

Concomitant Meds Navigator

1200+
unique
compounds

2500+
drug
characteristics

Quickly identify relevant concomitant medications

The Concomitant Meds Navigator within Drug Interaction Database (DIDB[®]) provides a consistent, evidence-based way to identify concomitant medications that may be contraindicated, require monitoring, or need dose adjustment during clinical trials. Built from curated DDI, pharmacogenetic, and mechanistic data within DIDB, the Concomitant Meds Navigator helps users quickly generate lists of relevant medications based on enzyme and transporter characteristics.



The challenge

Assessing concomitant medication risk during clinical trials often relies on variable, incomplete, or outdated information. Protocol recommendations may differ across programs, and manual review of drug interaction data can be time-consuming and difficult to standardize.



The solution: Concomitant Meds Navigator in DIDB

Concomitant Meds Navigator provides a structured, evidence-based approach to evaluating concomitant medications by enabling rapid creation of customized drug lists based on interaction characteristics.

Using a consistent classification framework aligned with regulatory concepts, Concomitant Meds Navigator supports clear, reproducible recommendations for clinical study protocols.

Key features

Mechanistic classification of concomitant medications

Drug	Therapeutic class	Protein	Effect	Role	Study type	Marker drug	Highest AUCR	Highest C _{max} R	Citation	Publication date
		☒ CYP3A	☒ strong	☒ inducer			-	-		
rifampin	Anti-Infective Agents → Antibiotics	CYP3A	strong	inducer	Clinical DDI	budesonide	0.003	0.009	PubMed 15726657	2005 Mar
mitotane	Cancer Treatments → Other Antineoplastics	CYP3A	strong	inducer	Clinical DDI	midazolam FDA clinical index	0.06		PubMed 21220434	2011 Apr
avasimibe	Cardiovascular Drugs → Other Antilipemics	CYP3A	strong	inducer	Clinical DDI	midazolam FDA clinical index	0.07		PubMed 12766253	2003 Sep
rifapentine	Anti-Infective Agents → Antibiotics	CYP3A	strong	inducer	Clinical DDI	midazolam FDA clinical index	0.07	0.11	PubMed 22472995	2012 May
apalutamide	Miscellaneous Agents → Antiandrogens	CYP3A	strong	inducer	Clinical DDI	midazolam FDA clinical index	0.08	0.23	NDA 210951	2018

- Search for substrates, inhibitors, and inducers across CYP enzymes, UGTs, and transporters
- Identify drugs by sensitivity (weakly sensitive, moderately sensitive, sensitive) or potency (weak, moderate, strong) using quantitative in vivo evidence
- Review classifications supported by clinical DDI studies, pharmacogenetic data, or PBPK simulations

Evidence-based classification and clinical context

Drug	Therapeutic class	ATC code	Clinical recommended dosage	Dose proportionality	Accumulation ratio	QT prolonging	NTI	f_m , in vivo	Protein	Effect	Role
gepirone	Depression Treatments → Serotonin Modulators	N06AX19	starting dose of 18.2 mg orally once daily with food and may increase to 36.3 mg once daily on Day 4 and further titrate to 54.5 mg once daily after Day 7 and to 72.6 mg once daily after an additional week	yes - Cmax and AUC increase dose proportionally across a dose range of 18.2-72.6 mg	1.63 (0.17); steady state reached within 2 days of once daily dosing	yes		0.835 (CYP3A) - calculated from the AUCR with ketoconazole	CYP3A	sensitive	substrate

Study type	Marker drug	Marker ATC code	Highest AUCR	Highest C _{max} R	Object route of administration	Precipitant route of administration	Precipitant dose	Precipitant interval	Precipitant duration	Citation	Publication date
Clinical DDI	ketoconazole	D01AC08 G01AF11 H02CA03 J02AB02	6.05	4.85	Oral	Oral	200 mg	twice daily (Nizoral® tablets) from the evening of Day -3 to the evening of Day 4, after a light meal except on Day 1	6.5 days	NDA 021164	2023

- Review quantitative DDI evidence (e.g., AUCR, C_{max}R) supporting drug classification
- Access study type, marker drugs, and mechanistic context
- Incorporate clinical attributes (dose, f_m, NTI, QT risk, clinical significance) to inform recommendations

Efficient list building and export

Showing 1 to 40 of 40 entries (filtered from 2,033 total entries)

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Drug	Therapeutic class	Protein	Effect	Role	Study type	Marker drug	Highest AUCR	Highest C _{max} R	Citation	Publication date
		x CYP3A	x strong	x inhibitor						
	Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) Inhibitors									
adagrasib	Adrenal Steroidogenesis Inhibitors				Clinical DDI	midazolam FDA clinical index	20.50	4.81	NDA 216340	2022
boceprevir	Alcohol Deterrents				Clinical DDI	midazolam FDA clinical index	5.05	2.77	NDA 202258	2011
certinib	Alkylating Agents				Clinical DDI	midazolam FDA clinical index	5.42	1.82	PubMed 33394101	2021 Apr
	Alpha/Beta Adrenergic Antagonists									
	Alzheimer's Disease & Dementia Treatments									
	Anesthetics									
	kinase inhibitors									
clarithromycin	Anti-Infective Agents → Antibiotics	CYP3A	strong	inhibitor	Clinical DDI	midazolam FDA clinical index	8.39	3.80	PubMed 16432272	2006 Feb
cobicistat	Miscellaneous Agents → Pharmacokinetic Enhancers	CYP3A	strong	inhibitor	Clinical DDI	midazolam FDA clinical index	19.03	3.86	PubMed 20043009	2010 Mar
danoprevir and ritonavir	Anti-Infective Agents → Antivirals	CYP3A	strong	inhibitor	Clinical DDI	midazolam FDA clinical index	13.42	3.36	PubMed 23872824	2013 Nov

- Filter and sort by protein, role, therapeutic class, and effect magnitude
- Create customized lists across multiple pathways
- Export results or share views for protocol development

Integrated with DIDB

The Drug Interaction Database (DIDB®) is the industry's most comprehensive resource for evaluating drug interactions. Trusted by over 200 pharmaceutical and biotech companies, as well as regulatory agencies. Concomitant Meds Navigator is easily integrated with DIDB tools including the DDI Calculator.

Request a demo to see Concomitant Meds Navigator in action

Request demo

