| PHARMACOGENETIC CONSIDERATIONS FOR PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS (Part 1 of 2) |                      |                              |  |   |
|---|----------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| Generic   | Brand                | Pharmacogenomic<br>Biomarker | Section  | Genetic Notes   |
| aripiprazole  | Abilify              | CYP2D6                       | Dosage and admin   | Poor metabolizers (PMs): initially reduce dose to ½ the usual dose; adjust based on clinical response. Concomitant strong CYP3A4 inhibitors: reduce aripiprazole dose to ¼ the usual dose.  |
|   | Abilify<br>Maintena  |                              | Dosage and admin   | <b>PMs:</b> 300mg once monthly. <i>Concomitant CYP3A4 inhibitors:</i> 200mg once monthly. See full labeling.  |
| atomoxetine   | Strattera            | CYP2D6                       | Dosage and admin,<br>Warning/Precaution,<br>Interactions,<br>Clinical pharmacology | Children and adolescents (PMs ≤70kg) or concomitant strong CYP2D6 inhibitors: initially 0.5mg/kg/day; titrate to usual target dose of 1.2mg/kg/day after 4wks if needed. Children and adolescents (PMs >70kg) or concomitant strong CYP2D6 inhibitors in adults: initially 40mg/day; titrate to usual target dose of 80mg/day after 4wks if needed.   |
| brexpiprazole   | Rexulti              | CYP2D6                       | Dosage and admin   | PMs: ½ of usual dose. <i>Concomitant moderate/</i> strong CYP3A4 inhibitors: ¼ of usual dose.   |
| carbamazepine   | Equetro<br>Tegretol  | HLA-B*1502                   | Boxed Warning,<br>Warning/Precaution   | Chinese ancestry: studies have found strong association between HLA-B*1502 and the risk of developing SJS/TEN. Test for HLA-B*1502 prior to initiation; avoid use if positive for the HLA-B*1502 allele unless benefits clearly outweigh the risks of serious skin reactions.   |
| citalopram  | Celexa               | CYP2C19, CYP2D6              | Warning/Precaution,<br>Special populations,<br>Clinical pharmacology               | CYP2C19 PMs, concomitant cimetidine or other CYP2C19 inhibitors, hepatic impairment, or >60yrs: max 20mg/day due to the risk of QT prolongation.  CYP2D6 PMs and EMs: levels not significantly different.   |
| clobazam  | Onfi                 | CYP2C19                      | Dosage and admin   | PMs: initially 5mg/day; titrate according to weight but to ½ the usual dose, an additional titration to max dose (20mg/day or 40mg/day, depending on weight) may be started at Day 21.  |
| chlordiazepoxide/<br>amitriptyline                                  | _                    | CYP2D6                       | Warning/Precaution   | PMs: normal metabolizers (NMs) may resemble PMs since certain drugs inhibit CYP2D6. Caution with concomitant SSRIs or when switching from one class to the other. Sufficient time (at least 5wks) must elapse before initiating TCAs in patients being withdrawn from fluoxetine. Concomitant CYP2D6 inhibitors: may need to adjust dose of either drug; if withdrawn, may need to increase TCA dose (monitor). |
| clomipramine  | Anafranil            | CYP2D6                       | Interactions   | See chlordiazepoxide/amitriptyline.   |
| clozapine   | Clozaril,<br>FazaClo | CYP2D6                       | Dosage and admin,<br>Special populations,<br>Clinical pharmacology                 | <b>PMs:</b> may need to reduce dose. Increased clozapine levels possible since it's completely metabolized and then excreted.   |

Interactions

Interactions

CYP2D6, CYP2C19 Special populations

Warning/Precaution,

See chlordiazepoxide/amitriptyline.

Clinical pharmacology, ito the effectiveness of Nuedexta in PMs but a

prior to initiation.

than NMs.

PMs: quinidine component does not contribute

possible risk of significant toxicity is present. Consider genotyping to determine PM status

PMs: may have higher doxepin plasma levels

(continued)

desipramine

quinidine

doxepin

Norpramin: CYP2D6

dextromethorphan/ Nuedexta CYP2D6

Silenor

## Generic **Brand** Biomarker Section **Genetic Notes** Prozac CYP2D6 Concomitant drugs metabolized by fluoxetine Interactions. CYP2D6 or narrow therapeutic index: NMs Clinical pharmacology may resemble PMs since fluoxetine is a CYP2D6 inhibitor. Initiate lowest effective dose if receiving fluoxetine or have taken it in previous 5wks. If already taking drugs metabolized by CYP2D6 and fluoxetine is added afterwards, consider decreasing dose of original drug. fluoxetine/ Symbyax CYP2D6 Clinical pharmacology See fluoxetine. olanzapine fluvoxamine CYP2D6 Interactions PMs: caution with fluvoxamine and other concomitant drugs known to inhibit CYP2D6. PMs: similar pharmacokinetics parameters galantamine Razadyne CYP2D6 Special populations, Clinical pharmacology compared to EMs. No dosage adjustment needed in PMs since the dose is individually titrated to tolerability. iloperidone **Fanapt** CYP2D6 Dosage and admin, PMs: higher exposure to iloperidone vs. EMs. Clinical pharmacology Reduce dose by 1/2. Lab tests are available to identify CYP2D6 PMs.

Interactions

Interactions,
Clinical pharmacology

Interactions

Interactions

Clinical pharmacology,

Dosing and admin,

Warning/Precaution

Warning/Precaution

Dosage and admin

Contraindications

Dosage and admin,

Special populations

Interactions

Not an inclusive list of medications or pharmacogenomic details. Please see drug monograph at www.eMPR.com and/or contact company

Clinical pharmacology

See chlordiazepoxide/amitriptyline.

See chlordiazepoxide/amitriptyline.

dose of tricyclics.

metabolizers (EMs).

PMs: metabolism by CYP2C19 may be

substantially increased. Provigil may cause elevation in tricyclic levels; may need to reduce

PMs: metabolize perphenazine slower and

Children (>0.05mg/kg/day): perform

See chlordiazepoxide/amitriptyline.

risperidone quicker than PMs.
Risperidone EMs half-life: 3hrs.
Risperidone PMs half-life: 20hrs.
Overall mean half-life: 20hrs.

have higher concentrations vs. NMs or extensive

**Elderly:** PMs have higher plasma concentrations of antipsychotics at usual doses, which may correlate with the emergence of side effects. Prospective phenotyping prior to initiation may identify those at risk for adverse events.

CYP2D6 genotyping. PMs: max 0.05mg/kg/day; should not increase dose earlier than 14 days. Adults (doses >4mg/day): perform CYP2D6 genotyping. PMs: max 4mg/day; should not increase dose earlier than 14 days.

EMs and PMs have similar pharmacokinetics even

though EMs convert risperidone to 9-hydroxy-

>50mg/day: perform CYP2D6 genotyping to determine PM or EM status prior to initiation. Individualize dose based on PM or EM status. EMs or intermediate metabolizers (IMs): max 37.5mg/dose and 100mg/day. PMs: max 25mg/dose and 50mg/day.

Contraindicated in patients known to have a genetic defect leading to reduced CYP2D6 activity.

PMs: consider reducing dose based on toler-

ability. Increased exposure to valbenazine's active metabolite may increase risk of adverse reactions.

(Rev. 4/2018)

See chlordiazepoxide/amitriptyline.

PHARMACOGENETIC CONSIDERATIONS FOR PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS (Part 2 of 2)

Pharmacogenomic

imipramine

nortriptyline

perphenazine

pimozide

protriptyline

risperidone

tetrabenazine

thioridazine

trimipramine

valbenazine

**NOTES** 

for full drug labeling.

modafinil

**Tofranil** 

**Provigil** 

**Pamelor** 

Orap

Vivactil

Risperdal

Xenazine

Surmontil

Ingrezza

CYP2D6

CYP2D6