Comparing coverage of drug-drug interactions (DDIs) from actual prescription data from Danish Electronic health records. The data used in the analysis was obtained from electronic health records (EHR) from 12 public Hospitals in the Capital Region and Region Zealand of Denmark covering the period January 2008 to June 2016. For this study, we only considered in-patient hospital admissions. Two different medication database systems were part of the EHRs: OPUS-medicin and Elektronisk patient medicinering, corresponding to region Zealand and the Capital Region, respectively. These modules contain all in-hospital information about the prescribed drugs, the start and end date of the therapy and instructions in regards to the dosing regimen. All drugs were coded according to the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC). We included only prescriptions that were dispensed and administered to the patients. All records were provided de-identified to protect patients' privacy.

We examined the frequency of DDIs, defined as co-prescription. The co-prescription pairs were computed as the intervals of time when two drug prescriptions were concomitantly active. The dataset included X millions of drug prescriptions in X patients. Almost X million pairs were extracted, representing X unique pairs.

Column name	Description	Datatype
PRIM_ATC_A	ATC code of drug pair A	Object
PRIM_ATC_B	ATC code of drug pair B	Object or NULL
N_patients	Number of patients	INT
N_patients_fem	Number of female patients	INT
N_patients_male	Number of male patients	INT
Summary_age	Min;q2.5;median;mean;q7.5;max	List of floats
Year	Natural year (i.e. 2008, 2009, …)	INT

References

1. Ongoing project Cristina Leal *et al.*
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3. Guthrie B, Makubate B, Hernandez-Santiago V, Dreischulte T. The rising tide of polypharmacy and drug-drug interactions: Population database analysis 1995-2010. BMC Med [Internet]. 2015;13(1):1–10.