myome® | **Proactive Health MEDICATION RESPONSE™**

Understanding Test Results

Leverage the Medication Response test to uncover your patient's genetic insights that guide more informed and effective medication decisions.

Optimize Medication Plans with Personalized Genetic Insights

The Medication Response™ test identifies genetic variants associated with medication responses to optimize treatment plans, minimize adverse reactions, and maximize efficacy for better therapeutic outcomes.

Analyzes pharmacogenes that affect the metabolism of

70+

medications

Detects variants in two types of genes:

- **Pharmacokinetic genes:** encode for drug-metabolising enzymes that process medications and clear them from the body
- **Pharmacodynamic genes:** alter specific drug targets and thus the body's response to a drug

Test Results Overview

REPORT

Lists the specific genes tested and the associated phenotype classifications, presented in the format below.

PHARMACOGENOMIC SUMMARY

To facilitate the use of pharmacogenomic guidance, we report known variants in genes associated with response to common medications. Our test examines 15 genes with alleles with known pharmacogenomic implications. For additional guidance on how the findings in this report might affect drug response please refer to the FDA. **You should always consult your healthcare provider prior to making any changes to your medication regimen.**

GENE	DIPLOTYPE	GENE PHENOTYPE
CYP2B6	*6 / *22	Intermediate Metabolizer
CYP2C19	*1 / *1	Normal Metabolizer
CYP2C9	*1 / *1	Normal Metabolizer
CYP2D6	*1 / *4	Intermediate Metabolizer
CYP3A4	*1 / *22	Variant Present
CYP3A5	*1 / *3	Intermediate Metabolizer

GENE INFORMATION
The specific genes analyzed.

PHENOTYPE
The expected impact of detected variants on medication response. Metabolizer phenotypes describe the rate at which drugs are cleared from the body, which can influence the risk of adverse reactions.

DIPLOTYPE
The specific genetic variants (diplotypes) present in each gene.

CLINICAL GUIDELINES SUPPLEMENT

Provides a summary of potential drug-gene interactions, informed by the patient's results and based on clinical guidelines.[1–3]

IMPACT LEGEND

CONTRAINDICATED	Clinical guidelines* recommend selecting an alternative drug
MAJOR IMPACT	Clinical guidelines* suggest a change to dosage and elevated risk of adverse drug reactions
ALTERED DOSE	Clinical guidelines* suggest a change to dosage
MINIMAL IMPACT	No guidance beyond standard course of action

ACTIONABLE DRUG-GENE INTERACTION SUMMARY

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH		CARDIOLOGY	
atomoxetine	CYP2D6 (Normal Metabolizer)	pitavastatin	SLCO1B1 (Decreased Function)
		simvastatin	SLCO1B1 (Decreased Function)
		warfarin	CYP2C9 (Normal Metabolizer) CYP4F2 (Variant Present) VKORC1 (Variant Present)

IMPACT LEGEND
Clinical guideline recommendations based on detected genetic variants.*

ACTIONABLE DRUG-GENE INTERACTION SUMMARY
Medications and associated genetic variants that are actionable under clinical guidelines (contraindicated, major impact, or altered dose). Those with minimal impact (no guidance beyond standard course of action) are also presented in the supplement.

*Guideline recommendations are not intented to be used in isolation—providers should consider all clinical and FDA prescribing information before modifying treatment plans.

 | 1505 Adams Drive, Suite B-1, Menlo Park, CA 94025 | www.myome.com | M-054_C v2 12/25

myome® | **Proactive Health MEDICATION RESPONSE™**

Next Steps

Medication Response™ results can inform personalized modifications to optimize medication choice and dose for improved therapeutic outcomes.

Optimized Medications

To determine any potential changes to dosing or medications based on results, review the clinical guidelines supplement, request a clinical note from MyOme, and/or consult establish guidelines.

PUBLISHED GUIDELINES

- Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium (CPIC)[1]
- PharmGKB[2]
- FDA Table of Pharmacogenomic Associations[3]

Personalized Treatment Plan

When personalizing a patient's treatment, genetic information should be integrated with other factors such as patient history, current medications, and comorbidities.

PATIENT EXAMPLE

Based on test results, a patient is classified as a poor metabolizer for a particular medication. The patient may require a lower dose or an alternative treatment to avoid side effects and ensure medication efficacy.

Support at Every Step of the Way

We are committed to delivering a customizable, end-to-end solution that easily integrates with your clinical workflow, supported by resources that improve the patient and provider experience.

Online Provider Portal

Accessible Genetic Counseling

Provider Resource Hub

Make MyOme Proactive Health part of your clinical care.
Contact support@myome.com or visit our website to get started.

1. CPIC. Genes-Drugs. Web. cpicpgx.org/genes-drugs. Accessed Dec 2025. **2.** ClinPGx. Clinical Guideline Annotations. clinpgx.org/guidelineannotations. Web. Accessed Dec 2025. **3.** US Food & Drug Administration. Table of Pharmacogenetic Associations. 2022 Oct. Web. Accessed Dec 2025.

This test was developed, and its performance characteristics were determined, by MyOme, Inc., a clinical laboratory certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA)and College of American Pathologist (CAP) accredited to perform high complexity clinical laboratory testing. This test has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Test results should always be interpreted by a clinician in the context of clinical and familial data with the availability of genetic counseling when appropriate. MyOme is not responsible for the content or accuracy of third-party websites.

 | 1505 Adams Drive, Suite B-1, Menlo Park, CA 94025 | www.myome.com | M-054_C v2 12/25