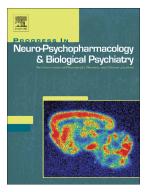
Accepted Manuscript

Pharmacogenetic tests to guide drug treatment in depression: Comparison of the available testing kits and clinical trials



Chiara Fabbri, Joseph Zohar, Alessandro Serretti

PII:	S0278-5846(18)30258-6
DOI:	doi:10.1016/j.pnpbp.2018.05.007
Reference:	PNP 9401
To appear in:	Progress in Neuropsychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry
Received date:	5 April 2018
Revised date:	14 May 2018
Accepted date:	15 May 2018

Please cite this article as: Chiara Fabbri, Joseph Zohar, Alessandro Serretti , Pharmacogenetic tests to guide drug treatment in depression: Comparison of the available testing kits and clinical trials. The address for the corresponding author was captured as affiliation for all authors. Please check if appropriate. Pnp(2017), doi:10.1016/j.pnpbp.2018.05.007

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Pharmacogenetic tests to guide drug treatment in depression: comparison of the available testing kits and clinical trials

Chiara Fabbri¹, Joseph Zohar², Alessandro Serretti^{3,*} alessandro.serretti@unibo.it

¹Department of Biomedical and Neuromotor Sciences, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy (Dr. Fabbri MD)

²Department of Psychiatry, Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer, and Sackler School of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Israel (Prof. Zohar MD)

³Department of Biomedical and Neuromotor Sciences, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy (Prof. Serretti MD, PhD)

*Corresponding author at: Department of Biomedical and NeuroMotor Sciences, University of Bologna, Viale Carlo Pepoli 5, 40123 Bologna, Italy

Abstract

The empirical approach to drug choice and dosing in depression often results into inadequate response and side effects. Pharmacogenetic (PGx) testing appears a promising way to implement personalized treatments. A systematic review was performed to identify available PGx tests, compare the genes they include with clinical guidelines and drug labels, and assess the quality of published clinical studies.

~40 commercial PGx tests are available and potential benefits were estimated for nine of them by clinical studies. The most part of studies are observational (9/21) or non-randomized case-control trials that compared standard care with PGx-guided treatment (6/21), six randomized controlled trials (RCTs) are available. The only genes included in all the available PGx tests and with recommendations in current clinical guidelines and drug labels are CYP2D6 and CYP2C19. There is heterogeneity among outcome measures across studies (response, remission, improvement, health care utilization, medication tolerability), as well as in trial design. Relatively weak clinical benefits were reported by RCTs and higher clinical benefits by non-RCTs, but the last group showed greater risk of bias. Lack of patient and rater's blindness, retrospective design and possible confounders (concomitant medications and medical diseases, lack of wash out prior to inclusion, no assessment of compliance etc.) were the main issues. Estimations of cost savings provided heterogeneous findings.

Variants in CYP2D6 and CYP2C19 have already adequate support for clinical application. The development of future PGx tests should include best practices for clinical evidence development and for health economic assessment.

Keywords: pharmacogenetics; pharmacogenetic test; antidepressant; efficacy; personalized medicine

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8537314

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/8537314

Daneshyari.com