COMBINATORIAL PHARMACOGENOMIC TEST



Patient, Sample

DOB: 7/22/1984 Order Number: 9904 Report Date: 1/6/2016 Clinician: Sample Clinician Reference: 1456CIP



Questions? Call 855.891.9415 or email medinfo@assurexhealth.com

SIGNIFICANT

USE AS DIRECTED

desvenlafaxine (Pristiq®) levomilnacipran (Fetzima®) vilazodone (Viibryd®)

ANTIDEPRESSANTS

MODERATE

GENE-DRUG INTERACTION	
trazodone (Desyrel®)	1
venlafaxine (Effexor®)	1
selegiline (Emsam®)	2
fluoxetine (Prozac®)	1,4

citalopram (Celexa®)

sertraline (Zoloft®)

escitalopram (Lexapro®)

3,4

3,4

3.4

GENE-DRUG INTERAC	TION
bupropion (Wellbutrin®)	1,6
mirtazapine (Remeron®)	1,6
amitriptyline (Elavil®)	3,8
clomipramine (Anafranil®)	1,6,8
desipramine (Norpramin®)	1,6,8
doxepin (Sinequan®)	1,6,8
duloxetine (Cymbalta®)	1,6,8
imipramine (Tofranil®)	1,6,8
nortriptyline (Pamelor®)	1,6,8
vortioxetine (Brintellix®)	1,6,8
fluvoxamine (Luvox®)	1,4,6,8
paroxetine (Paxil®)	1,4,6,8

CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 1: Serum level may be too high, lower doses may be required.
- 2: Serum level may be too low, higher doses may be required.
- 3: Difficult to predict dose adjustments due to conflicting variations in metabolism.
- Genotype may impact drug mechanism of action and result in reduced efficacy.
- 6: Use of this drug may increase risk of side effects.
- 8: FDA label identifies a potential gene-drug interaction for this medication.

All psychotropic medications require clinical monitoring.



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ANXIOLYTICS AND HYPNOTICS

alprazolam (Xanax®) buspirone (Buspar®) clonazepam (Klonopin®) eszopiclone (Lunesta®) temazepam (Restoril®) zolpidem (Ambien®)

1
1
1
1
1

SIGNIFICANT GENE-DRUG INTERAC	CTION
propranolol (Inderal®)	1,6,8

CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 1: Serum level may be too high, lower doses may be required.
- 6: Use of this drug may increase risk of side effects.
- 8: FDA label identifies a potential gene-drug interaction for this medication.

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ANTIPSYCHOTICS

USE AS DIRECTED

asenapine (Saphris®) lurasidone (Latuda®) paliperidone (Invega®) thiothixene (Navane®) ziprasidone (Geodon®)

MODERATE GENE-DRUG INTERACTION

fluphenazine (Prolixin®)	1
olanzapine (Zyprexa®)	1
quetiapine (Seroquel®)	1
clozapine (Clozaril®)	1,8
haloperidol (Haldol®)	1,8

SIGNIFICANT GENE-DRUG INTERACTION

chlorpromazine (Thorazine®)	1,6
aripiprazole (Abilify®)	1,6,8
brexpiprazole (Rexulti®)	1,6,8
iloperidone (Fanapt®)	1,6,8
perphenazine (Trilafon®)	1,6,8
risperidone (Risperdal®)	1,6,8
thioridazine (Mellaril®)	1.6.9

CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 1: Serum level may be too high, lower doses may be required.
- 6: Use of this drug may increase risk of side effects.
- 8: FDA label identifies a potential gene-drug interaction for this medication.
- 9: Per FDA label, this medication is contraindicated for this genotype.

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?

1

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MOOD STABILIZERS

USE AS DIRECTED

lamotrigine (Lamictal®)

MODERATE GENE-DRUG INTERACTION

valproic acid/divalproex (Depakote®)

SIGNIFICANT GENE-DRUG INTERACTION

oxcarbazepine (Trileptal®) 6,8 carbamazepine (Tegretol®) 6,8,9

NO PROVEN GENETIC MARKERS

gabapentin (Neurontin®) 10 topiramate (Topamax®) 10

lithium (Eskalith®) 10

CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 1: Serum level may be too high, lower doses may be required.
- 6: Use of this drug may increase risk of side effects.
- 8: FDA label identifies a potential gene-drug interaction for this medication.
- 9: Per FDA label, this medication is contraindicated for this genotype.
- 10: This medication does not have clinically proven genetic markers that allow it to be categorized.

All psychotropic medications require clinical monitoring.



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PATIENT GENOTYPES AND PHENOTYPES



PHARMACODYNAMIC GENES



SLC6A4 S/S

Reduced Response

HLA-B*1502 Present

Higher Risk

This patient is homozygous for the short promoter polymorphism of the serotonin transporter gene. The short promoter allele is reported to decrease expression of the serotonin transporter compared to the homozygous long promoter allele. The patient may have a decreased likelihood of response to selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors due to the presence of the short

form of the gene and may benefit from medications with an alternative mechanism of action.

HLA-A*3101 A/T

taking certain mood stabilizers.

Higher Risk

HTR2A

G/G

Increased Sensitivity

This individual is homozygous variant for the G allele of the -1438G>A polymorphism for the Serotonin Receptor Type 2A. They carry two copies of the G allele. This genotype has been associated with an increased risk of adverse drug reactions with certain selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors.

This patient is heterozygous for the A allele and the T allele of the rs1061235 A>T polymorphism indicating presence of the HLA-A*3101 allele or certain HLA-A*33 alleles. This genotype suggests a higher risk of serious hypersensitivity reactions, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), maculopapular eruptions, and Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms when taking certain mood stabilizers.

This patient carries the HLA-B*1502 allele, which suggests higher

risk of serious dermatologic reactions, including toxic epidermal

necrolysis (TEN) and Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), when



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PATIENT GENOTYPES AND PHENOTYPES



PHARMACOKINETIC GENES



CYP1A2

*1/*1

Extensive (Normal) Metabolizer

This genotype is most consistent with the extensive (normal) metabolizer phenotype.

CYP2B6

Intermediate Metabolizer

*1/*6

CYP2B6*1 allele enzyme activity: Normal CYP2B6*6 allele enzyme activity: Reduced

This genotype is most consistent with the intermediate metabolizer phenotype. This patient may have reduced enzyme activity as compared to individuals with the normal phenotype.

CYP2C19 *17/*17

Ultrarapid Metabolizer

CYP2C19*17 allele enzyme activity: Increased CYP2C19*17 allele enzyme activity: Increased

This genotype is most consistent with the ultrarapid metabolizer phenotype. This patient may have increased enzyme activity as compared to individuals with the normal phenotype.

CYP2C9

Intermediate Metabolizer

*1/*2

CYP2C9*1 allele enzyme activity: Normal CYP2C9*2 allele enzyme activity: Reduced

This genotype is most consistent with the intermediate metabolizer phenotype. This patient may have reduced enzyme activity as compared to individuals with the normal phenotype.

CYP3A4 *1/*1

Extensive (Normal) Metabolizer

CYP3A4*1 allele enzyme activity: Normal CYP3A4*1 allele enzyme activity: Normal

This genotype is most consistent with the extensive (normal) metabolizer phenotype.

CYP2D6

Poor Metabolizer

*4/*4 (Duplication)

CYP2D6*4 allele enzyme activity: None CYP2D6*4 allele enzyme activity: None

This genotype is most consistent with the poor metabolizer phenotype. This patient may have reduced enzyme activity as compared to individuals with the normal phenotype.

A duplication of the gene CYP2D6 has been detected in this patient. While current genotyping techniques allow for the detection of this duplication, in the case of heterozygosity, such techniques do not allow for the identification of the allele that has been duplicated. This duplication, depending on the allele duplicated, can result in increased expression of CYP2D6.

UGT1A4

Extensive (Normal) Metabolizer

*1/*1

UGT1A4*1 allele enzyme activity: Normal UGT1A4*1 allele enzyme activity: Normal

This genotype is most consistent with the extensive (normal) metabolizer phenotype. The patient is expected to have normal enzyme activity.

UGT2B15

Intermediate Metabolizer

*2/*2

UGT2B15*2 allele enzyme activity: Reduced UGT2B15*2 allele enzyme activity: Reduced

This genotype is most consistent with the intermediate metabolizer phenotype. This patient may have reduced enzyme activity as compared to individuals with the normal phenotype.



GeneSight® Psychotropic COMBINATORIAL PHARMACOGENOMIC TEST



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GENE-DRUG INTERACTIONS

	GEINI	ב-שאטנ		ACTIO	NO			
		USE A	AS DIRECTE	D				
	CYP1A2	CYP2B6	CYP2C19	CYP2C9	CYP3A4	CYP2D6	UGT1A4	UGT2B15
ANTIDEPRESSANTS								
desvenlafaxine (Pristiq®)			•		0			
levomilnacipran (Fetzima®)			•		0	•		
vilazodone (Viibryd®)			•		0	•		
ANXIOLYTICS AND HYPNOTICS								
alprazolam (Xanax®)					0			
buspirone (Buspar®)					0	•		
clonazepam (Klonopin®)					0			
eszopiclone (Lunesta®)				•	0			
temazepam (Restoril®)		•		•	0			•
zolpidem (Ambien®)	0		•	•	0	•		
ANTIPSYCHOTICS								
asenapine (Saphris®)	0				0	•	0	
lurasidone (Latuda®)					0			
paliperidone (Invega®)					0	•		
thiothixene (Navane®)	0							
ziprasidone (Geodon®)	0				0			
MOOD STABIILIZERS								
lamotrigine (Lamictal®)							0	

	MODI	ERATE GEN	NE-DRUG IN	TERACTIO	N			
	CYP1A2	CYP2B6	CYP2C19	CYP2C9	CYP3A4	CYP2D6	UGT1A4	UGT2B15
ANTIDEPRESSANTS								
citalopram (Celexa®)			•		0	•		
escitalopram (Lexapro®)			•		0	•		
fluoxetine (Prozac®)			•	•	0	•		
selegiline (Emsam®)	0	•	•		0			
sertraline (Zoloft®)		•	•	•	0	•		
trazodone (Desyrel®)	0				0	•		
venlafaxine (Effexor®)			•	•	0	•		
ANXIOLYTICS AND HYPNOTICS								
chlordiazepoxide (Librium®)	0				0			•
clorazepate (Tranxene®)	0				0			•
diazepam (Valium®)	0	•	•	•	0			•
lorazepam (Ativan®)								•
oxazepam (Serax®)								•







GeneSight® Psychotropic COMBINATORIAL PHARMACOGENOMIC TEST



Patient, Sample

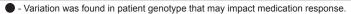
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CENE-DDIIC INTEDACTIONS

	GENI	ב-טאטנ	INIEK	ACTIO	NO					
MODERATE GENE-DRUG INTERACTION										
	CYP1A2	CYP2B6	CYP2C19	CYP2C9	CYP3A4	CYP2D6	UGT1A4	UGT2B15		
ANTIPSYCHOTICS										
clozapine (Clozaril®)	0				0	•	0			
fluphenazine (Prolixin®)	0		•	•	0	•				
haloperidol (Haldol®)	0				0	•	0			
olanzapine (Zyprexa®)	0				0	•	0			
quetiapine (Seroquel®)					0	•				
MOOD STABILIZERS										
valproic acid/divalproex (Depakote®)		•		•			0			

ANTIDEPRESSANTS	CYP1A2	CYP2B6	CYP2C19	CYP2C9	0)/0044			
ANTIDEPRESSANTS				C1F2C9	CYP3A4	CYP2D6	UGT1A4	UGT2B15
amitriptyline (Elavil®)	0		•	•	0	•	0	
bupropion (Wellbutrin®)		•			0	•		
clomipramine (Anafranil®)	0		•		0	•		
desipramine (Norpramin®)						•		
doxepin (Sinequan®)	0		•	•	0	•	0	
duloxetine (Cymbalta®)	0					•		
fluvoxamine (Luvox®)	0					•		
mipramine (Tofranil®)	0		•		0	•		
mirtazapine (Remeron®)	0			•	0	•		
nortriptyline (Pamelor®)						•		
paroxetine (Paxil®)					0	•		
vortioxetine (Brintellix®)		•	•	•	0	•		
ANXIOLYTICS AND HYPNOTICS								
propranolol (Inderal®)	0					•		
ANTIPSYCHOTICS								
aripiprazole (Abilify®)					0	•		
brexpiprazole (Rexulti®)					0	•		
chlorpromazine (Thorazine®)	0				0	•		
iloperidone (Fanapt®)					0	•		
perphenazine (Trilafon®)	0		•		0	•		
risperidone (Risperdal®)					0	•		
thioridazine (Mellaril®)	0		•		0	•		
MOOD STABILIZERS								
carbamazepine (Tegretol®)		•			0			
oxcarbazepine (Trileptal®)								



O - This gene is associated with medication response, but patient genotype is normal.



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TEST INFORMATION

The buccal swab sample was collected on 1/4/2016 and received in the laboratory on 1/5/2016. Genomic DNA was isolated and the relevant genomic regions were amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Analysis of SLC6A4 was completed by electrophoresis of PCR products. Analysis of CYP1A2, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, CYP2C9, CYP3A4, HLA-B*1502, HTR2A, rs1061235 (indicating presence of the HLA-A*3101 allele or certain HLA-A*33 alleles), SLC6A4, UGT1A4 and UGT2B15 was completed by using a custom xTAG® assay (Luminex Molecular Diagnostics). Analysis of CYP2D6 was completed by using xTAG® kits (Luminex Molecular Diagnostics). The following genetic variants may be detected in the assay: CYP1A2 -3860G>A, -2467T>delT, -739T>G, -729C>T, -163C>A, 2116G>A, 2499A>T, 3497G>A, 3533G>A, 5090C>T, 5347C>T; CYP2B6 *1, *4, *6, *9; CYP2C19 *1, *2, *3, *4, *5, *6, *7, *8, *17; CYP2C9 *1, *2, *3, *4, *5, *6; CYP2D6 *1, *2, *3, *4, *5, *6, *7, *8, *9, *10, *11, *12, *14, *15, *17, *41, gene duplication; CYP3A4 *1, *13, *15A, *22; HLA-B*1502 Detected, Not Detected; HTR2A -1438G>A; rs1061235 A, T; SLC6A4 L, S; UGT1A4 *1, *3; UGT2B15 *1, *2. The following rare genetic variants have not been observed by the Assurex Health, Inc. laboratory: CYP1A2 125C>G, 5166G>A, 558C>A; CYP2C19 *7.

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Assurex Health. It has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

These interpretations are based upon data available in scientific literature and prescribing information for the relevant drugs. Interpretations are, in some instances, based on data regarding the pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic and pharmacogenomics properties of a drug derived from non-clinical studies (e.g. in vitro studies). Findings from studies performed in a non-clinical setting or clinical studies involving healthy subjects are not necessarily indicative of clinical performance in a particular patient.

This report was reviewed and verified on 1/6/2016 by:

Wina Ling
Nina E. King, PhD, HCLD(ABB), CC(NRCC), CQ(NYSDOH)

Disclaimer of Liability

The information contained in this report is provided as a service and does not constitute medical advice. At the time of report generation this information is believed to be current and is based upon published research; however, research data evolves and amendments to the prescribing information of the drugs listed will change over time. While this report is believed to be accurate and complete as of the date issued, THE DATA IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. As medical advice must be tailored to the specific circumstances of each case, the treating healthcare provider has ultimate responsibility for all treatment decisions made with regard to a patient including any made on the basis of a patient's genotype.

GeneSight Psychotropic is covered by U.S Patent No. 9,111,028

Genetic testing was completed by a CLIA and CAP accredited laboratory in the United States located at:

6000 Mason-Montgomery Road

Mason, OH 45040

Customer Service

Please contact 855.891.9415 or medinfo@assurexhealth.com for assistance with report interpretation. For all other inquires please contact 866.757.9204 or support@assurexhealth.com.

GeneSight Psychotropic Version: 3.0





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OPIOIDS

USE AS DIRECTED

naltrexone (Revia®, Vivitrol®) tapentadol (Nucynta®)

MODERATE GENE-DRUG INTERACTION

buprenorphine (Butrans®)buprenorphine/naloxone(Suboxone®)

SIGNIFICANT GENE-DRUG INTERACTION

4 fentanyl (Duragesic®) hydromorphone (Dilaudid®) 4 meperidine (Demerol®) methadone (Dolophine®) 4 morphine (Avinza®) 4 oxymorphone (Opana®) 4 tramadol (Ultram®) 3.4 hydrocodone (Vicodin®) 1,4,6 oxycodone (Oxycontin®) 1,4,6 codeine (Codeine Contin®) 1,4,6,8

NON-OPIOIDS

USE AS DIRECTED

ketorolac (Toradol®)

MODERATE GENE-DRUG INTERACTION

carisoprodol (Soma®) 1 cyclobenzaprine (Flexeril®) 2,7 naproxen (Aleve®, Naprosyn®) 3,7

SIGNIFICANT GENE-DRUG INTERACTION

ibuprofen (Advil®, Motrin®)1,6meloxicam (Mobic®)1,6celecoxib (Celebrex®)1,6,8diclofenac (Voltaren®)1,6,8

CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 1: Serum level of the active compound may be too high, lower doses may be required.
- 2: Serum level of the active compound may be too low, higher doses may be required.
- 3: Difficult to predict dose adjustments due to conflicting variations in metabolism.
- 4: Genotype may impact drug mechanism of action and result in reduced efficacy.
- 6: Use of this drug may increase risk of side effects.
- 7: Serum level may be too low in smokers.
- 8: FDA label identifies a potential gene-drug interaction for this medication.

All analgesic medications require clinical monitoring.



GeneSight® Analgesic

COMBINATORIAL PHARMACOGENOMIC TEST



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PATIENT GENOTYPES AND PHENOTYPES



PHARMACODYNAMIC GENES



OPRM1 Reduced Response
G/G

This patient is homozygous for the 118A>G mutation and may experience reduced response to opioid agonists.



PHARMACOKINETIC GENES



Poor Metabolizer

CYP1A2 Ultrarapid Metabolizer
-163C>A - A/A

This genotype is most consistent with the ultrarapid metabolizer phenotype. This patient may have increased enzyme activity as compared to individuals with the normal phenotype.

CYP2B6

Extensive (Normal) Metabolizer

*1/*1

CYP2B6*1 allele enzyme activity: Normal CYP2B6*1 allele enzyme activity: Normal

This genotype is most consistent with the extensive (normal) metabolizer phenotype.

CYP2C19

Intermediate Metabolizer

*1/*2

CYP2C19*1 allele enzyme activity: Normal CYP2C19*2 allele enzyme activity: None

This genotype is most consistent with the intermediate metabolizer phenotype. This patient may have reduced enzyme activity as compared to individuals with the normal phenotype.

CYP2C9

*2/*2

CYP2C9*2 allele enzyme activity: Reduced CYP2C9*2 allele enzyme activity: Reduced

This genotype is most consistent with the poor metabolizer phenotype. This patient may have reduced enzyme activity as compared to individuals with the normal phenotype.

CYP3A4

*1/*1

Extensive (Normal) Metabolizer

CYP3A4*1 allele enzyme activity: Normal CYP3A4*1 allele enzyme activity: Normal

This genotype is most consistent with the extensive (normal) metabolizer phenotype.

CYP2D6

*2A/*2A

Ultrarapid Metabolizer

CYP2D6*2A allele enzyme activity: Increased CYP2D6*2A allele enzyme activity: Increased

This genotype is most consistent with the ultrarapid metabolizer phenotype. This patient may have increased enzyme activity as compared to individuals with the normal phenotype.





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GENE-DRUG INTERACTIONS

USE AS DIRECTED							
	CYP1A2	CYP2B6	CYP2C19	CYP2C9	CYP3A4	CYP2D6	
OPIOIDS							
naltrexone (Revia®, Vivitrol®)							
tapentadol (Nucynta®)			•	•		•	
NON-OPIOIDS							
ketorolac (Toradol®)							

MODERATE GENE-DRUG INTERACTION								
	CYP1A2	CYP2B6	CYP2C19	CYP2C9	CYP3A4	CYP2D6		
OPIOIDS								
buprenorphine (Butrans®)					0			
buprenorphine/naloxone (Suboxone®)			•		0	•		
NON-OPIOIDS								
carisoprodol (Soma®)			•					
cyclobenzaprine (Flexeril®)	•				0	•		
naproxen (Aleve®, Naprosyn®)	•			•				

SIGNIFICANT GENE-DRUG INTERACTION							
	CYP1A2	CYP2B6	CYP2C19	CYP2C9	CYP3A4	CYP2D6	
OPIOIDS							
codeine (Codeine Contin®)					0	•	
fentanyl (Duragesic®)					0		
hydrocodone (Vicodin®)				•	0	•	
hydromorphone (Dilaudid®)				•	0	•	
meperidine (Demerol®)		0	•		0		
methadone (Dolophine®)		0	•	•	0	•	
morphine (Avinza®)					0		
oxycodone (Oxycontin®)					0	•	
oxymorphone (Opana®)					0		
tramadol (Ultram®)		0			0	•	
NON-OPIOIDS							
celecoxib (Celebrex®)				•	0		
diclofenac (Voltaren®)			•	•	0		
ibuprofen (Advil®, Motrin®)			•	•	0		
meloxicam (Mobic®)				•	0		

Variation was found in patient genotype that may impact medication response.



O - This gene is associated with medication response, but patient genotype is normal.

GeneSight® Analgesic

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The buccal swab sample was collected on 1/4/2016 and received in the laboratory on 1/5/2016. Genomic DNA was isolated and the relevant genomic regions were amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Analysis of CYP1A2, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, CYP2C9, CYP3A4 and OPRM1 was completed by using a custom xTAG® assay (Luminex Molecular Diagnostics). Analysis of CYP2D6 was completed by using xTAG® kits (Luminex Molecular Diagnostics). The following genetic variants may be detected in the assay: CYP1A2 -3860G>A, -2467T>delT, -739T>G, -729C>T, -163C>A, 2116G>A, 2499A>T, 3497G>A, 3533G>A, 5090C>T, 5347C>T; CYP2B6 *1, *4, *6, *9; CYP2C19 *1, *2, *3, *4, *5, *6, *7, *8, *17; CYP2C9 *1, *2, *3, *4, *5, *6; CYP2D6 *1, *2, *2A, *3, *4, *5, *6, *7, *8, *9, *10, *11, *12, *14, *15, *17, *41, gene duplication; CYP3A4 *1, *13, *15A, *22; OPRM1 118A>G. The following rare genetic variants have not been observed by the Assurex Health, Inc. laboratory: CYP1A2 125C>G, 5166G>A, 558C>A; CYP2C19 *7.

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This report was reviewed and verified on 1/6/2016 by:

Vina King

Nina E. King, PhD, HCLD(ABB), CC(NRCC), CQ(NYSDOH)

Disclaimer of Liability

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Genetic testing was completed by a CLIA and CAP accredited laboratory in the United States located at:

6000 Mason-Montgomery Road

Mason, OH 45040

Customer Service

Please contact 855.891.9415 or medinfo@assurexhealth.com for assistance with report interpretation. For all other inquires please contact 866.757.9204 or support@assurexhealth.com.

GeneSight Analgesic Test Version: 2.0



COMBINATORIAL PHARMACOGENOMIC TEST



Patient, Sample

DOB: 7/22/1984
Order Number: 9904
Report Date: 1/6/2016
Clinician: Sample Clinician
Reference: 1456CIP





Questions? Call 855.891.9415 or email medinfo@assurexhealth.com

USE AS DIRECTED

MODERATE GENE-DRUG INTERACTION

amphetamine salts (Adderall®)	1
dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine®)	1
lisdexamfetamine (Vyvanse®)	1
dexmethylphenidate (Focalin®)	4
guanfacine (Intuniv®)	4
methylphenidate (Ritalin [®] , Concerta [®] , Metedate [®] , Daytrana [®])	4

SIGNIFICANT GENE-DRUG INTERACTION clonidine (Kapvay®) 1,4 atomoxetine (Strattera®) 1,5

CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 1: Serum level may be too high, lower doses may be required
- 4: ADRA2A genotype suggests a reduced response to this medication
- 5: CYP2D6 genotype indicates that this patient may experience increased side-effects, but also increased efficacy

All ADHD medications require clinical monitoring.



COMBINATORIAL PHARMACOGENOMIC TEST



Patient, Sample

DOB: 7/22/1984 Order Number: 9904 Report Date: 1/6/2016 Clinician: Sample Clinician 1456CIP Reference:



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PATIENT GENOTYPES AND PHENOTYPES



PHARMACODYNAMIC GENES



COMT **Intermediate Activity** VAL/MET

This patient is heterozygous for the Val158Met polymorphism in the catechol-o-methlytransferase gene. They have one copy of the Met allele and one copy of the Val allele. Carriers of this genotype are more likely to have a typical response to stimulant ADRA2A C/C

Reduced Response

This patient is homozygous for the C allele of the -1291G>C polymorphism in the adrenergic alpha-2A receptor gene, which has been shown to reduce binding affinity. This genotype suggests a reduced response to certain ADHD medications.



medications.

PHARMACOKINETIC GENES



CYP2D6 Poor Metabolizer

*4/*4

CYP2D6*4 allele enzyme activity: None CYP2D6*4 allele enzyme activity: None

This genotype is most consistent with the poor metabolizer phenotype. This patient may have reduced enzyme activity as compared to individuals with the normal phenotype.

CYP2D6 Pharmacokinetic Drug Interactions

Some ADHD medications are metabolized by the CYP2D6 enzyme. Concomitant use of these medications with substances known to inhibit CYP2D6 enzyme activity may result in increased levels of the ADHD medication.

ADHD Medications Metabolized by the CYP2D6 Enzyme

amphetamine salts (Adderall®) dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine®) lisdexamfetamine (Vyvanse®) atomoxetine (Strattera®)

clonidine (Kapvay®)

Known Inhibitors of CPY2D6 Enzyme Activity

Concomitant use may increase the level of ADHD medications metabolized by the CYP2D6 enzyme

Antianginal nicardipine ranolazine **Antiarrhythmic** amiodarone quinidine **Antibacterial** isoniazid **Anticholinergic** darifenacin

Antidepressant bupropion clomipramine desipramine duloxetine fluoxetine imipramine paroxetine sertraline

Antifungal ketoconazole miconazole terbinafine **Antihistamine** diphenhydramine **Antimalarial** pyrimethamine quinine

Antineoplastic imatinib **Antiplatelet** ticlopidine **Antipsychotic** chlorpromazine clozapine haloperidol thioridazine

Antiretroviral delavirdine ritonavir **Antithyroid** methimazole **Antiulcer** cimetidine

Hyperparathyroid cinacalcet **Local Anesthetic** lidocaine **Psychostimulant** cocaine **Sedative** dexmedetomidine

This drug interaction information is based upon data available in scientific literature and prescribing information for the most commonly prescribed drugs. Only CYP2D6 interactions based on published data from in vivo studies showing moderate to significant induction/inhibition, as defined by the FDA, are listed. The degree of inhibition may vary. Additional interactions may exist. Please reference FDA approved drug information for additional drug interaction data.



GeneSight® ADHD

COMBINATORIAL PHARMACOGENOMIC TEST



Patient, Sample

DOB: 7/22/1984
Order Number: 9904
Report Date: 1/6/2016
Clinician: Sample Clinician
Reference: 1456CIP

Questions? Call 855.891.9415 or email medinfo@assurexhealth.com

TEST INFORMATION

The buccal swab sample was collected on 1/4/2016 and received in the laboratory on 1/5/2016. Genomic DNA was isolated and the relevant genomic regions were amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Analysis of COMT and ADRA2A was completed by using a custom xTAG® assay (Luminex Molecular Diagnostics). Analysis of CYP2D6 was completed using xTAG® kits (Luminex Molecular Diagnostics). The following genetic variants may be detected in the assay: ADRA2A -1291C>G; COMT Val158Met; CYP2D6 *1, *2, *2A, *3, *4, *5, *6, *7, *8, *9, *10, *11, *12, *14, *15, *17, *41, gene duplication.

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This report was reviewed and verified on 1/6/2016 by:

Nina E. King, PhD, HCLD(ABB), CC(NRCC), CQ(NYSDOH)

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GeneSight ADHD Version: 1.2.1



GeneSight® MTHFR

COMBINATORIAL PHARMACOGENOMIC TEST



Patient, Sample

DOB: 7/22/1984 Order Number: 9904 Report Date: 1/6/2016 Clinician: Sample Clinician 1456CIP Reference:





REDUCED **FOLIC ACID CONVERSION**



Note: Serum levels of folate may be too low. Folate supplementation or higher daily intake of folic acid may be required.

PATIENT GENOTYPE AND PHENOTYPE

MTHFR T/T **Reduced Activity**

This individual is homozygous for the T allele of the C677T polymorphism in the MTHFR gene. This genotype is associated with significantly reduced folic acid metabolism, significantly decreased serum folate levels, and significantly increased homocysteine levels.

TEST INFORMATION

The buccal swab sample was collected on 1/4/2016 and received in the laboratory on 1/5/2016. Genomic DNA was isolated and the relevant genomic regions were amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Analysis of MTHFR was completed by using a custom xTAG® assay (Luminex Molecular Diagnostics). The following genetic variant may be detected in the assay: MTHFR 677C>T.

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GeneSight MTHFR Version: 1.0

