

PHARMACOGENOMICS TESTING

VARIABILITY IN DRUG EFFICACY AND DRUG SAFETY IS A LEADING CHALLENGE IN CURRENT CLINICAL PRACTICE



82% of American adults take at least one medication, and 29% take 5 or more¹



\$3.5 billion is spent on extra medical costs for adverse drug events annually³



700,000 emergency department visits and 117,000 hospitalizations are due to adverse drug events annually²



At least 40% of costs for adverse drug events (in nonhospital settings) are estimated to be preventable³

Help predict a patient's medical and pharmaceutical response

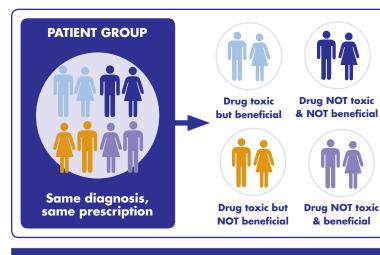
Pharmacogenomics is an important tool in helping to understand how patients metabolize medications based on their DNA, and it is a pillar in the personalized medicine movement.











Effective utilization of pharmacogenomics may lead to:

- Better treatment outcomes
- Minimization of drug toxicities
- Minimization of adverse drug reactions
- Reduced patient burden and cost that can result from trial-and-error treatment

Using a patient's DNA sample and an accompanying list of current medications, the pharmacogenomics test report indicates guidance levels based on a patient's genotype:



Medication has potentially reduced efficacy or increased toxicity, or the patient has an increased risk for the indicated condition



Guidelines exist for adjusting dosage or increased vigilance, or the patient has a moderate risk for the indicated condition



Medication can be prescribed according to standard regimens, or the patient's risk for the indicated condition is not increased

Many FDA-approved drugs include pharmacogenomic information in their labeling and specify actions to be taken based on the biomarker information. Following is a selection:

Cardiology		Pain Management			
Carvedilol	Aripiprazole	Desipramine	Imipramine	Pimozide	Celecoxib
Clopidogrel	Atomoxetine	Diazepam	Modafinil	Protriptyline	Codeine
Metoprolol	Chlordiazepoxide	Doxepin	Nefazodone	Risperidone	Tramadol
Prasugrel	Citalopram	Fluoxetine	Nortriptyline	Thioridazine	
Propafenone	Clomipramine	Fluvoxamine	Paroxetine	Trimipramine	
Propranolol	Clozapine	lloperidone	Perphenazine	Venlafaxine	
Ticagrelor					



PHARMACOGENOMICS TESTING

			ADVANCED PHARMACOGENOMICS TESTING PANEL
		Genes Tested	Alleles Tested
		Apolipoprotein E	E2, E3, E4
		CYP2B6	*1, *6, *9
		CYP2C19	*1, *2, *3, *4, *4B, *6, *7, *8, *9, *10, *17
	6	CYP2C9	*1, *2, *3, *4, *5, *6, *8, *11, *27
	9	CYP2D6	*1, *2, *3, *4, *4M, *6, *7, *8, *9, *10, *12, *14A, *14B, *17, *29, *35, *41, *5 (gene deletion), XN (gene duplication)
	Cardiology	CYP3A4	*1, *1B, *2, *3, *12, *17, *22
		CYP3A5	*1, *2, *3, *3C, *6, *7, *8, *9
		Factor II	20210G>A
		Factor V Leiden	1691G>A
<u></u>		MTHFR	1298A>C, 677C>T
Panel		SLCO1B1	521T>C, 388A>G
		VKORC1	-1639G>A
Š	ŧ	COMT	Val158Met
JS	Pain Management	CYP1A2	*1A, *1C, *1D, *1F, *1K, *1L, *1V, *1W
Comprehensive		CYP2C19	*1, *2, *3, *4, *4B, *6, *7, *8, *9, *10, *17
		CYP2C9	*1, *2, *3, *4, *5, *6, *8, *11, *27
		CYP2D6	*1, *2, *3, *4, *4M, *6, *7, *8, *9, *10, *12, *14A, *14B, *17, *29, *35, *41, *5 (gene deletion), XN (gene duplication)
	Ž	OPRM1	A118G
		ANKK1/DRD	*A1, *A2 (aka Tag1A)
	sychiatry	COMT	Val158Met
		CYP1A2	*1A, *1C, *1D, *1F, *1K, *1L, *1V, *1W
		CYP2C19	*1, *2, *3, *4, *4B, *6, *7, *8, *9, *10, *17
		CYP2C9	*1, *2, *3, *4, *5, *6, *8, *11, *27
	Ps	CYP2D6	*1, *2, *3, *4, *4M, *6, *7, *8, *9, *10, *12, *14A, *14B, *17, *29, *35, *41, *5 (gene deletion), XN (gene duplication)
		OPRM1	A118G

PHARMACOGENOMICS TESTING PROCESS				
THE PROCESS	The DNA collection procedure is simple and requires only an in-office buccal (cheek) swab with our sample collection kit. UPS will pick up your patient samples and deliver them directly to our lab (labels and instructions are included in each kit). Dedicated account services are always available to answer questions and manage requests.			
THE TURNAROUND TIME	7 to 10 days			
THE REPORT	Upon completion of DNA extraction and evaluation at our advanced laboratory facility, a comprehensive report is generated and uploaded to a secure portal with dedicated physician log-in and downloading capabilities. Physician-to-physician consultation is also available with our Medical Director or our Genetic Counselor. Monograph is available upon request.			

Talk to your representative or visit our web site for our full catalog of genetic testing solutions.

Personalized Genetic Medicine // Inherited Genetic Disorders // Women's Genetic Health

ABOUT PREMIER GENOMICS

Premier Genomics is committed to advancing the field of personalized genetic medicine by offering cutting-edge genetic screening services to help practitioners and their patients in pursuit of tailored treatment and optimized, personalized health care. We work together with patients and their insurance providers to help ensure that access to these important genetic tests does not cause patients financial hardship.



Premier Genomics | www.PremierGx.com | dnatest@premiergx.com 250 Ed English Drive, Building 3, Unit D, Shenandoah, TX 77385 CLIA-accredited, CAP-certified clinical laboratory

References: 1. Patterns of medication use in the United States, 2006: a report from the Slone Survey. Boston, MA: Slone Epidemiology Center at Boston University. http://www.bu.edu/slone/files/2012/11/SloneSurveyReport2006.pdf. Accessed January 2, 2016. 2. Budnitz DS, Pollock DA, Weidenbach KN, Mendelsohn AB, Schroeder TJ, Annest JL. National surveillance of emergency department visits for outpatient adverse drug events. JAMA. 2006;296(15):1858-1866. 3. Institute of Medicine. Preventing medication errors. Washington, DC: National Academies Press; 2006. https://iom.nationalacademies.org/~/media/Files/Report%20Files/2006/Preventing-Medication-Errors-Quality-Chasm-Series/medicationerrorsew.pdf. Accessed January 2, 2016. 4. Table of pharmacogenomic biomarkers in drug labeling. US Food and Drug Administration website. http://www.fda.gov/drugs/scienceresearch/research/researchareas/pharmacogenetics/ucm083378.htm. Updated May 20, 2015. Accessed January 2, 2016.