Not all medicines are one size fits all.

Personalized medicine enables your healthcare team to use your genetic information to help you choose medicines that are best for you.

Contact Us
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Guide to Pharmacogenetic Testing
What are genes?
We all have DNA that is inherited from our parents. DNA contains genes, which are recipes for all of our proteins that make us unique.

Pharmacogenetics is the use of a person’s genes to predict their response to medicines

Examples of gene variations that could affect your medicines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Medications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CYP2C9</td>
<td>• Warfarin (Coumadin) • Phenytoin (Dilantin) • Captopril (Celebrex)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYP2C19</td>
<td>• Amitriptyline (Elavil) • Clopidogrel (Plavix) • Citalopram (Celexa) • Escitalopram (Lexapro) • Voriconazole (Vfend) • Omeprazole (Prilosec) • Pantoprazole (Protonix) • Esomeprazole (Nexium)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYP2D6</td>
<td>• Codeine • Oxycodone (Percocet, Oxycontin) • Ondansetron (Zofran) • Nortriptyline (Pamelor) • Amitriptyline (Elavil) • Paroxetine (Paxil) • Fluoxetine (Prozac) • Tramadol (Ultram) • Aripiprazole (Abilify)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What to expect
• Your cheek will be swabbed
• You will come back to the clinic to review your results in approximately 2 weeks
• You and your referring physician will receive a copy of your results

How do genes affect our response to medicines?

Differences in enzymes that break medicines down may change the dose or medicine you need.