



Prioritization of Genes and Drugs for CPIC Guideline Development

Roseann S. Gammal, PharmD, BCPS
Pharmacogenomics Clinical Specialist

CPIC genes and drugs

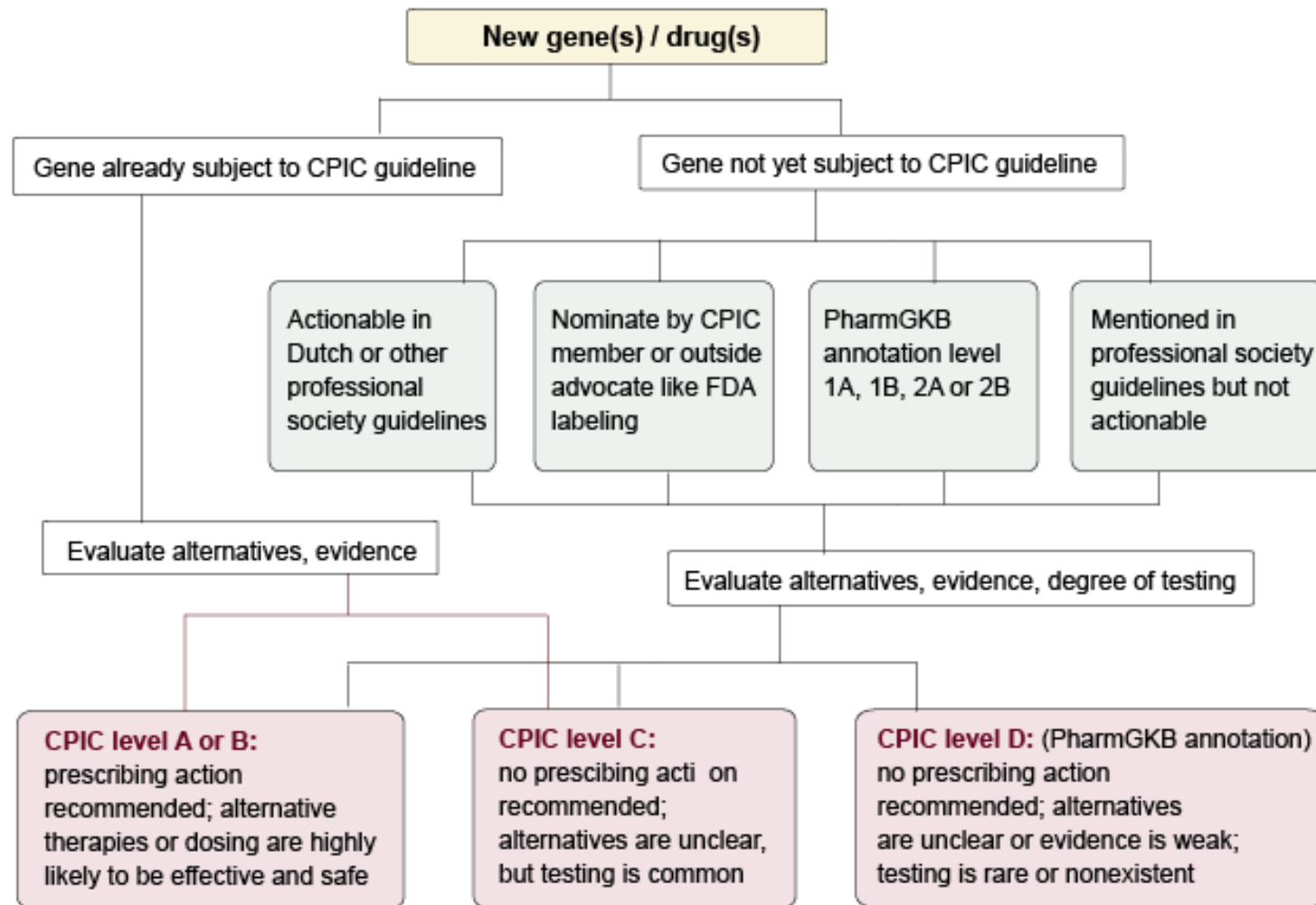
| # (N=199) ▲ | GENE (UNIQUE = 65) ◆ | DRUG (UNIQUE = 155) | GUIDELINE ON PHARMGKB ◆ | CPIC LEVEL ◆ | PHARMGKB LEVEL OF EVIDENCE ◆ | PGX ON FDA LABEL ◆ | CPIC PUBLICATIONS (PMID) ◆ |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | HLA-B | abacavir | Guideline | A | 1A | Genetic testing recommended | CPIC abacavir guideline <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 22378157• 24561393 |
| 2 | HLA-B | allopurinol | Guideline | A | 1A | | CPIC allopurinol guideline <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 23232549 |
| 3 | CYP2C19 | amitriptyline | Guideline | A | 1A | | CPIC TCAs guideline <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 23486447 |

CPIC level definitions

| CPIC LEVEL | CLINICAL CONTEXT | LEVEL OF EVIDENCE | STRENGTH OF RECOMMENDATION |
|------------|---|--|---|
| A | Genetic information should be used to change prescribing of affected drug | Preponderance of evidence is high or moderate in favor of changing prescribing | At least one moderate or strong action (change in prescribing) recommended. |
| B | Genetic information could be used to change prescribing of the affected drug because alternative therapies/dosing are extremely likely to be as effective and as safe as non-genetically based dosing | Preponderance of evidence is weak with little conflicting data | At least one optional action (change in prescribing) is recommended. |
| C | There are published studies at varying levels of evidence, some with mechanistic rationale, but no prescribing actions are recommended because (a) dosing based on genetics makes no convincing difference or (b) alternatives are unclear, possibly less effective, more toxic, or otherwise impractical or (c) few published studies or mostly weak evidence and clinical actions are unclear. Most important for genes that are subject of other CPIC guidelines or genes that are commonly included in clinical or DTC tests. | Evidence levels can vary | No prescribing actions are recommended. |
| D | There are few published studies, clinical actions are unclear, little mechanistic basis, mostly weak evidence, or substantial conflicting data. If the genes are not widely tested for clinically, evaluations are not needed. | Evidence levels can vary | No prescribing actions are recommended. |

Algorithm for CPIC gene/drug prioritization

Initial prioritization considerations for new gene/drug groups *(may change over time as evidence and experience accumulates)*



1. New gene/drug brought up for consideration

For example,

ABCB1/antidepressants



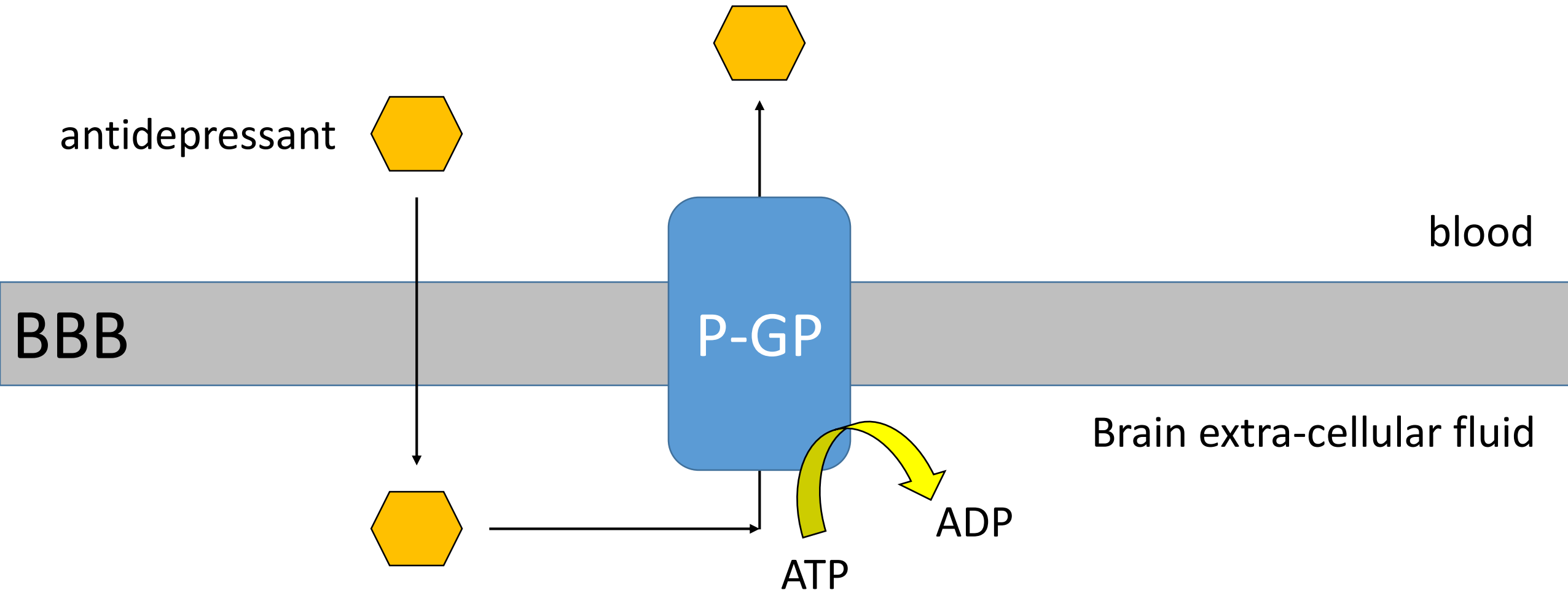
Is this gene the subject of a current CPIC guideline?



No

1. New gene/drug brought up for consideration

ABCB1/antidepressants



2. Have other groups already explored this gene?

ABCB1/antidepressants

Actionable in Dutch or other professional society guidelines?



No

Nominated by CPIC member or outside advocate like FDA labeling?



Yes -
CPIC member

What is the PharmGKB annotation level?



Level 3
(low evidence)

Mentioned in professional society guidelines but not actionable?



No

3. Evaluate alternatives

ABCB1/antidepressants

- Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs)
 - Citalopram, escitalopram, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine, sertraline
- Serotonin-Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors (SNRIs)
 - Duloxetine, desvenlafaxine, venlafaxine
- Tricyclic Antidepressants (TCAs)
 - Amitriptyline, clomipramine, nortriptyline, imipramine
- Other agents
 - Bupropion, mirtazapine, trazodone

4. Evaluate the evidence

PubMed Keywords:

(ABCB1 or MDR1) and antidepressants



29 original articles, 3 meta-analyses

4. Evaluate the evidence

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J |
|----|-------------------------|------|----------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Study | Year | PMID | Study Design | Description | Sample Size | rs2032583 | rs2235015 | rs2235040 | rs1045642 |
| 2 | Schatzberg, et al | 2015 | 25815420 | Clinical Trial | Examined <i>ABCB1</i> gene | n = 683 | X | X | | |
| 3 | Bet, et al | 2015 | 25987242 | Cohort | Investigated the association | n = 789 | | | | |
| 4 | Chang, et al | 2015 | 26598582 | Cohort | Investigated possible | n = 112 | | | | X |
| 5 | Jelen, et al | 2015 | 26664259 | Cohort | The objective of this study | 90 genotyped; 96 controls | | | | X |
| 6 | Breitenstein, et al | 2015 | 26704739 | Clinical Trial | The aim of the current study | 73 genotyped; 128 controls | X | X | | |
| 7 | Breitenstein, et al | 2014 | 23880209 | Cohort | The aim of the present study | 58 genotyped; 58 controls | X | X | | |
| 8 | Ozbey, et al | 2014 | 24911075 | Cohort | The current study aims to | n = 54 | | | | X |
| 9 | de Klerk, et al | 2013 | 22641028 | Cohort | Conducted a study in | n = 424 | X | X | X | X |
| 10 | Karlsson, et al | 2013 | 23515680 | Cohort | In this study, we aimed to | n = 228 | | | | X |
| 11 | Noordam, et al | 2013 | 23771194 | Cohort | The objective of this study | n = 1257 | | | | X |
| 12 | Boiso Moreno, et al | 2013 | 23820292 | Cohort | The aim of this study was | n = 998 | | | | X |
| 13 | Huang, et al | 2013 | 24192121 | Cohort | Investigated whether | n = 290 | | | | |
| 14 | Singh, et al | 2012 | 23188198 | Cohort | The aims of this study were | n = 98 | | | | X |
| 15 | Lin, et al | 2011 | 20859246 | Cohort | Tested whether genetic | n = 100 | | | | X |
| 16 | Perlis, et al | 2010 | 20110084 | Clinical Trial | This analysis examined | n = 250 | X | | X | |
| 17 | Rosenhagen, et al | 2010 | 20520302 | Case Report | The aim of these cases | n = 2 | | | | |
| 18 | Sarginson, et al | 2010 | 20555295 | Clinical Trial | Sought to determine | n = 246 | X | X | X | X |
| 19 | Menu, et al | 2010 | 20664232 | Cohort | The objective of this study | n = 117 | | | | X |
| 20 | Dong, et al | 2009 | 19844206 | Cohort | Studied seven genes | n = 142 | | | | |
| 21 | Kato, et al | 2008 | 17913323 | Cohort | Examined the possibility | n = 68 | | | | X |
| 22 | Uhr, et al | 2008 | 18215618 | Cohort | Analyzed the association | n = 443 | X | X | X | |
| 23 | Peters, et al | 2008 | 18382661 | Case-control | Sought to determine | n = 1953 | | | | X |
| 24 | Mihaljevic Peles, et al | 2008 | 18550244 | Cohort | Aims of the study were | n = 127 | | | | X |
| 25 | Gex-Fabry, et al | 2008 | 18641553 | Cohort | Investigated plasma | n = 71 | | | | X |
| 26 | Nikisch, et al | 2008 | 18940259 | Cohort | Examined the influence | n = 15 | | | | X |

Primary Literature

Meta-Analyses

ABCB1 SNPs



4. Evaluate the evidence

| <i>ABCB1</i> SNP | Association Found | No Association Found |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| rs2032583 | 5 | 2 |
| rs2235015 | 3 | 3 |
| rs2235040 | 3 | 1 |
| rs1045642 | 9 | 10 |
| rs1128503 | 3 | 6 |
| rs2032582 | 4 | 9 |

Need further analysis: study quality, antidepressants included, clinical endpoints – efficacy vs. safety, etc.

5. Evaluate the degree of testing

NCBI Resources How To Sign in to NCBI

GTR: GENETIC TESTING REGISTRY

ABCB1 Tests Search

[Advanced search for tests](#)

Tests (12) Conditions (2) Genes (1) Laboratories (9)

Filters

▼ Test type

Clinical (12)

▼ Test purpose

Diagnosis (11)

Mutation Confirmation (6)

Pre-symptomatic (4)

Predictive (4)

Results: 1 to 12 of 12

| Tests names and labs | Conditions | Genes and analytes | Methods |
|---|------------|--------------------|--|
| ABCB1 Fulgent Clinical Diagnostics Lab Fulgent Diagnostics United States | 2 | 1 | D Deletion/duplication analysis C Sequence analysis of the entire coding region |
| Colchicine resistance (sequence | 1 | 1 | C Sequence analysis of the entire |

6. Assign CPIC level to gene/drug pair

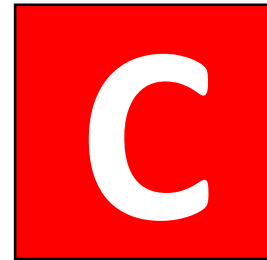
Actionable

At least one change in
prescribing is recommended

Not Actionable

No prescribing actions are
recommended

**CPIC
Level**



CPIC levels A and B are *actionable*

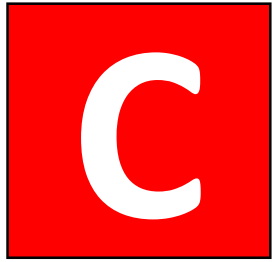
A

Genetic information **should** be used to change prescribing of affected drug.

B

Genetic information **could** be used to change prescribing of the affected drug because alternative therapies/dosing are extremely likely to be as effective and as safe as non-genetically based dosing.

CPIC levels C and D are *not actionable*



There are published studies at varying levels of evidence, some with mechanistic rationale, but no prescribing actions are recommended because (a) dosing based on genetics makes no convincing difference or (b) alternatives are unclear, possibly less effective, more toxic, or otherwise impractical or (c) few published studies or mostly weak evidence and clinical actions are unclear. Clinical testing is common.



There are few published studies, clinical actions are unclear, little mechanistic basis, mostly weak evidence, or substantial conflicting data. Clinical testing is rare.

Next steps for *ABCB1*/antidepressants

- Needs further investigation
 - Closer look at evidence by experts

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J |
|----|---------------------|------|----------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Study | Year | PMID | Study Design | Description | Sample Size | rs2032583 | rs2235015 | rs2235040 | rs1045642 |
| 2 | Schatzberg, et al | 2015 | 25815420 | Clinical Trial | Examined <i>ABCB1</i> gene | n = 683 | X | X | | |
| 3 | Bet, et al | 2015 | 25987242 | Cohort | Investigated the association | n = 789 | | | | |
| 4 | Chang, et al | 2015 | 26598582 | Cohort | Investigating the association | n = 112 | | | | X |
| 5 | Jelen, et al | 2015 | 26664259 | Cohort | The objective of this study was to | genotyped; 96 controls | | | | X |
| 6 | Breitenstein, et al | 2015 | 26704739 | Clinical Trial | The aim of the current study was to | 73 genotyped; 128 controls | X | X | | |
| 7 | Breitenstein, et al | 2014 | 23880209 | Cohort | The aim of the present study was to | 58 genotyped; 58 controls | X | X | | |
| 8 | Ozbey, et al | 2014 | 24911075 | Cohort | The current study aimed to | n = 54 | | | | X |
| 9 | de Klerk, et al | 2013 | 22641028 | Cohort | Conducted a study in | n = 424 | X | X | X | X |
| 10 | Karlsson, et al | 2013 | 23515680 | Cohort | In this study, we aimed to | n = 228 | | | | X |
| 11 | Noordam, et al | 2013 | 23771194 | Cohort | The objective of this study was to | n = 1257 | | | | X |
| 12 | Boiso Moreno, et al | 2013 | 23820292 | Cohort | The aim of this study was to | n = 998 | | | | X |
| 13 | Huang, et al | 2013 | 24192121 | Cohort | Investigated whether | n = 290 | | | | X |
| 14 | Singh, et al | 2012 | 23188198 | Cohort | The aim of this study was to | n = 98 | | | | X |
| 15 | Lin, et al | 2011 | 20859246 | Cohort | Tested whether gene | n = 90 | | | | X |
| 16 | Perlis, et al | 2010 | 20110084 | Clinical Trial | This analysis examined | | X | | X | |
| 17 | Rosenhagen, et al | 2010 | 20520302 | Case Report | The aim of these cases was to | | | | | |



Prioritization of Genes and Drugs for CPIC Guideline Development

Roseann S. Gammal, PharmD, BCPS
Pharmacogenomics Clinical Specialist