

myDNA PSYCHOTROPIC

Pharmacogenomic Test

For Sample Patient

Date of birth:
28-Jan-1984



Nominated clinician:
Dr. Sample

Requested:
05-Mar-2026

Collected:
05-Mar-2026

Tested & reported by:
My DNA Life Australia Pty Ltd

Specimen type:
Buccal swab

Laboratory ref:
28554R5D7R3

Reported:
05-Mar-2026

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report provides clinically relevant information on what the patient's genetic results predict about their response to a number of medications covered by this test.

The information concerns drug metabolism and plasma concentrations (drug exposure), as well as the potential for altered clinical effects.

Based on the available information found in the published literature, each medication has been assigned a category according to the likely clinical significance of each gene-drug interaction. The four categories are:

MAJOR PRESCRIBING CONSIDERATIONS

A potentially significant effect on drug response is predicted. There may be guidelines or a drug label recommending consideration be given to a change in the dose, the medication type, or further monitoring in order to minimize the risk of the potential clinical issue noted.

Of note, "Major" prescribing considerations do not always preclude the use of a specific medication or necessitate a dosage change if the drug is currently effective and well tolerated, this will be dependent on the individual gene-drug interaction and the clinical circumstances.

MINOR PRESCRIBING CONSIDERATIONS

Altered drug response is possible, but either the clinical significance is thought to be minor or there is currently limited evidence available. Consider monitoring for any potential clinical effects annotated in this report.

USUAL PRESCRIBING CONSIDERATIONS

Genetic results are not predicted to have a significant effect on drug response, based on the literature currently available, and there are no additional prescribing considerations. Other factors may still influence drug response and therefore usual monitoring for adverse effects and efficacy still applies.

NO PHARMACOGENOMIC PRESCRIBING CONSIDERATIONS

These medications do not have significant gene-drug interactions identified and standard prescribing considerations apply.

PHARMACOGENOMIC GUIDELINES

For many medications covered in this report, evidence-based guidelines and drug label information are available and where relevant are referenced in this report. Key practice guidelines include:

1. Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium (CPIC)
2. The Royal Dutch Pharmacists Association – Pharmacogenetics Working Group (DPWG).
3. The FDA Table of Pharmacogenetic Associations and drug label information

REPORT BREAKDOWN

The report consists of the following 4 sections:

1. Genetic test results summary – presents the patient's genotypes for the genes relevant to the medications covered by this report.
2. Medication tables arranged according to the four categories of MAJOR, MINOR, USUAL or NO PHARMACOGENOMIC prescribing considerations.
3. Details of test results – for example, an explanation of how the genotypes have been used to predict CYP enzyme function and the likely general effect on drug metabolism and plasma concentrations (drug exposure).
4. References – list of key peer-reviewed literature that has been used to produce the report.

Test Results Summary

GENE	GENOTYPE	PREDICTED PHENOTYPE
CYP1A2	*30/*30	Ultrarapid metaboliser (with inducer present)
CYP2B6	*1/*1	Normal metaboliser
CYP2C19	*1/*1	Normal metaboliser
CYP2C9	*1/*2	Intermediate metaboliser
CYP2D6	*2/*4	Intermediate metaboliser
CYP3A4	*1/*1	Normal metaboliser

Detailed interpretations of genetic test results are provided at the end of this report.

SAMPLE

ANTIDEPRESSANTS - Important Genes (CYP1A2, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, CYP2C9, CYP2D6)

Each antidepressant below has been allocated to a major, minor, usual, or no prescribing considerations quadrant based on the pharmacogenomic test results. NOTE: These classifications and recommendations do not account for the effect of any inhibitors or inducers and this is not an all-inclusive list of antidepressants.

MAJOR PRESCRIBING CONSIDERATIONS

AMITRIPTYLINE (TCA)

CLOMIPRAMINE (TCA)

DOSULEPIN (TCA)

DOXEPIN (TCA)

IMIPRAMINE (TCA)

NORTRIPTYLINE (TCA)

PAROXETINE (SSRI)

MINOR PRESCRIBING CONSIDERATIONS

AGOMELATINE

DULOXETINE (SNRI)

FLUOXETINE (SSRI)

FLUVOXAMINE (SSRI)

MIANSERIN

MIRTAZAPINE

VENLAFAXINE (SNRI)

VORTIOXETINE

USUAL PRESCRIBING CONSIDERATIONS

BUPROPION

CITALOPRAM (SSRI)

ESCITALOPRAM (SSRI)

MOCLOBEMIDE

SERTRALINE (SSRI)

NO PHARMACOGENOMIC PRESCRIBING CONSIDERATIONS

DESVENLAFAXINE (SNRI)

SELEGILINE

TRAZODONE

VILAZODONE

LEVOMILNACIPRAN

SAMPLE

ANTIPSYCHOTICS - Important Genes (CYP1A2, CYP2D6, CYP3A4)

Each antipsychotic below has been allocated to a major, minor, usual, or no prescribing considerations quadrant based on the pharmacogenomic test results. NOTE: These classifications and recommendations do not account for the effect of any inhibitors or inducers and this is not an all-inclusive list of antipsychotics.

MAJOR PRESCRIBING CONSIDERATIONS

ZUCLOPENTHIXOL

MINOR PRESCRIBING CONSIDERATIONS

ARIPRAZOLE

BREXIPRAZOLE

CHLORPROMAZINE

CLOZAPINE

HALOPERIDOL

OLANZAPINE

RISPERIDONE

USUAL PRESCRIBING CONSIDERATIONS

FLUPENTHIXOL

QUETIAPINE

NO PHARMACOGENOMIC PRESCRIBING CONSIDERATIONS

ASENAPINE

LURASIDONE

PALIPERIDONE

ZIPRASIDONE

SAMPLE

OTHER PSYCHOTROPICS - Important Genes (CYP2C19, CYP2D6)

This section includes medications that belong to the following groups: ADHD stimulants and non-stimulants, mood stabilizers, hypnotics and anxiolytics. Each medication below has been allocated to a major, minor, usual, or no prescribing considerations quadrant based on the pharmacogenomic test results. NOTE: These classifications and recommendations do not account for the effect of any inhibitors or inducers and this is not an all-inclusive list of psychotropic medications.

MAJOR PRESCRIBING CONSIDERATIONS

NONE

MINOR PRESCRIBING CONSIDERATIONS

ATOMOXETINE

DEXAMPHETAMINE (PSYCHOSTIMULANT)

LISDEXAMFETAMINE (PSYCHOSTIMULANT)

USUAL PRESCRIBING CONSIDERATIONS

CLOBAZAM (BENZODIAZEPINE)

DIAZEPAM (BENZODIAZEPINE)

NO PHARMACOGENOMIC PRESCRIBING CONSIDERATIONS

ALPRAZOLAM (BENZODIAZEPINE)

CLONAZEPAM (BENZODIAZEPINE)

CLONIDINE

DEXMETHYLPHENIDATE (PSYCHOSTIMULANT)

GUANFACINE

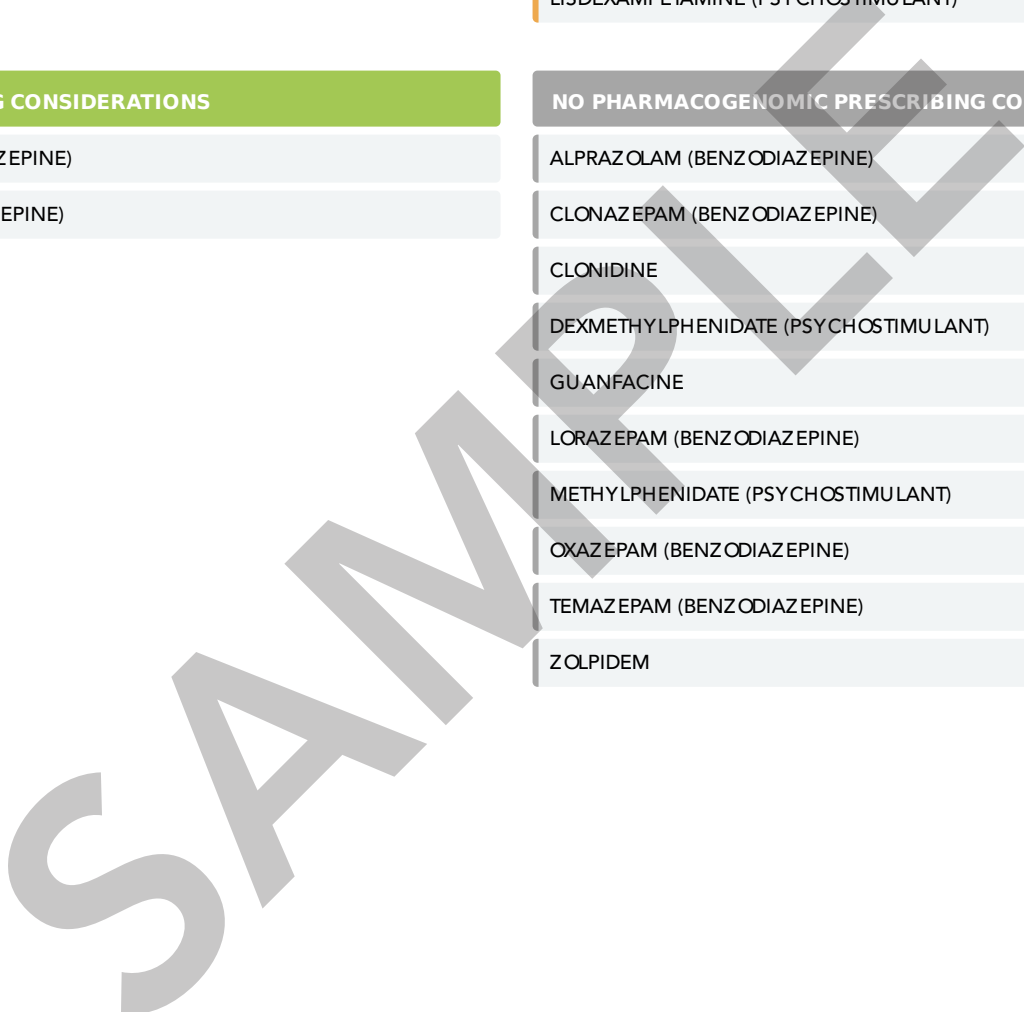
LORAZEPAM (BENZODIAZEPINE)

METHYLPHENIDATE (PSYCHOSTIMULANT)

OXAZEPAM (BENZODIAZEPINE)

TEMAZEPAM (BENZODIAZEPINE)

ZOLPIDEM



Antidepressants

The following tables provide reference information to consider for antidepressants categorized as having major, minor or usual prescribing considerations, based on the genetic test results. This information is intended as a guide and to be considered in addition to other clinical information as part of a comprehensive clinical review by the clinician. NOTE: These classifications and recommendations do not account for the effect of any inhibitors or inducers.

Major Prescribing Considerations

MEDICATION	INTERPRETATION	RECOMMENDATION
AMITRIPTYLINE TCA	CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser CYP2C19 - Normal metaboliser: Amitriptyline is metabolised by CYP2C19 into an active metabolite, which is further metabolised by CYP2D6 into an inactive metabolite. Normal metabolism of amitriptyline and reduced metabolism of the active metabolite are predicted.	For use at higher doses such as in the treatment of depression, CPIC ¹ provides a moderate recommendation to consider a 25% reduction of the recommended steady-state starting dose and utilisation of therapeutic drug monitoring to guide dose adjustments. Close monitoring for adverse effects is advisable. For use at lower doses such as in treatment of neuropathic pain, standard dosing and prescribing measures apply, with monitoring for adverse effects.
CLOMIPRAMINE TCA	CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser CYP2C19 - Normal metaboliser: Clomipramine is metabolised by CYP2C19 into an active metabolite, which is further metabolised by CYP2D6 into an inactive metabolite. Normal metabolism of clomipramine and reduced metabolism of the active metabolite are predicted.	CPIC ¹ provides an optional recommendation to consider a 25% reduction of the recommended steady-state starting dose and utilisation of therapeutic drug monitoring to guide dose adjustments. Close monitoring for adverse effects is advisable. Note that these dosing recommendations only apply to higher initial doses of tricyclic antidepressants for treatment of conditions such as depression.
DOSULEPIN TCA	CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser CYP2C19 - Normal metaboliser: Dosulepin is metabolised by CYP2C19 into an active metabolite, which is further metabolised by CYP2D6 into an inactive metabolite. Normal metabolism of Dosulepin and reduced metabolism of the active metabolite are predicted.	CPIC ¹ provides an optional recommendation to consider a 25% reduction of the recommended steady-state starting dose and utilisation of therapeutic drug monitoring to guide dose adjustments. Close monitoring for adverse effects is advisable. Note that these dosing recommendations only apply to higher initial doses of tricyclic antidepressants for treatment of conditions such as depression.
DOXEPIN TCA	CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser CYP2C19 - Normal metaboliser: Doxepin is metabolised by CYP2C19 into an active metabolite, which is further metabolised by CYP2D6 into an inactive metabolite. Normal metabolism of doxepin and reduced metabolism of the active metabolite are predicted.	CPIC ¹ provides an optional recommendation to consider a 25% reduction of the recommended steady-state starting dose and utilisation of therapeutic drug monitoring to guide dose adjustments. Close monitoring for adverse effects is advisable. Note that these dosing recommendations only apply to higher initial doses of tricyclic antidepressants for treatment of conditions such as depression.
IMIPRAMINE TCA	CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser CYP2C19 - Normal metaboliser: Imipramine is metabolised by CYP2C19 into an active metabolite, which is further metabolised by CYP2D6 into an inactive metabolite. Normal metabolism of imipramine and reduced metabolism of the active metabolite are predicted.	CPIC ¹ provides an optional recommendation to consider a 25% reduction of the recommended steady-state starting dose and utilisation of therapeutic drug monitoring to guide dose adjustments. Close monitoring for adverse effects is advisable. Note that these dosing recommendations only apply to higher initial doses of tricyclic antidepressants for treatment of conditions such as depression.

Major Prescribing Considerations

MEDICATION

INTERPRETATION

RECOMMENDATION

NORTRIPTYLINE
TCA

CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser:
Reduced nortriptyline metabolism and increased exposure are predicted. This may increase the risk of adverse effects. Concentration-related adverse effects are less likely to be problematic at the lower doses used for treatment of conditions such as neuropathic pain.

For use at higher doses such as in the treatment of depression, CPIC¹ provides a recommendation to consider a 25% reduction of the recommended steady-state starting dose and utilisation of therapeutic drug monitoring to guide dose adjustments. Close monitoring for adverse effects is advisable.

For use at lower doses such as in treatment of neuropathic pain, standard dosing and prescribing measures apply, with monitoring for adverse effects.

PAROXETINE
SSRI

CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser:
Reduced metabolism by CYP2D6 and increased paroxetine exposure are predicted. As paroxetine is a strong inhibitor of CYP2D6, the CYP2D6 function is expected to decrease further with ongoing therapy (so-called phenoconversion). As a result of this, the metabolism of paroxetine (and other CYP2D6 substrate drugs) will be slower than is predicted by the genotype. There may be an increased risk of adverse effects.

CPIC² guidelines provide an optional recommendation to initiate therapy with a lower starting dose and to use a slower titration schedule as compared to normal metabolisers. It would also be reasonable to monitor for adverse effects.

SAMPLE

Minor Prescribing Considerations

MEDICATION

INTERPRETATION

RECOMMENDATION

AGOMELATINE**CYP1A2 - Ultrarapid metaboliser (with inducer present):**

Increased agomelatine metabolism and reduced plasma concentrations are predicted^{3, 4}. This effect is expected to be enhanced with exposure to enzyme inducers such as tobacco smoking, daily consumption of cruciferous vegetables or chargrilled meat, and certain medications (e.g. omeprazole). The clinical significance of this has not yet been established.

No genotype-guided dosing recommendation available. It would be reasonable to monitor for an adequate clinical response.

DULOXETINE
SNRI**CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser**
CYP1A2 - Ultrarapid metaboliser (with inducer present):

Duloxetine is metabolised by both CYP1A2 and CYP2D6, with CYP1A2 likely to have the major role. Reduced metabolism of duloxetine by CYP2D6 and increased metabolism by CYP1A2 in patients exposed to enzyme inducers (e.g. cigarette smoke) is predicted. The overall effect on duloxetine plasma concentrations and clinical response is difficult to predict. Note that CPIC² state that there are currently no recommendations for dosing of duloxetine based on CYP2D6 genotype.

No genotype-guided dosing recommendation available. Monitor for an altered clinical response.

FLUOXETINE
SSRI**CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser**
CYP2C9 - Intermediate metaboliser:

The CYP2D6 genotype predicts increased fluoxetine exposure and reduced formation of the active S-norfluoxetine metabolite. The CYP2C9 genotype predicts reduced metabolism via this pathway.

The extent to which intermediate metabolisers phenoconvert to poor metabolisers due to fluoxetine and norfluoxetine inhibition of CYP2D6 is unclear.

Based on the CYP2D6 genotype, CPIC guidelines² suggest that no action is recommended due to minimal evidence regarding the impact on efficacy or side effects.

It would be reasonable to monitor for altered clinical effect, including adverse effects.

FLUVOXAMINE
SSRI**CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser**
CYP1A2 - Ultrarapid metaboliser (with inducer present):

Fluvoxamine is metabolised by both CYP2D6 (predominant pathway) and CYP1A2. Reduced metabolism by CYP2D6 and increased metabolism by CYP1A2 in the presence of enzyme inducers such as cigarette smoke are predicted. Note that fluvoxamine itself will inhibit CYP1A2, which could negate the effect of enzyme induction, especially with increasing dose. Whilst difficult to predict, the exposure to fluvoxamine may be increased. There is some evidence that increased drug exposure is associated with adverse effects, such as gastrointestinal upset.

Based on the CYP2D6 genotype, CPIC² provides a moderate recommendation to initiate therapy with the recommended starting dose.

Minor Prescribing Considerations

MEDICATION	INTERPRETATION	RECOMMENDATION
MIANSERIN	CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser: Reduced metabolism by CYP2D6 and increased drug exposure are predicted. This could potentially increase the risk of adverse effects.	No genotype guided dosing recommendation is available. Be alert for adverse effects.
MIRTAZAPINE	CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser CYP1A2 - Ultrarapid metaboliser (with inducer present): Mirtazapine is metabolised by a number of enzymes, including CYP2D6 and CYP1A2. Reduced metabolism by CYP2D6 and increased metabolism by CYP1A2 in the presence of enzyme inducers (e.g. cigarette smoking) are predicted. The overall effect on plasma concentrations and clinical effects is difficult to predict.	Monitor for altered clinical effect. Based on the CYP2D6 genotype, DPWG suggests that no specific action on mirtazapine dosing is required. ⁵
VENLAFAXINE SNRI	CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser: Reduced metabolism of venlafaxine into O-desvenlafaxine (also an active drug) is predicted. This will result in increased venlafaxine exposure and reduced O-desvenlafaxine exposure, although there is insufficient evidence supporting the clinical impact. ² There may be an increased risk of adverse effects, such as gastrointestinal discomfort.	CPIC guidelines ² suggest no action is recommended based on this genotype because of minimal evidence regarding the impact on efficacy or side effects. It would be reasonable to monitor for adverse effects and adequate clinical response.
VORTIOXETINE	CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser: Reduced vortioxetine metabolism and increased drug exposure is predicted. This may increase the risk of adverse effects. ²	CPIC guidelines ² provide a moderate recommendation to initiate therapy with the recommended starting dose.

Usual Prescribing Considerations

MEDICATION	INTERPRETATION	RECOMMENDATION
BUPROPION	CYP2B6 - Normal metaboliser: Normal formation of the active metabolite hydroxybupropion is predicted. Other genetic and clinical factors may also affect bupropion metabolism.	Usual prescribing considerations apply. No genotype-guided dosing recommendation available.
CITALOPRAM SSRI	CYP2C19 - Normal metaboliser: Normal metabolism of citalopram by CYP2C19 is predicted.	CPIC guidelines ² provide a strong recommendation to initiate therapy with the recommended starting dose.
ESCITALOPRAM SSRI	CYP2C19 - Normal metaboliser: Normal metabolism of escitalopram by CYP2C19 is predicted.	CPIC guidelines ² provide a strong recommendation to initiate therapy with the recommended starting dose.
MOCLOBEMIDE	CYP2C19 - Normal metaboliser: Normal metabolism of moclobemide by CYP2C19 is predicted.	Standard dosing and prescribing measures apply.
SERTRALINE SSRI	CYP2B6 - Normal metaboliser CYP2C19 - Normal metaboliser: Sertraline is metabolised by both CYP2C19 and CYP2B6 into less active compounds. Normal metabolism by CYP2C19 and CYP2B6 is predicted. ²	CPIC ² guidelines provide a strong recommendation to initiate therapy with the recommended starting dose.

SAMPLE

Antipsychotics

The following tables provide reference information to consider for antipsychotics categorized as having major, minor or usual prescribing considerations, based on the genetic test results. This information is intended as a guide and to be considered in addition to other clinical information as part of a comprehensive clinical review by the clinician. NOTE: These classifications and recommendations do not account for the effect of any inhibitors or inducers.

Major Prescribing Considerations

MEDICATION	INTERPRETATION	RECOMMENDATION
ZUCLOPENTHIXOL	CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser: Reduced metabolism and increased drug exposure are predicted. This may increase the risk of adverse effects.	The DPWG ⁶ recommends using 75% of the normal dose.

SAMPLE

Minor Prescribing Considerations

MEDICATION

INTERPRETATION

RECOMMENDATION

ARIPIPRAZOLE

CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser:

Reduced metabolism by CYP2D6 and increased drug exposure are predicted. Whilst the plasma concentration of the sum of aripiprazole and the active metabolite dehydroaripiprazole may be increased to a limited degree, there is insufficient evidence that this increases the risk of side effects.

Monitor for adverse effects. The DPWG⁷ suggests that no specific action on aripiprazole dosing is required with this genotype.

BREXPIRAZOLE

CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser:

Reduced metabolism by CYP2D6 and increased drug exposure are predicted. This may increase the risk of concentration-dependent adverse effects.

DPWG guidelines⁸ suggest that no specific action on brexpiprazole dosing is required based on this genotype. Monitor for adverse effects.

CHLORPROMAZINE

CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser:

Reduced metabolism of chlorpromazine by CYP2D6 and slightly increased drug exposure are predicted. The clinical significance is not known, though an increase in adverse effects is possible.

No genotype-guided dosing recommendation available. Monitor for adverse effects.

CLOZAPINE

CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser**CYP1A2 - Ultrarapid metaboliser (with inducer present):**

Based on the CYP1A2 genotype, increased metabolism of clozapine and reduced drug exposure are predicted in the presence of inducers such as tobacco smoking, daily consumption of cruciferous vegetables or chargrilled meat, and certain medications (e.g. omeprazole). This CYP1A2 genotype has also been associated with a reduced clinical response to clozapine, which is more marked in smokers.⁹ The DPWG guidelines⁶ state that there is no gene-drug interaction for CYP1A2 and clozapine.

No genotype-guided dosing recommendation available. Monitor for reduced clinical effect, especially in a patient exposed to enzyme inducers. If exposure to enzyme inducers stops abruptly (e.g. tobacco smoking cessation) monitor for emergent concentration-dependent adverse effects. Some authorities have recommended a dose reduction at the time of smoking cessation.¹⁰

Based on the CYP2D6 genotype, reduced metabolism and increased drug exposure are predicted. The clinical significance of this is uncertain.

The DPWG guidelines⁶ state that no action is required for this CYP2D6 genotype and clozapine.

HALOPERIDOL

CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser:

Reduced metabolism by CYP2D6 and increased drug exposure are predicted. This may increase the risk of concentration-dependent adverse effects.

Monitor for adverse effects. The DPWG⁶ suggests that no specific action on haloperidol dosing is required with this genotype.

Minor Prescribing Considerations

MEDICATION

INTERPRETATION

RECOMMENDATION

OLANZAPINE

CYP1A2 - Ultrarapid metaboliser (with inducer present):

Increased metabolism of olanzapine by CYP1A2 and reduced drug exposure are predicted, especially in the presence of inducers such as tobacco smoking, daily consumption of cruciferous vegetables or chargrilled meat and certain medications (e.g. omeprazole). This genotype has been associated with a reduced clinical response to olanzapine independent of smoking, but this has not been confirmed in all studies. Although olanzapine is metabolised to a lesser extent by CYP2D6, the DPWG guidelines⁶ state that there is no gene-drug interaction for either CYP1A2 or CYP2D6 and olanzapine.

No genotype-guided dosing recommendation is available. Monitor for reduced clinical effect, especially in a patient exposed to enzyme inducers. If exposure to enzyme inducers stops abruptly (e.g. tobacco smoking cessation) monitor for emergent concentration-dependent adverse effects. Some authorities have recommended a dose reduction at the time of smoking cessation.¹⁰

RISPERIDONE

CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser:

Reduced metabolism and increased drug exposure are predicted. This may increase the risk of adverse effects, although there is little evidence to suggest that this is clinically significant. This genetic variation may lead to a decrease in the required maintenance dose.

The DPWG¹¹ suggests that no specific action on risperidone dosing is required with this genetic result, as the effects on dose may be within the range of normal biological variation. It would be reasonable to be alert to adverse effects and adjust dose according to clinical response.

SAMPLE

Usual Prescribing Considerations

MEDICATION

INTERPRETATION

RECOMMENDATION

FLUPENTHIXOL

CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser:
DPWG guidelines¹² state that there is no gene-drug interaction for flupenthixol and CYP2D6.

No dosage recommendation is currently available based on the genetic findings.

QUETIAPINE

CYP3A4 - Normal metaboliser:
Normal metabolism of quetiapine by CYP3A4 is predicted. Although quetiapine is also metabolised to a lesser extent by CYP2D6, the DPWG guidelines⁶ state that there is no gene-drug interaction for CYP2D6 and quetiapine.

Standard dosing and prescribing measures apply.

SAMPLE

other psychotropics

The following tables provide reference information to consider for other psychotropics categorized as having major, minor or usual prescribing considerations, based on the genetic test results. This information is intended as a guide and to be considered in addition to other clinical information as part of a comprehensive clinical review by the clinician. NOTE: These classifications and recommendations do not account for the effect of any inhibitors or inducers.

Minor Prescribing Considerations

MEDICATION	INTERPRETATION	RECOMMENDATION
ATOMOXETINE	CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser: Reduced metabolism by CYP2D6 and increased drug exposure is predicted, although this is of questionable clinical significance. Adequate serum concentrations for the intended effect may not be achieved with standard dosing.	CPIC ¹³ provides a moderate recommendation for dosing in children and adults. Refer to CPIC guidelines for details. In summary, Adults: initiate at 40mg/day, increase to 80 mg/day after 3 days. After 2 weeks, consider increasing dose to 100 mg/day. If no clinical response after 2 weeks, consider use of peak plasma concentrations to guide titration. Children: initiate at 0.5mg/kg/day, increase to 1.2 mg/kg/day after 3 days. After 2 weeks, consider use of peak plasma concentrations to guide titration. Note: FDA-approved drug label ¹⁴ recommends maximum doses of 1.4mg/kg/day in children up to 70kg and 100 mg daily in adults or children over 70kg. Note: dosing recommendations should be considered with other clinical factors by the treating clinician(s).
DEXAMPHETAMINE Psychostimulant	CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser: Dexamphetamine is eliminated by both the kidney (as unchanged drug) and the liver, with CYP2D6 playing a significant role. Reduced metabolism via CYP2D6 and increased dexamphetamine exposure is predicted, however the clinical significance of this has not yet been established.	No genotype-guided dosing recommendation available. It would be reasonable to monitor for adverse effects.
LISDEXAMFETAMINE Psychostimulant	CYP2D6 - Intermediate metaboliser: Lisdexamfetamine is a prodrug of dextroamphetamine (also known as dexamfetamine). Dextroamphetamine is eliminated by both the kidney (as unchanged drug) and the liver, with CYP2D6 playing a significant role. Reduced metabolism via CYP2D6 and increased dextroamphetamine exposure is predicted, however the clinical significance of this has not yet been established.	No genotype-guided dosing recommendation available. It would be reasonable to monitor for adverse effects.

Usual Prescribing Considerations

MEDICATION

INTERPRETATION

RECOMMENDATION

CLOBAZAM
Benzodiazepine

CYP2C19 - Normal metaboliser:
Clobazam is metabolised by CYP3A4 into an active metabolite, N-desmethyloclobazam, which is responsible for most of the therapeutic effect. N-desmethyloclobazam is further metabolised by CYP2C19 into an inactive metabolite. Normal metabolism of clobazam's active metabolite is predicted. (Note that the effect of variations in CYP3A4 has not been described).

Standard dosing and prescribing measures apply.

DIAZEPAM
Benzodiazepine

CYP2C19 - Normal metaboliser:
Diazepam is metabolised by CYP3A4 and CYP2C19 into active metabolites, including desmethyldiazepam, which has a long half-life. The CYP2C19 genotype predicts normal CYP2C19-mediated metabolism of both diazepam and desmethyldiazepam. (Note that the effect of variations in the CYP3A4 gene on diazepam metabolism have not been described).

Standard dosing and prescribing measures apply.

SAMPLE

GENETIC TEST RESULTS

GENE	GENOTYPE	PREDICTED PHENOTYPE
CYP1A2	*30/*30	Ultrarapid metaboliser (with inducer present): Due to the presence of two *30 (formerly known as *1F) alleles, this individual is predicted to have an ultrarapid metaboliser phenotype. Enzyme activity is highest in the presence of inducers, such as tobacco smoke, regular consumption of cruciferous vegetables or chargrilled meats, and certain drugs. For a drug extensively metabolised by CYP1A2, drug exposure and clinical effects may either be reduced (for an active drug) or increased (for a prodrug).
CYP2B6	*1/*1	Normal metaboliser: Due to the presence of two normal function alleles, this individual is predicted to have a normal metaboliser phenotype. For a drug extensively metabolised by CYP2B6, drug exposure and clinical effects may be expected to lie within the normal range.
CYP2C19	*1/*1	Normal metaboliser: Due to the presence of two copies of normal function alleles, this individual is predicted to have a normal metaboliser phenotype. For a drug extensively metabolised by CYP2C19, drug exposure and clinical effects may be expected to lie within the normal range.
CYP2C9	*1/*2	Intermediate metaboliser: Due to the presence of one normal function allele and one decreased function allele, this individual is predicted to have an intermediate metaboliser phenotype. For a drug extensively metabolised by CYP2C9, drug exposure and clinical effects may either be increased (for an active drug) or decreased (for a prodrug). As the decreased function allele is associated with only a small reduction in enzyme function, this variation may only be significant for certain medications, with high dosages or if drug-drug interactions occur.
CYP2D6	*2/*4	Intermediate metaboliser: Due to the presence of one normal function allele and one no function allele, this individual is predicted to have an intermediate metaboliser phenotype. For a drug extensively metabolised by CYP2D6, drug exposure and clinical effects may either be increased (for an active drug) or decreased (for a prodrug). The individual is at risk of experiencing adverse effects (active drug) or therapeutic failure (prodrug).
CYP3A4	*1/*1	Normal metaboliser: The *22 allele is not present and this individual is expected to have a normal metaboliser phenotype. Whilst many drugs are known to be metabolised by CYP3A4, relatively few genetic variations have been found that affect metabolism of a limited number of these drugs.

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Laboratory Results provided by:

My DNA Life Australia Pty Ltd (NATA 20082)

Disclaimer

Response to medications is complex and may also be influenced by other genetic and non-genetic factors which are not tested for (e.g. patient adherence to prescription regimen, concurrent illness, drug-drug interactions). This report is just one clinical factor which is intended to be considered in addition to other clinical information as part of a comprehensive medical evaluation by the treating health professional. It is advised that medications should not be changed solely based on this report and it is the responsibility of the treating health professional to consider all information relating to the patient to determine the most appropriate course of treatment. Unless instructed by their doctor, patients are advised not to alter the dose or stop any medications based on this report. This report does not serve as medical advice and My DNA Life Australia (MyDNA) is not liable for medical judgement with regards to diagnosis, prognosis or treatment.

Clinical monitoring should occur for all psychotropic medications. It is not intended to imply that drugs listed in this report are approved for certain indications or that they have comparable efficacy or safety. Note that prescribing of some of the listed medications for psychiatric conditions may be considered off-label and approved drug labels should be consulted for guidance regarding their use.

This report outlines gene-drug interactions for the medications listed. Allergic reactions cannot be detected by this test. The test does not detect all known variants in the genes tested. If an individual carries a rare variant not covered by the test, the phenotype may be inaccurately reported.

This report is written assuming the health professional will explain the results of the report to the tested individual and any resulting implications for both the individual and family members. The report follows current guidelines to inform the health professional about the results of the test and they have the responsibility for arranging all further explanatory counselling.

The pharmacogenomic guidance in this report primarily applies to adult patients over the age of 18 years. Therefore, health professional discretion should be exercised if the guidance in this report is applied to patients under the age of 18 years other than otherwise stated.

Disclaimer of Liability

This MyDNA report does not serve as medical advice and does not substitute clinical monitoring. MyDNA is not liable for any clinical decisions made based on the results provided in this report as this remains the responsibility of the treating health professional. MyDNA strongly believes that this report should be considered as part of a comprehensive medical evaluation by the treating health professional.

The information provided in the report is believed to be accurate and complete at the date reported and is based on the current evidence in the scientific literature. However, the scientific literature is routinely updated as new information becomes available and therefore, the reported drug classifications and clinical considerations may change from the original published version of the report. While MyDNA believes the information of this report is accurate and complete, MyDNA does not provide any warranties of any kind relating to how the information provided in this report is used or applied by the treating health professional.

Test Methodology and Limitations

Pharmacogenomics testing and clinical interpretation was performed by My DNA Life Australia Pty Ltd (MyDNA), in a NATA accredited laboratory (NATA accredited lab No 20082). DNA is extracted from a blood or cheek swab sample and SNP genotyping is performed using the VeriDose Core 2.0 and Veridose CYP2D6 CNV panels developed by Agena, and its performance characteristics have been determined by MyDNA. This test is used for clinical purposes. It should not be regarded as investigational or for research. The genomic regions listed in this report were tested using the Agena MassARRAY System; there is a possibility that the tested individual is a carrier for additional, undetected variants that may affect results. Although molecular tests are highly accurate, rare diagnostic errors may occur that interfere with analysis. Sources of these errors include sample mix-up, trace contamination, and other technical errors. The presence of additional variants nearby may interfere with variant detection. Genetic counselling is recommended to properly review and explain these results to the tested individual. Allergic reactions cannot be detected by this genetic test. The test does not detect all known variants in the genes tested. If an individual carries a rare variant not covered by the test, the phenotype may be inaccurately reported. The interpretation and clinical recommendations are based on the above results as reported by and also uses information provided to MyDNA by the referring healthcare professionals. This report also assumes correct labelling of sample tubes and that the sample is from the indicated patient.

Test Panel of Genes and Variants

The following clinically actionable variants are tested: **CYP1A2** *1 NC_000015.11:g.[74749576=], *30 NC_000015.11:g.[74749576C>A]; **CYP2B6** *1 NC_000019.11:g.[41006936=;41009358=;41012316=], *4 NC_000019.11:g.[41006936=;41009358A>G;41012316=], *6 NC_000019.11:g.[41006936G>T;41009358A>G;41012316=], *9 NC_000019.11:g.[41006936G>T;41009358=;41012316=], *18.001 NC_000019.11:g.[41006936=;41009358=;41012316T>C], *18.002 NC_000019.11:g.[41006936=;41009358A>G;41012316T>C]; **CYP2C19** *1 NC_000010.11:g.[94761900=;94762706=;94775367=;94775416=;94775453=;94775489=;94780653=;94781858=;94781859=;94781999=;94852738=], *2 NC_000010.11:g.[94761900=;94762706=;94775367A>G;94775416=;94775453=;94775489=;94780653=;94781858=;94781859G>A;94781999=;94852738=], *3 NC_000010.11:g.[94761900=;94762706=;94775367=;94775416=;94775453=;94775489=;94780653G>A;94781858=;94781859=;947819

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intron 1, *13 CYP2D7:CYP2D6 hybrid fusion, *34 NC_000022.11.g.[42126611=;42126656=;42126749=;42127530=;42127590=;42127608=;42127803=;42127852=;42127856=;42127941G>A;42128173=;42128211=;42128235=;42128241=;42128248=;42128927=;42128945=;42129033=;42129083=;42129132=;42129180=;42129770=;42129910=;42130654=;42130668=;42130692=], *39 NC_000022.11.g.[42126611C>G;42126656=;42126749=;42127530=;42127590=;42127608=;42127803=;42127852=;42127856=;42127941=;42128173=;42128211=;42128235=;42128241=;42128248=;42128927=;42128945=;42129033=;42129083=;42129132=;42129180=;42129770=;42129910=;42130654=;42130668=;42130692=], *69 NC_000022.11.g.[42126611C>G;42126656=;42126749=;42127530=;42127590=;42127608=;42127803C>T;42127852=;42127856=;42127941G>A;42128173=;42128211=;42128235=;42128241=;42128248=;42128927=;42128945=;42129033=;42129083=;42129132=;42129180=;42129770=;42129910=;42130654=;42130668=;42130692G>A], *109 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The *1 allele denotes the absence of any variant and is designated as the wild type. All variants are named using the HGVS nomenclature.

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