Appendix-1: Sociodemographic and Education-Related Information

Sociodemographic Questions

1. Gender: a) Female b) Male

2. Age:

Professional Experience and Specialization

3. How long have you been practicing in the field of pediatrics?
   a) 0–5 years b) 6–10 years c) 11–15 years d) 16 years or more

4. Have you received any subspecialty training after your specialization?
   a) Yes b) No

5. If yes, in which area did you specialize?
   a) Neonatology b) Pediatric Cardiology c) Pediatric Nephrology d) Other (please specify: _____)

6. What type of healthcare institution do you work in?
   a) Public hospital b) University hospital c) Private hospital d) Private clinic

7. In the institution where you currently work, how many beds does the pediatric clinic have?
   a) 0–10 beds b) 11–20 beds c) 21–30 beds d) 31 beds or more

Education and Knowledge About Drug Interactions

8. Have you ever received training on drug-drug interactions during your professional life?
   a) Yes b) No

9. If yes, in which format did you receive this training?
   a) During university education b) In-service seminar/course c) Online training program
   d) Other (please specify: _____)

10. Which source do you usually use to obtain information about drug-drug interactions?
    a) Clinical decision support systems (e.g., Micromedex, Lexicomp)
    b) Academic textbooks
    c) Online resources (e.g., PubMed, UpToDate)
    d) Other (please specify: _____)

11. Do you think you have received sufficient knowledge and training to identify drug interactions in your clinical practice?
    a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Undecided d) Disagree

12. Would you consider participating in additional educational programs on drug-drug interactions?
    a) Yes b) No

Appendix-2: Survey Questions

Section 1: Knowledge-Based Questions

1. Which of the following drug pairs do you think may cause a major drug-drug interaction (DDI)?
   a) Amoxicillin and Paracetamol
   b) Gentamicin and Rocuronium
   c) Furosemide and Vitamin C
   d) Ibuprofen and Ranitidine

2. Which drug combination may increase the risk of nephrotoxicity?

a) Aminoglycosides and Vancomycin

b) Amoxicillin and Ibuprofen

c) Paracetamol and Antihistamines

d) Phenobarbital and Metronidazole

3. Which level of drug-drug interactions (DDIs) poses the highest clinical risk?

a) Minor

b) Moderate

c) Major

d) Contraindicated

4. What is the term for precipitation or discoloration when two IV drugs are mixed in the same solution?

a) Drug-drug interaction

b) Drug incompatibility

c) Both

d) Not sure

5. Which of the following is among the evidence-based source for evaluating drug-drug interactions?

a) Medscape

b) Lexicomp

c) Drugs.com

d) RxMediaPharma

Section 2: Attitude-Based Questions

6. How would you rate your level of knowledge about drug-drug interactions?

a) Very good

b) Good

c) Moderate

d) Insufficient

7. How important do you consider the use of guidelines/clinical decision support systems in clinical practice for preventing drug-drug interactions?

a) Very important

b) Important

c) Moderately important

d) Not important

8. Do you agree that training on drug-drug interactions should be increased?

a) Strongly agree

b) Agree

c) Disagree

d) Strongly disagree

9. Which level of drug interactions usually attracts your attention and prompts intervention?

a) Contraindicated and major interactions

b) Moderate and minor interactions

c) All levels

10. If evaluating drug interactions requires additional time in your clinical practice, does this pose a barrier for you?

    a) Not a barrier at all

    b) Sometimes a barrier

    c) Often a barrier

    d) Always a barrier

Section 3: Clinical Practice-Based Questions

11. How often do you check for drug-drug interactions in your clinical practice?

    a) Always

    b) Frequently

    c) Occasionally

    d) Never

12. How do you generally approach DDIs when identified in a patient's prescription?

    a) I intervene immediately

    b) I consult a pharmacist

    c) I monitor the interaction but do not intervene

    d) I take no action

13. Which decision support systems do you benefit from when checking drug-drug interactions?

    a) Electronic prescription systems

    b) Mobile apps of clinical decision support systems

    c) Reference books

    d) I do not use any

14. What is the primary factor you consider when prescribing multiple medications?

    a) Dosage

    b) Interaction potential

    c) Side effects

    d) Drug availability

15. What strategies would do you recommend for the prevention of drug-drug interactions in clinical practice?

    a) Increasing training programs

    b) Developing clinical guidelines

    c) Utilize decision support systems

    d) All of the above