



Pharmacogenetics (PGx)

For Psychiatrists

Recommended by Guidelines, pharmacotherapeutic genotyping is one of multiple pieces of information that psychiatrists should consider when making their therapeutic choice for each patient. Preemptive use of testing could significantly optimise drug outcomes and be particularly useful for patients undergoing multiple treatments or experiencing poor drug responses. See below a selection of pharmacogenetic (PGx) tests that may be useful for your practice. *To view our full PGx offering, scan the QR code below.*

Clinical Labs' Comprehensive PGx Gene Panel

Clinical Labs' **Comprehensive PGx Gene Panel** includes a family of enzymes that catalyse the metabolism of many drugs and xenobiotics, particularly in areas such as mental health, cardiology, pain management, and oncology - providing clinicians with comprehensive information to help determine the most appropriate treatment for each individual. With our Comprehensive PGx Gene Panel, you will receive a comprehensive report that will indicate the genotype and the predicted phenotypes, such as the metaboliser status along with potential drug-gene interaction and Guidelines' recommendations. Please specify any medications of interest if you want them to be included in the report. The genes can be ordered separately or together - for individual genes, only genotyping/phenotyping will be reported. *See reverse for a list of genes tested and examples of drugs metabolised.*

Genes included in our Comprehensive PGx Panel
CYP2D6
CYP2C19
CYP2C9
CYP3A4
CYP3A5
CYP1A2
VKORC1
SLCO1B1

Anti-Depressants Predictor & Anti-Psychotics Predictor

CYP2D6 is the primary enzyme responsible for the metabolism of many commonly-used medications especially in mental health. CYP2D6 alleles have been extensively studied in multiple geographically, racially, and ethnically diverse groups, and significant differences in allele frequencies have been observed. When considering antidepressant therapy such as tricyclic anti-depressants (TCAs), analysis of the CYP2C19 and CYP2D6 genes is often considered (Attia et al., 2014 and Hicks et al., 2017).

Anti-Depressants Predictor
CYP2D6
CYP2C19

Anti-Psychotics Predictor
CYP2D6

Ordering Pharmacogenetic Testing at Clinical Labs

- When to order:** At the time of drug prescribing and dispensing for patients with genotypes that require action, such as dose reductions.
- What to put on the request form:** Fill out our routine Clinical Labs request form, list the gene required or group of genes and prescribed medications if available.
- Turnaround time:** Results within 7-10 business days from the sample receipt date.
- Specimen details:** 2x EDTA blood samples.
- Test cost:** Genes can be ordered separately or together. Apart from the *TPMT* gene, an out-of-pocket fee applies. For more information and pricing, scan QR or visit clinicallabs.com.au/pharmacogenetictesting.



Comprehensive Pharmacogenetic (PGx) Testing Gene Panel

Examples of drugs metabolised and genes tested

Medication	Gene(s)	Medication	Gene(s)	Medication	Gene(s)
Cardiology		Mental Health		Neurology	
Carvedilol	CYP2D6	Anti-Depressants (TCAs)		Anti-Dementia	
Clopidogrel	CYP2C19	Amitriptyline	CYP2D6, CYP2C19	Donepezil	CYP2D6
Flecainide	CYP2D6	Clomipramine	CYP2D6, CYP2C19	Galantamine	CYP2D6
Metoprolol	CYP2D6	Desipramine	CYP2D6, CYP2C19	Anti-Epileptics	
Warfarin	VKORC1, CYP2C9	Doxepin	CYP2D6, CYP2C19	Phenytoin/ Fosphenytoin	CYP2C9
Lipid Lowering Medication		Imipramine	CYP2D6, CYP2C19	Multiple Sclerosis	
Atorvastatin	SLCO1B1, CYP3A4	Nortriptyline	CYP2D6	Siponimod	CYP2C9
Fluvastatin	SLCO1B1, CYP2C9	Trimipramine	CYP2D6, CYP2C19	Oncology	
Lovastatin	SLCO1B1	Anti-Depressants (Other)		Gefitinib	CYP2D6
Pitavastatin	SLCO1B1	Vortioxetine	CYP2D6	Tamoxifen	CYP2D6
Pravastatin	SLCO1B1	Anti-Psychotics		Organ Transplant	
Rosuvastatin	SLCO1B1	Aripiprazole	CYP2D6	Tacrolimus	CYP3A5
Simvastatin	SLCO1B1	Brexpiprazole	CYP2D6	Pain Management	
Gastroenterology		Haloperidol	CYP2D6	NSAIDs	
Anti-Emetic		Quetiapine	CYP3A4	Celecoxib	CYP2C9
Metoclopramide	CYP2D6	Risperidone	CYP2D6	Flurbiprofen	CYP2C9
Ondansetron	CYP2D6	Zuclopentixol	CYP2D6	Ibuprofen	CYP2C9
Tropisetron	CYP2D6	Benzodiazepines (Anxiolytics)		Piroxicam	CYP2C9
Proton Pump Inhibitors		Clobazam	CYP2C19	Meloxicam	CYP2C9
Esomeprazole	CYP2C19	Diazepam (Valium)	CYP2C19	Opioids	
Lansoprazole	CYP2C19			Codeine (prodrug)	CYP2D6
Omeprazole (Losec)	CYP2C19			Dihydrocodeine	CYP2D6
Pantoprazole	CYP2C19			Tramadol	CYP2D6
Rabeprazole	CYP2C19			Urology	
Mental Health				Darifenacin	CYP2D6
Anti-ADHD				Mirabegron	CYP2D6
Atomoxetine	CYP2D6			Tamsulosin	CYP2D6
Anti-Depressants (MOAs)				Tolterodine	CYP2D6
Moclobemide	CYP2C19			Anti-Fungal	
Anti-Depressants (SNRIs)				Voriconazol	CYP2C19
Venlafaxine	CYP2D6				
Anti-Depressants (SSRIs)					
Citalopram	CYP2C19				
Escitalopram	CYP2C19				
Fluvoxamine	CYP2D6				
Paroxetine	CYP2D6				
Sertraline (Zoloft)	CYP2C19				

Please note that this is a guide for gene selection. The test is not intended to cover possible allergies to certain drugs. Due to a lack of evidence, some specific medications may not be reported even if they are part of the same drug class that is metabolised by the relevant gene.

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