



Understanding Test Results

Incorporate your patient's genetic factors into their medication plan with the Medication Response test for a more personalized approach to treatment.



MyOme Medication Response Test



Analyzes pharmacogenes that affect the metabolism of

70+

MEDICATIONS

Identifies variations in two types of genes:



PHARMACOKINETIC GENES

Encode for drug-metabolizing enzymes that influence how medications are metabolized.



PHARMACODYNAMIC GENES

Affect drug action and the body's response, impacting therapeutic response and risk of side effects.

How Test Results are Determined and Presented

Results Categories

Your patient's Medication Response test report lists the specific genes tested and the associated results 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	DIPLTYPE	PHENOTYPE
CYP2B6	*6 / *22	Intermediate Metabolizer
CYP2C19	*1 / *1	Normal Metabolizer
CYP2C9	*1 / *1	Normal Metabolizer
CYP2D6	*4 / *29	Intermediate Metabolizer
CYP3A4	*1 / *36	Variant Present
CYP3A5	*1 / *3	Intermediate Metabolizer
CYP4F2	*1 / *1	Variant Absent

GENE INFORMATION

The specific genes analyzed.

PHENOTYPE

The expected impact of variants on drug metabolism or presence/absence of a variant.

DIPLTYPE

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

Phenotype Classifications

The phenotype may be indicated as one of four results for genes that impact how a drug is metabolized.

Classifications	What It Means	Risk for Adverse Reactions
Poor Metabolizer	Certain drugs are metabolized markedly slower than normal.	LOW HIGH
Intermediate Metabolizer	Certain drugs are metabolized slower than normal.	LOW HIGH
Normal Metabolizer	Certain drugs are metabolized at a normal rate.	LOW HIGH
Rapid Metabolizer	Certain drugs are metabolized faster.	LOW HIGH

Next Steps with Medications



Medication Implications

To determine any potential changes to dosing or medications based on results, request a clinical note from MyOme or consult guidelines.



PUBLISHED GUIDELINES

- Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium (CPIC)¹
- PharmGKB²
- FDA³ table of pharmacogenomic associations



Personalized Treatment

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



PATIENT EXAMPLE

Poor Metabolizer

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.

MyOme Support

We are committed to supporting providers with a customizable, end-to-end solution that easily integrates with your workflow and resources to enhance the patient experience.



MYOME PROVIDER PORTAL

Access test results, schedule genetic counseling sessions, and connect with MyOme resources in one convenient place.



GENETIC COUNSELING

MyOme's partner, DNAvisit, will tailor genetic counseling sessions to your patients' needs and address any concerns regarding testing and results.



CLINICAL CONSULT SUPPORT

Rely on support for any aspect of our testing services from the MyOme Clinical Affairs team and our clinical support partner.



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