased risk of serotonin syndrome.
21	Amitriptyline	Diclofenac	Concurrent use may result in an increased risk of bleeding.
21	Amitriptyline	Oxycodone	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of serotonin syndrome.
21	Deflazacort	Diclofenac	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of gastrointestinal ulcer or bleeding.
21	Diclofenac	Enoxaparin	Concurrent use may result in an increased risk of bleeding.
21	Oxycodone	Tramadol	Concurrent may result in increased risk of respiratory and CNS depression and increased risk of serotonin syndrome.
21	Oxycodone	Triazolam	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of respiratory and CNS depression.
21	Tramadol	Triazolam	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of respiratory and CNS depression.
21	Diclofenac	Olmesartan HCT	Concurrent use may result in reduced diuretic effectiveness and possible nephrotoxicity.
22	Digoxin	Carvedilol	Concurrent use may result in increased digoxin concentrations;

			increased risk of complete heart block.
22	Digoxin	Atorvastatin	Concurrent use may result in increased plasma concentrations of digoxin.
23	Atorvastatin	Ranolazine	Concurrent use may result in increased atorvastatin exposure and increased risk of myopathy.
23	Indapamide	Acetylsalicyc Acid	Concurrent use may result in reduced diuretic effectiveness and possible nephrotoxicity.
24	Promazine	Mirtazapine	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of cardiotoxicity and increased risk of QT-interval prolongation.
25	Leuprolide	Flecainide	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of QT-interval prolongation.
28	Amlodipine	Clopidogrel	Concurrent use may result in decreased antiplatelet effect and increased risk of thrombotic events.
29	Acetylsalicyc Acid	Furosemide	Concurrent use may result in reduced diuretic effectiveness and possible nephrotoxicity.
32	Acetylsalicyc Acid	Clopidogrel	Concurrent use may result in an increased risk of bleeding.
32	Acetylsalicyc Acid	Furosemide	Concurrent use may result in reduced diuretic effectiveness and possible nephrotoxicity.
33	Acetylsalicyc Acid	Metformin	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of hypoglycemia.
36	Digoxin	Manidipine	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of complete heart block.
36	Digoxin	Spirolactone	Concurrent use may result in increased digoxin exposure.
36	Carvedilol	Digoxin	Concurrent use may result in increased digoxin concentrations; increased risk of heart block.
36	Omega 3 acid ethyl esters	Warfarin	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of bleeding.
42	Hydrochlorothiazide	Acetylsalicyc Acid	Concurrent use may result in reduced diuretic effectiveness and possible nephrotoxicity.
42	Acetylsalicyc Acid	Metformin	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of hypoglycemia.
44	Furosemide	Ketorolac	Concurrent use may result in reduced diuretic effectiveness and possible nephrotoxicity.
44	Amiodarone	Clopidogrel	Concurrent use may result in increased plasma concentrations of amiodarone.
44	Ketorolac	Clopidogrel	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of bleeding.
44	Ketorolac	Dexamethasone	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of gastrointestinal ulcer or bleeding.
45	Acetylsalicyc Acid	Furosemide	Concurrent use may result in reduced diuretic effectiveness and possible nephrotoxicity.
46	Furosemide	Levosulpiride	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of QT prolongation.
46	Theophylline	Bisoprololo	Concurrent use may result in an increased risk of bronchoconstriction.
49	Citalopram	Pantoprazole	Concurrent may result in increased citalopram exposure and risk of QT interval prolongation.

49	Amiloride	Acetylsalicyc Acid	Concurrent use may result in hyperkalemia, or possible nephrotoxicity.
49	Acetylsalicyc Acid	Citalopram	Concurrent use may result in an increased risk of bleeding.
49	Hydrochlorothiazide	Acetylsalicyc Acid	Concurrent use may result in reduced diuretic effectiveness and possible nephrotoxicity.
50	Escitalopram	Ivabradine	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of QT prolongation.
50	Escitalopram	Formoterol	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of QT-interval prolongation.
50	Ivabradine	Formoterol	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of QT prolongation.
50	Tiotropium	Formoterol	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of anticholinergic side effects .
50	Escitalopram	Omeprazole	Concurrent use may result in increased escitalopram exposure.
50	Escitalopram	Levofloxacin	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of QT-interval prolongation.
50	Escitalopram	Ranolazine	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of QT-interval prolongation.
50	Escitalopram	Acetylsalicyc Acid	Concurrent use may result in an increased risk of bleeding.
50	Levofloxacin	Ivabradine	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of QT prolongation.
50	Levofloxacin	Formoterol	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of QT interval prolongation.
50	Ranolazine	Ivabradine	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of QT prolongation.
50	Acetylsalicyc Acid	Furosemide	Concurrent use may result in reduced diuretic effectiveness and possible nephrotoxicity.
50	Ranolazine	Levofloxacin	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of QT interval prolongation.
51	Amlodipine	Clopidogrel	Concurrent use may result in decreased antiplatelet effect and increased risk of thrombotic events.
53	Lisinopril	Acetylsalicyc Acid	Concurrent use may result in decreased lisinopril effectiveness.
53	Ketoprofen	Acetylsalicyc Acid	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of bleeding and increased risk of cardiovascular events.
53	Ketoprofen	Lisinopril	Concurrent use may result in renal dysfunction and/ or increased blood pressure.
53	Ketoprofen	Methylprednisolone	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of gastrointestinal ulcer or bleeding.
53	Acetylsalicyc Acid	Methylprednisolone	Concurrent use may result in an increased risk of gastrointestinal ulceration and subtherapeutic aspirin serum concentrations.
55	Acetylsalicyc Acid	Repaglinide	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of hypoglycemia.
60	Simvastatin	Amlodipine	Concurrent use may result in increased simvastatin exposure and increased risk of myopathy, including rhabdomyolysis.
60	Simvastatin	Ranolazine	Concurrent use may result in increased simvastatin exposure and increased risk of rhabdomyolysis.

60	Metformin	Ranolazine	Concurrent use may result in increased metformin exposure.
60	Metformin	Acetylsalicylic Acid	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of hypoglycemia.
61	Amlodipine	Simvastatin	Concurrent use may result in increased simvastatin exposure and increased risk of myopathy, including rhabdomyolysis.
61	Acetylsalicylic Acid	Ketoprofen	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of bleeding and cardiovascular events.
61	Azathioprine	Ramipril	Concurrent use may result in myelosuppression.
61	Prednisone	Acetylsalicylic Acid	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of gastrointestinal ulcer or bleeding.
62	Lamotrigine	Carbamazepine	Concurrent use may result in reduced lamotrigine efficacy.
62	Digoxin	Telmisartan	Concurrent use may result in an increased risk of digoxin toxicity (nausea, vomiting, arrhythmias).
62	Digoxin	Amiodarone	Concurrent use may result in digoxin toxicity (nausea, vomiting, cardiac arrhythmias) and potentiated effects of amiodarone.
62	Amiodarone	Carbamazepine	Concurrent use may result in decreased efficacy of amiodarone.
62	Digoxin	Acetylsalicylic Acid	Concurrent use may result in increased serum concentration and prolonged half-life of digoxin.
62	Lamotrigine	Phenobarbital	Concurrent use may result in reduced lamotrigine efficacy.
63	Promazine	Quetiapine	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of QT prolongation.
63	Promazine	Alfuzosin	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of QT prolongation.
63	Quetiapine	Alfuzosin	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of QT-interval prolongation.
66	Canrenone	Ramipril	Concurrent use may result in hyperkalemia.
68	Etoricoxib	Fosinopril	Concurrent use may result in renal dysfunction and/ or increased blood pressure.
68	Etoricoxib	Duloxetine	Concurrent use may result in an increased risk of bleeding.
70	Acetylsalicylic Acid	Ticagrelor	Concurrent use may result in an increased risk of bleeding and decreased ticagrelor efficacy with higher doses of aspirin.
70	Acetylsalicylic Acid	Olmesartan HCT	Concurrent use may result in reduced diuretic effectiveness and possible nephrotoxicity.
77	Clopidogrel	Repaglinide	Concurrent use may result in increased repaglinide exposure.
77	Acetylsalicylic Acid	Furosemide	Concurrent use may result in reduced diuretic effectiveness and possible nephrotoxicity.
77	Acetylsalicylic Acid	Repaglinide	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of hypoglycemia.
77	Acetylsalicylic Acid	Clopidogrel	Concurrent use of ASPIRIN and CLOPIDOGREL may result in an increased risk of bleeding.
80	Spironolactone	Ramipril	Concurrent use may result in hyperkalemia.
83	Acetylsalicylic Acid	Ticagrelor	Concurrent use may result in an increased risk of bleeding and decreased ticagrelor efficacy with higher doses of aspirin.
83	Acetylsalicylic Acid	Furosemide	Concurrent use may result in reduced diuretic effectiveness and possible nephrotoxicity.

85	Furosemide	Digoxin	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of digoxin toxicity (nausea, vomiting, cardiac arrhythmias).
89	Sertraline	Selegiline	Concurrent use may result in CNS toxicity or serotonin syndrome (hypertension, hyperthermia, myoclonus, mental status changes).
89	Sertraline	Acetylsalicylic Acid	Concurrent use may result in an increased risk of bleeding.
89	Selegilina	Levodopa	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of levodopa adverse effects, including severe orthostatic hypotension.
90	Acetylsalicylic Acid	Furosemide	Concurrent use may result in reduced diuretic effectiveness and possible nephrotoxicity.
90	Acetylsalicylic Acid	Clopidogrel	Concurrent use may result in an increased risk of bleeding.
98	Valsartan	Spirolactone	Concurrent use may result in increased risk of hyperkalemia and serum creatinine elevation in heart failure patients .

To avoid identification of the patients, in the table there is only patient's code