

Supplementary information 1: Demographics and representativeness of the study population

Method:

Data from the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (FSO) (<https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/fso/swiss-federal-statistical-office.html>.) was used to obtain information on the characteristics of the Swiss population. Demographic characteristics have been compared using 95%CI (Wilson) and the Chi² test and the relevance of the deviations has been assessed.

Results:

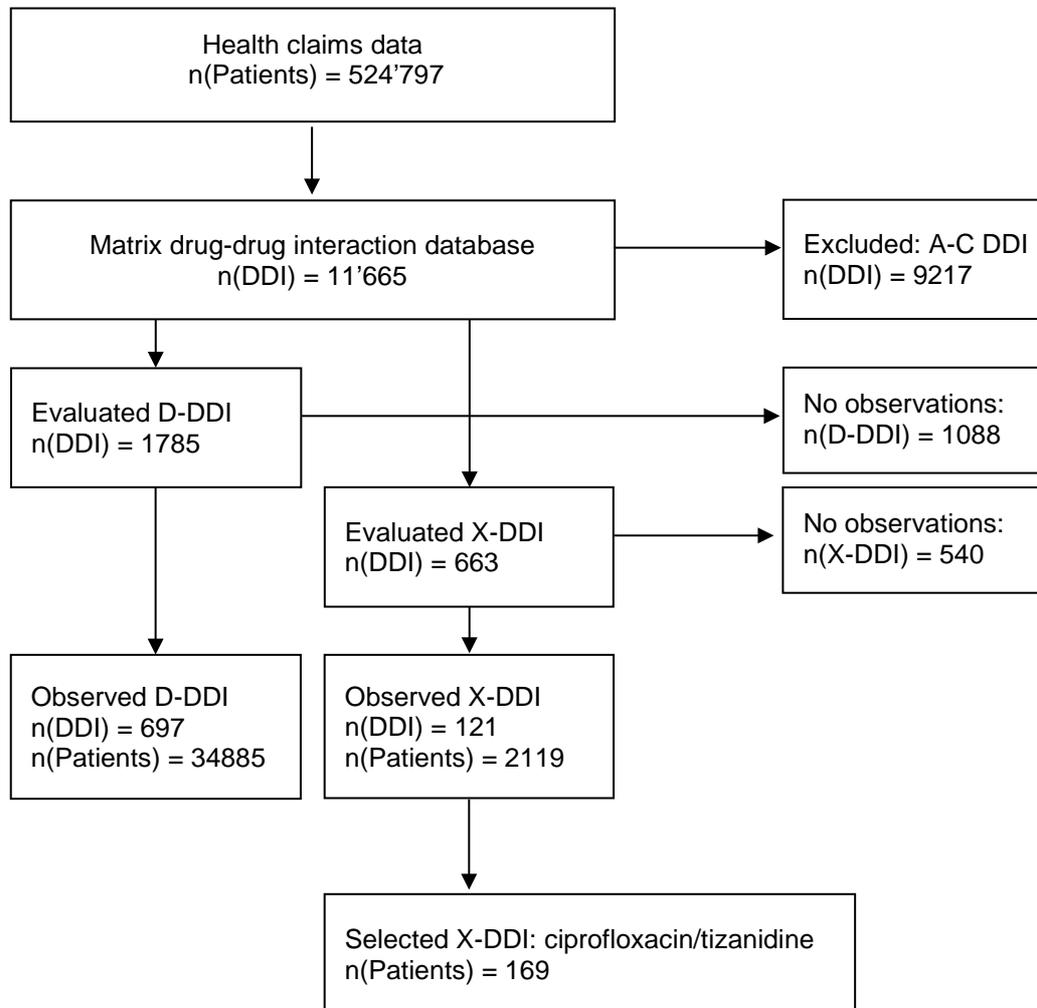
524,797 patients were included in the study dataset (Population of Switzerland n = 8,237,666 in 2014). The Chi² test revealed that the distribution of age categories was different between the datasets ($p < 0.001$). The study patients were older, showing the highest relative frequency for the age category of 65-69 (9.7%), whereas for the Swiss population the highest frequency was found for the age category of 45-49 (8.0%). A higher proportion of women was found in the study data compared with the Swiss population (58.7% (95%CI 58.6%-58.9%) vs. 50.6% (95%CI 50.5%-50.6%). Patients from all cantons were represented in the study dataset. Relative difference of proportions of patients living in the different cantons of Switzerland is presented in Suppl. Fig. 1. For most cantons the relative difference was small. The largest deviations were found for the cantons of Zurich (5.7%, slightly overrepresented) and Vaud (-3.7%, slightly underrepresented).



Suppl. Fig. 1: Relative differences in canton of residence

for 2014 between study dataset and Swiss population

Supplementary information 2: Flowchart: Evaluation of the frequency of pDDI in Swiss claims data



Suppl. Fig. 2: Evaluation of the frequency of pDDI in Swiss claims data DDI = drug-drug interaction, A-X = severity grading according to validated decision model, n(DDI) = Number of different pDDI, n(Patient) = Number of patients prescribed at least one of the specified X- or D-pDDI in 2014