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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Naranjo Adverse Drug Reaction Probability Scale** | | | | |
| **Question** | Yes | No | Do Not  Know | Score |
| 1. Are there previous *conclusive* reports on this reaction? | +1 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 2. Did the adverse event appear 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 event reappear when the drug was re‐administered? | +2 | ‐1 | 0 |  |
| 5. Are there alternative causes (other than the drug) that could on their own have caused the reaction? | ‐1 | +2 | 0 |  |
| 6. Did the reaction reappear when a placebo was given? | ‐1 | +1 | 0 |  |
| 7. Was the drug detected in 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 |  |
| **TOTAL SCORE:** | | | |  |

1

0

0

2

0

0

2

0

0

Modified from: Naranjo CA et al. A method for estimating the probability of adverse drug reactions. Clin Pharmacol Ther 1981; 30: 239­245.

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