

Translational Initiatives in Pharmacogenomics at Mount Sinai

Aniwaa Owusu Obeng, PharmD

The Charles Bronfman Institute for Personalized Medicine
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai
New York, NY



Mount Sinai Health System

An integrated healthcare system providing exceptional medical care

- ▶ 7 hospital campuses
- ▶ 1 leading medical school
- ▶ 36000 employees
- ▶ 45 non-surgical ambulatory care practices
- ▶ 6200 physicians including general practitioners and specialists
- ▶ More than 2000 residents and fellows
- ▶ 169,532 inpatient admissions
- ▶ Over 2,600,000 outpatient visits to offices and clinics (non-Emergency Department)
- ▶ 489,508 Emergency Department visits
- ▶ 3,535 beds
- ▶ 135 operating rooms
- ▶ 31 institutes



The Charles Bronfman
Institute for Personalized
Medicine

Mount Sinai Health System at a Glance

SEVEN MEMBER HOSPITAL CAMPUSES

1 Beth Israel Medical Center
Having remained true to its 100-year-old mission, this 850-bed hospital provides compassionate, high-quality care to patients across a broad range of specialties.
280 First Avenue
New York, NY 10003

2 Beth Israel Brooklyn
This 250-bed community hospital has many redesigned facilities, and provides high-quality primary and specialty care.
3201 Kings Highway
Brooklyn, NY 11234

3 The Mount Sinai Hospital
Founded in 1852, this 175-bed facility is one of the nation's oldest and most respected tertiary and quaternary-care teaching hospitals.
One Gustave L. Levy Place
New York, NY 10029

4 Mount Sinai Queens
This 235-bed hospital serves residents of western Queens with high-quality outpatient, inpatient, and emergency services.
25-10 30th Avenue
Long Island City, NY 11102

5 New York Eye and Ear Infirmary
Founded in 1820 as the nation's first specialty hospital, this 65-bed facility is a leader in the care of all diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, and throat.
210 East 16th Street
New York, NY 10003

6 Roosevelt Hospital (Dr. Lurie's-Roosevelt Hospital Center)
Founded in 1971, this 600-bed community and tertiary-care hospital has renowned clinical programs and strong partnerships with nationally-qualified health centers.
1900 Tenth Avenue
New York, NY 10019

7 St. Luke's Hospital (Dr. Lurie's-Roosevelt Hospital Center)
Since its founding in 1847, this 525-bed hospital has been the principal health care provider for the communities of Westchester and Morongovalle Heights.
181 Westchester Avenue
New York, NY 10520

ONE LEADING MEDICAL SCHOOL

Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai
As one of the nation's top medical schools, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai is accelerating the pace of discovery through the integration of cutting-edge research and clinical medicine across the Mount Sinai Health System.
One Gustave L. Levy Place
New York, NY 10029



The Charles Bronfman Institute for Personalized Medicine

BioMe™ Biobank

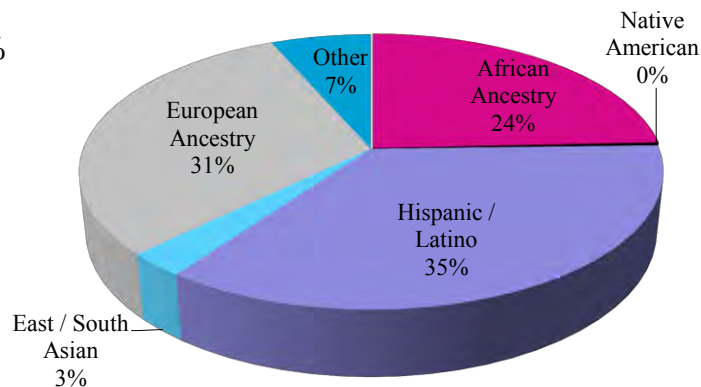
- ▶ Prospective collection of DNA and plasma samples linked to full EMR-based medical information for large-scale genomic medicine research
- ▶ DNA and plasma samples linkable with complete, de-identified electronic health record (Mount Sinai Data Warehouse)
- ▶ Allows associations to be discovered between genomics and clinical information (Therapeutic efficacy, ADR's, prevalent/incident disease, poor/good outcome)
- ▶ Written Informed consent
- ▶ Extended Family History Questionnaire
- ▶ **Permission to re-contact participants for future research**



BioMe™ Biobank Enrollment and Demographics

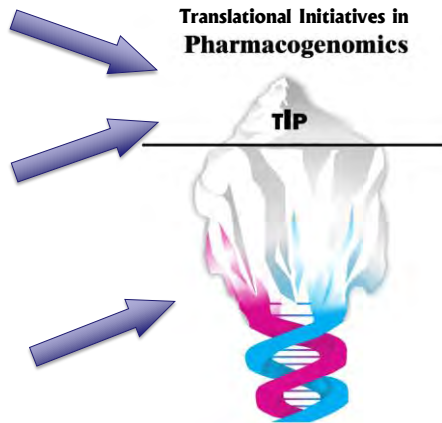
- > 32,000 patients enrolled
- ~ 500 new donors enroll per month

Female: 59%
Male: 41%



Translational Initiatives in Pharmacogenomics

- ▶ **Education**
 - PGx elective rotation for residents and APPE students
 - MD training
 - Patient brochures
 - Student volunteer opportunities
 - Potential elective PGx course
- ▶ **Personalized Healthcare**
 - IPM PGx
 - eMERGE PGx
- ▶ **Research**
 - Expand the evidence base for drug-gene pairs
 - Develop and successfully implement best practices for PGx adoption into clinical care.

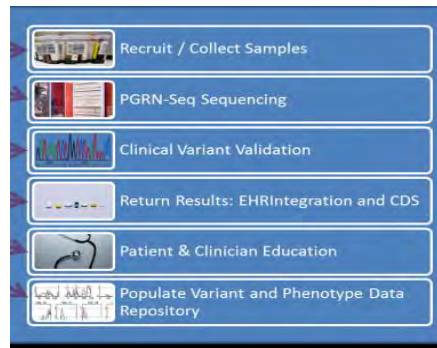


PGx Implementation Programs

IPM PGx

- ▶ **Main objective:**
 - Develop process best-practices for implementation of Personalized Medicine
- ▶ **Focus of research program**
 - Providers

eMERGE PGx



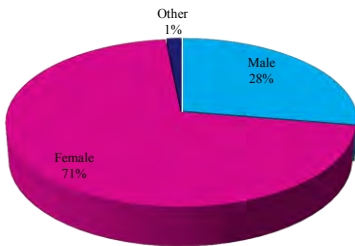
PGx Implementation Programs

IPM PGx	eMERGE PGx
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 1000 BioMe patients ▶ Internal Medicine Associates clinic ▶ Pre-emptive genotyping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sequenom iPLEX ADME array ▶ Providers are consented and surveyed ▶ Unlimited number of drug-gene pairs ▶ CLIPMERGE ▶ EHR data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 663 BioMe and non-BioMe patients ▶ Faculty Practice Associates clinic ▶ Pre-emptively sequenced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PGRNseq ▶ Providers are co-investigators ▶ CDS for simvastatin, clopidogrel and warfarin ▶ CLIPMERGE ▶ EHR data collection

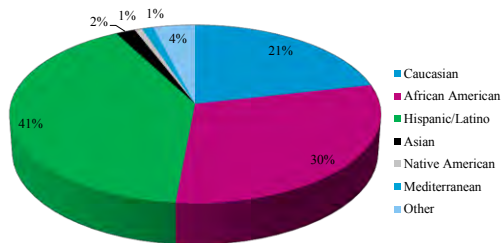
Patient Demographics

N = 1641

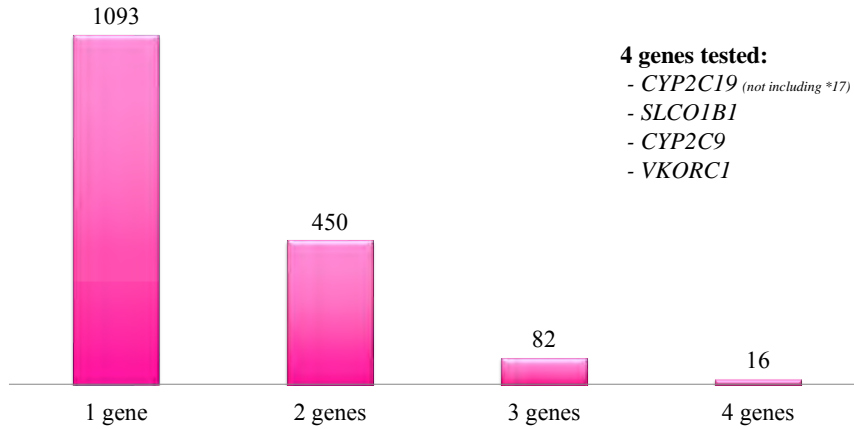
Gender



Race / Ethnicity



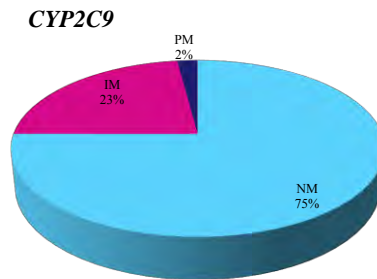
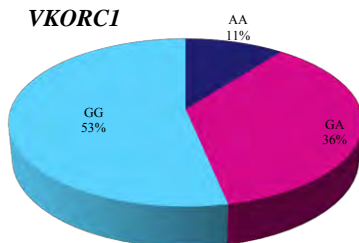
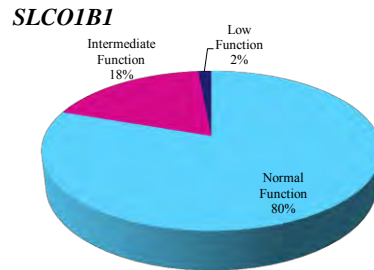
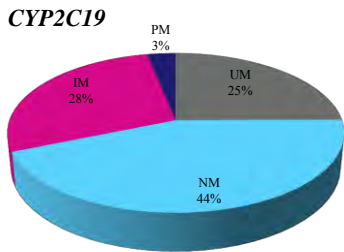
77% of patients have at least one actionable variant



4 genes tested:
 - *CYP2C19* (not including *17)
 - *SLCO1B1*
 - *CYP2C9*
 - *VKORC1*

Genotype Frequencies

N = 1641



Provider Training

- ▶ One hour training session
 - Video available online
- ▶ Complete a pre and post training questionnaire
- ▶ Have additional information on each drug-gene pair embedded in the CDS
- ▶ Post-CDS surveys



Provider Survey Responses

I know enough about genetics and genomics to understand the test results.

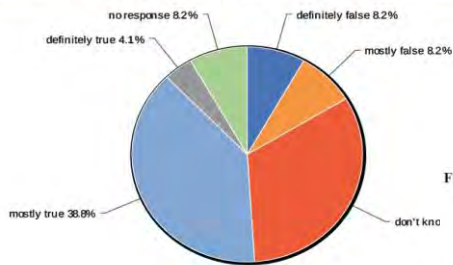
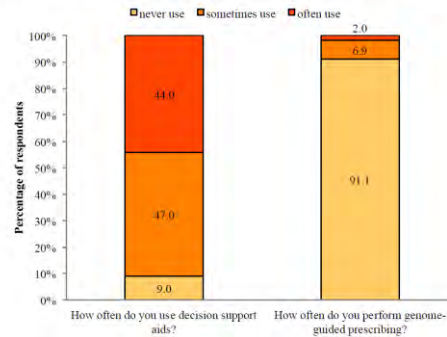
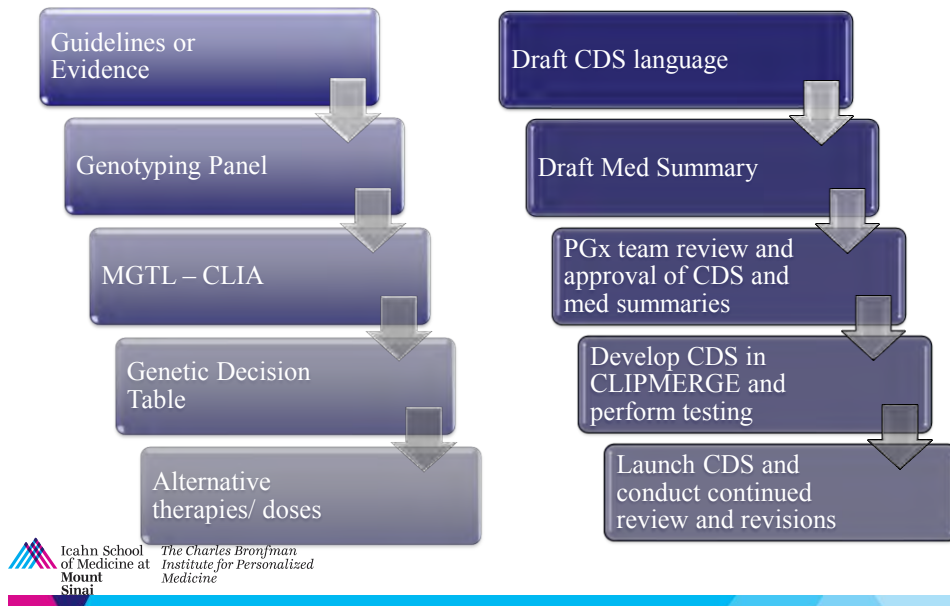


Figure 2. Experience with decision support aids and genome-guided prescribing.



Overby CL, et al. *J. Pers. Med.* 2014, 4, 35-49

PGx Clinical Implementation Process

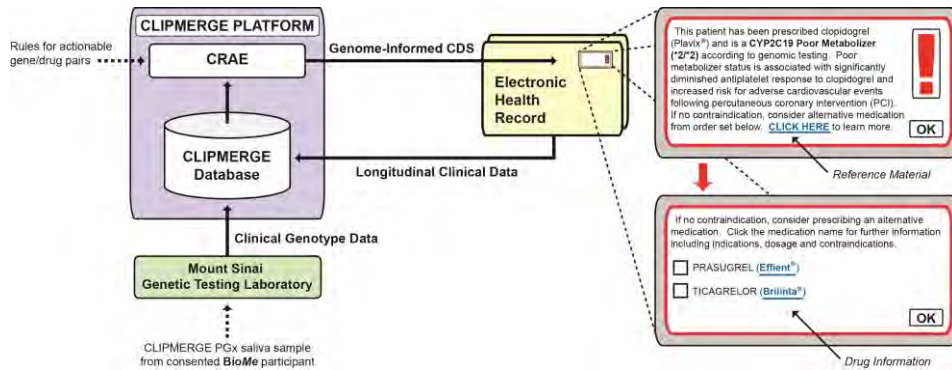


What is CLIPMERGE?

- ▶ Advanced data management system that is external to, but communicates with Epic
- ▶ Clinical decision support engine
- ▶ Delivers guidance on actionable genomic variants in a manner that integrates with existing physician work processes
 - Real-time, point-of-care

CLIPMERGE

Clinical Implementation of Personalized Medicine through Electronic Health Records and Genomics



Drug Gene Pairs

16

Live

- ▶ Clopidogrel – *CYP2C19*
- ▶ Simvastatin – *SLCO1B1*
- ▶ Warfarin – *CYP2C9*
- ▶ Warfarin – *VKORC1*
- ▶ Tramadol – *CYP2D6*
- ▶ Codeine – *CYP2D6*

Under Development

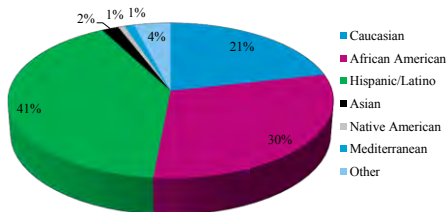
- Azathioprine – *TPMT*
- Mercaptopurine – *TPMT*
- Rasburicase – *G6PD*
- Dapsone – *G6PD*
- Abacavir – *HLA-B*57:01*
- Carbamazepine – *HLA-B*15:02*
- TCAs – *CYP2C19*
- TCAs – *CYP2D6*

Warfarin *CYP2C9* / *VKORC1* Example

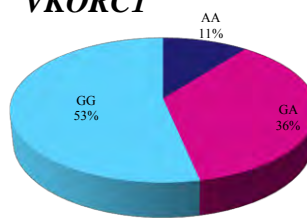
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai
The Charles Bronfman Institute for Personalized Medicine

PGx Patient Demographics

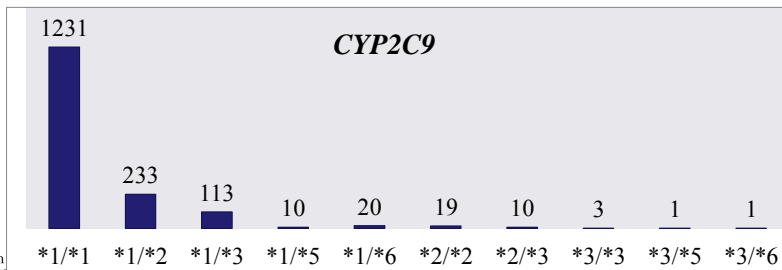
Race / Ethnicity



VKORC1



CYP2C9



Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai
The Charles Bronfman Institute for Personalized Medicine

Warfarin BPA – Genotype Guided Algorithm

The **personalized Warfarin starting dose** for this patient has been calculated from the **genetic and clinical** information listed below using the International Warfarin Pharmacogenetics Consortium (IWPC) pharmacogenetic dose prediction algorithm.

CYP2C9 genotype	*2/*3 (Poor Metabolizer)
VKORC1 genotype	G/G (Low warfarin sensitivity)
Target INR	"Assumed" 2-3
Age	49
Height	178cm
Weight	72kg
Race/ethnicity as recorded in EPIC	Asian

Please select the appropriate predicted personalized starting dose of Warfarin for this patient based on the patient's concurrent interacting medications:

- A. **3 mg daily (20 mg per week)** if patient is also on **amiodarone**.
 - B. **5.5 mg daily (38 mg per week)** if patient is also on **carbamazepine, phenytoin, rifampin or rifampicin**.
 - C. **4.5 mg daily (32 mg per week)** if patient is also on **amiodarone AND any medication listed in choice B**.
 - D. **3.5 mg daily (25 mg per week)** if patient is on **NONE** of the above.
- *daily doses have been rounded to the nearest 0.5mg

This dosing recommendation only applies to initial doses of Warfarin in patients with a target INR of 2 - 3.

Please disregard this dosing recommendation if any of the following applies to this patient:

- This patient is on a stable dose of warfarin.
- The target INR is not 2 - 3.
- The clinical information used in this algorithm is inaccurate.

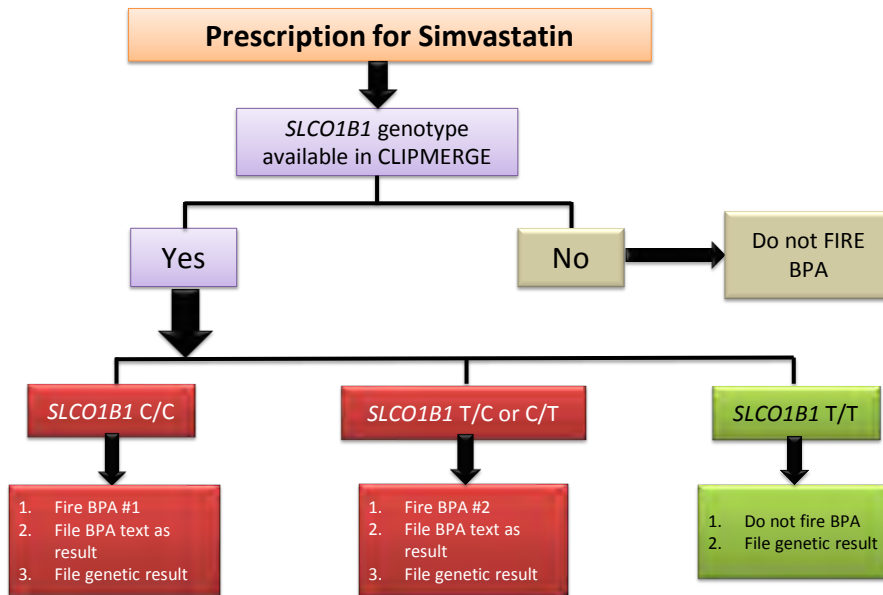
To ignore this advice and proceed with the original order, please select an acknowledgement reason and click: Accept.

[Click here](#) for further information. Click the Lexi-Comp links in the CLIPMERGE SmartSet for further medication information including indication, dosage and contraindications.

For further assistance, contact us at 212-241-7371 or clipmergeteam@msm.edu

WAR-GN-v8

Simvastatin and *SLCO1B1* Example



Simvastatin BPA #1 – Poor Function

According to genetic testing, this patient has an **SLCO1B1 C/C genotype at rs4149056**.

This genotype confers high myopathy risk with simvastatin, particularly with doses greater than 20mg.

**Consider prescribing a lower dose of simvastatin, or choose an alternative statin.
Due to high myopathy risk, consider routine CK surveillance.**

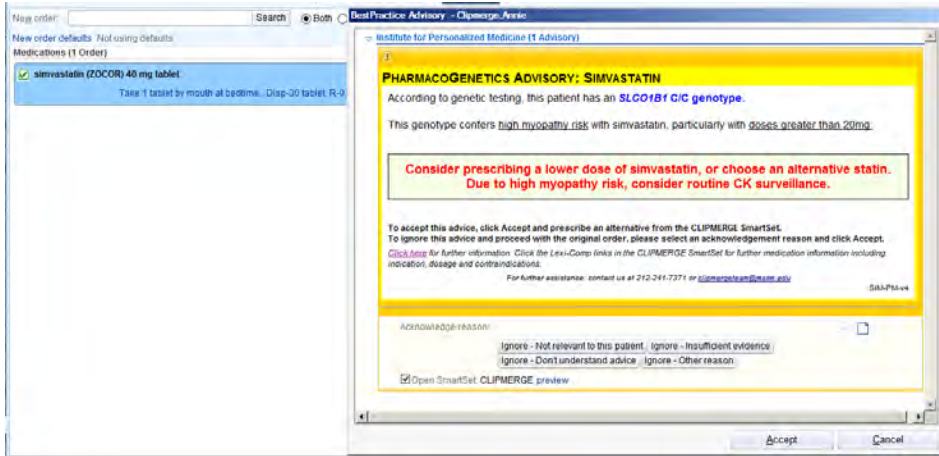
To accept this advice, click Accept and prescribe an alternative from the CLIPMERGE SmartSet.
To ignore this advice and proceed with the original order, select an Acknowledgement reason and click Accept.

[Click here](#) for further information. Click the Lexi-Comp links in the CLIPMERGE SmartSet for further medication information including indication, dosage and contraindications.

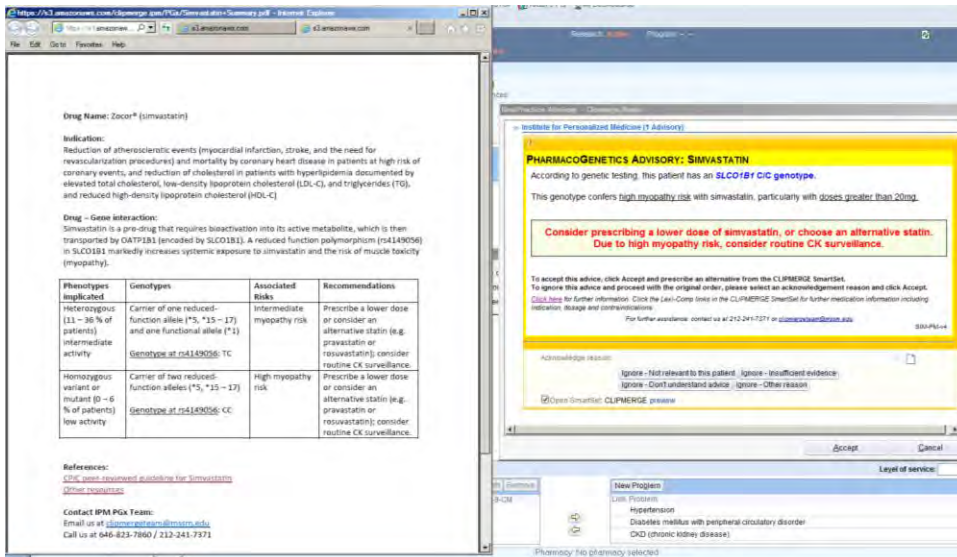
For further assistance: contact us at 212-241-7371 or clipmergeteam@mssm.edu

SIM-PM-v4

Simvastatin Alert in EMR



Simvastatin Alert in EMR



Simvastatin Alert in EMR

PHARMACOGENETICS ADVISORY: SIMVASTATIN

According to genetic testing, this patient has an **SLC01B1 C/C genotype**.
 This genotype confers high myopathy risk with simvastatin, particularly with doses greater than 20mg.

Consider prescribing a lower dose of simvastatin, or choose an alternative statin.
 Due to high myopathy risk, consider routine CK surveillance.

To accept this advice, click **Accept** and prescribe an alternative from the CLPMERGE SmartSet.
 To ignore this advice and proceed with the original order, please select an acknowledgment reason and click **Accept**.
 Click [here](#) for further information. Click the **Learn More** link in the CLPMERGE SmartSet for further medication information including indications, dosage and contraindications.
 For further assistance, contact us at 212-241-7371 or clpmerge@msm.edu SIM-PM-v4

Medications

- ATORVASTATIN (LIPITOR) ORAL 0 of 4 selected
- FLUVASTATIN (LESCOL) ORAL 0 of 3 selected
- LOVASTATIN (ALTOPREV, MEVACOR) ORAL 0 of 6 selected
- PITAVASTATIN (LIVALO) ORAL 0 of 3 selected
- PRAVASTATIN (PRAVACHOL) ORAL 0 of 4 selected
- ROSUVASTATIN (CRESTOR) ORAL 0 of 4 selected
- SIMVASTATIN (ZOCOR) ORAL 0 of 5 selected

Lab

- CK (CPK)
- CK (CPK) BLD



Simvastatin Alert in EMR

Order

Comment
 According to genetic testing, this patient has an SLC01B1 C/C genotype.
 This genotype confers high myopathy risk with simvastatin, particularly with doses greater than 20mg.
 Consider prescribing a lower dose of simvastatin, or choose an alternative statin. Due to high myopathy risk, consider routine CK surveillance.
 For further assistance, contact us at 212-241-7371 or clpmerge@msm.edu SIM-PM-v4

Narrative
 According to genetic testing, this patient has an SLC01B1 C/C genotype.
 This genotype confers high myopathy risk with simvastatin, particularly with doses greater than 20mg.
 Consider prescribing a lower dose of simvastatin, or choose an alternative statin. Due to high myopathy risk, consider routine CK surveillance.
 For further assistance, contact us at 212-241-7371 or clpmerge@msm.edu SIM-PM-v4

Order Information	Release Date/Time	Start Date/Time	End Date/Time
Order Date/Time 12/11/15 04:07 PM	None	12/11/15 04:07 PM	None

Order Details	Duration	Priority	Order Class
Frequency None	None	Routine	Genomic Research

Information	Status	Provider Status
Result Date and Time 2/2/2016 2:37 PM	Edited Result - FINAL	Ordered

Register Labels
 GENOME-GUIDED CLINICAL DECISION SUPPORT (Order #15037796) on 12/11/15

Provider Information



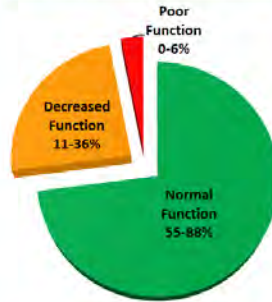
Things To Remember:

- *SLCO1B1* regulates the amount of simvastatin removed from the body.
- Some *SLCO1B1* forms, caused by changes in the gene, may reduce the amount of simvastatin removed from the body leading to increased risk of drug-related muscle damage.
- Other medications may also affect your response to simvastatin. Therefore, it is important to let your physician know all the medications that you are taking so that any potential interactions may be avoided.

Glossary

- **Active drug:** the form of the drug that produces the effects in the body.
- **Enzyme:** a protein that breaks down a drug.
- **General population:** a group of people made up of different races/ethnicities.
- **Metabolism:** the breakdown of a drug.
- **Prodrug:** the inactive form of a drug which needs to be activated in the body before it can produce the desired effect.

Breakdown Of *SLCO1B1* Protein Transporter Activity In The General Population



"One size does not fit all."

Translational Initiatives for Pharmacogenomics
The Charles Bronfman Institute for Personalized Medicine

Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai
P.O. Box 1033
New York, NY 10029
Phone: 212-241-7371
Fax: 212-849-2643

Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai
The Charles Bronfman Institute for Personalized Medicine

Translational Initiatives for Pharmacogenomics



Simvastatin and *SLCO1B1*

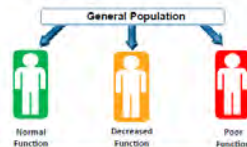


Pharmacogenetics: *SLCO1B1*

- Pharmacogenetics is the study of how your genes affect the medications you take.
- Genes are the instruction manuals contained in each person's body.
- The instructions the body receives from the genes are what control how we look, how to grow, and how we function.
- They also contain instructions for how to make enzymes, which are proteins the body use to break down or "metabolize" what we take in, including medications.
- Changes in some genes may result in different instructions for how to make the enzymes. This could result in the body having a different form of the enzyme that may break down medications differently.
- *SLCO1B1* is a protein transporter that is responsible for clearing simvastatin from the body. Changes in the *SLCO1B1* gene lead to different forms of the *SLCO1B1* protein; which affects the way your body removed simvastatin from the body.

Simvastatin (Zocor®)

- Simvastatin is a medication used for reducing cholesterol levels in the body.
- Its concentration in the body is regulated by *SLCO1B1* transporter protein.
- Changes in *SLCO1B1* can lead to reduced amount of simvastatin removed from the body. This can lead to increased risk of muscle damage.



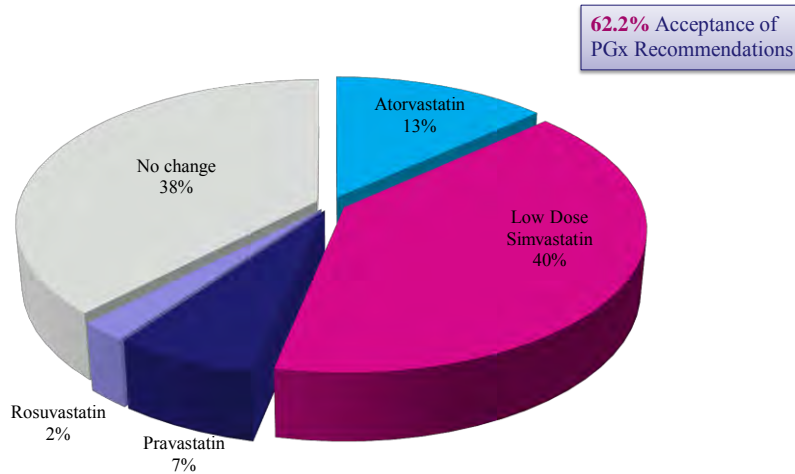
Personalized Medicine at Mount Sinai

- The *SLCO1B1* genetic test provides information that helps to predict the risk of muscle damage in patients beginning simvastatin.
- In Mount Sinai's pharmacogenetics program, your genetic test results including your *SLCO1B1* results are added to the electronic medical records.
- If you have a **decreased function** or a **poor function** in *SLCO1B1*, your doctor will receive an alert when prescribing simvastatin for you.
- This alert will tell the doctor to lower the dose of simvastatin or change to another medication. (see table below).

Table: *SLCO1B1* transporter protein forms and their effects on the risk of muscle damage

Classification	Protein Activity	Clinical Relevance
Normal Function	Simvastatin is removed from the body normally	Normal risk of muscle damage
Decreased Function	Reduced amount of simvastatin is removed from the body	Moderate risk of muscle damage
Poor Function	Very little amount of simvastatin is removed from the body	High risk of muscle damage

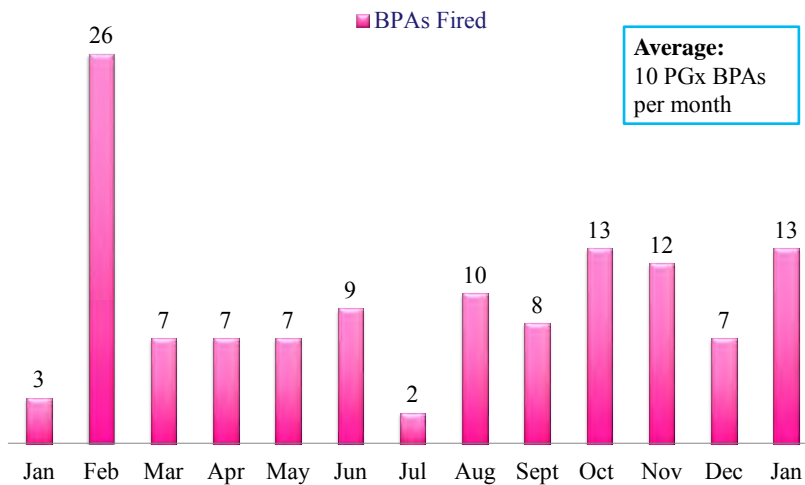
Therapy Changes to Simvastatin BPAs



n = 45 BPAs



Jan 2015 - Jan 2016



Accomplishments So Far...

- ▶ Creation of CLIPMERGE platform
- ▶ Established an interface with MGTL and capacity to expand NYS DOH-approved PGx genotyping panel
- ▶ Successful ROR of PGx results into Epic
- ▶ Clinical Implementation of PGx
 - Extended across Mount Sinai Hospital ambulatory clinics
 - PGx education for MDs (in-person and video)
 - Patient education brochures
- ▶ Ongoing participation in eMERGE-PGx
- ▶ Education
 - Established an elective PGx rotation

PGx Implementation Team



Aniwaah Owusu Obeng
Pharmacogenomics,
Pharmacist



Erwin Boffinger
PI, Clinician



Stuart Scott
Clinical and Laboratory
Genetics



Steve Ellis
IT



Tom Kaszemacher
IT

Acknowledgements

CLIPMERGE PGx Team

Omri Gottesman, MD
 Steve Ellis
 Aniwaa Owusu Obeng, PharmD
 Noura Abul-Husn, MD, PhD
 Stuart Scott, PhD
 Angelika Ludtke, MD, PhD
 Casey Lynnette Overby, PhD
 Tom Kaszemacher
 Jeffrey Hall
 Brian Cajes
 Rajiv Nadukuru

Genetics and Genomic Sciences

Stuart Scott, PhD
 Rajasekar R-Chakravarthi

Research IT

Bill Fultz
 Eugene Gershteyn
 Vlad Metelkin

MS Statistical Support

Emilia Bagiella, PhD

Epic Team

Kristin Myers
 Joseph Kannry, MD
 Kevin Delaney
 Aditi Vakil
 Riya Deepak
 Elizabeth Kerch
 Noel Howard
 Jamahl Barrow
 Paul Francaviglia
 Karen Trommer
 Jason Martin
 Daniel Edonyabo
 Daniel Katselnik

AIG Team

Amol Kulkarni
 Omair Haq
 Anand Ramaswamy
 Robert Kitchen

Infrastructure Team

Larry Bloom
 Li Liao
 Henry Escobar

IPM Biobank Team

Judy Cho, MD
 Erwin Bottinger, MD
 Amanda Merkelson
 Yolanda Keppel
 Ana Mejia
 Stacy Paris
 Quingbin Song, MD
 Bernadette Liggayu
 Patrick Shanley
 Yumin Li
 Antoinette Bonaccorso
 Naja Daniels
 Nicole White
 Alanna Gomez
 Neil Netherly

DOM

Barbara Murphy, MD
 Alex Federman, MD
 Scott Lorin MD
 Jenny Lin, MD
 Eva Waite, MD
 Juan Wisnivesky, MD
 Stefanie Russo, MD

FPA and IMA Team

Aida Vega, MD
 Eva Waite, MD



QUESTIONS?

Aniwaa Owusu Obeng

aniwaa.owusu-obeng@mssm.edu

THANK YOU

