



---

## Role of the pharmacist in personalized medicine in community pharmacy



**John Papastergiou, BSc, BScPhm**  
Community Pharmacist/Owner  
Assistant professor  
Leslie Dan Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Toronto  
School of Pharmacy, University of Waterloo



---

## Objectives

1. Review the basic principles of pharmacogenomics (PGx) and how they can be used to optimize drug therapy.
2. Discuss strategies for implementation of pharmacogenomic services into community pharmacy practice.
3. Explore real-world case examples from one of the nation's first community pharmacy-directed pharmacogenomic clinics.





-  High volume, large format store in GTA
-  Diverse, multiethnic patient population
-  200,000 prescriptions filled annually
-  Cash/Gov/Third 18/47/ 35%
-  Many local independent competitors
-  Large community hospital nearby







## IT IS NOT ALL DOOM AND GLOOM

*Expanding Pharmacist Scope*

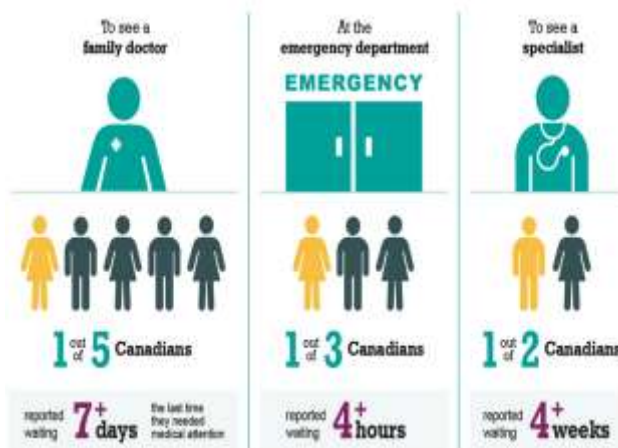


## Evolving scope of pharmacy practice





## Canadians report the longest wait times



Source: The Commonwealth Fund's 2016 International Health Policy Survey of Adults in 11 Countries.



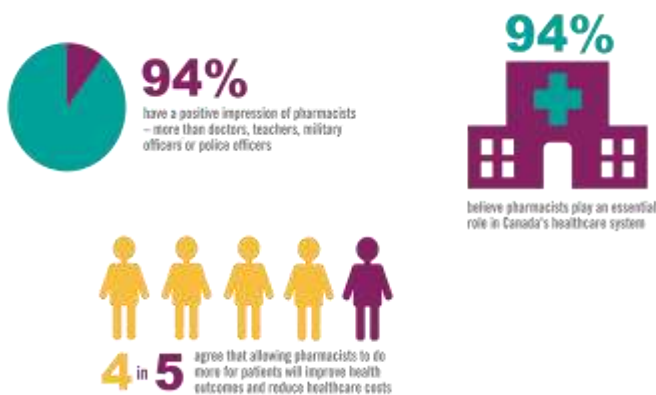
## Pharmacists are part of the solution



Source: 9000 Points of Care: Improving Access to Affordable Healthcare



## Canadians trust their pharmacists



Source: Survey on [perceptions and attitudes towards pharmacists](#) conducted by Abacus Data, as reported by the Canadian Pharmacists Association, 2017



## And they trust them to deliver healthcare services



Source: Survey on [perceptions and attitudes towards pharmacists](#) conducted by Abacus Data, as reported by the Canadian Pharmacists Association, 2017

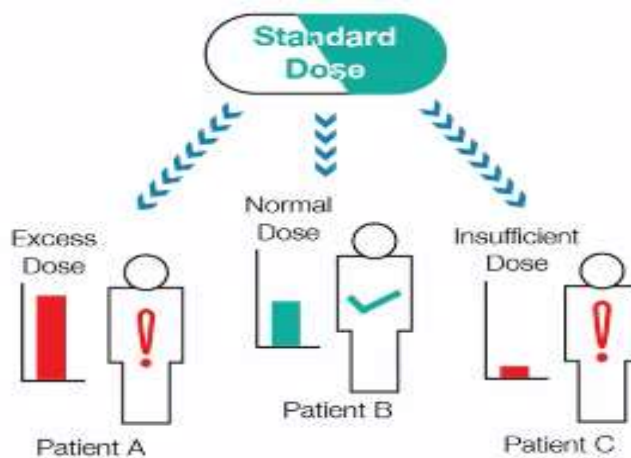






## Pharmacogenomics

Study of how an individual's genes can affect their response to drugs.





## Definitions

- **Pharmacogenomics** ("PGx") is the study of how differences in the human genome affect the absorption, distribution, metabolism, elimination, and efficacy of **drugs**.
- **PGx testing** is a **powerful tool** for physicians and pharmacists, which **informs prescribing decisions** and **medication management** by pinpointing differences in a patients' DNA that influence their **response to a drug**.



## Pharmacogenomics: in the news

Pharmacists called to take lead in pharmacogenomics—the bridge to personalized medicine



Your pharmacist's secret weapon: How your DNA can help perfect your medication

ADRIANA BARTON

The Globe and Mail

Published Sunday, Feb. 14, 2016 12:00PM EST

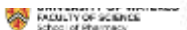
Last updated Wednesday, Feb. 17, 2016 2:14PM

Mayo's Center for Individualized Medicine Explores WGS, Diagnostic Exomes, PGx Analysis, Gene Panels

Mar 18, 2016 | [Health Hager](#)

Premium

NEW YORK (GenomeWeb) — Mayo Clinic's Center for Individualized Medicine has been rolling out genomic testing for its patients, integrating genomics into electronic medical records, and participating in clinical trials that focus on delivering personalized medicine.

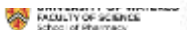


OneOme to Support Mayo-Baylor Clinical PGx Collaboration

Jul 01, 2017 | [Tech Health](#)

CHICAGO (GenomeWeb) — Pharmacogenomic information company OneOme has been chosen to interpret and package data for the [Right 10K study](#). A collaboration between Mayo Clinic and the Baylor College of Medicine, the Minneapolis-based company will

Right 10K is an effort to sequence 70 pharmacogenes from Mayo Clinic. Baylor recruited 10,000 Mayo patients in order to assess the ability of PGx testing to



## ASHP Statement on the Pharmacist's Role in Clinical Pharmacogenomics

### Position

The American Society of Health-System Pharmacists (ASHP) believes that pharmacogenomic testing can improve medication-related outcomes across the continuum of care in all health system practice settings. These improvements include reduction in suboptimal clinical outcomes, decreased cost of treatment, better medication adherence, more appropriate selection of therapeutic agents, decreased length of treatment, and enhanced patient safety.<sup>1-3</sup> Because of their distinct knowledge, skills, and abilities, pharmacists are uniquely positioned to lead inter-professional efforts to develop processes for ordering pharmacogenomic tests and for reporting and interpreting test results. They are also uniquely qualified to lead efforts to guide optimal drug selection and drug dosing based on those results. Pharmacists therefore have a fundamental responsibility to ensure that pharmacogenomic testing is performed when needed and that the results are used to optimize medication therapy.<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to this leadership role, pharmacists share account-



### Mr. Smith 61y Male



• **Allergies/intolerances:**  
None

• **Medical conditions & medications:**

**(1) Depression/anxiety**

- Desipramine 12.5mg po qAM
- Clonazepam 0.25 mg q4h prn

2009-2014

- Sertraline 25mg qhs
- Escitalopram 10mg once daily
- Fluoxetine 10mg once daily

2015

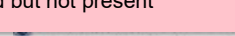
- Bupropion XL 150 mg qAM
- Duloxetine 30mg once daily
- Paroxetine 10mg once daily
- Sertraline 25mg qhs

2016

- Desipramine 50mg qhs x 1 week, then increase to 100mg qhs  
→ decreased to 12.5mg po qAM due to side effects (mostly insomnia)

**Note:**

- All drugs trialed for >1mo before D/C'd
- Mostly D/C'd due to intolerable side effects
  - **Side effects reported:** Body aches, diarrhea, nausea, headaches (pressure), insomnia, "excited but not present"



## The problem of adherence

---

# 50%

Rx non-adherence in Canada after 6 months  
...Unchanged for 20+ years



## So what??

---

# 1/3

of medication-related  
hospital admissions  
are related to  
**poor Rx adherence**



## Potential Benefits of PGx

---



Reduces ADRs & associated costs



Dosing optimization & better treatment outcomes



Improved adherence & confidence



Reduce total healthcare & medication costs



Changing paradigms from reactive to preventative



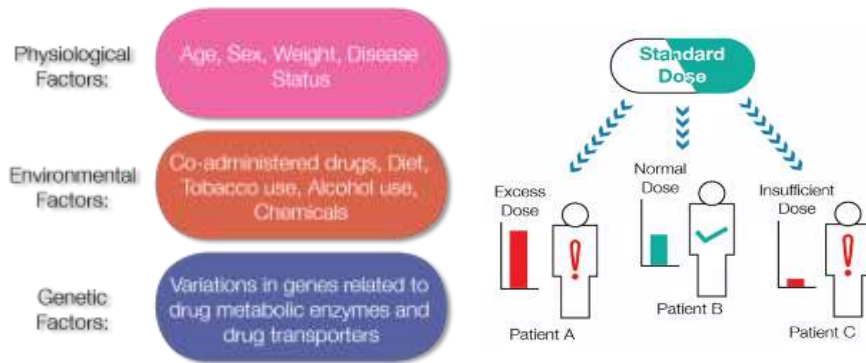
## Pharmacogenomics 101

An introduction to basic principles

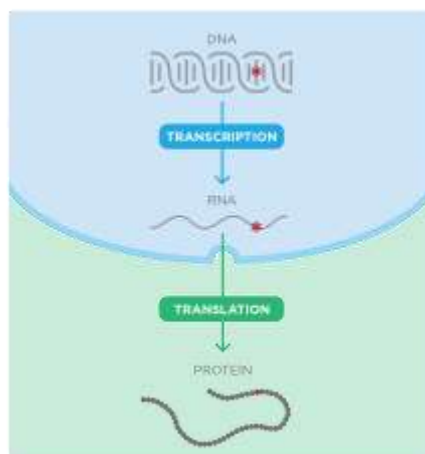


## Background

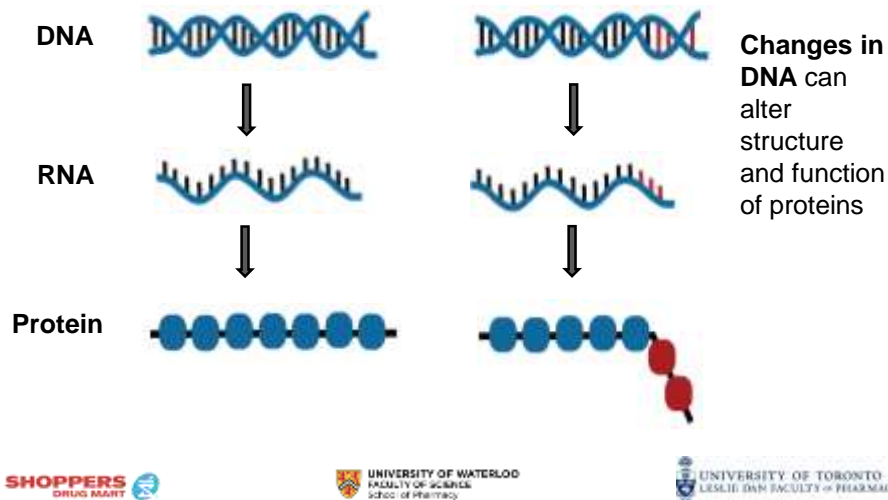
- Drug response depends on several factors:



## Protein Synthesis

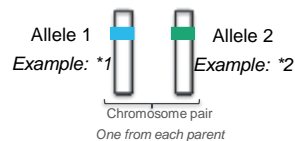


## Variations in DNA can alter function of enzymes



## Alleles explain differences between individuals

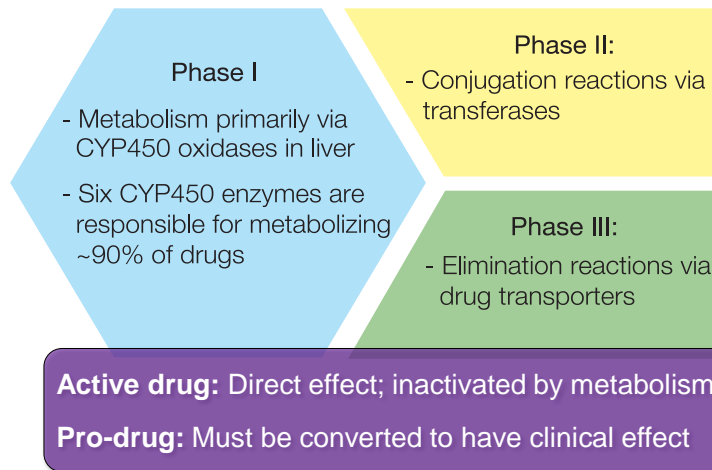
- We receive two copies of DNA, one from each parent → two *alleles* carrying potentially different information



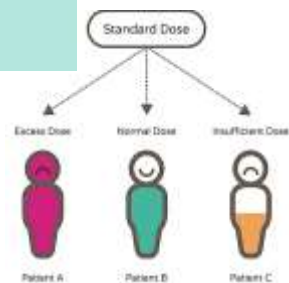
- The combination of these alleles constitute the **genotype**: \*1/\*2
  - "What you are"
- The **phenotype** is the "visible" result of the genotype
  - "What you see" (PM, IM, EM, UM)



# Drug Metabolism

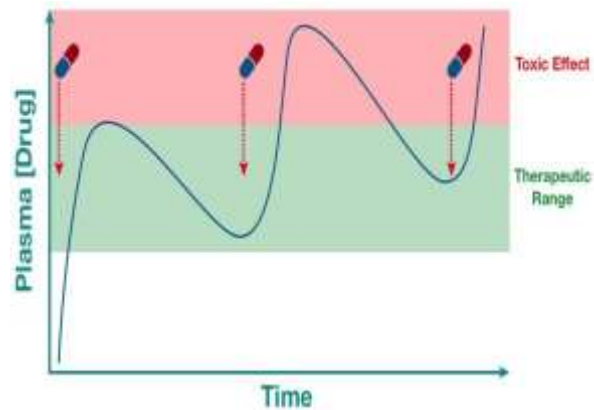


## Why do drugs affect people differently?



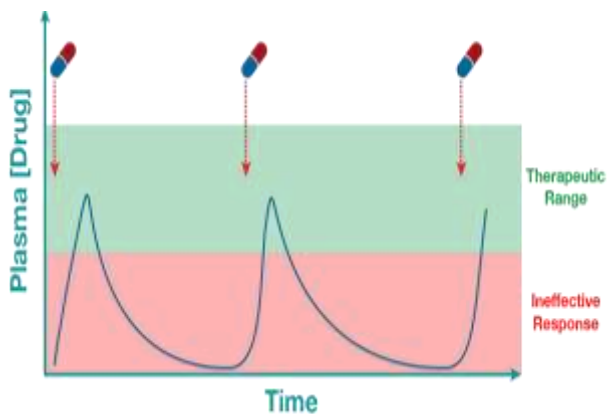
**One person could be clearing a medication very slowly.....**

**Poor  
metabolizer**



**....leading to a build-up of the drug in the plasma,  
resulting in side effects**

**...while another could process the  
same medication too fast**

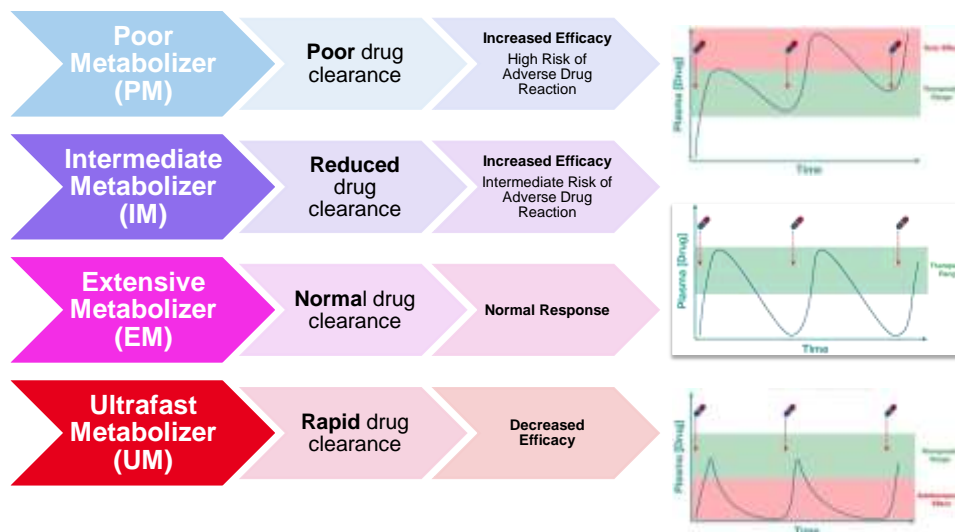


**Rapid  
metabolizer**

**.....and the standard dose is not effective**

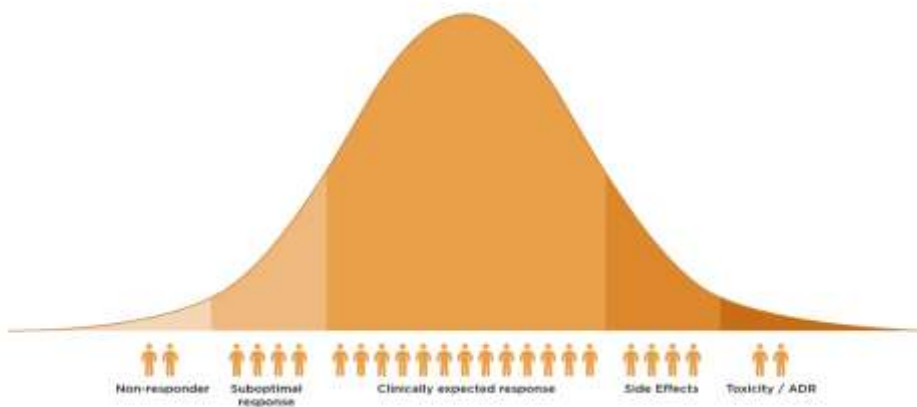
**When drugs are not processed at the expected or 'normal' rate, it leads to adverse side effects or lack of efficacy**

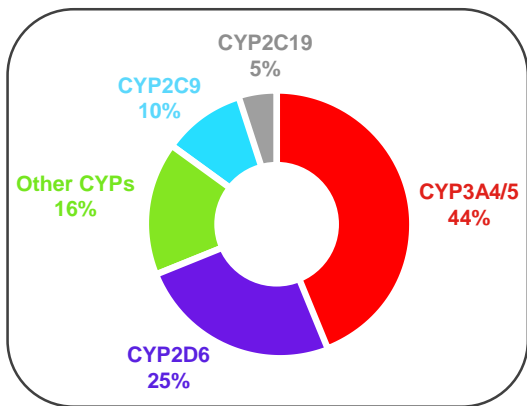
## Effects of phenotypic variation



## How common are variations in drug transporting and processing genes ?

Only 48% of Patients are “Normal Metabolizers”





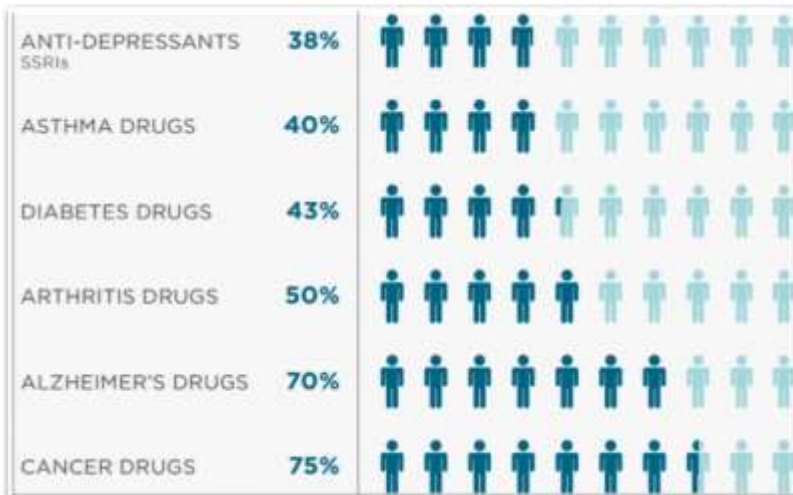
- Estimated that 85% of individuals have at least one variation in their CYP450 enzymes
- Evidence for clinical significance of polymorphisms in several CYP450 enzymes is compelling and growing

**Genetic variations impact response to prescribed therapy**



## Opportunities in personalized medicine

Percentage of patients of which a particular drug class is ineffective



## Why codeine painkillers don't work for millions - and may even harm your health

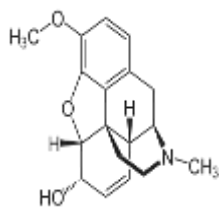
- Up to six million Britons do not produce enzyme CYP2D6
- It breaks down codeine into morphine to provide pain relief
- Pain killer codeine is the tenth most prescribed drug in the UK

By [JO WATERS](#)

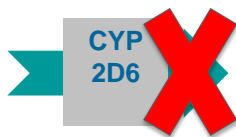
PUBLISHED: 22:00 BST, 30 December 2013 | UPDATED: 09:13 BST, 31 December 2013



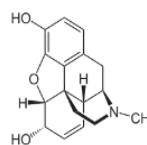
### CYP2D6 and codeine metabolism



Codeine



Poor  
metabolizers



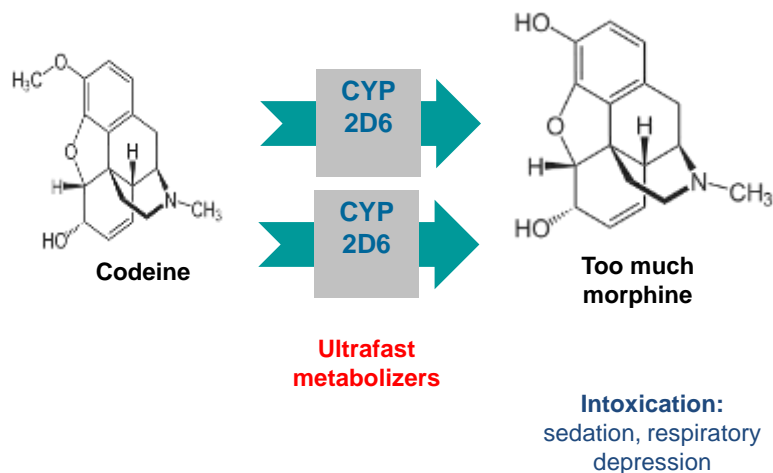
No morphine

Insufficient therapeutic  
effect:  
Pain

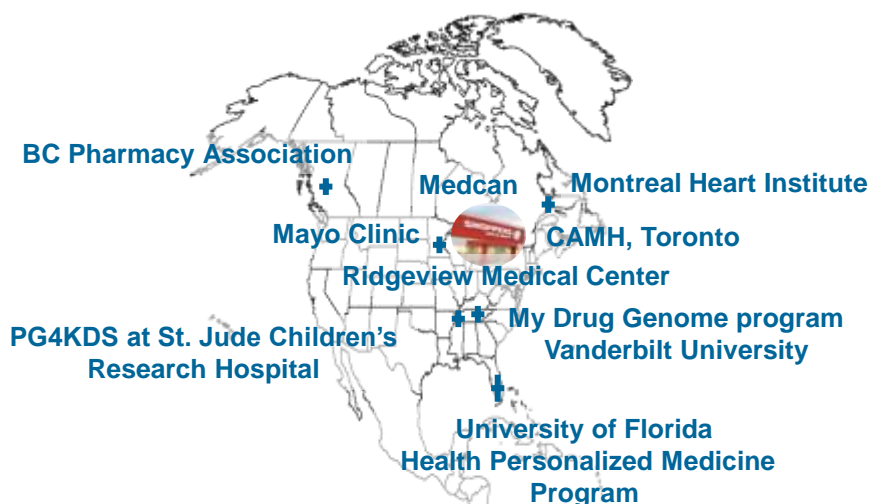




## CYP2D6 and codeine metabolism



## Some successful PGx implementation in North America



## Community Pharmacy Experience

ICANPIC study



### ADVANCES IN PHARMACY PRACTICE

#### The Innovative Canadian Pharmacogenomic Screening Initiative in Community Pharmacy (ICANPIC) study

John Papastergiou\*, Peter Tolios, Wilson Li, Jane Li



## Simple Process



## Partnering with a vendor



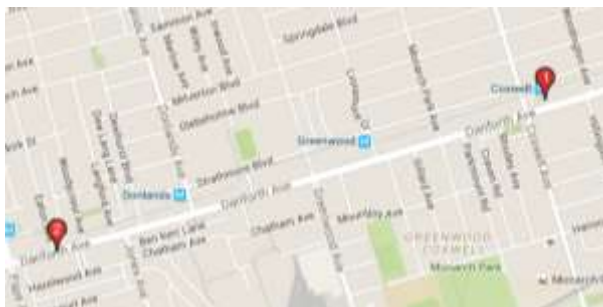
## ICANPIC study

### Objective:

Determine the effectiveness of community pharmacist-mediated pharmacogenetic testing in identifying drug therapy problems (DTP)

2 pharmacies

100 patients



## Pharmacist training



### Introductory classroom course (1 hour)

- Practical aspects of getting started, providing PGx testing services to patients, handling data and interpreting the reports

### Online webinars and reference materials

- Module A (5 online webinars, ~1 hour total)
- Module B (~1.5 hours total)

### Small group interactive sessions (45 – 60 min, 3 – 4 people each)

- Follow up on personal experience with the PGx test report, interactive/classroom session to encourage team learning

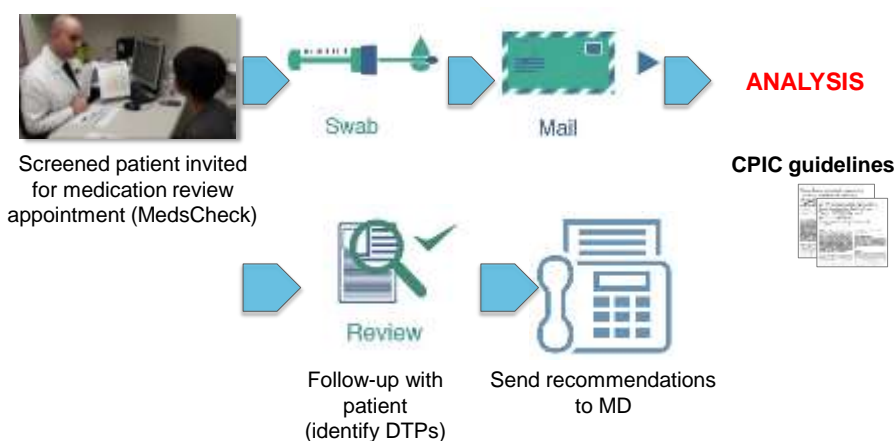
### Weekly practical clinic training

(9 sessions, Thursdays 10 a.m. – 4 p.m.)

- One-on-one support from medical geneticists for consulting pharmacists



## Methods: PGx testing



# PGx test reports help translate results from genetic laboratory test into clinically actionable prescribing decisions for affected drugs

## Methods: interpreting the report

Potential pros of the medication based on its intended function and potential cons based on the body's altered response

- Gives responsible gene and allele
- Information on the activity of a particular genotype

Patient-specific recommendations based on the results (sourced from FDA labelling)



Report ID: 43934810287  
Report Date: Sat, Aug 11, 2018 09:56  
Report Period Start: Wed, Aug 01, 2018

**gene you x in**  
FDA Monograph

**⚠ Clopidogrel**

**Indication**  
Clopidogrel is used to prevent blood clots after a recent heart attack or stroke, and in people with certain disorders of the heart or blood vessels. Clopidogrel requires transformation into an active metabolite by CYP2C19 enzymes for its antiplatelet effect.

**Phar**  
Clopidogrel is one of the most commonly prescribed heart medications and is used to prevent blood clots.

**Cons**  
Efficacy and risk are determined by variations in the CYP2C19 gene. These variations can decrease the function of clopidogrel.

**⚠ CAUTION:** Do not change any medications or dosage prior to consulting your physician or pharmacist, who should determine an appropriate dose and confirm it through required blood tests, or suggest alternatives. Please note, this report is intended for educational purposes only and does not constitute medical advice.

**Recommendations**  
Treatment options: 75 mg once daily (OR) and STOP clopidogrel. Clopidogrel should not be given to patients with a history of stroke, transient ischemic attacks, more than 70 years old, or less than 60kg. Or Prasugrel (Effient) 180 mg x 1 dose followed by 90 mg twice daily and STOP clopidogrel. Ticagrelor should not be given to patients with a history of severe hepatic impairment or intracranial bleed.

**Functional Class**  
The Drug

**Functional Consequences**  
Intermediate metabolism

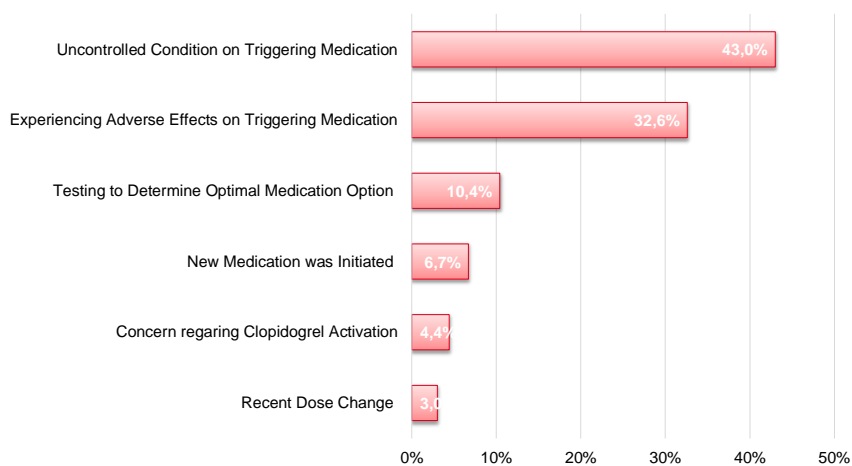
Gene	Allele
CYP2C19	*17

SHOPPERS DRUG MART

## Patient demographics

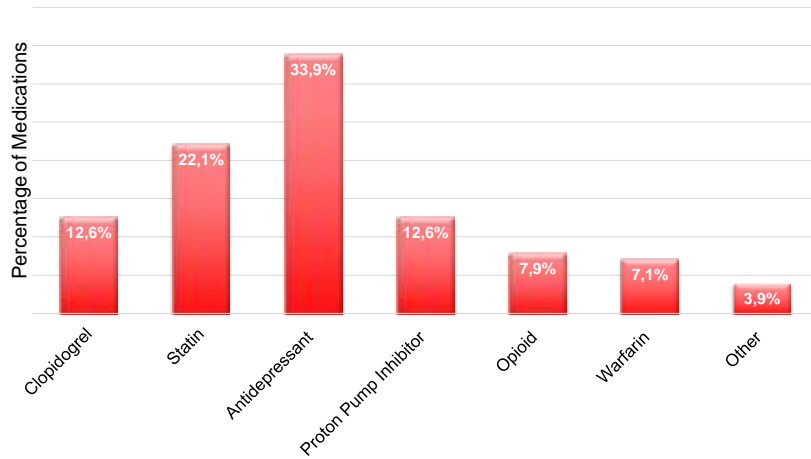
Total patient enrolment		100
Lost to follow-up		4
Failed test		1
Patient demographics		
Mean age (years)		56.7
Gender (female)		62.0%
Gender (male)		38.0%
Mean number of chronic medications		4.9
Mean number of Pillcheck medications		2.0

## Rationale for PGx testing





## Medications triggering pharmacogenetic testing



## Pharmacist Interventions

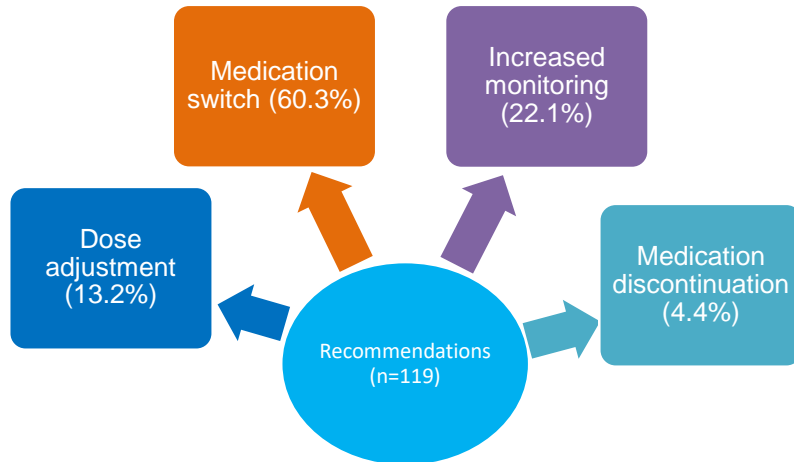


**Pharmacogenomic  
recommendations:**  
119 DTPs identified  
(1.3/patient)

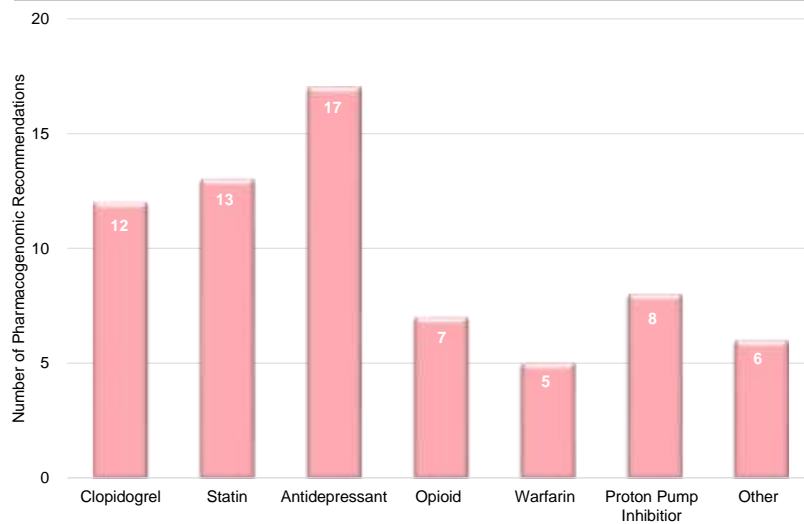
**175  
DTPs**

**Pharmacist  
recommendations:**  
56 DTPs identified  
(0.60/patient)

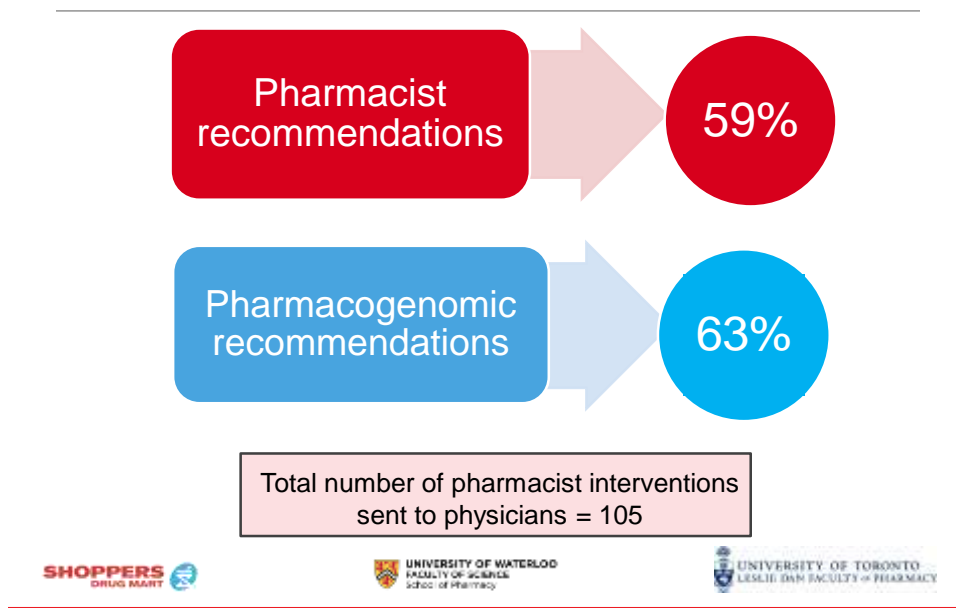
## Actionable Results



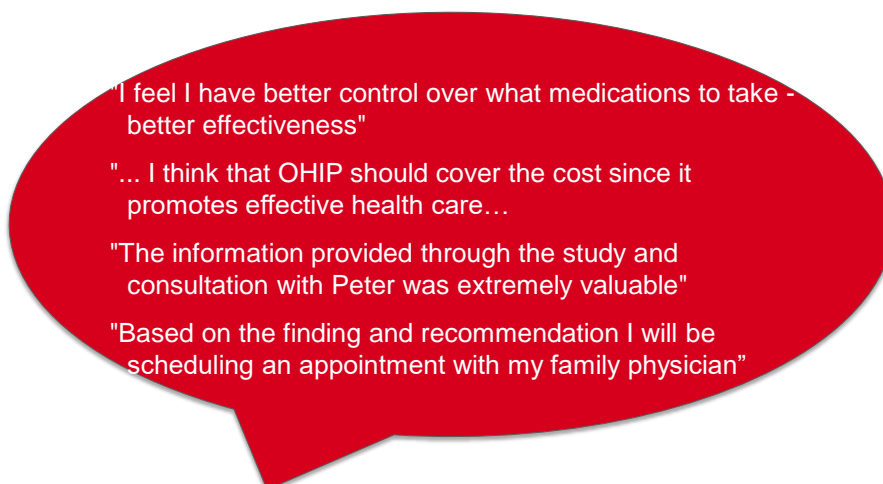
## PGx recommendations based on drug class



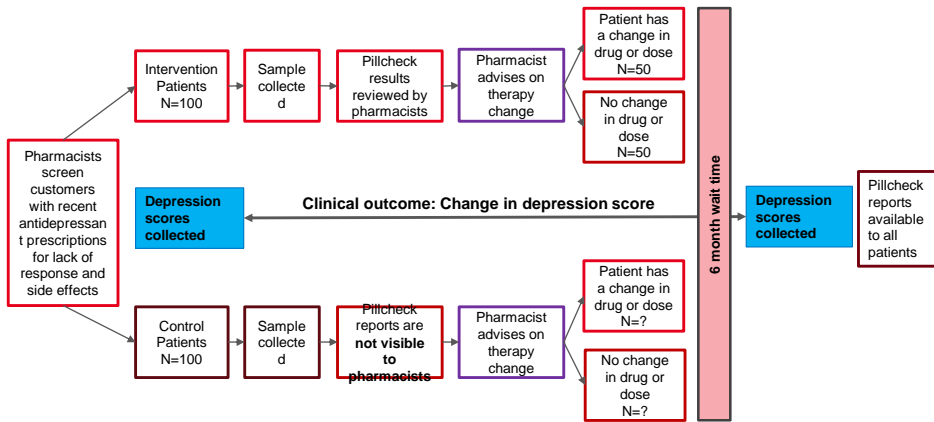
## MD approval



## Patient comments



# What's Next?



## PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

*Revisit Mr. Smith*



**Mr. Smith**  
61y Male



**• Allergies/intolerances:**  
None

**• Medical conditions & medications:**

**(1) Depression/anxiety**

- Desipramine 12.5mg po qAM
- Clonazepam 0.25 mg q4h prn

**2009-2014**

- Sertraline 25mg qhs
- Escitalopram 10mg once daily
- Fluoxetine 10mg once daily

**2015**

- Bupropion XL 150 mg qAM
- Duloxetine 30mg once daily
- Paroxetine 10mg once daily
- Sertraline 25mg qhs

**2016**

- Desipramine 50mg qhs x 1 week, then increase to 100mg qhs  
→ decreased to 12.5mg po qAM due to side effects (mostly insomnia)

**Note:**

- All drugs trialed for >1mo before D/C'd
- Mostly D/C'd due to intolerable side effects
  - **Side effects reported:** Body aches, diarrhea, nausea, headaches (pressure), insomnia, "excited but not present"



**Mr. Smith PGx Results**

Medicine	Use with caution / consider alternatives	Use with increased caution and more frequent monitoring	Standard precaution / use as directed
Psychiatry	Amitriptyline Aripiprazole Atomoxetine Clomipramine Clozapine Desipramine Doxepin Fluoxetine Fluoxetine and olanzapine Fluvoxamine Imipramine Modafinil Nefazodone Nortriptyline Paroxetine Pimozide Risperidone Trimipramine Venlafaxine	Citalopram Diazepam Sertraline	

As many antidepressants are metabolized by CYP2D6, this would explain why he has had to discontinue therapies due to intolerable side effects.

**Enhanced CYP450 Genotype Report**

Marker:	CYP2C9	CYP2D6	CYP2D6CNV	VKORC1	SLC6B1	OPRM1	CYP2C19	CYP3A4
Value:	*1/*1	*4/*4	2N	GG	*1/*1	AA	*1/*17	*1/*1
Interpretation:	Extensive	Poor	\$	\$	Normal	\$	Ultra-rapid	Extensive

## Mr. Smith PGx Results: desipramine (current therapy)

### Functional Class



### Functional Consequences

Poor metabolizer

Gene	Alleles
CYP2D6	*1/*4
CYP2D6CNV	2N

### Recommendations

Avoid tricyclic use. If a tricyclic is warranted, consider a 50% reduction of the recommended starting dose. For CYP2C19 Poor or Ultrafast Metabolizers, tricyclics are not recommended due to poor metabolism and heightened risk of toxicity. Utilize therapeutic drug monitoring to guide dose adjustment. Drugs inhibiting the activity of CYP2D6 make normal metabolizers resemble poor metabolizers. TCA may become abruptly toxic when given one of these inhibiting drugs as concomitant therapy. Quinidine, cimetidine, many other antidepressants, phenothiazines, and the Type 1C antiarrhythmics, propafenone and flecainide, as well as fluoxetine, sertraline, and paroxetine also inhibit CYP2D6. Caution is indicated in the co-administration of TCAs with any of the SSRIs, and also in switching from one class to the other. Sufficient time must elapse before initiating TCA treatment in a patient being withdrawn from fluoxetine, given the long half-life of the parent and active metabolite (at least 5 weeks may be necessary).



## Mr. Smith PGx Results: citalopram & sertraline

### Functional Class



### Functional Consequences

Ultrafast metabolizer

Gene	Alleles
CYP2C19	*1/*17

- Citalopram and Sertraline are metabolized by **CYP2C19**
- As an UM of CYP2C19, Mr. KS would require a higher dose of citalopram and sertraline to experience benefit.



## Mr. Smith Recommendations

### Pharmacist recommended to MD:

- 1) D/C Desipramine
- 2) Start Citalopram (or Escitalopram) or Sertraline at recommended starting dose and titrate up as tolerated until patient experiences benefit
  - MD agreed, started on Escitalopram 10mg once daily with f/u appointment in 3 weeks to assess increase in therapy.

### Patient feedback from experience:

- PGx test validated his concerns with previous medications – “It wasn't all in my head”.

## Ms. Roy

67y Female



- **Allergies/intolerances:**  
Penicillin (hives/rash)

- **Medical conditions & medications:**

- **(1) Dyslipidemia:**  
Rosuvastatin 5mg once daily
- **(2) Peptic ulcer** due to *H. pylori* infection:  
Pantoprazole 40 mg daily

### Past medical history:

- Ms. RC is suffering from a “chronic” *H. pylori* infection
- She has tried numerous courses of standard “triple therapy” (clarithromycin + amoxicillin + PPI)
- Her current prescription of pantoprazole 40 mg once daily is not helping her symptoms associated with her recurrent *H. pylori* infection

*Pharmacist recommended PGx testing*

## Ms. Roy PGx Results

### Pantoprazole

FDA Monograph

**General information**

Used to treat conditions with excessive stomach acid (e.g. erosive esophagitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome). Functions by reducing the amount of acid in the stomach (proton pump inhibitor). Effective at eradicating the stomach bacteria *Helicobacter pylori*, which is important for reducing the risk of ulcer recurrence.

**Indications for Genetic Testing**

Individuals who are ultrafast metabolizers (CYP2C19) require a substantially higher dose of Pantoprazole for effective treatment of the bacteria *Helicobacter pylori*. The FDA recommends, but does not require, genetic testing prior to initiating treatment with Pantoprazole.

**CAUTION:** Do not change any medications or dosage prior to consulting your physician or pharmacist, who should determine an appropriate dose and confirm it through repeated blood tests, or suggest alternatives. Please note, this report is intended for educational purposes only and does not constitute medical advice.

**Recommendations**

*Helicobacter pylori* eradication: increase dose by 400%. Be extra alert to insufficient response.

**Functional Class**

Your Rate

**Functional Consequences**

Ultrafast metabolizer

<b>Gene</b>	<b>Alleles</b>
CYP2C19	*1/*17

## Ms. RC PGx Results

**Functional Class**

Your Rate

**Functional Consequences**

**Ultrafast metabolizer**

<b>Gene</b>	<b>Alleles</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
<b>CYP2C19</b>	*1/*17	<i>Helicobacter pylori</i> eradication: <b>increase dose by 400%</b> . Be extra alert to insufficient response.

Ms. RC's "chronic" *H. pylori* infection is likely due to enhanced metabolism of pantoprazole resulting in ~25% the serum levels of a patient with normal metabolism



## Ms. Roy Recommendations

- Pharmacist recommendation to MD
  - ~~Increase pantoprazole dose by 400%~~
  - OR**
  - Stop pantoprazole and start ranitidine 150mg BID
  - OR**
  - “Quadruple Therapy” using an H<sub>2</sub>RA
    - Ranitidine 150 mg BID
    - Bismuth subsalicylate 2 tabs QID
    - Metronidazole 250 mg QID
    - Tetracycline 500 mg QID
    - **Duration 10-14 days**



## Ms. So

56y Female



### • Allergies/intolerances:

None

### • Medical conditions & medications:

#### • (1) Atrial fibrillation:

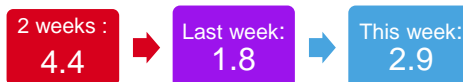
- Warfarin 8mg & 9mg alternating days

#### • (2) Dyslipidemia

- Rosuvastatin 10mg once daily

### Past medical history/current issues:

- Diagnosed with atrial fibrillation ~2 months ago
- Two weeks after starting warfarin, RT was admitted to hospital for GI bleed.
- Since then, dose has been changed several times over last month due to **fluctuating INR**
- Discussed drug/food interactions with patient – no clear link + patient feeling frustrated with frequent blood tests.



# Warfarin (Coumadin)

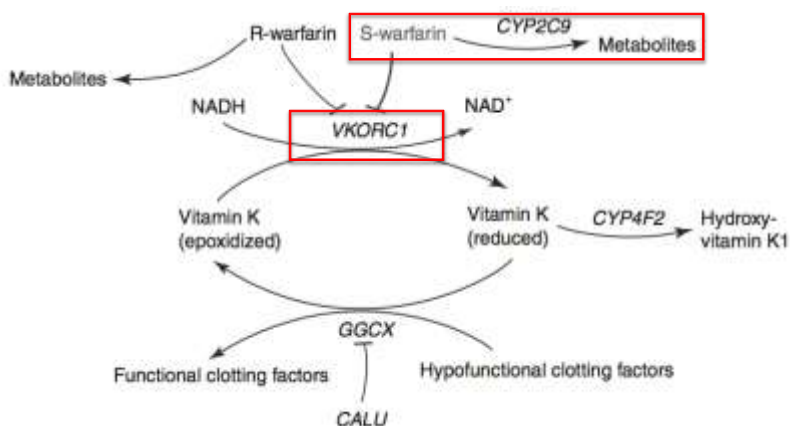
- **Warfarin dosing is complex**
  - many factors can affect INR
- **Narrow therapeutic range:** Inappropriate doses of warfarin can lead to thromboembolism or bleeding
- **Metabolism:**
  - **CYP2C9** codes for warfarin metabolizing enzyme
  - **VKORC1** codes for molecular target of warfarin
- **40- 60% of the variability** in warfarin response is attributed to polymorphisms in VKORC1 and CYP2C9 genes
  - Non-genetic factors account for ~50% of warfarin dose variability



Yin T and Miyata T. *Thrombosis Research* (2007)  
Johnson J. et al., *Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics* (2011)



## Mechanism



Johnson J. et al., *Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics* (2011)



## Ms. So PGx Results: Warfarin



### Functional Consequences

Reduced Vitamin K | Extensive metabolizer

Gene	Alleles
VKORC1	GA
CYP2C9	*1/*1

- **CYP2C9**: extensive
- **VKORC1**: carriers of *VKORC1 A* are at increased risk of out of range INRs (retrospective studies)

### Pharmacist recommendations to MD:

- Stop Warfarin and start a direct oral anticoagulant (DOAC)

### Recommendations

Based on this patient's combination of CYP2C9 and VKORC1 genotypes, the recommended daily warfarin starting dose is 5-7 mg. Maintenance dose should be selected to optimize the INR for the therapeutic indication.



## Common barriers to implementation



Lack of time  
(perceived)  
and  
resources



Lack of  
pharmacist  
confidence or  
knowledge of  
new devices



Patient  
hesitancy of  
adopting  
new  
technology



Lack of  
patient  
awareness  
or interest



## Incorporating PGx into Practice

---

- Challenges of PGx testing
  - Testing genetics is easy, patients are complex
  - Time constraints
- Communicating with physicians
  - Explain the test, results, and accuracy
  - Let them know what information you are sending and inquire about their preferred method for receiving the information
- Feedback from patients & physicians



---

## PGx Controversies

---

1. It's not just the test – it's the interpretation of the results
2. Are pharmacies promising more than they can deliver?
3. A business case to sell testing is not the same as a medical reason to offer testing
4. Does genomic testing represent good value for the cost?
5. Not yet a revolution in medicine



## Conclusion

---

- Pharmacists are ideally suited to offer pharmacogenomic screening
- Comprehensive training is essential
- Early experience is promising
- Anecdotal feedback from patients is positive
- Interprofessional collaboration is instrumental for clinics to be successful



## The End

---

