

Pharmacogenomics Gene – Drug Associations

IMPORTANT

Do not start, stop, or change any of your child’s medicines without talking to your healthcare team.

The table below includes a list of genes that may be used to guide decisions on how to use certain medicines. The genes are listed in alphabetical order. Based on the results of PGx testing, the medicine or medicines listed with each gene may be used at normal doses, higher doses, lower doses, or avoided. If your child is currently taking any of the medicines on the list, please check with your healthcare team before making any changes to your child’s medicines. This test report should be shared with your child’s healthcare team before starting any new medicines.

Not every medicine is listed in the table because research is ongoing. PGx is a new and growing field within medicine!

| Gene | Medicine(s) Affected | | |
|---------|---|---|---|
| ABCG2 | Rosuvastatin | | |
| CYP2B6 | Efavirenz | Sertraline | |
| CYP2C | Warfarin | | |
| CYP2C19 | Amitriptyline Citalopram Clomipramine Clopidogrel Escitalopram | Dexlansoprazole Doxepin Imipramine Lansoprazole Omeprazole | Pantoprazole Rabeprazole Sertraline Trimipramine Voriconazole |
| CYP2C9 | Celecoxib Flurbiprofen Fluvastatin Fosphenytoin | Ibuprofen Lornoxicam Meloxicam Phenytoin | Piroxicam Tenoxicam Warfarin |
| CYP2D6 | Amitriptyline Atomoxetine Codeine Clomipramine Desipramine Doxepin | Fluvoxamine Imipramine Metoprolol Nortriptyline Ondansetron Paroxetine | Tamoxifen Tramadol Trimipramine Tropisetron Venlafaxine Vortioxetine |
| CYP3A5 | Tacrolimus | | |
| CYP4F2 | Warfarin | | |
| DPYD | Capecitabine | Fluorouracil | |

Please note - this table is continued on the next page.

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| Gene | Medicine(s) Affected | | |
|--------------|--|---|-----------------------------|
| G6PD | People with reduced G6PD function should discuss medications with their Hematology Team. | G6PD helps protect red blood cells from damage. Reduced function in G6PD can increase the risk for red blood cell damage from medicines. Other things in your diet and environment can also increase the risk of cell damage with G6PD deficiency. People with reduced G6PD function will be followed by a blood doctor. | |
| HLA-A*31:01 | Carbamazepine | | |
| HLA-B*15:02 | Carbamazepine Fosphenytoin | Oxcarbazepine Phenytoin | |
| HLA-B*57:01 | Abacavir | | |
| HLA-B*58:01 | Allopurinol | | |
| IFNL3/IFNL 4 | Peginterferon alfa-2a | | |
| NUDT15 | Azathioprine | Mercaptopurine | Thioguanine |
| SLCO1B1 | Atorvastatin Fluvastatin Lovastatin | Pitavastatin Pravastatin | Rosuvastatin Simvastatin |
| TPMT | Azathioprine | Mercaptopurine | Thioguanine |
| UGT1A1 | Atazanavir | | |
| VKORC1 | Warfarin | | |

“Medications Affected” are based on Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium (CPIC®) Guidelines at the date of publication of this document.

The information included in this document is for informational purposes only and is not intended to substitute in any way for medical education, training, treatment, advice, or diagnosis by a healthcare professional. A qualified healthcare professional should always be consulted before making any healthcare-related decision.

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