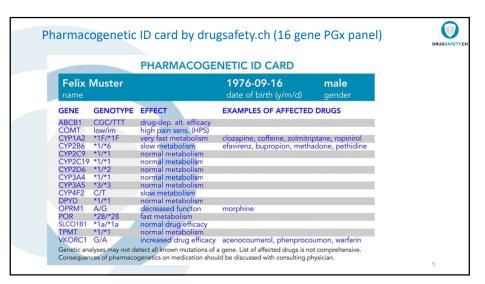




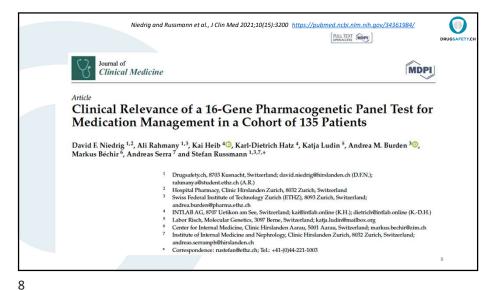
PGx Pro	ofil			DRUG
Gen	Genotyp	Abgeleiteter Phänotyp	Effekt	
ABCB1	CGC (1236, 2677, 3435)/TGC (1236, 2677, 3435)	CGC/TGC	Wirksamkeit Medikamenten-abhängig verändert	
COMT	High/Intermediate	H/I	schneller Metabolismus	
CYP1A2	*1F/*1F	UM	sehr schneller Metabolismus	
CYP2B6	*6/*6	PM	sehr langsamer Metabolismus	
CYP2C9	1/2	IM*2	langsamer Metabolismus	
CYP2C19		NM	normaler Metabolismus	
	1/17	RM	schneller Metabolismus	
CYP2D6	*4/*41	IM	langsamer Metabolismus	
POR	*1/*28	*1/*28	schneller Metabolismus	
SLCO1B1	*1a/*5	decreased function	Wirksamkeit Medikamenten-abhängig verändert	
VKORC1	G/A	G/A	erhöhte Medikamenten-Wirksamkeit	
CYP3A4	*1/*1	*22 non-carrier	normaler Metabolismus	
CYP3A5	'3/'3	non-expresser	normaler Metabolismus	
CYP4F2	C/C	C/C	normaler Metabolismus	
DPYD	*1/*1	NM	normaler Metabolismus	
OPRM1	A/A	118 AA	normale Medikamenten-Wirksamkeit	
TPMT	*1/*1	NM	normaler Metabolismus	

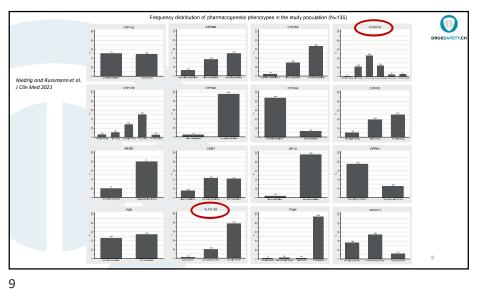


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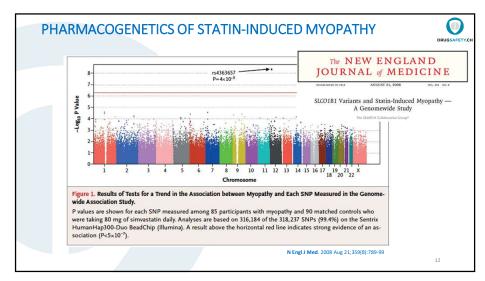


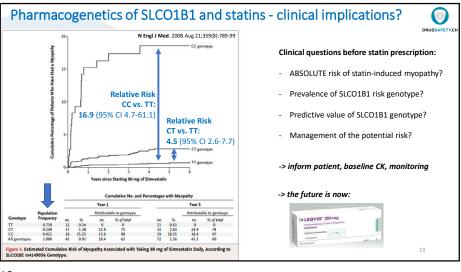


Frequency distribution of pharmacogenetic phenotypes in the study population (N=135) CYP2C19 DRUGSAFETY.CI Niedrig and Russmann et al. J Clin Med 2021 SLCO1B1 20.0

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Ethnic	nnic variation of C.F.	P2C19 alleles, 'predicted' phenotypes and 'me 'Predicted' phenotype from genotype						'Measured'			References	1	
group						metabolic phenotype							
		N	n gPMs	% gPMs	N	n gUMs	% gUMs	N	n mPM	% s mPMs			
Black	Black Africans	2259	75	3.32	199	33	16.58	881	41	4.65	51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 153		
	North Africans	367	3	0.82	-	-	-	_	-	-	65, 66		
	African Americans	336	12	3.57	-	-	-	229	9	3.93	62, 68		
Middle East	Middle Easterns	2149	60	2.79	381	137	35.96	821	33	4.02	48, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 72, 78, 29, 354, 355, 356, 352		
Natives	Native Americans	548	16	2.92	183	38	20.77	302	21	6.95	80, 81, 158, 159		
	Native Oceanians	6706	3954	58.96	-	-	-	157	11	7.01	36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44		
	Circumpolar	311	12	3.86	.=	-	-	152	3	1.97	84, 85		
Admixed	African admixed	75	6	8.00	75	13	17.33	-	-	-	61		
	American admixed	3946	94	2.38	1326	399	30.09	347	15	4.32	66, 90, 81, 86, 87, 88, 89, 21, 92, 93, 94, 95, 160		
Caucasians	American Caucasian	416	15	3.61	143	47	32.87	546	36	6.59	25, 30, 68, 95, 161		
	Australian Caucasian	99	3	3.03	-	177	-	17	-	-	97		
	Scandinavians	679	15	2.21	585	173	29.57	1317	37	2.81	24, 27, 28, 98, 100, 162		
	Central Europeans	603	8	1.33		-	-			2.04	59, 102, 103, 104, 105, 163		
	Mediterranean- South Europeans	925	17	1.84	282	76	26.95	505	13	2.57	23, 26, 94, 107, 109		
	Slavs	642	10	1.56	0.53	-	100	366	8	2.19	110, 112, 164		
Asians	South Asians	1889	174	9.21	189	38	20.11	681	87	12.78	105, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169		
	East Asians	9884	1267	12.82	1426	18	1.26	2802	420	14,99	28, 39, 47, 68, 85, 96, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 138, 140, 141, 142, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 155, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174		
	North Asians										10.0 11.2		





Prediction, Not Association, Paves the Road to Precision Medicine

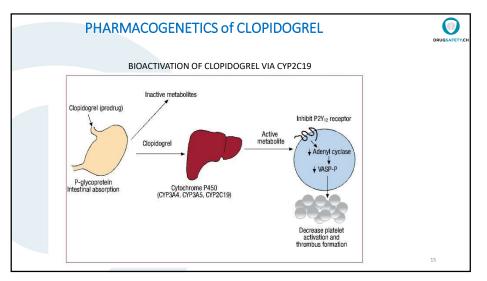
In the 20th century evidence-based medicine has put district practice on much more sold ground for in evidence medicine procession. Various configurations are sold ground for in evidence medicine procession. Various configurations are sold ground for in evidence medicine procession. Various configurations are sold ground for in evidence medicine procession. Various configurations are sold ground for in evidence medicine procession. Various configurations are sold ground for in evidence medicine procession. Various configurations are sold ground for in evidence medicine procession. Various configurations are sold ground for in evidence medicine procession. Various configurations are sold ground for in evidence medicine procession. Various configurations are sold ground for in evidence medicine procession. Various configuration are sold ground for in evidence medicine procession. Various configuration in the target population?

2. Frequency of relevant (adverse) outcome of interest in the target population?

3. Severity, reversibility and management options of adverse outcome?

4. Alternative (pharmaco-)therapeutic options?

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N Engl J Med. 2009 Jan 22;360(4):363-75. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa0808227. Epub 2008 Dec 22. Genetic determinants of response to clopidogrel and cardiovascular events. Simon T1, Verstuyft C, Mary-Krause M, Quteineh L, Drouet E, Méneveau N, Steg PG, Ferrières J, Danchin N, Becquemont L; French Registry of Acute ST-Elevation and Non-ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (FAST-MI) Investigators. Author information BACKGROUND: Pharmacogenetic determinants of the response of patients to clopidogrel contribute to variability in the biologic antiplatelet activity of the drug. The effect of these determinants on clinical outcomes after an acute myocardial infarction is unknown. METHODS: We consecutively enrolled 2208 patients presenting with an acute myocardial infarction in a nationwide French registry and receiving clopidogrel therapy. We then assessed the relation of allelic variants of genes modulating clopidogrel absorption (ABCB1), metabolic activation (CYP3A5 and CYP2C19), and biologic activity (P2RY12 and ITGB3) to the risk of death from any cause, nonfatal stroke, or myocardial infarction during 1 year of follow-up. RESULTS: Death occurred in 225 patients, and nonfatal myocardial infarction or stroke in 94 patients, during the follow-up period. None of the selected single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in CYP3A5, P2RY12, or ITGB3 were associated with a risk of an adverse outcome. Patients with two variant alleles of ABCB1 (TT at nucleotide 3435) had a higher rate of cardiovascular events at 1 year than those with the ABCB1 wild-type genotype (CC at nucleotide 3435) (15.5% vs. 10.7%; adjusted hazard ratio, 1.72; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.20 to 2.47). Patients carrying any two CYP2C19 loss-of-function alleles (*2, *3, *4, or *5), had a higher event rate than patients with none (21.5% vs. 13.3%; adjusted hazard ratio, 1.98; 95% CI, 1.10 to 3.58). Among the 1535 patients who underwent percutaneous coronary intervention during hospitalization, the rate of cardiovascular events among patients with two CYP2C19 loss-offunction alleles was 3.58 times the rate among those with none (95% CI, 1.71 to 7.51). CONCLUSIONS: Among patients with an acute myocardial infarction who were receiving clopidogrel, those carrying CYP2C19 loss-offunction alleles had a higher rate of subsequent cardiovascular events than those who were not. This effect was particularly marked among the patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention. (ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT00673036.)

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N Engl J Med. 2009 Jan 22;360(4):354-62. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa0809171. Epub 2008 Dec 22.

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Cytochrome p-450 polymorphisms and response to clopidogrel.

Mega JL1, Close SL, Wiviott SD, Shen L, Hockett RD, Brandt JT, Walker JR, Antman EM, Macias W, Braunwald E, Sabatine MS.

Author information

BACKGROUND: Clopidogrel requires transformation into an active metabolite by cytochrome P-450 (CYP) enzymes for its antiplatelet effect. The genes encoding CYP enzymes are polymorphic, with common alleles conferring reduced function.

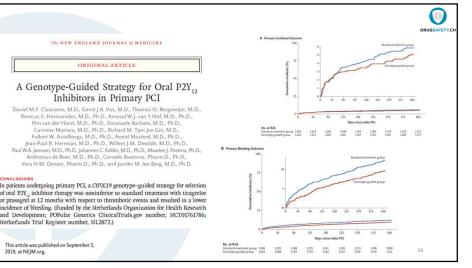
METHODS: We tested the association between functional genetic variants in CYP genes, plasma concentrations of active drug metabolite, and platelet inhibition in response to clopidogrel in 162 healthy subjects. We then examined the association between these genetic variants and cardiovascular outcomes in a separate cohort of 1477 subjects with acute coronary syndromes who were treated with clopidogrel in the Trial to Assess Improvement in Therapeutic Outcomes by Optimizing Platelet Inhibition with Prasugrel-Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction (TRITON-TIMI) 38.

RESULTS: In healthy subjects who were treated with clopidogrel, carriers of at least one CYP2C19 reduced-function allele (approximately 30% of the study population) had a relative reduction of 32.4% in plasma exposure to the active metabolite of clopidogrel, as compared with noncarriers (P<0.001). Carriers also had an absolute reduction in maximal platelet aggregation in response to clopidogrel that was 9 percentage points less than that seen in noncarriers (P<0.001). Among clopidogrel-treated subjects in TRITON-TIMI 38, carriers had a relative increase of 53% in the composite primary efficacy outcome of the risk of death from cardiovascular causes, myocardial infarction, or stroke, as compared with noncarriers (12.1% vs. 8.0%; hazard ratio for carriers, 1.53; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.07 to 2.19; P=0.01) and an increase by a factor of 3 in the risk of stent thrombosis (2.6% vs. 0.8%; hazard ratio, 3.09; 95% CI, 1.19 to 8.00; P=0.02).

CONCLUSIONS: Among persons treated with clopidogrel, carriers of a reduced-function CYP2C19 allele had significantly lower levels of the active metabolite of clopidogrel, diminished platelet inhibition, and a higher rate of major adverse cardiovascular events, including stent thrombosis, than did noncarriers.

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2019, at NEJM.org.



CLINICAL STUDY

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Dual Antiplatelet Therapy Guided by CYP2C19 Polymorphisms after Implantation of Second-Generation Drug-Eluting Stents for Management of Acute Coronary Syndrome

Takuya Ozawa, MD, Masayoshi Suda, MD, Ryutaro Ikegami, MD, Toshiki Takano, MD, Takayuki Wakasugi, MD, Takao Yanagawa, MD, Komei Tanaka, MD, Kazuyuki Ozaki, MD. Satoru Hirono,2 MD and Tohru Minamino,1 MD

Prasugrel, a novel P2Y12 receptor inhibitor, is administered to patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), but it can increase the risk of bleeding. The Japanese exhibit weaker responses to clopidogrel than other races because of CYP2C19 polymorphisms; thus, it is unclear whether these patients should continue dual antiplatelet therapy (DAPT) using prasugrel or switch to clopidogrel in the chronic phase. Here we evaluated the clinical outcomes of DAPT guided by CYP2C19 polymorphisms after implantation of second-generation drug-eluting stents (DESs) for ACS management. Patients with ACS receiving PCI via DES from November 2011 to March 2015 were divided into two groups; conventional DAPT with clopidogrel (n = 41) and gene-guided DAPT (n = 24). In the gene-guided DAPT group, all patients with ACS were given DAPT using prasugrel as soon as possible; extensive and intermediate metabolizers receiving PCI for the first time were switched to clopidogrel at least 2 weeks after discharge, and intermediate metabolizers with repeated ACS and poor metabolizers continued on DAPT using prasugrel. Notably, genenfidence interval [CI]: 0.01-0.81; P = 0.0247). Hemorrhagic complications were observed in 3.1% of patients receiving conventional DAPT and absent in the gene-guided group. Moreover, multivariate analysis showed that gene-guided DAPT significantly decreased MACCE incidence (HR: 0.15, 95% CI: 0.01-0.81; P = 0.033). Collectively, these data suggest that CYP2C19 polymorphism analysis may improve treatment decisions in patients with ACS receiving DES-PCI.

(Int Heart J 2018; 59; 21-26)

JAMA | Original Investigation

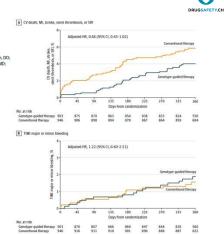
Effect of Genotype-Guided Oral P2Y12 Inhibitor Selection vs Conventional Clopidogrel Therapy on Ischemic Outcomes After Percutaneous Coronary Intervention The TAILOR-PCI Randomized Clinical Trial

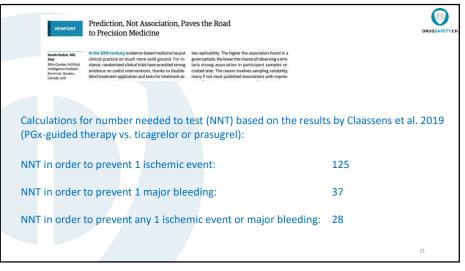
veen L. Pereira, MD; Michael E. Farkouh, MD, MSc; Derek So, MD; Ryan Lennon, MS; Nancy Geller, PhD; Verghese Mathew, MD; interests in Centers, and controlled in American Management of the Controlled Management of the Control

RESULTS Among 5302 patients randomized (median age, 62 years; 25% women), 82% had ACS and 18% had stable CAD: 94% completed the trial. Of 1849 with CYP2C19 LOF variants. 764 of 903 (85%) assigned to genotype-guided therapy received ticagrelor, and 932 of 946 (99%) assigned to conventional therapy received clopidogrel. The primary end point occurred in 35 of 903 CYP2C19 LOF carriers (4.0%) in the genotype-guided therapy group and 54 of 946 (5.9%) in the conventional therapy group at 12 months (hazard ratio [HR]. 0.66 [95% CI, 0.43-1.02]; P = .06). None of the 11 prespecified secondary end points showed significant differences, including major or minor bleeding in CYP2C19 LOF carriers in the genotype-guided group (1.9%) vs the conventional therapy group (1.6%) at 12 months (HR, 1.22 [95% CI, 0.60-2.51]; P = .58). Among all randomized patients, the primary end point occurred in 113 of 2641 (4.4%) in the genotype-guided group and 135 of 2635 (5.3%) in the conventional group (HR, 0.84 [95% CI, 0.65-1.07]; P = .16).

AMA. 2020;324(8):761-771. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.12443

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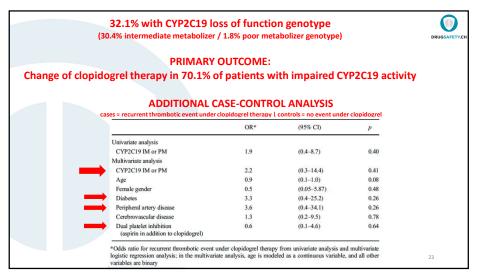


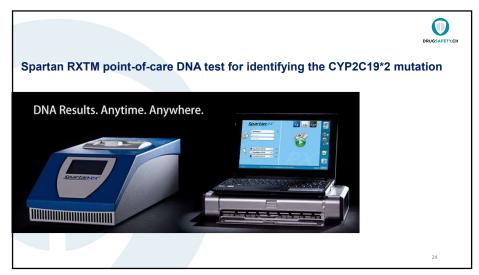
Russmann et al., Eur J Clin Pharmacol 2021;77(5):709-716 https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33242107/ European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology https://doi.org/10.1007/s00228-020-03050-PHARMACOGENETICS Implementation and management outcomes of pharmacogenetic CYP2C19 testing for clopidogrel therapy in clinical practice Stefan Russmann ^{1,2,3,4} • Ali Rahmanny ^{1,3,4} • David Niedrig ^{1,5} • Karl-Dietrich Hatz ⁶ • Katja Ludin ⁷ • Andrea M. Burden ⁴ • Lars Englberger ⁶ • Roland Backhaus ⁹ • Andreas Serra ² • Markus Béchir ³ Received: 14 September 2020 / Accepted: 17 November 2020 © The Author(s) 2020 Purpose The antiplatelet prodrug clopidogrel is bioactivated by the polymorphic enzyme CYP2C19. Prospective clinical studies demonstrated an association between CYP2C19 loss of function (LoF) variants and an increased risk of thrombotic events under clopidogrel, but pharmacogenetic (PGx) testing is not frequently implemented in clinical practice. We report our experience with PGx-guided clopidogrel therapy with particular regard to clinically relevant patient management changes.

Methods We conducted an observational study analyzing patients that underwent PGx testing for clopidogrel therapy at two Swiss hospitals. Primary outcome was the proportion of patients with clinically relevant PGx-based management recommenda tions and their implementation. The association of recurrent ischemic events under clopidogrel with CYP2C19 LoF variants and other factors was explored in a multivariate case-control analysis.

Results Among 56 patients undergoing PGx testing, 18 (32.1%) were classified as CYP2C19 intermediate or poor metabolizers. This resulted in 17 recommendations for a change of antiplatelet therapy, which were implemented in 12 patients (70.1%). In the remaining five patients, specific reasons for non-implementation could be identified. Recurrent is themic events under clopidogrel were associated with LoF variants (OR 2.2, 95% CI 0.3-14.4) and several cardiovascular risk factors. Associations were not statistically significant in our small study, but plausible and in line with estimates from large prospective studies. Conclusion PGx-guided clopidogrel therapy can identify patients with an elevated risk of ischemic events and offer evidencebased alternative treatments. Successful implementation in clinical practice requires a personalized interdisciplinary service that evaluates indications and additional risk factors, provides specific recommendations, and proactively follows their

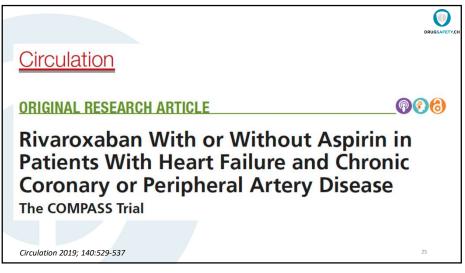
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Circulation

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Stroke Outcomes in the COMPASS Trial

Circulation 2019; 139:1134-1145

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CPIC GUIDELINES



Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium (CPIC) Guideline for *CYP2D6* and Tamoxifen Therapy

Matthew P. Goetz¹, Katrin Sangkuhl², Henk-Jan Guchelaar³, Matthias Schwab^{4,5,6}, Michael Province⁷, Michelle Whirl-Carrillo², W. Fraser Symmans⁸, Howard L. McLeod², Mark J. Ratain¹⁰, Hitoshi Zembutsu¹¹, Andrea Gaedigk¹², Ron H. van Schaik ^{13,14}, James N. Ingle¹, Kelly E. Caudle¹⁵ and Teri E. Klein²

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY & THERAPEUTICS | VOLUME OO NUMBER OO | MONTH 2018

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CONCLUSIONS

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- We offer comprehensive clinical pharmacogenetics services incl. CYP2C19 for routine clinical patient care
 yes, we can!
- · Diseases, therapy outcomes and clinical decisions are always multifactorial
- -> don't underestimate the limitations and complexity of pharmacogenetics for clinical decisions
- -> individual treatment decisions for each patient involving vascular and pharmacogenetics expertise -> risk factors impact decision for PGx
- Implementation of pharmacogenetics is currently also limited by cost-benefit considerations
- -> technological progress and scaling effects have a major impact on costs vs. benefits evaluations
- Preemptive PGx testing would be preferred, point-of-care PGx testing systems are now available
 option for interventional cardiology centers
- Fast increasing knowledge and diagnostic options in genetic medicine outrun phase III trial evidence with limited subgroup analyses
- -> pharmacoepidemiological real-life evidence becomes increasingly important for personalized medicine (e.g. FDA sentinel system)

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- Alumni Adj. Associate Professor of Epidemiology, Boston University
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