

AMCP's 21st Annual Meeting
& Showcase

Pharmacogenomics and
Warfarin Testing: The Case
for Personalized Medicine

Shiew-Mei Huang, Ph.D.

Deputy Director

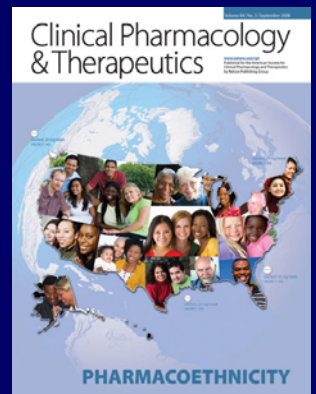
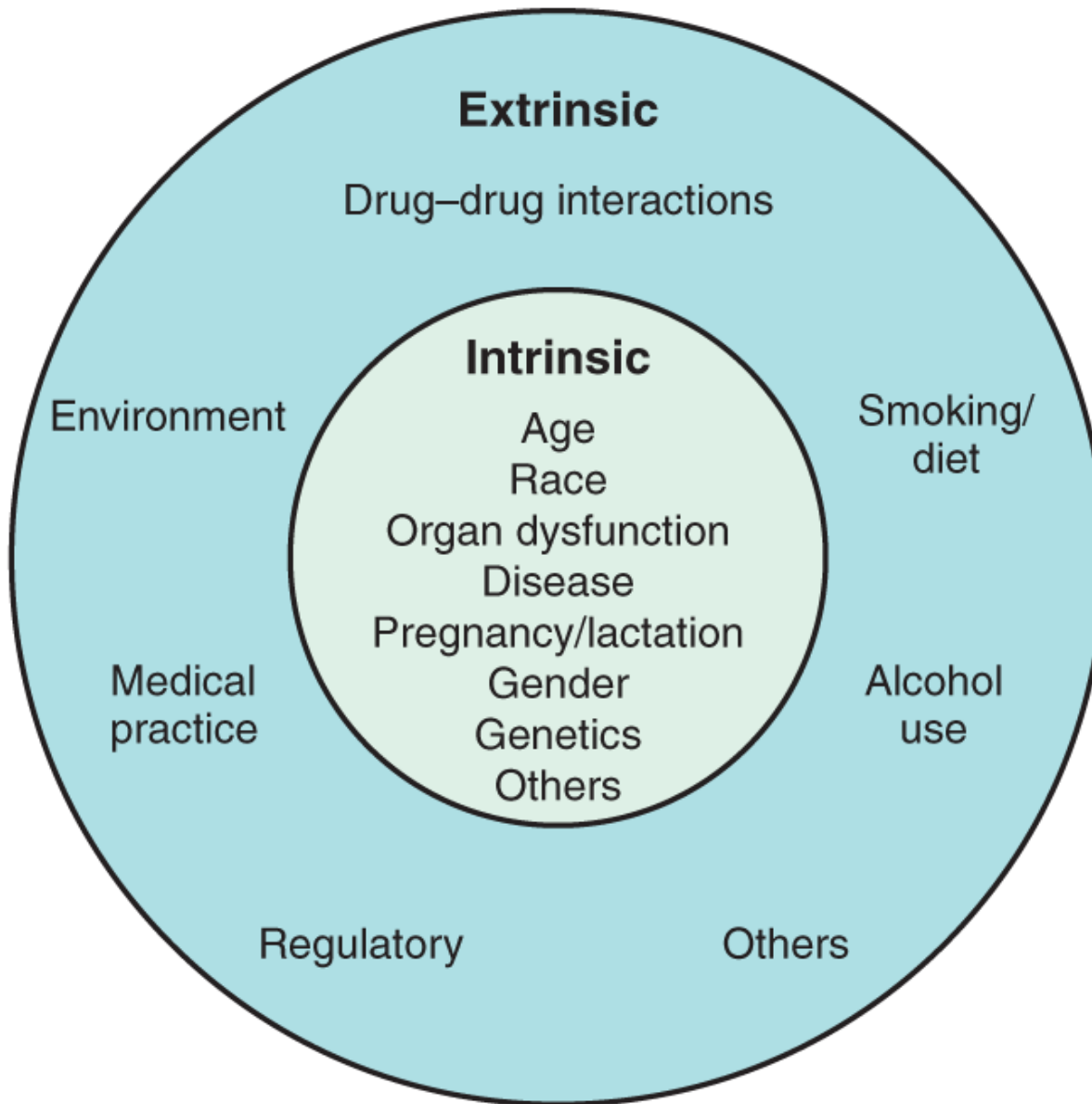
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Conflict of Interest Statement

I, Shiew-Mei Huang, PhD, declare no conflicts of interest or financial interests with any pharmaceutical manufacturers, medical device company, or in any product or service mentioned in this program, including grants, employment, gifts, stock holdings, and honoraria.



FDA Labeling Regulations

If evidence is available to support the safety and effectiveness of the drug only in *selected subgroups* of the larger population with a disease, the labeling should describe the evidence and identify specific tests needed for selection and monitoring of patients who need the drug.

Comparative exposure and dose recommendation in subgroups with various patient factors

Group	Ethnic factor	Fold change in exposure (AUC)	Initial dose (mg)	Daily dose (mg)
1	Control	1-fold	10–20	5–40
2	Hepatic impairment	1.1-fold (mild)	10–20	5–40
		1.2-fold (moderate)	10–20	5–40
3	Renal impairment	1-fold (mild)	10–20	5–40
		1-fold (moderate)	10–20	5–40
		3-fold (severe)	5	≤10
4	Race	2-fold (Asians)	5	5–20
5	Cyclosporine	7-fold		5
6	Gemfibrozil	1.9-fold		10
7	Lopinavir/ ritonavir	5-fold		10

(Data compiled from labeling for Crestor (rosuvastatin; AstraZeneca);

Labeling from <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/drugsatfda>); **November 2007 labeling**

5 Shiew-Mei Huang

<Huang S-M, Temple R, Clin Pharmacol Ther. 84(3): 287-294, 2008>

Recent Example

Dosage & Administration

Tetrabenazine

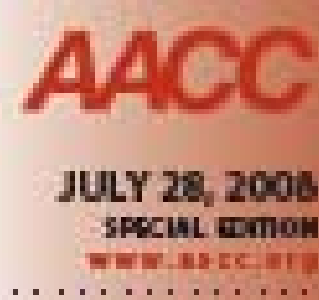
Dosing Recommendations above 50 mg per day Patients who appear to require doses greater than 50 mg per day should be *genotyped for CYP2D6*.

The dose of XENAZINE should be individualized.

Xenazine (Prestwick, tetrabenazine) labeling approved August 15, 2008
http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/drugsatfda/index.cfm?fuseaction=Search.Label_ApprovalHistory

Post-marketing Labeling Changes

Public Debates



www.publishing.sagepub.com

PERSPECTIVES

See ARTICLE page 228

POINT/COUNTERPOINT

The Critical Path of Warfarin Dosing: Finding an Optimal Dosing Strategy Using Pharmacogenetics

LJ Lesko¹

Warfarin and Pharmacogenomic Testing: The Case for Restraint

DA Garcia¹

*LJ Lesko, Clin Pharmacol & Ther, September 2008
DA Garcia, Clin Pharmacol & Ther, September 2008*

Is Warfarin Pharmacogenomic Testing Ready for Prime Time?

Today's Debate to Focus on Implementation Issues

By Shiew-Mei Huang

In recent years, personalized medicine has become the subject of much hype in newspapers and magazines. Although it has yet to become a part of routine healthcare, the use of August 2008 genetic data in the warfarin dosage issue (see [http://www.aacc.org](#)) may have edged genetic data closer to the forefront of genetic information in the clinic. The regulated use of genetic information in the clinic is a complex issue. The regulated use of genetic information in the clinic is a complex issue. The regulated use of genetic information in the clinic is a complex issue. The regulated use of genetic information in the clinic is a complex issue.



Opponents Want More Data

Warfarin Debate, page 228



DA Garcia

The debate about genetic testing in the clinic is a complex issue. The regulated use of genetic information in the clinic is a complex issue. The regulated use of genetic information in the clinic is a complex issue. The regulated use of genetic information in the clinic is a complex issue.



Shiew-Mei Huang

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Proposals to Compromise Potential



Shiew-Mei Huang

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Shiew-Mei Huang

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AACC warfarin Debate: Hallworth, Huang, Eby, Linder, Jaffer, July 28, 2008 http://www.aacc.org/publications/cln/2008/July/dailies/Pages/mon_daily1.aspx

Warfarin: Significant Problems for Humans!

- Ranks #1 in total mentions of deaths for drugs causing AEs from death certificates
- Ranks among the top drugs associated hospital emergency room visits for bleeding
- Overall frequency of major bleeding range from [0-2%] to [10-16%] (versus 0.1% for most drugs)
- Minor bleeding event rates in RCT of new anticoagulants has been as high as 29% (% per year)



U.S. Food and Drug Administration



U.S. Department
of Health and
Human Services

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FDA News

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 16, 2007

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Karen Riley, 301-827-6242

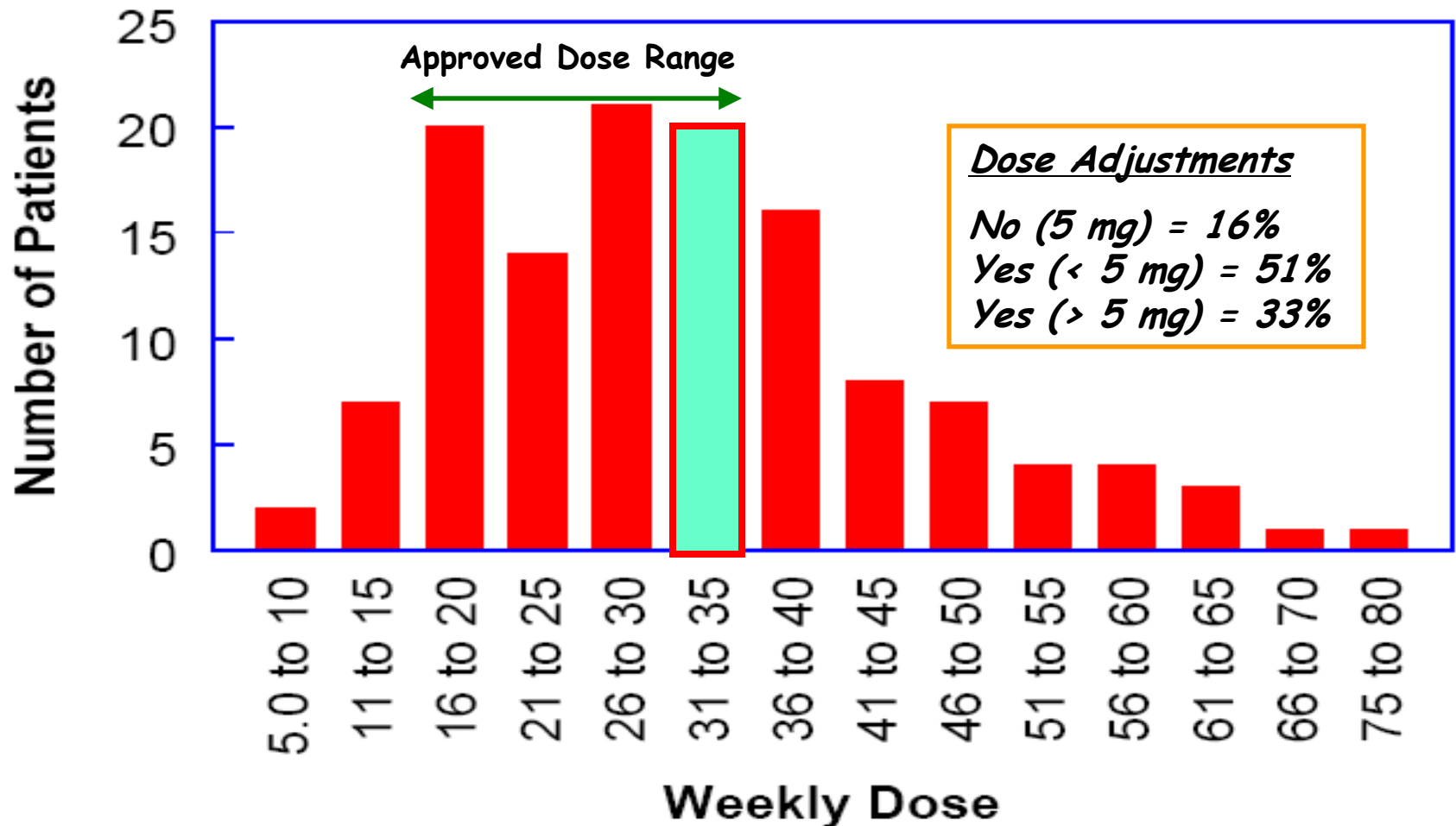
Consumer Inquiries:

888-INFO-FDA

FDA Approves Updated Warfarin (Coumadin) Prescribing Information

New Genetic Information May Help Providers Improve Initial Dosing Estimates of the Anticoagulant for Individual Patients

Finding Doses to Maintain Therapeutic Anticoagulation is Largely Trial and Error

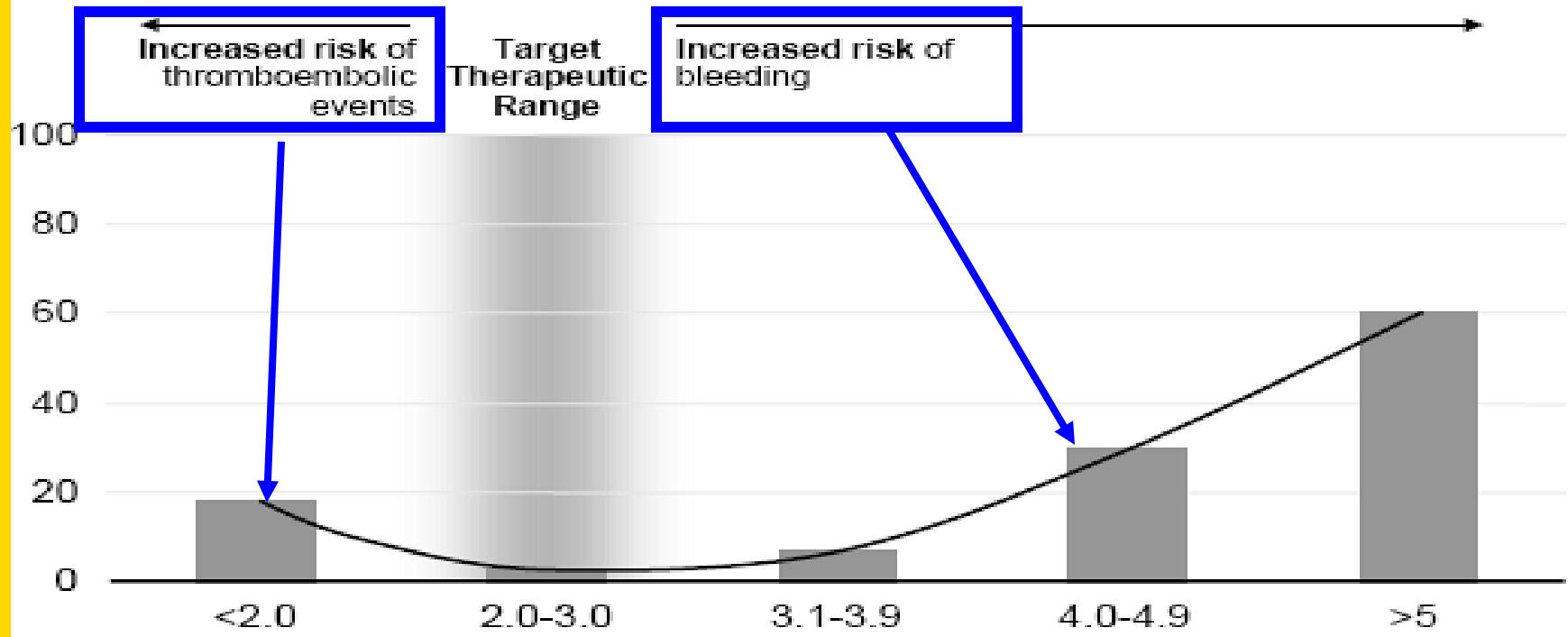


Why Maintaining Therapeutic INR Range is Critical

Warfarin treatment

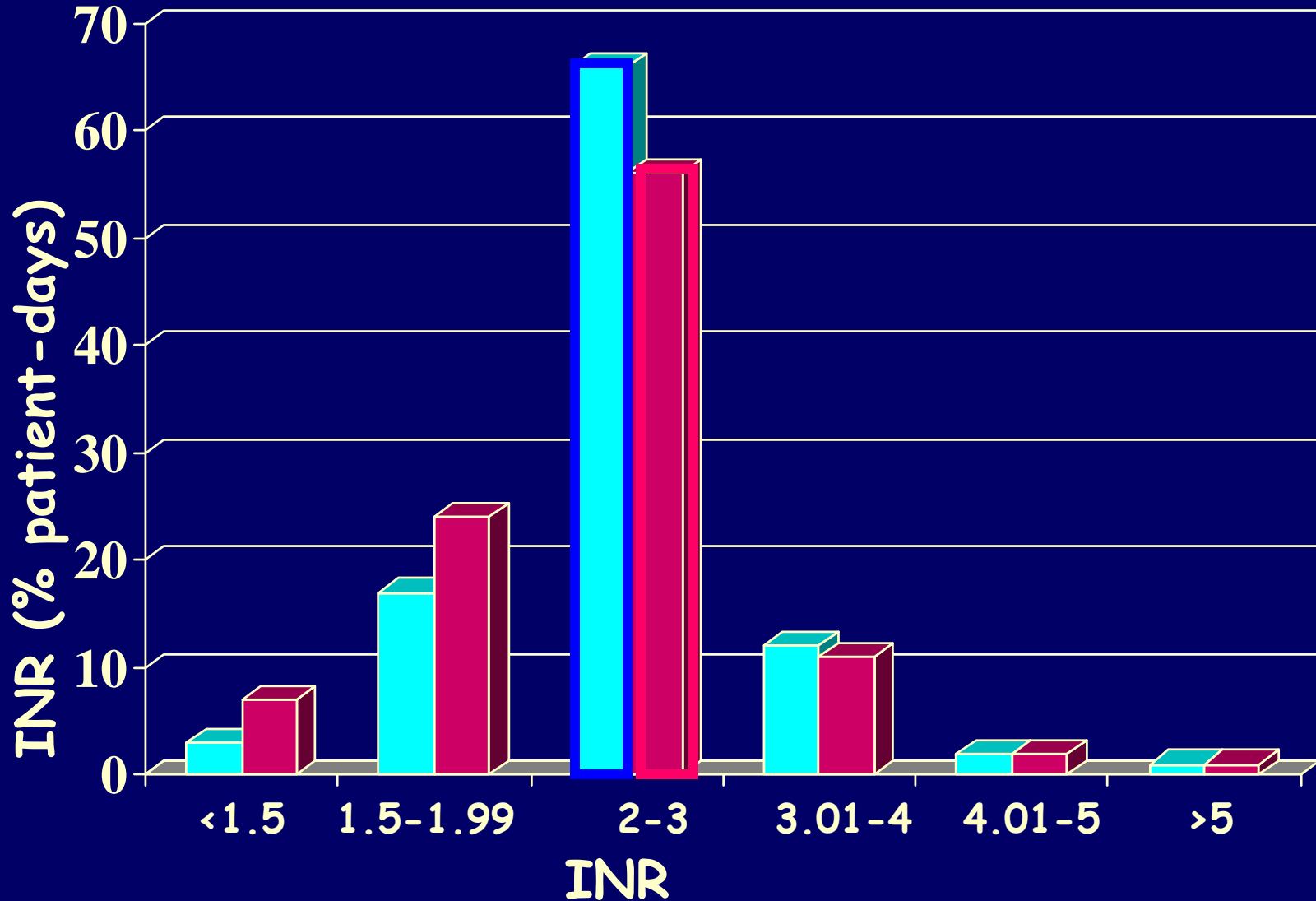
Relationship between INR control and outcomes

Incidence rate of stroke and major bleeding (per 100-person years)



N Engl J Med 1995;333:5-10.

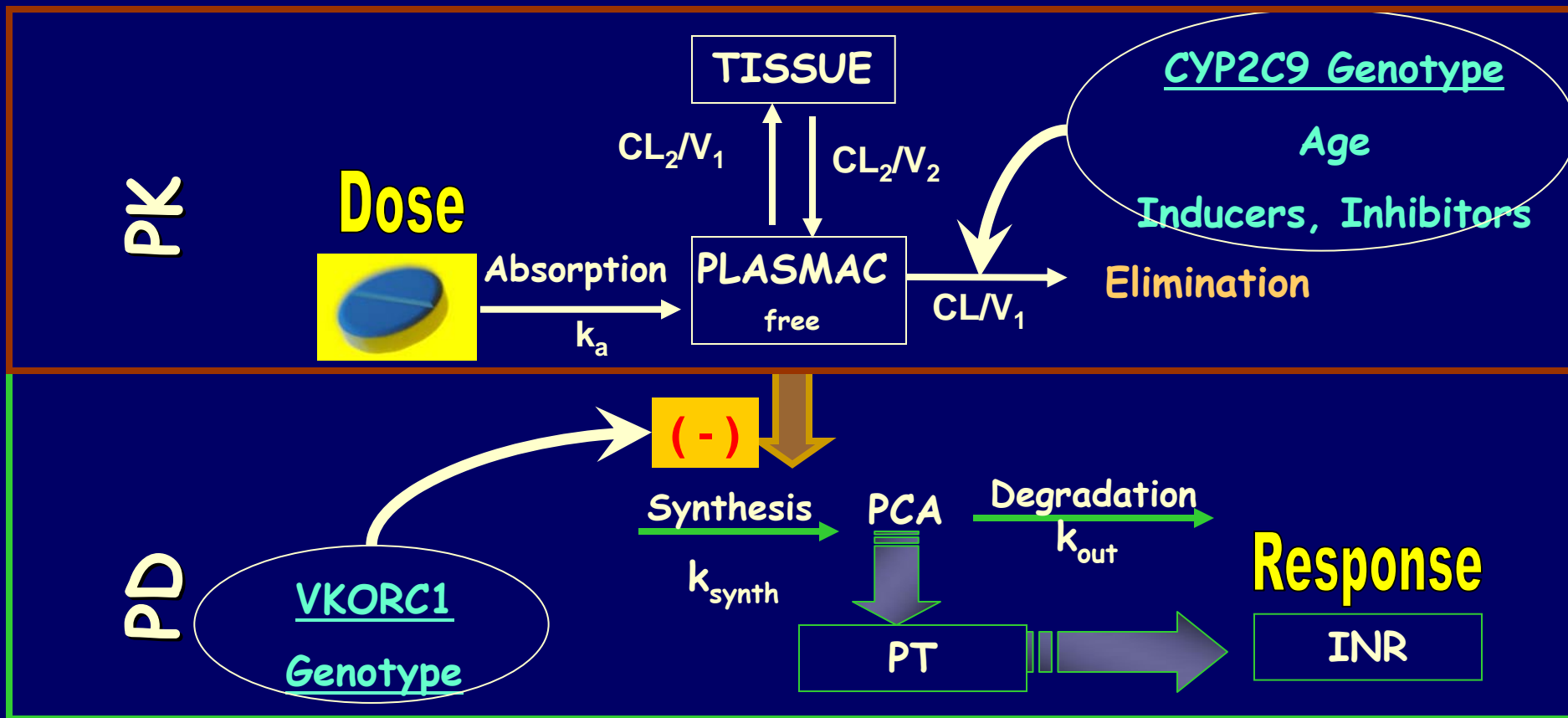
INR Difficult to Maintain



<Data extracted from Matchar D, Am J Med 113 (1): 42-51 (right column), 2002 & Exanta trial: <http://www.astrazeneca.se/download/2003/2003Cameron.pdf> (left) Shiew-Mei Huang

How can we control the
variability in response?

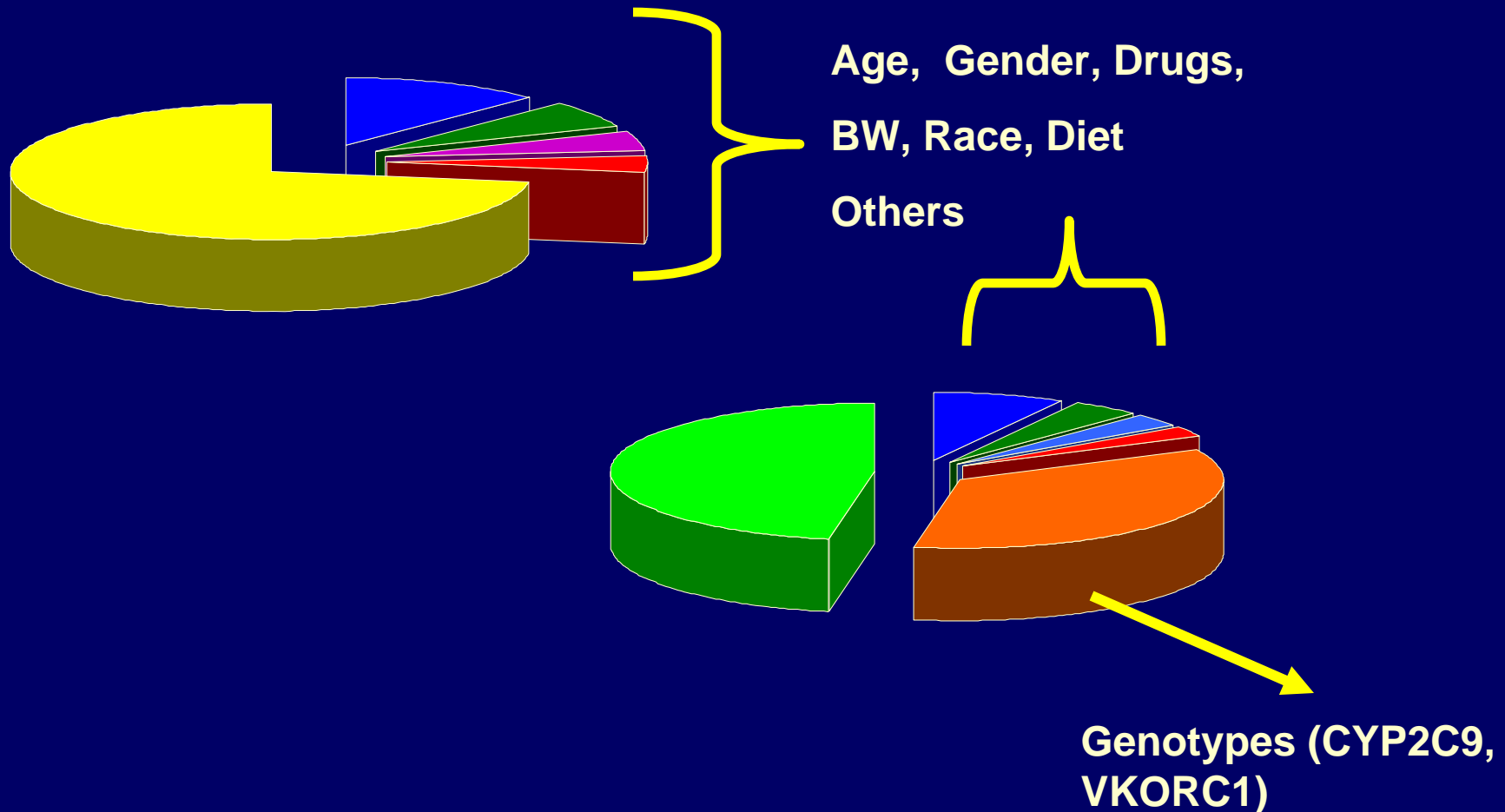
Warfarin Pharmacokinetics (PK) & Pharmacodynamics (PD)



< Lee JY, Madabushi R, Lesko LJ, Huang S-M, Schoenfeld D, Goldhaber SZ, Singer D, Kim M-J, Rahman NA, Frueh F, Gobburu J, Leveraging Prior Quantitative Knowledge Demonstrates the Importance of Genotype-based Dosing of Warfarin, American Conference on Pharmacometrics, Tuscon, AZ, March 2008 >

< Kim MJ, Huang S-M, Meyer UA, Rahman A, Lesko LJ, J Clin Pharmacol (in press) >

Predicting the Warfarin Stable Dose



<Modified from Caldwell M., CPSC Advisory Committee Meeting, November 14, 2005>
<http://www.fda.gov/ohrms/dockets/ac/05/slides/8>

Recent Development

Voora et al, Thromb Haemost 93: 700-705 , 2005 (2C9)

Anderson et al, Circulation 116: 2563-2570, 2007 (2C9+VKORC1)

Gage et al, Clin Pharmacol Ther, Epub Feb 27, 2008 (2C9+VKORC1)

Caraco et al, Clin Pharmacol Ther 83: 460-470, 2008 (2C9) (PRC)

Wen et al, Clin Pharmacol Ther 84: 83-89, 2008 (2C9+VKORC1)

IWPC, NEJM, 360(6): 753-764, 2009 (2C9+VKORC1)

17-22% vs. 53-54%
clinical only vs. clinical + genetics

Prospective studies in different populations strongly suggest that pharmacogenetic-based dosing improves time to therapeutic INR and reduces ADRs

Results of large prospective studies within the *International Warfarin Pharmacogenetics Consortium* are forthcoming

How do we dose patients with
CYP2C9 and *VKORC1* info?

WARFARIN DOSING

www.WarfarinDosing.org

> [Warfarin Dosing](#)

> [Outcomes](#)

> [Hemorrhage Risk](#)

> [Patient Education](#)

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User:

Estimate of Warfarin Dose

Estimated therapeutic dose: **4.5 mg/day.**

Today's prescribed dose: mg.



(Slide the Pointer to the dose you would like to prescribe today.)

Patient Code (e.g. BG or 007)*:

Email address to save patient under*:

When would you like an email to remind you to check the INR: In hours.

* All information entered into this site is kept confidential. Your e-mail address will not be shared, sold, or rented. It is required to save and to access this record.

Recommendations

We developed this initial dose algorithm from 1015 patients and prospectively validated in 292 additional patients starting warfarin where the R2 was 54% and the median absolute error was 1.0 mg/day ([Clin Pharmacol Ther](#) 2008).

Estimated dose of warfarin (mg/day) according to genotype for an "average" patient (65y.o., male, Caucasian, BSA 2.0, nonsmoker, no other drugs, Dx atrial fibrillation, target INR 2.5

CYP2C9 genotype

VKORC1 genotype		<u>*1/*1</u>	*1/*2	*1/*3	*2/*2	*2/*3	*3/*3
	<u>GG</u>	6	5	4	4	3.5	3
	<u>GA</u>	5	4	3	3	2.5	2
	AA	3	2.5	2	2	2	1.5

<Kim MJ, Huang S-M, Meyer U, Rahman, A, Lesko LJ, J Clin Pharmacol (in press)>

Frequency of VKORC1

-1639 G>A	AA	AG	GG
Caucasians (N=297)	19%	56%	25%
Spanish (N=105)	32%	40%	28%
Chinese (N=104)	80%	18%	2%
African Americans (N=159)	0%	21%	79%

Asians may need a lower dose

Are tests readily available?

- There are four FDA approved tests (additional ones in review*) and numerous laboratory developed tests on the market
[*Approved: Nanosphere, Autogenomics, ParagonDx, Osmetech*]

→ Available tests providing results within 1 hour



- As the use increased, so would the availability of tests at POC

- Takes longer to reach therapeutic INR, stable dose
- Poor prediction of dose based on clinical data alone
- 70-75%* of patients not being treated in anticoagulation centers (daily INR not feasible, impractical & costly in private practice)
- 4,500-22,000 additional serious bleeding events annually

Minimize/Eliminate the uncertainties!



How can it NOT help by incorporating additional information?

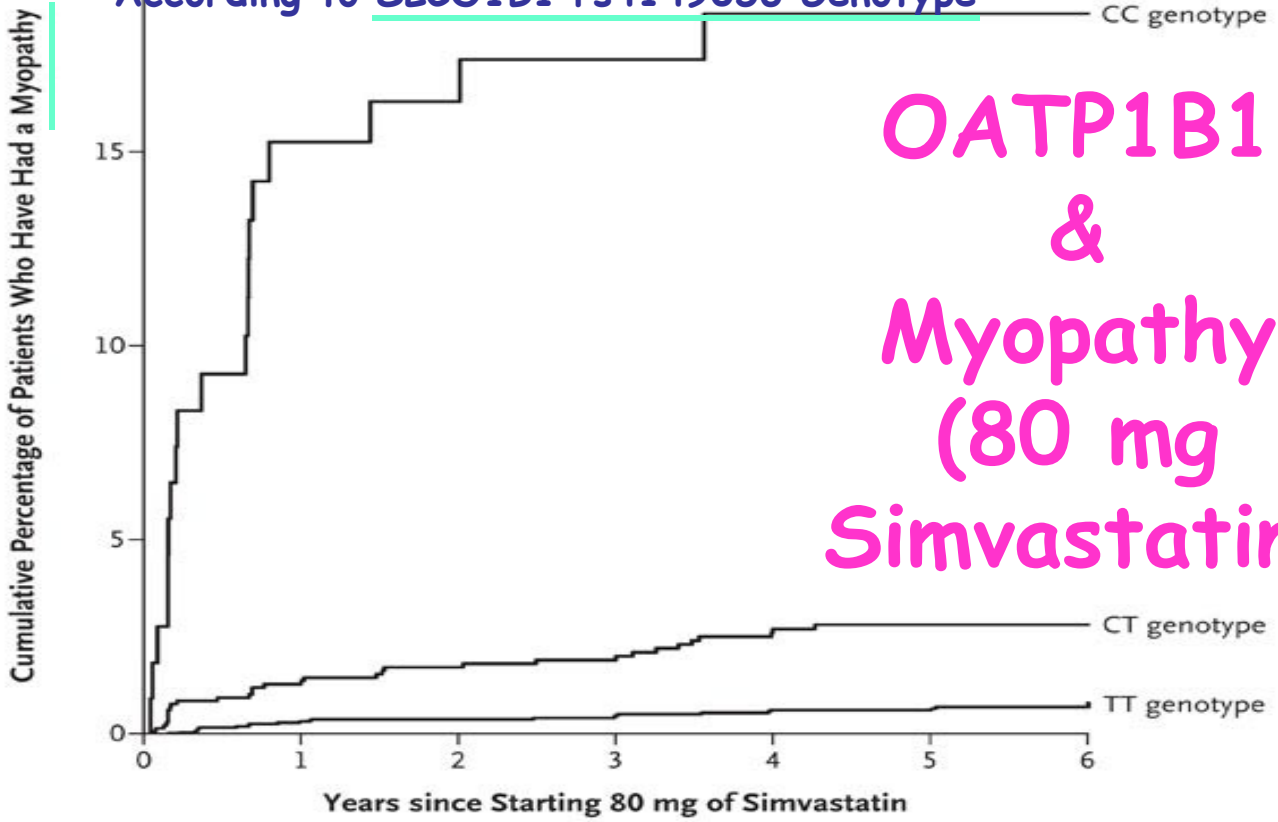
Therapeutic area	Drug products: generic (brand) names	Ethnicity information	Genetics information
Cardiorenal	Isosorbide dinitrate-hydralazine (BiDil)	Indicated for self-identified blacks	
	Angiotensin II antagonists and ACE inhibitors	Smaller effects in blacks ^a	
Metabolic	Rosuvastatin (Crestor)	Lower dose for Asians	
Transplant	Azathioprine (Imuran)		Dose adjustments for TPMT variants
	Tacrolimus (Protopic)	Higher dose for blacks	
Oncology	Trastuzumab (Herceptin)		Indicated for HER2 overexpression
	Irinotecan (Camptosar)		Dose reduction for UGT1A1*28
	6-Mercaptopurine (Purinethol)		Dose adjustments for TPMT variants
	Erlotinib (Tarceva)		Different survival and tumor response in EGFR-positive and -negative patients reported
Antiviral	Maraviroc (Selzentry)		Indicated for CCR5-positive patients
	Oseltamivir (Tamiflu)	Neuropsychiatric events mostly reported in Japan	
	Abacavir (Ziagen)		Boxed warning for HLA-B*5701 allele
Pain	Codeine		Warnings for nursing mothers that CYP2D6 UM metabolized codeine to morphine more rapidly and completely ^b
Hematology	Warfarin (Coumadin)	Lower dose for Asians	Lower initial dose for CYP2C9- and VKORC1-sensitive variants
Psychopharmacological	Thioridazine (Mellaril)		Contraindication for CYP2D6 PM
	Atomoxetine (Strattera)		Dosage adjustments for CYP2D6 PM; no drug interactions with strong CYP2D6 inhibitors expected for PM
Neuropharmacological	Carbamazepine (Tegretol)	Box warning for Asians with variant alleles of HLA-B*1502	Box warning for Asians with variant alleles of HLA-B*1502

ACE, angiotensin-converting enzyme; CCR5, chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 5; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; HLA, human leukocyte antigen; PM, poor metabolizer; TPMT, thiopurine methyl transferase; UGT, uridine diphosphate glucuronosyl transferase; UM, ultra-rapid metabolizer; VKORC, vitamin K reductase complex. Data from <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/drugsatfda>.

^aA general statement in the candesartan (Atacand) labeling. ^b<http://www.fda.gov/cder/drug/infopage/codeine/default.htm>.

Additional Opportunities

Estimated Cumulative Risk of Myopathy Associated with Taking 80 mg of Simvastatin Daily, According to SLCO1B1 rs4149056 Genotype

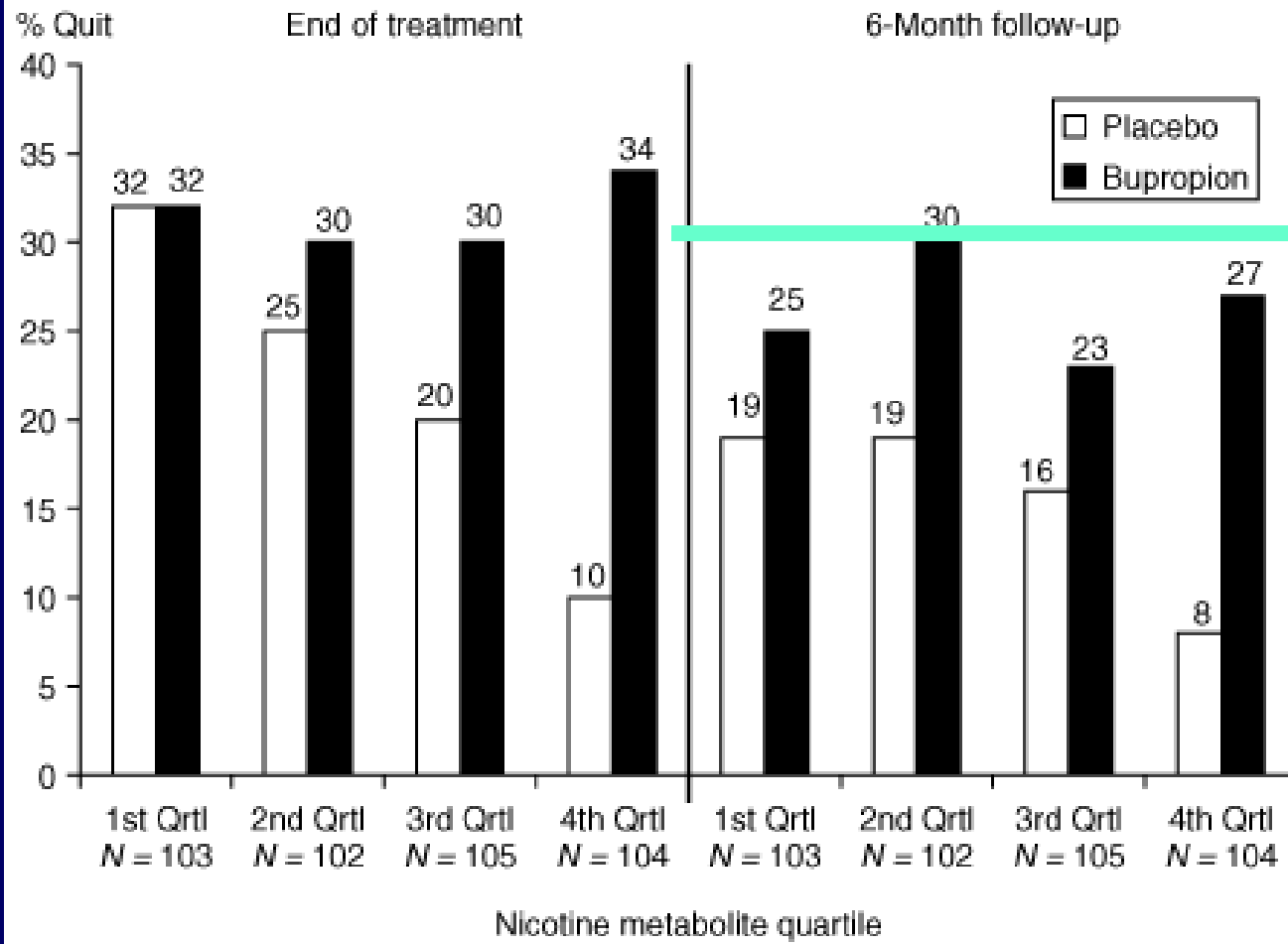


Cumulative No. and Percentages with Myopathy

Genotype	Population Frequency	Year 1				Year 5			
		Attributable to genotype		Attributable to genotype		Attributable to genotype		Attributable to genotype	
		no.	%	no.	% of total	no.	%	no.	% of total
TT	0.730	12	0.34	0	0	21	0.63	0	0
CT	0.249	17	1.38	12.8	75	32	2.83	24.9	78
CC	<u>0.021</u>	16	15.25	15.6	98	19	18.55	18.4	97
All genotypes	1.000	45	0.91	28.4	63	72	1.56	43.3	60

Toward Personalized Therapy for Smoking Cessation: A Randomized Placebo-controlled Trial of Bupropion

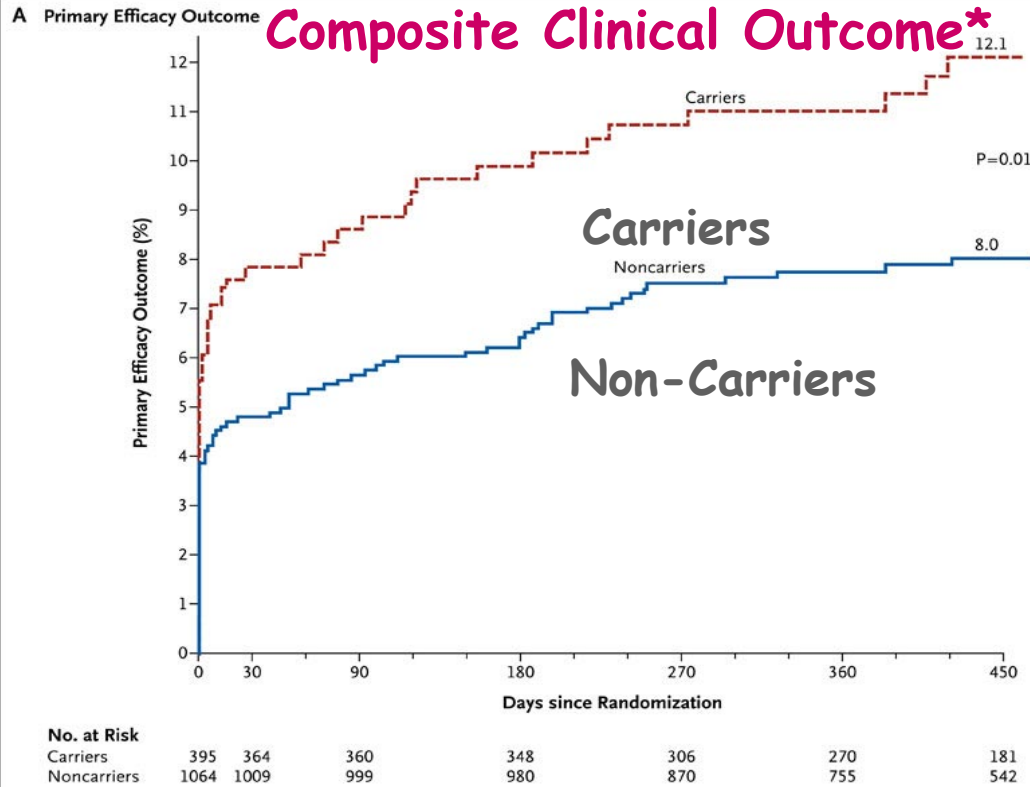
F Patterson¹, RA Schnoll¹, EP Wileyto¹, A Pinto¹, LH Epstein², PG Shields³, LW Hawk⁴, RF Tyndale^{5,6}, N Benowitz⁷⁻⁹ and C Lerman¹



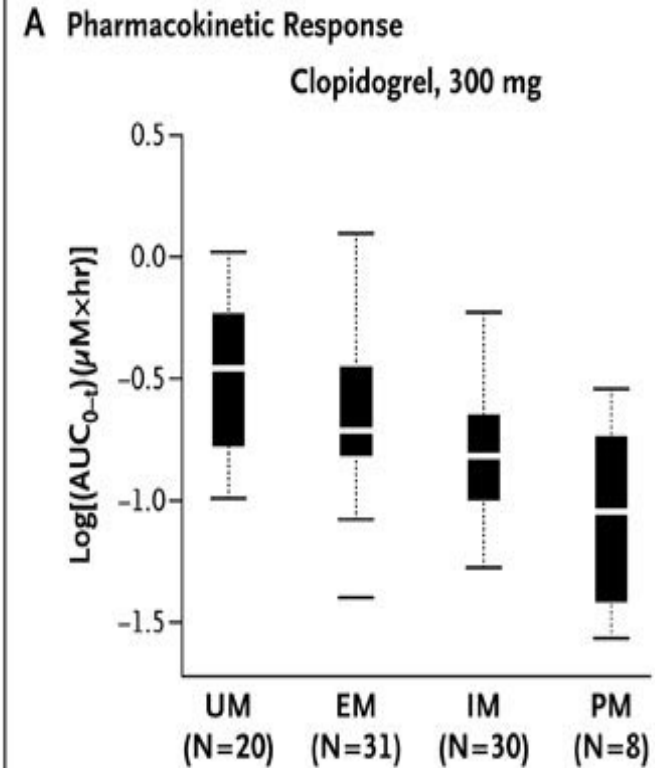
Faster Metabolizers of nicotine benefit from bupropion

CYP2A6 genotype

CYP2C19 and Clopidogrel



Active Metabolite AUC



Carriers: with at least one variant alleles,
*2, 3, 4, 5, 8 (IM+PM);

***Outcome:** a composite of death from cardiovascular causes, myocardial infarction, or stroke

PM: with two reduced function alleles

IM: one reduced function allele

EM: no variant alleles;

UM: one or two *17

Summary

- Variations in drug response may be attributed to various intrinsic and extrinsic factors
- It is important to assess safety, effectiveness and dose-exposure response in various subgroups during drug development and apply the results of exposure-response to better define optimum individual dosing regimens

Summary (2)

- FDA encourages early communications (e.g., FDA/industry early meetings, voluntary genomic submissions, guidances, best practices)
- As the pharmacogenetics/ pharmacogenomics information becomes available; its association with the safe and effective use of drugs has been incorporated in the drug label

Summary (3)

- FDA has updated the warfarin label and approved/cleared genetic tests- some with rapid turnaround time
- More than a dozen publications showed value of genetic testing
- More tests being reimbursed by insurance

Summary (4)

- We have sufficient data to act and recommend genotyping at the initiation of warfarin
- We should move from the present "trial & error" to more "educated prediction of individual dose"