



La Médecine Personnalisée Pharmacogénétique Paradigme du transfert

Ph. Beaune

Médecine personnalisée ➡ **Thérapeutique** personnalisée

Adaptées aux individus (idiosyncrasie)

caractérisation fine

- ☞ de la maladie
- ☞ des patients

Facteurs

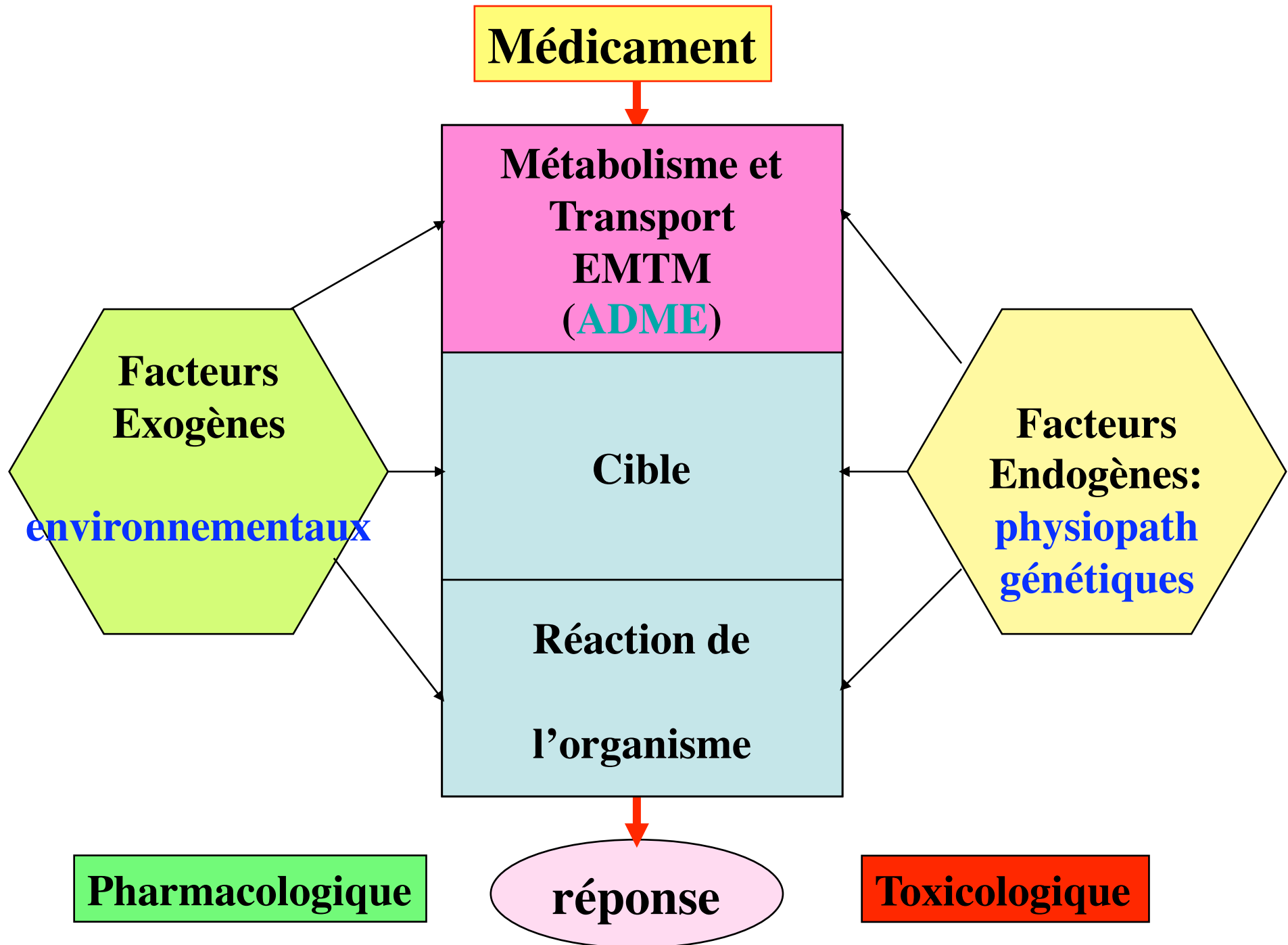
- ☞ **généétiques**,
- ☞ **physio-pathologiques**,
- ☞ **environnementaux**

☞ **Biomarqueurs**

Mise en évidence / validation / application / valorisation

☞ Cohortes, Technologies: PF, bio-stat bio-info

☞ « Prêt-à-porter » ➡ « sur mesure » « ~~one size fits all~~ »



Toxicité

Effets indésirables des médicaments

☞ Question de santé publique

USA:

- ~ 100 000 morts / an (4ème à 6ème cause, Lazarou 1998)
- Coût : 2 to 50 Milliards \$

France:

- 3,2 % hospitalizations
- Coût: 320 M€

☞ 50 % mauvaise utilisation

Efficacité des médicaments

Classe thérapeutique	Efficacité (%)
Alzheimer's	30
Analgesiques (Cox-2)	80
Asthme	60
Arrythmies Cardiaques	60
Dépression (SSRI)	62
Diabète	57
HCV	47
Incontinence	40
Migraine (aigüe)	52
Migraine (prophylaxie)	50
Oncologie	25
Osteoporose	48
arthrite Rhumatoïde	50
Schizophrénie	60

Réponse des patients à un médicament majeur pour une classe thérapeutique Spear et al. Trends in Molecular Medicine, 2001



European Medicines Agency

Definitions

Pharmacogénomique:

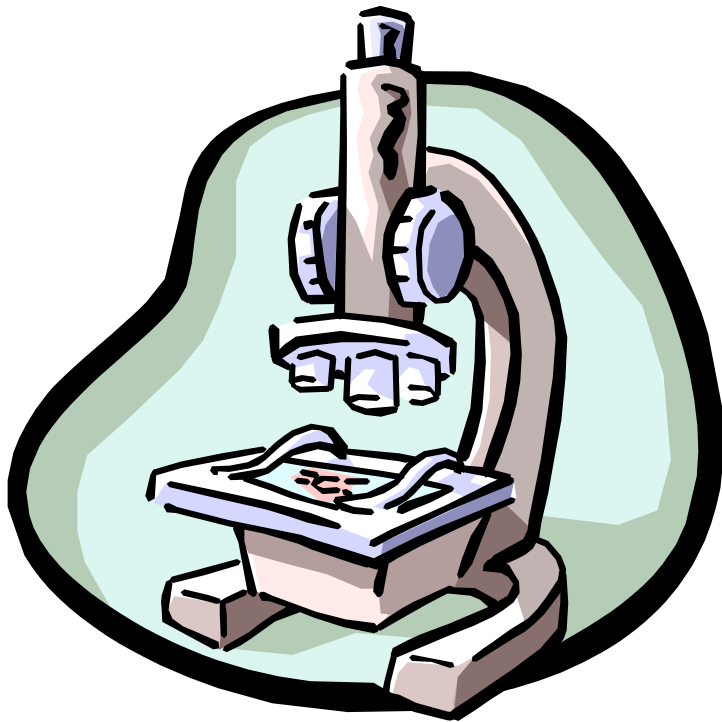
La recherche des variations caractéristiques de l'ADN et de l'ARN en relation avec la **réponse aux médicaments**

Pharmacogénétique:

L'influence des variations de séquence en ADN sur la **réponse aux médicaments**

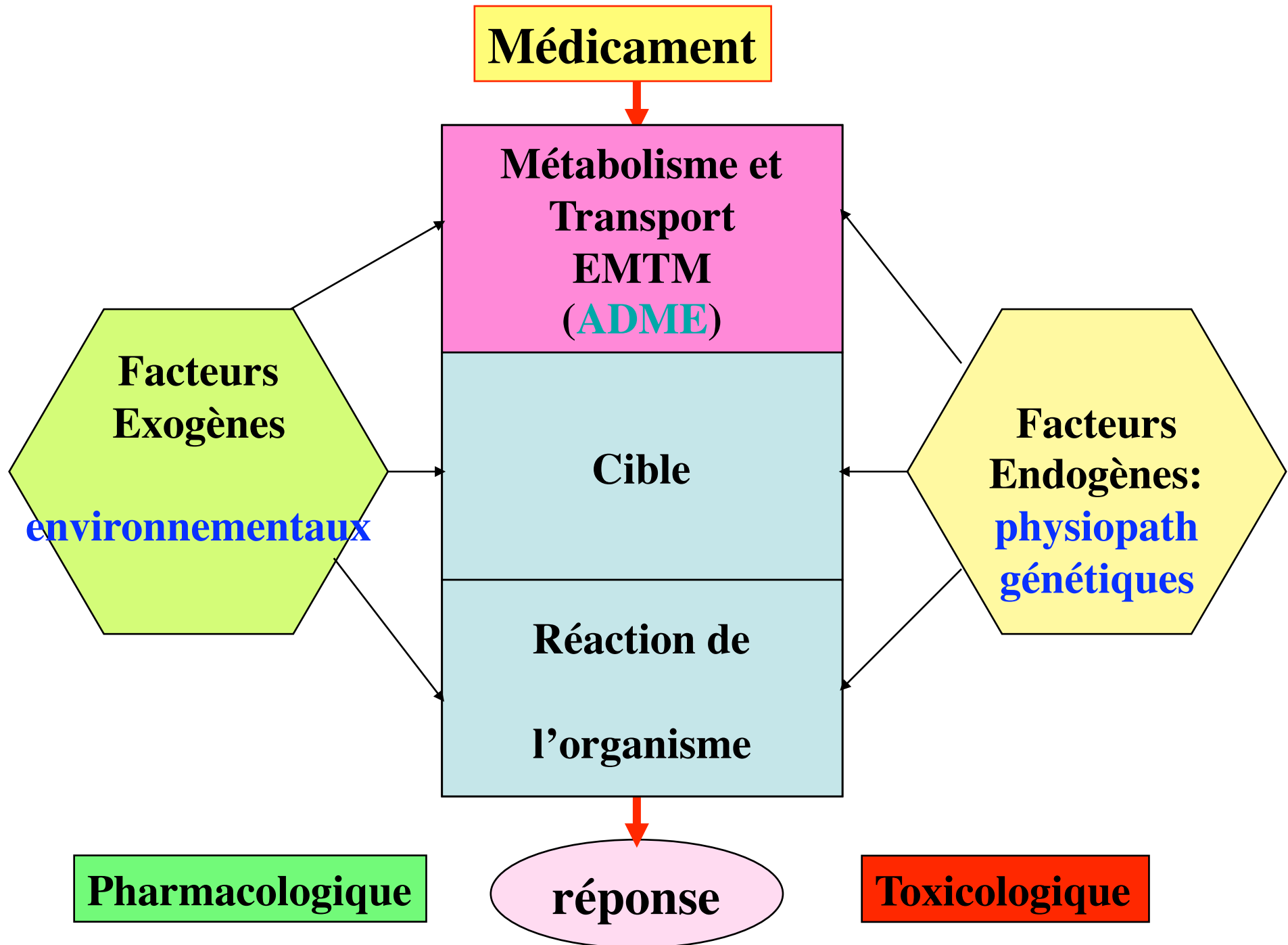
Réponse aux médicaments **PK** and **PD**

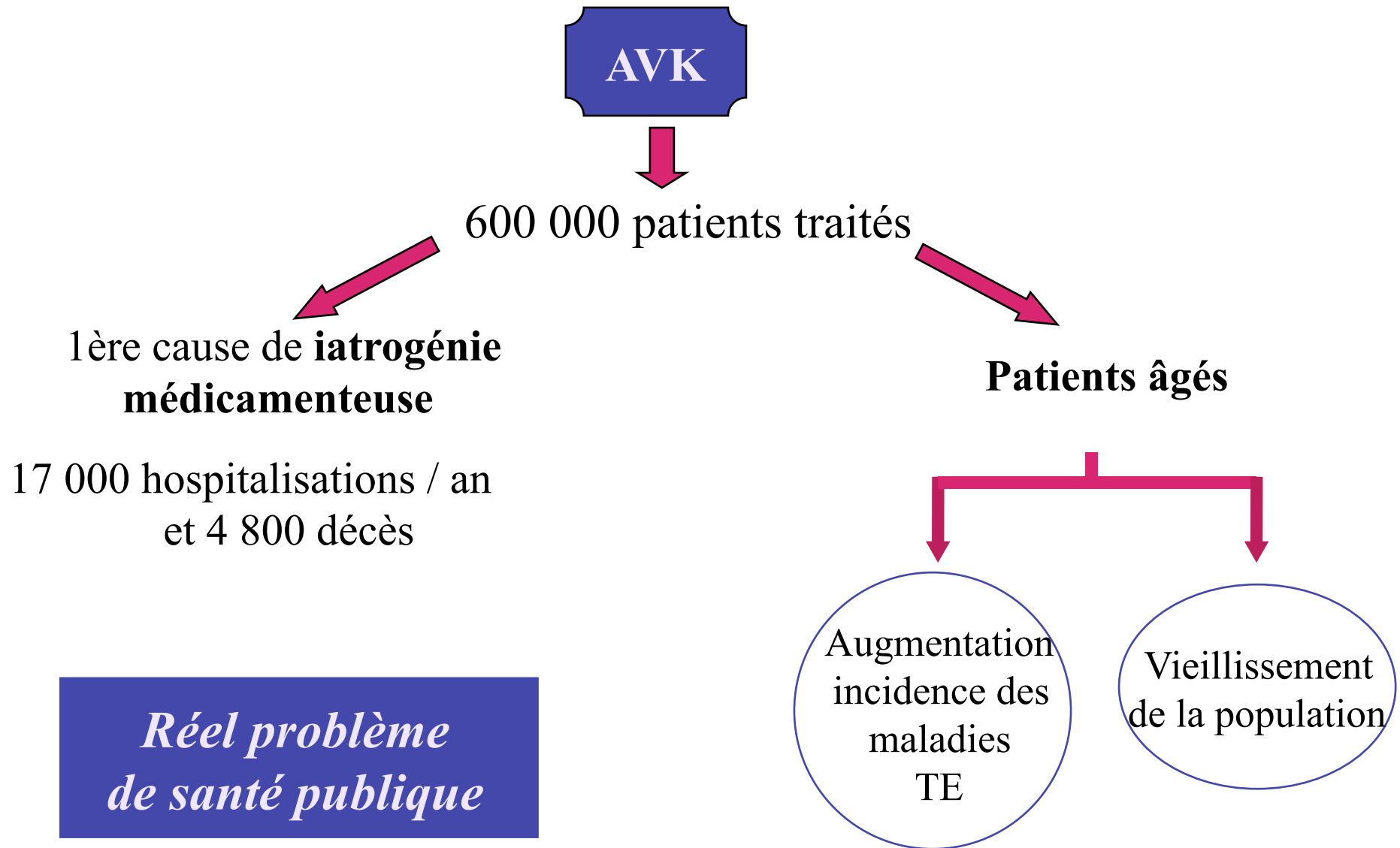
Conséquences cliniques ??



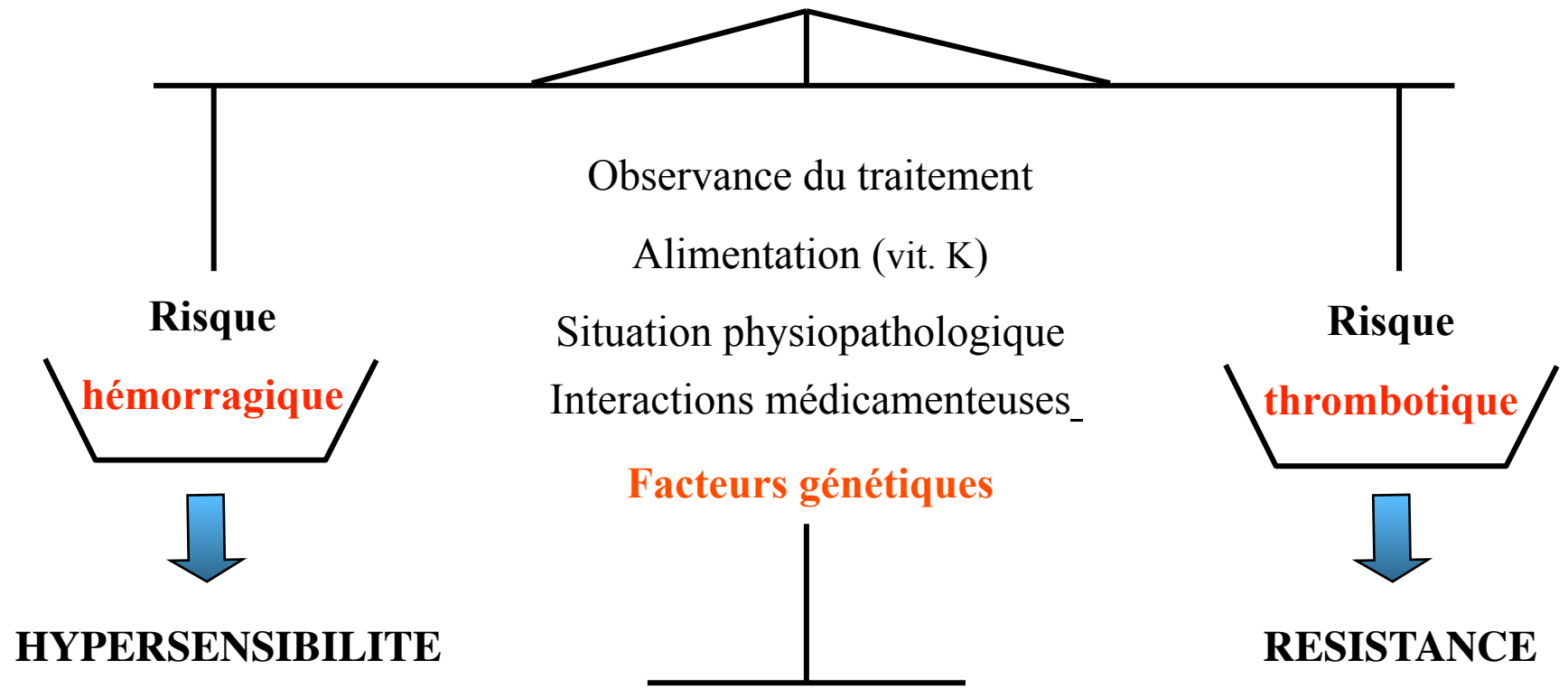
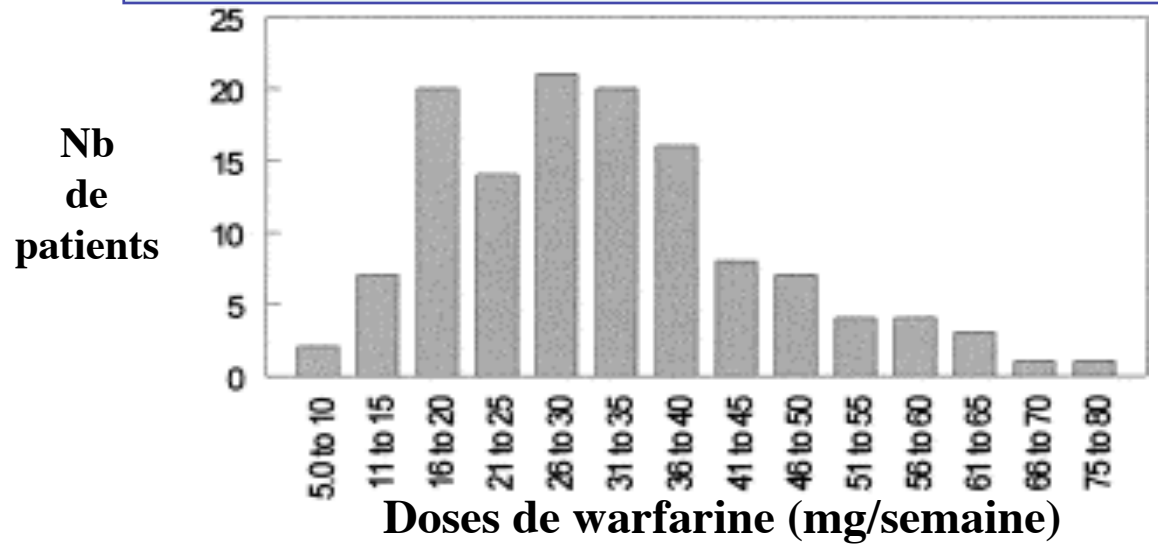
ou



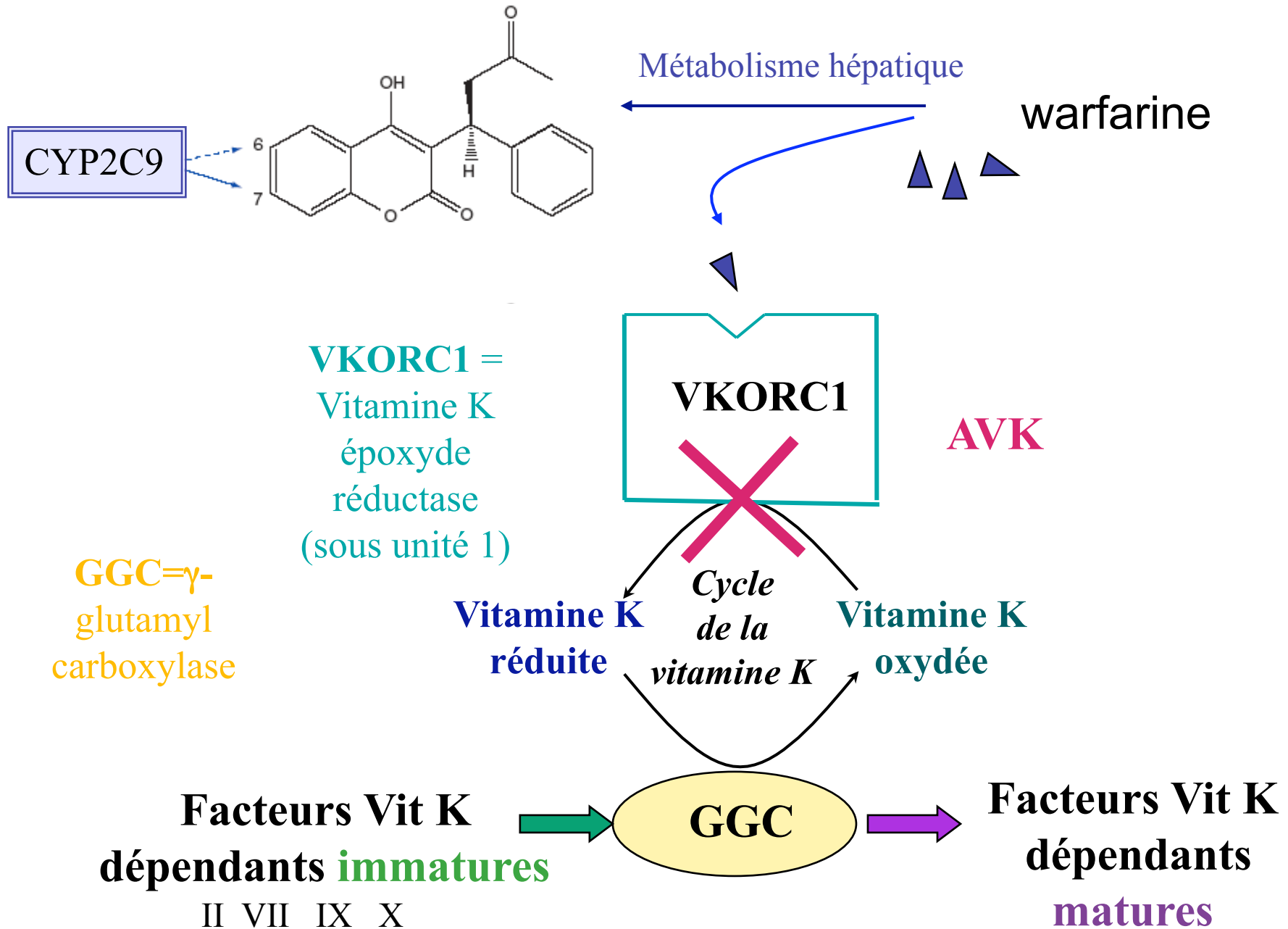




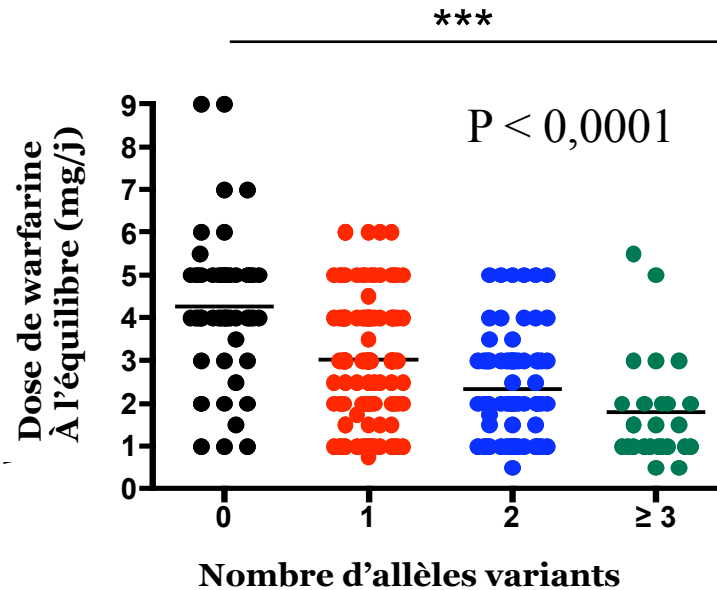
VARIABILITE DANS LA REPONSE



WARFARINE : Métabolisme et cible pharmacologique



Influence du CYP2C9 et de VKORC1 sur la dose à l'équilibre



Effet additif des génotypes CYP2C9 et VKORC1

0 = pas de gène muté

1 = 1 allèle muté (CYP2C9 ou VKORC1)

2 = 2 allèles mutés (CYP2C9 ou VKORC1)

≥ 3 = les 2 gènes sont mutés

=19%

=43%

=10%

72% de la population est porteuse d'au moins un allèle muté

CONTRIBUTION RELATIVE DES FACTEURS GENETIQUES VS NON GENETIQUES SUR LA DOSE A L'EQUILIBRE

Part de la variabilité :

10-20% : Age, sexe, poids, BMI
1-2% : Indication de la warfarine
5-10% : Interactions médicamenteuses

VKORC1 : 20-30%

CYP2C9 : 10-15%

+

=

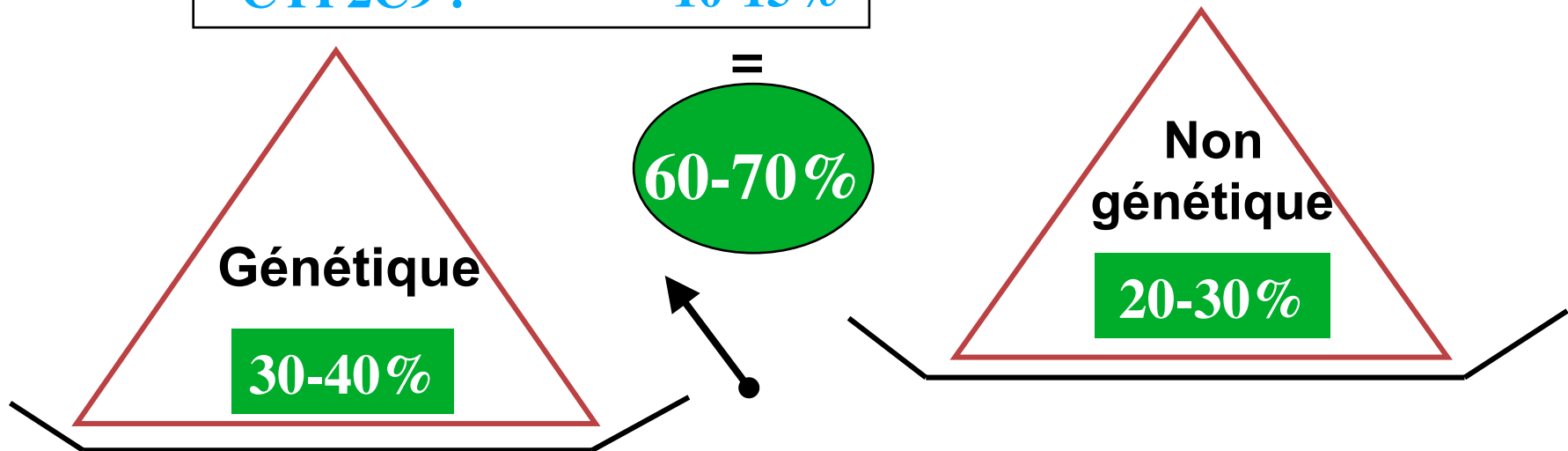
Génétique

30-40%

60-70%

**Non
génétique**

20-30%



Risque surdosage avec OA VKORC1 et CYP2C9

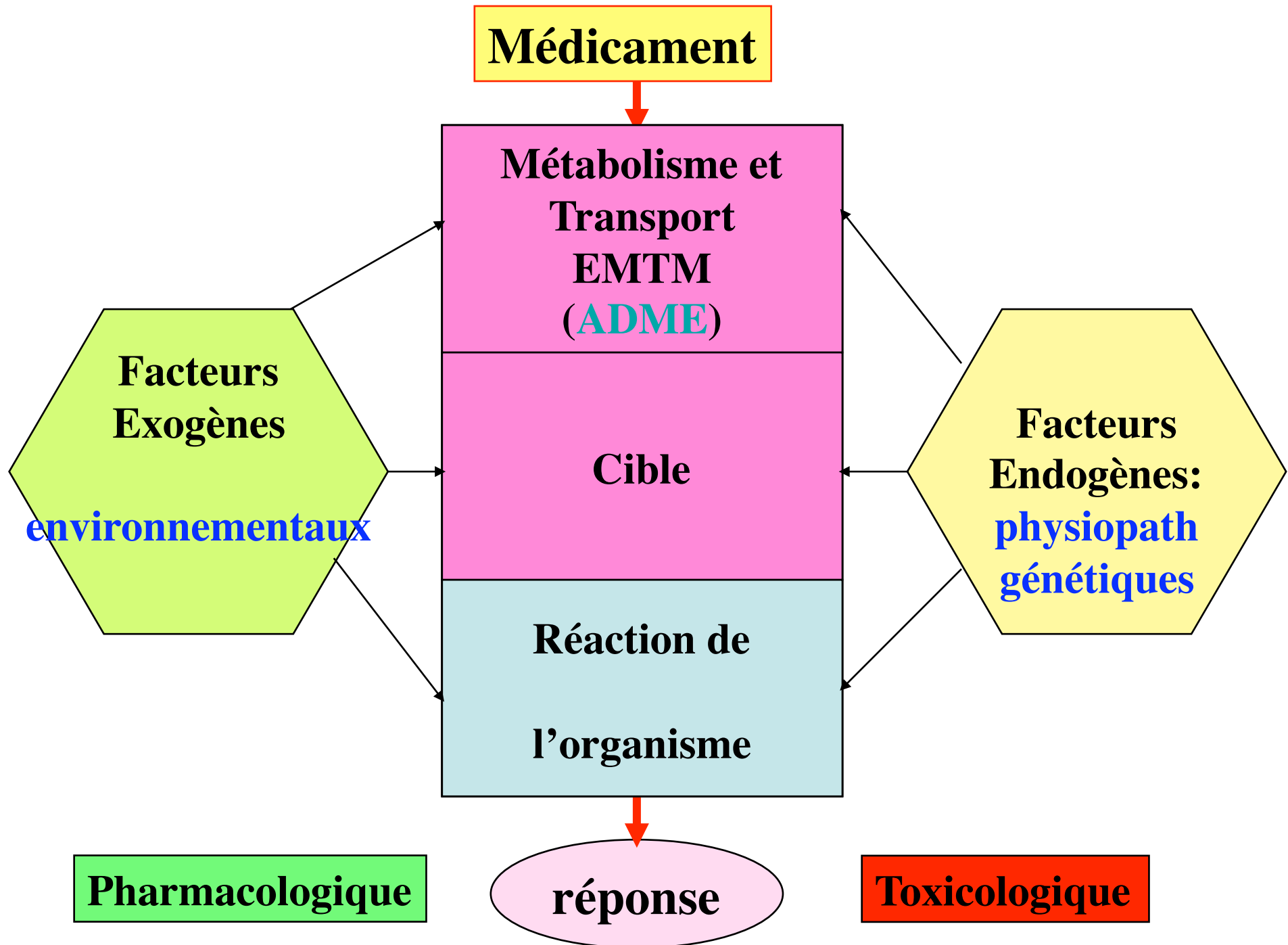
	VKORC1 + CYP2C9
RR	12
Sensibilité	33 %
Spécificité	92 %
PPV	80 %
NPV	58 %

Quteinieh et coll. 2005 Thromb Haem.

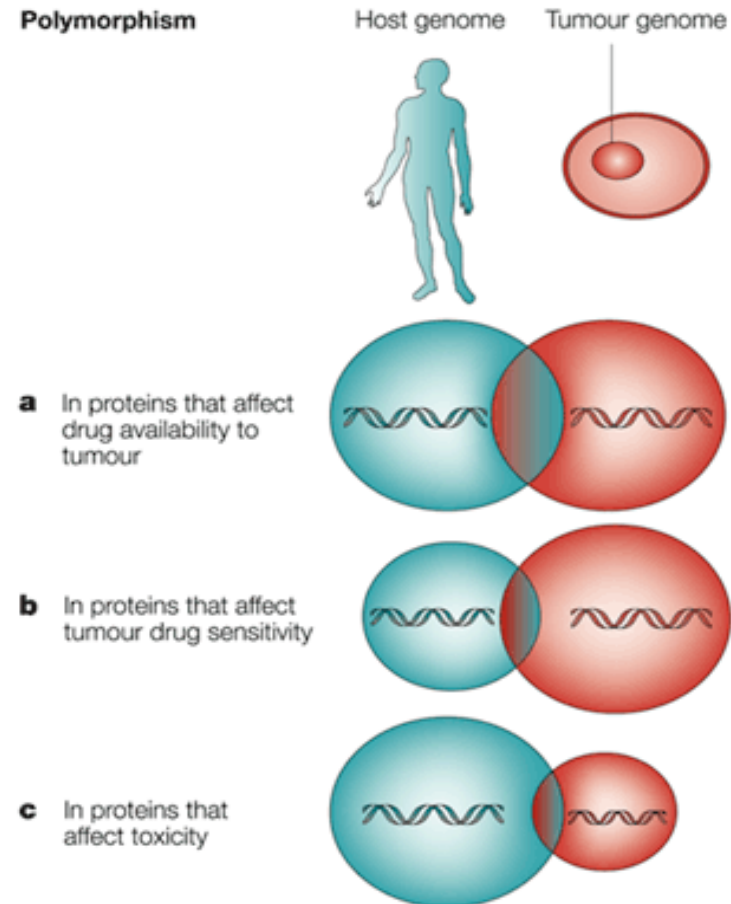
FDA / EMEA Pharmacogenetics Labelling (SPC)

Constitutive genetic variants

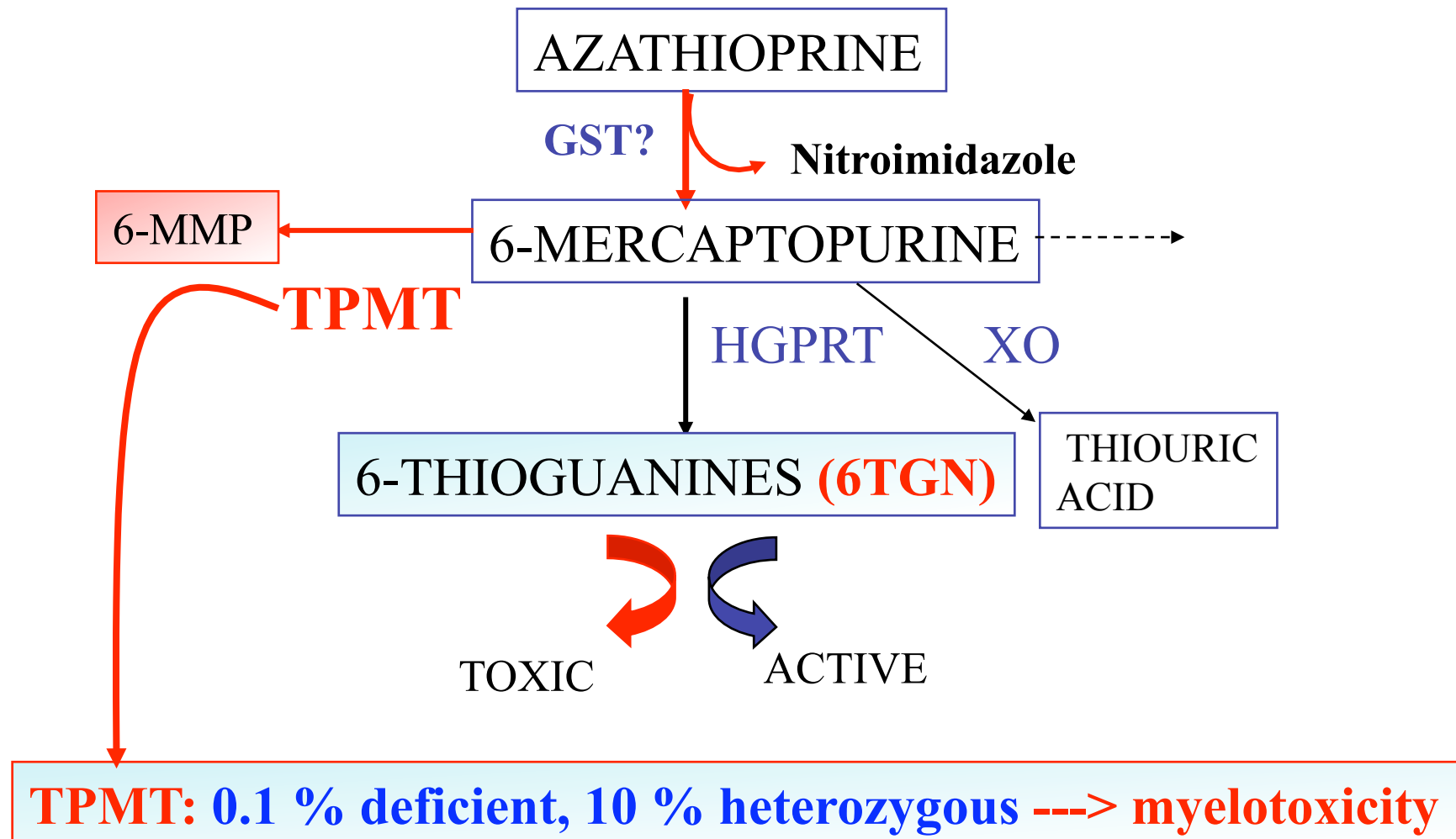
Drug	Gene target	Information	
Thioridazine	CYP2D6	ADRs : Test not required	QT prolongation : torsades de pointes
Codeine	CYP2D6	ADRs : Test not required	Apnea among children from breastfeeding mothers
Atomoxetine	CYP2D6	ADRs : Test not required	Dose reduction for PMs
Tamoxifene	CYP2D6-CYP2C19	<i>Lower response rate</i> : Test not required	Loss of efficacy among PMs and with CYP2D6 inhibitors
Voriconazole	CYP2C19	ADRs : Test not required	Hepatotoxicity
Warfarin	CYP2C9	ADRs : Test not required	Risk of bleeding
Warfarin	VKORC1	ADRs : Test not required	Risk of bleeding
Irinotecan	UGT1A1	ADRs : Test not required	Diarrhea, neutropenia
Azathioprine & 6-MP	TPMT	ADRs : Test not required	Neutropenia
Capecitabine	DPD	ADRs : Test not required	Oro digestive – neutropenia
Maraviroc	CCR5	<i>Non response</i> Test required	For CCR5 negative
Rasburicase	G6PD	ADRs : Test not required	Hemolysis in G6PD deficient patients
Carbamazepine	HLA-B*1502	ADRs : Test not required	Severe immunoallergic cutaneous
Abacavir	HLA-B*5701	ADRs : Test not required	Hypersensitivity reactions



Genetic variability and cancer therapy : « host and tumor »

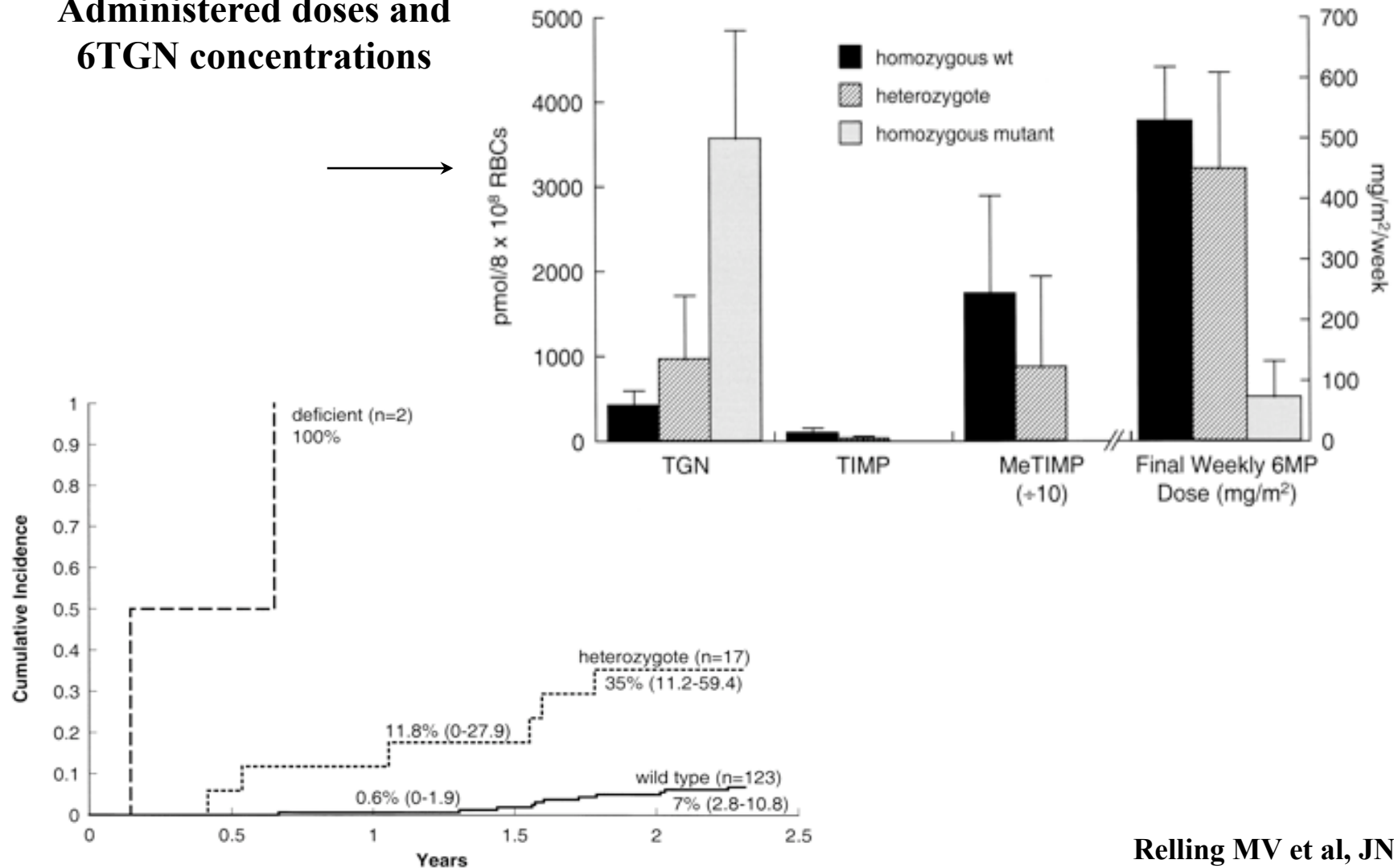


THIOPURINE METHYL-TRANSFERASE (TPMT): AZATHIOPRINE METABOLISM

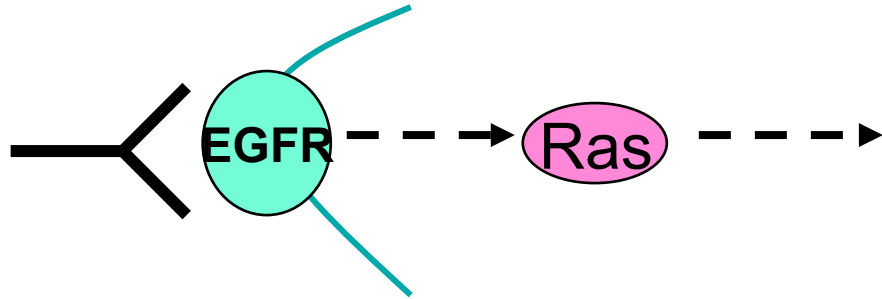


Dose Adjustment as a function of TPMT genotype

Administered doses and
6TGN concentrations



KRAS STATUS AND RESPONSE TO CETUXIMAB

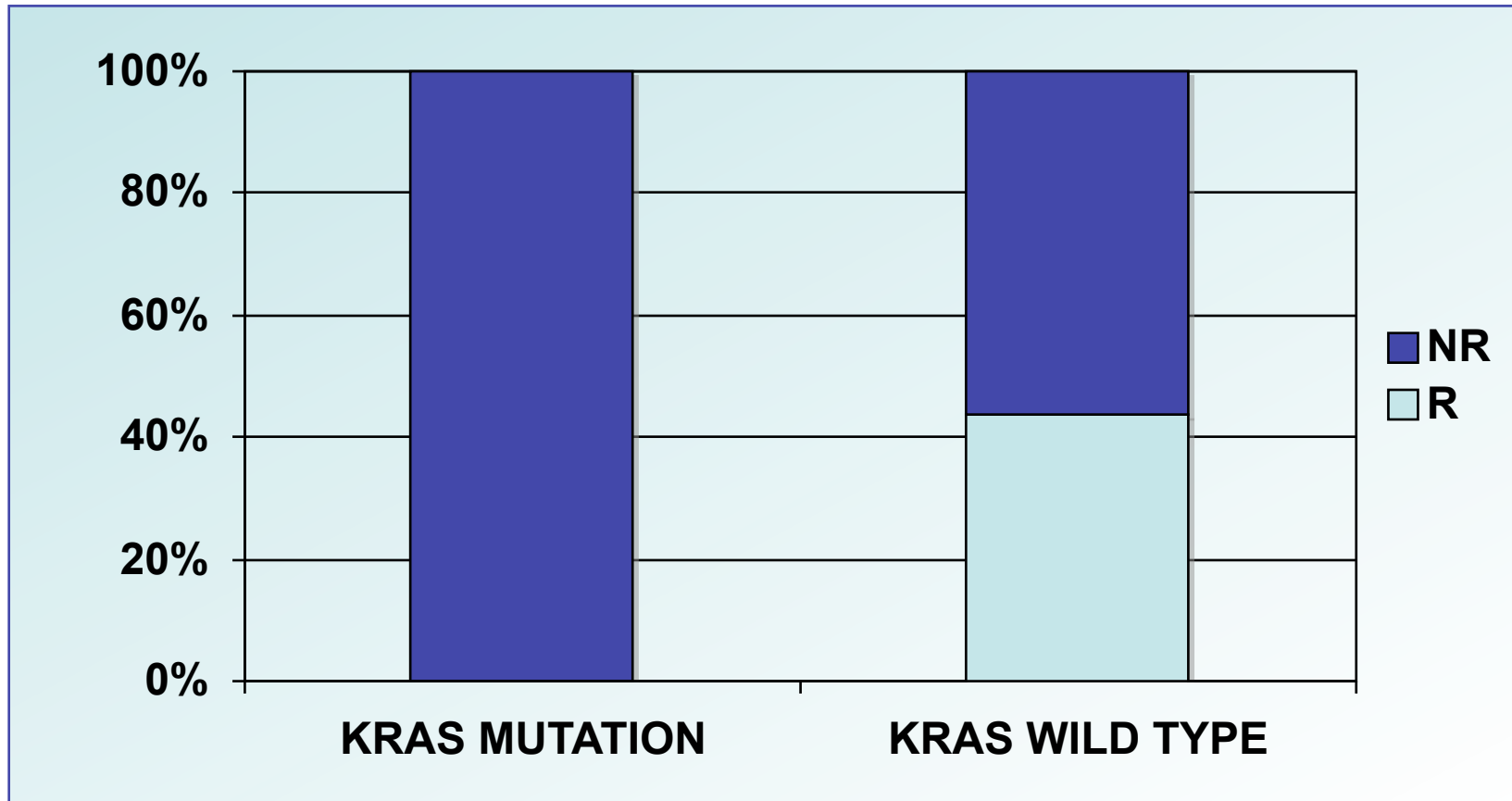


1st series
Lievre Cancer Res 2006
Among this series
25 was treated by Cetuximab according to French AMM

Validation series
89 patients
All treated by Cetuximab according to French AMM

Pooled series for mutivariate analysis

Results (Overall series - 114 cases)



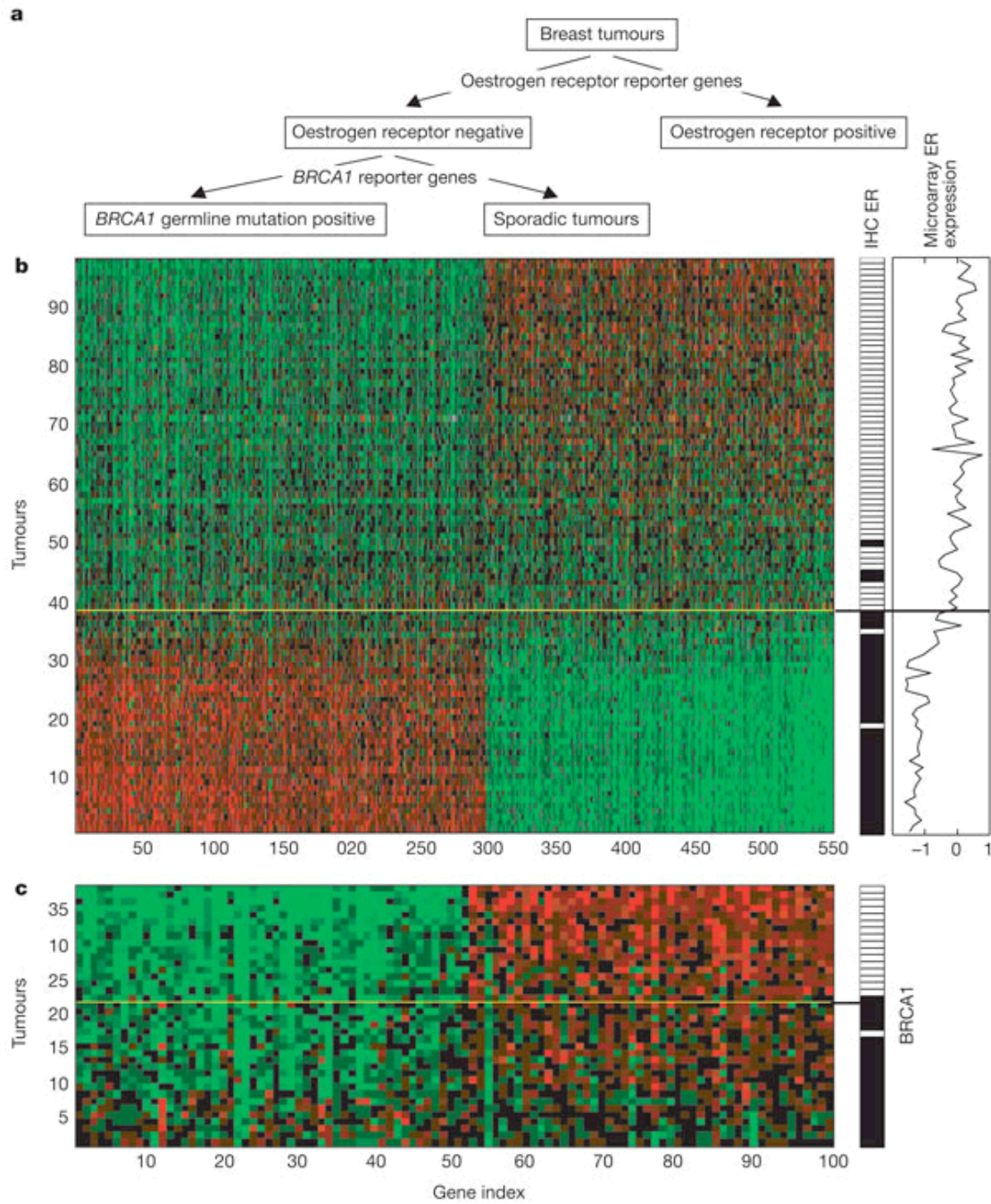
(31.7% CI95% [22-40%])

Pearson $\chi^2(1) = 22.3615$ Pr $< 2.10^{-6}$

FDA / EMEA Pharmacogenetics Labelling (SPC)

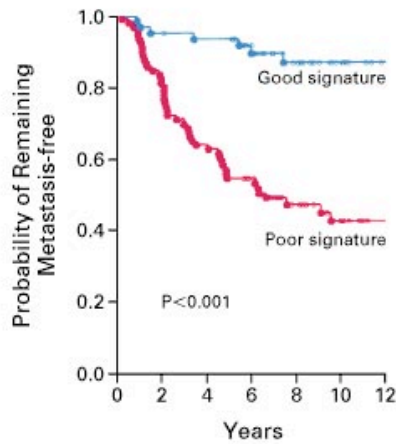
Tumoral genetics

Drug	Gene target	Information	
Erlotinib	EGFR	None response Test no required	No tumoral EGFR expression
Cetuximab	EGFR	None response Test required	No tumoral EGFR expression
Panitumumab	EGFR	None response Test required	No tumoral EGFR expression
Trastuzumab	HER2	None response Test required	No tumoral HER2 expression
Tamoxifene	ER	None response Test required	No tumoral ER expression
Anastrozole	ER	None response Test required	No tumoral ER expression
Exemestane	ER	None response Test required	No tumoral ER expression
Letrozole	ER	None response Test required	No tumoral ER expression
Cetuximab	K-RAS	None response Test required	Tumoral K-RAS mutations
Panitumumab	K-RAS	None response Test required	Tumoral K-RAS mutations
Imatinib	C-Kit	None response Test required	Absence of activating tumoral c-Kit mutations



Comparaison avec les autres critères d'évaluation du risque métastatique

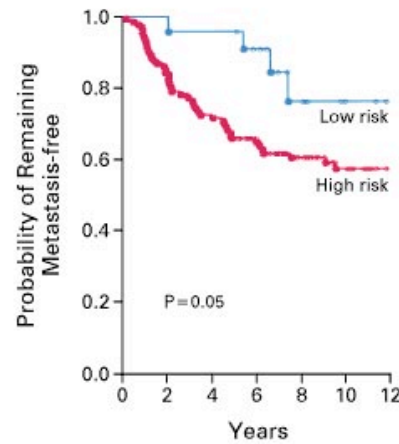
A Gene-Expression Profiling



NO. AT RISK

Good signature	60	57	54	45	31	22	12
Poor signature	91	72	55	41	26	17	9

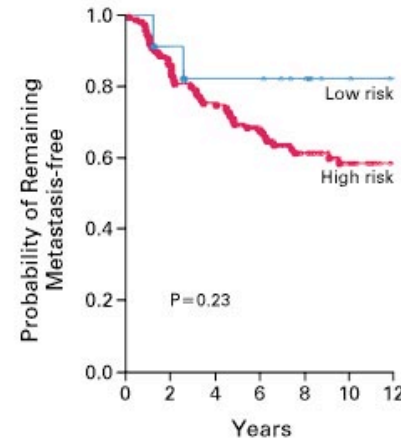
B St. Gallen Criteria



NO. AT RISK

Low risk	22	22	21	17	9	5	2
High risk	129	107	88	69	48	34	19

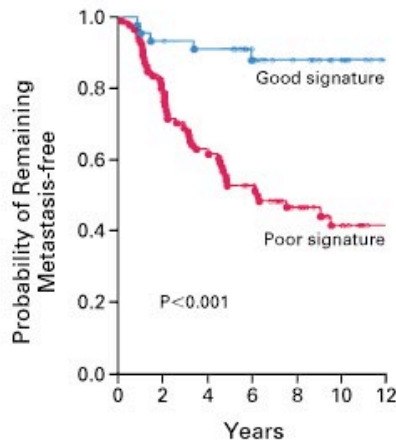
C NIH Consensus Criteria



NO. AT RISK

Low risk	11	10	9	9	6	2	0
High risk	140	119	100	77	51	37	21

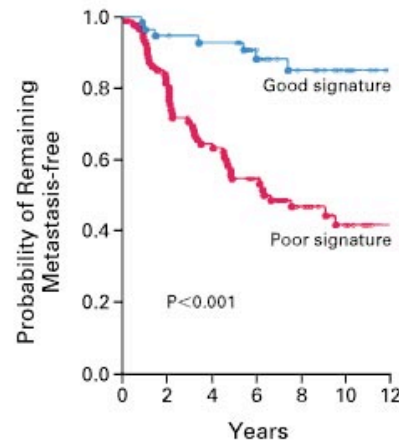
D St. Gallen, High Risk



NO. AT RISK

Good signature	43	40	37	31	23	18	10
Poor signature	86	67	51	38	25	16	9

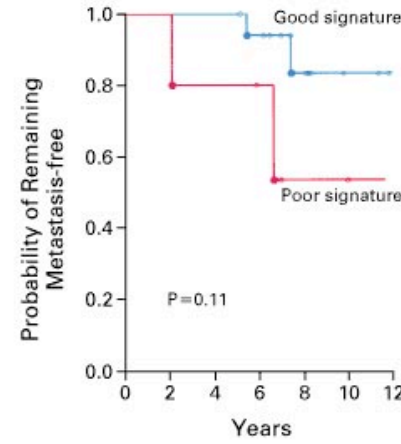
E NIH, High Risk



NO. AT RISK

Good signature	53	50	47	38	27	21	12
Poor signature	87	69	53	39	24	16	9

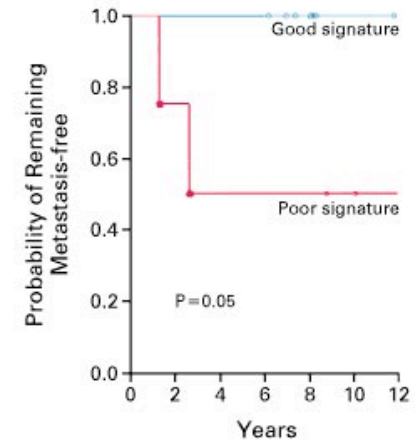
F St. Gallen, Low Risk



NO. AT RISK

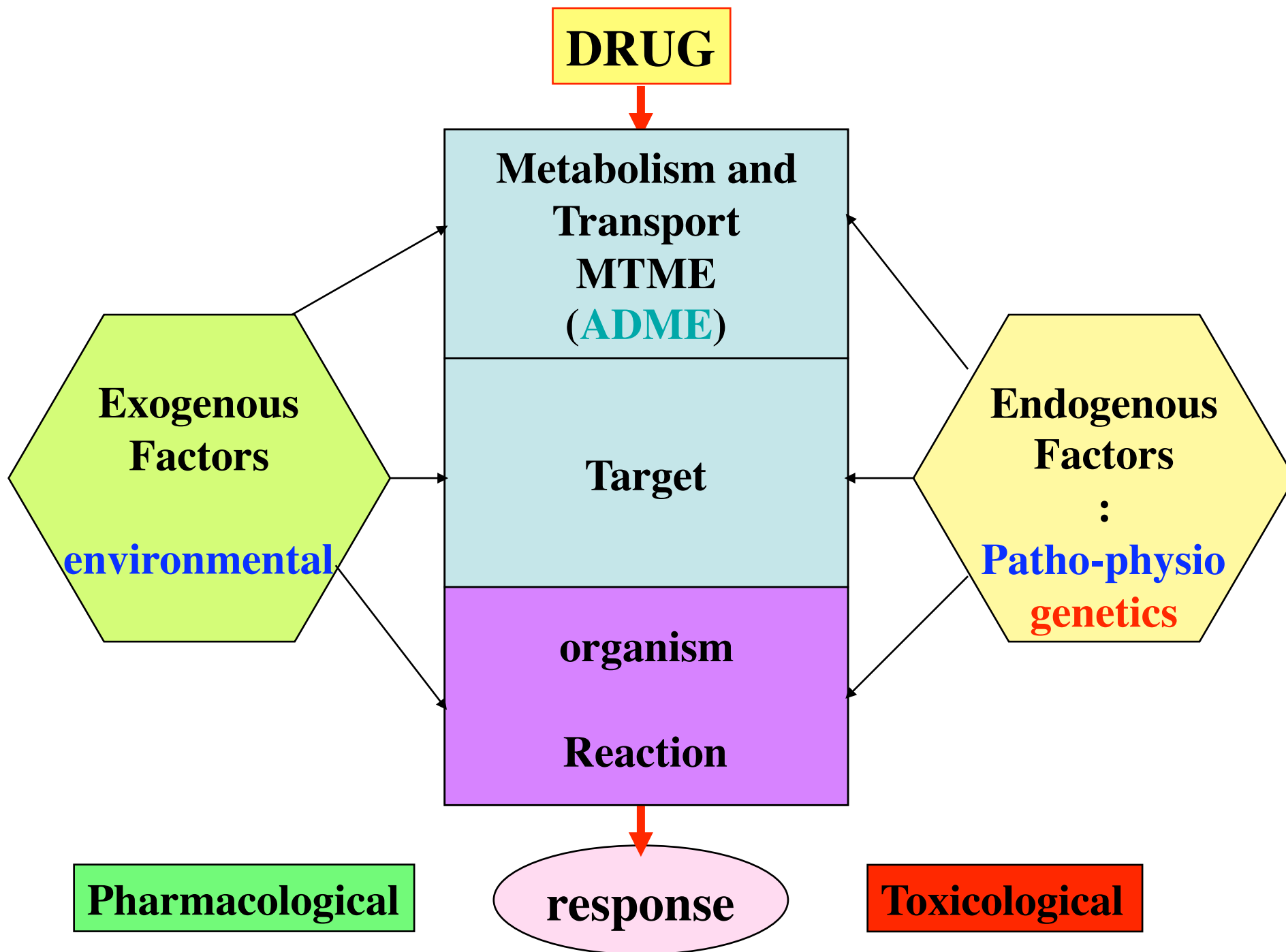
Good signature	17	17	17	14	8	4	2
Poor signature	5	5	4	3	1	1	0

G NIH, Low Risk



NO. AT RISK

Good signature	7	7	7	7	4	1	0
Poor signature	4	3	2	2	2	1	0



DRUG

**Metabolism and Transport
MTME
(ADME)**

Target

**organism
Reaction**

**Exogenous
Factors**
environmental

**Endogenous
Factors
:
Patho-physio
genetics**

Pharmacological

response

Toxicological

Abacavir

Anti-HIV, analogue non nucléosidique (Ziagen®)

~ 5% réactions d'hypersensibilité (HSR), qq cas décès

- HLA B*5701, C4A6, -DR7, -DR3

67 % HSR ont cet haplotype

0% non HSR ont cet haplotype

OR = 117

- HLA B*5701

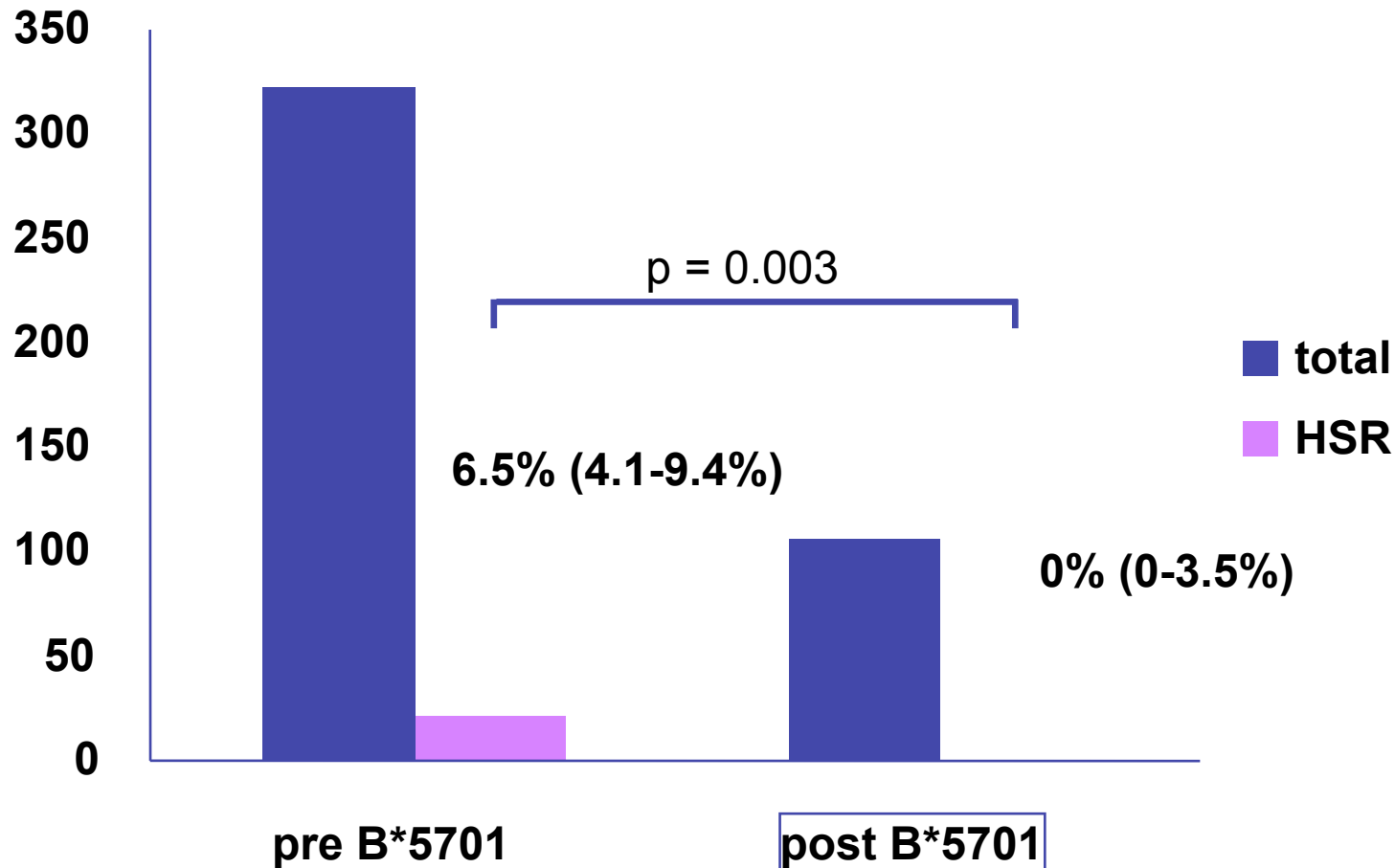
78 % HSR

2,4 % non HSR

PPV 100% et NPV 97%

**Détermination de l'haplotype avant le traitement
devrait réduire de 50% les HSR.**

Pharmacogenetics of Abacavir Hypersensitivity: Translation into Clinical Practice (Brighton Clinic)



Should be accompanied by **clinical monitoring !!!!!!!**

Pharmacogénétique: Risque Relatif pour EIM Toxicité

SJS Asian	carbamazepine	HLA-B*1502,	OR=1023,	Chung et al.
SJS Asian	allopurinol	HLA-B*5801,	OR=580,	Hung et al.
Cholestase	flucloxacillin	HLA-B*5701,	OR=80,	Daly et al.
Neutropénie	6-mercaptopurine	TPMT,	OR=49,	Relling et al.
Hypersensibilité	abacavir	HLA-B*5701,	OR=36,	Mallal et al.
Overdose	oral anticoagulant	CYP2C9+VKORC1	OR=12	Quteineh et al.
Hépatite	isoniazid	NAT2,	OR=7,	Huang et al.
Cytolyse	ximelagatran	HLA-DRB1*0701,	OR=4,	Kindmark et al.
Hépatite	NSAID	GSTM1+GSTT1,	OR=9,	Lucena et al.

Co-development

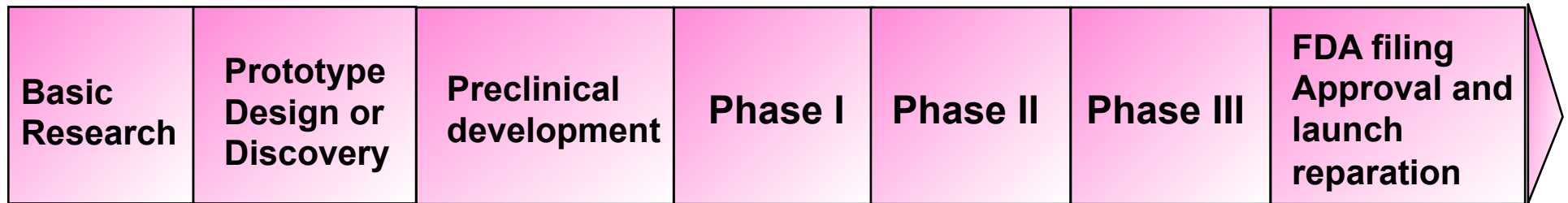
**Marker assay
validation**

**Diagnostic kit
Analytical validation**

Clinical validation

Clinical utility

laboratories



**Identification of
stratification markers**

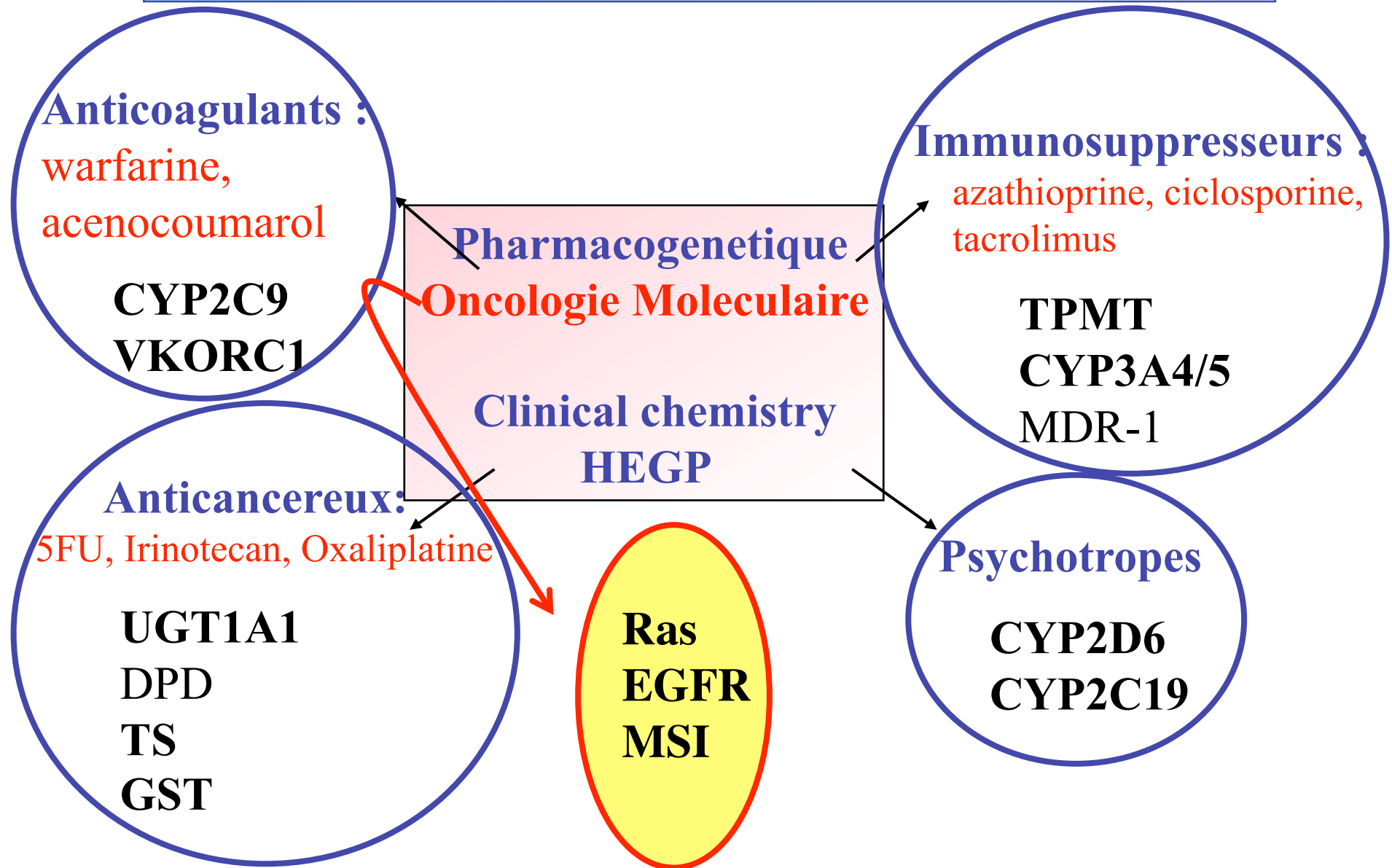
feasibility

Clinical validation

label

Clinical utility

Applications Cliniques



Besoins pour la médecine personnalisée

☞ Biomarqueurs prédictifs

- Cohortes / patients

- PF technologiques

Genomique
Protéomique
métabonomique

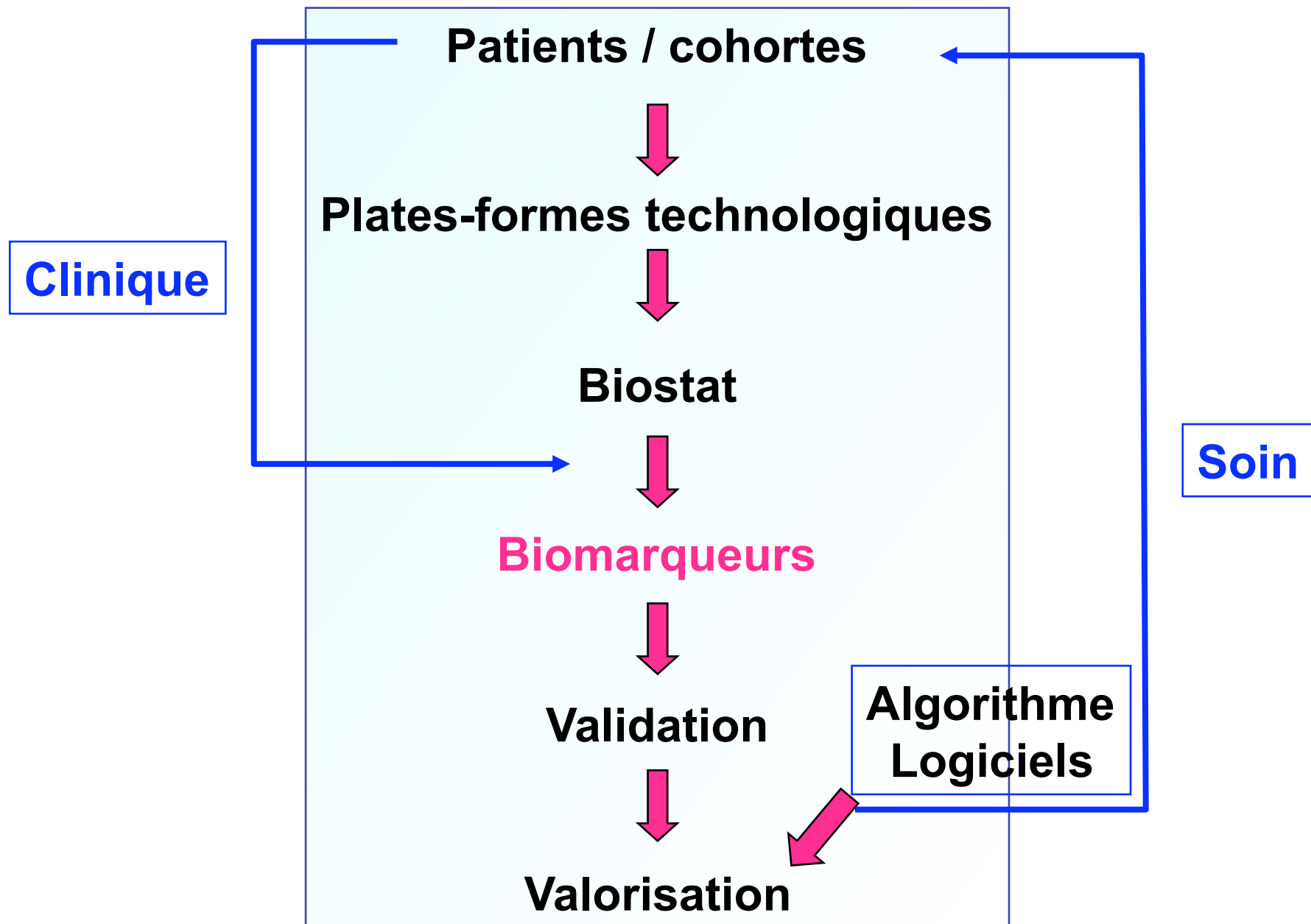
...

- Outils

puces: PG...
Phénotypage

- Biostat / bioinfo

Plates-formes de transfert Medecine personnalisée



WARFARIN DOSING

www.WarfarinDosing.org

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> [Outcomes](#)

> [Hemorrhage Risk](#)

> [Patient Education](#)

> [Contact Us](#)

> [References](#)

> [Glossary](#)

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User:
Patient:
Version 15.0
Build : Feb 26, 2009

Required Patient Information

Age: 72 Sex: Female Ethnicity: Unknown

Race: White, Caucasian, or Middle Eastern

Weight: 156 lbs or 70.9 kgs BSA 1.86

Height: (5 feet and 9 inches) or (175 cms)

Smokes: No Liver Disease: No

Indication: Atrial fibrillation

Baseline INR: 1.2 Target INR: 2.5

CYP2C9 Genotype: CYP2C9*1/*2 Randomize & Blind

VKORC1-1639/3673 Genotype: GG

Amiodarone/Cordarone® Dose: 0 mg/day

Statin/HMG CoA Reductase Inhibitor: No statin Enter '0' if not taking this drug

Any azole (eg. Fluconazole): No

Sulfamethoxazole/Septra/Bactrim/Cotrim/Sulfatrim: No

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> ESTIMATE WARFARIN DOSE

> [Warfarin Dosing](#)

> [Outcomes](#)

> [Hemorrhage Risk](#)

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User:

Patient: 0

[Version 15.0](#)

Build : Feb 26, 2009

Estimate of Warfarin Dose

Estimated loading dose: **5.7** mg for initial warfarin dose.*

Estimated therapeutic dose: **4.7** mg/day.*

[Click here](#) to get an IWPC estimate.

Today's prescribed dose: mg.



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

Patient Code (e.g. TestABC or 007) :

Email address to save patient under :

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

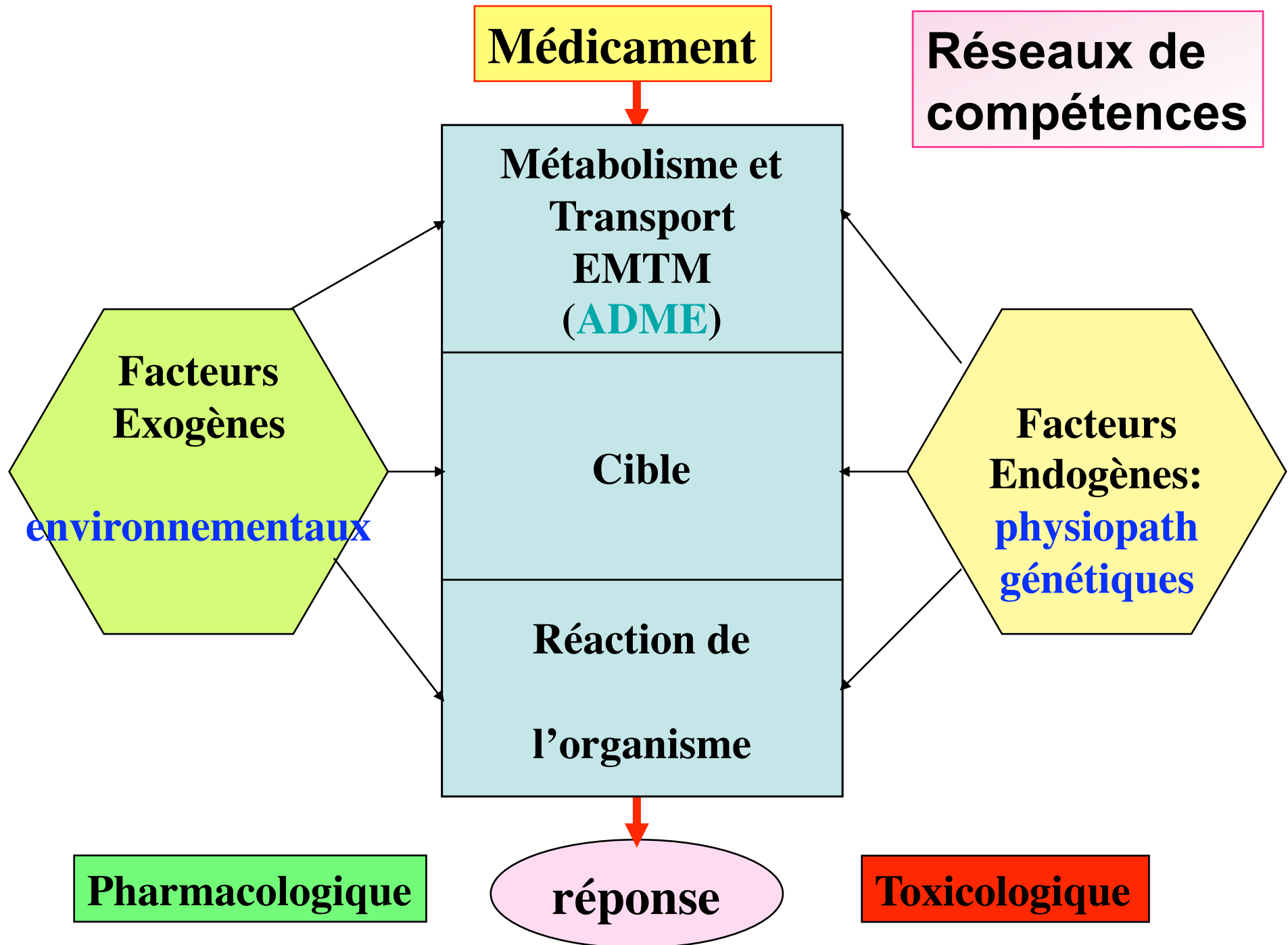
All information entered into this site is kept confidential. Your e-mail address will not be shared, sold, or rented. It is required to save and to access this record.

Recommendations

*We developed this initial dose algorithm from 1015 patients and prospectively validated in 292 additional patients starting warfarin where the R^2 was 53%-54% and the median absolute error was 1.0 mg/day ([Clin Pharmacol Ther](#) 2008).

You should not decrease the frequency of INR monitoring based on the above estimate. We check the INR after 3 warfarin doses and modify the dose when clinically indicated.

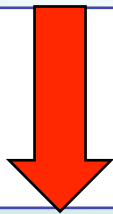
To get a better estimate of the therapeutic dose, first save this record by entering a patient code and your email address. Then, return to this site after 1, 2, and/or 3 warfarin doses and enter that day's INR.





Réseau PG GHU Ouest Réseau de compétences

- Pharmacie
- Pharmacologie (clinique)
- Pharmacovigilance
- Biochimie
- Génétique Moléculaire
- PK



- Réponse: Prediction
- Dose: adaptation
- Therapeutic Monitoring
- Stratégie Thérapeutique
- EIM: explication
- essais cliniques

Classe	Médicament	Gène	Indications	Délai de rendu des résultats
Anticoagulants oraux	Warfarine	CYP 2C9	Surdosage aux AVK	7 jours
	Acenocoumarol Fluindione	VKORC1	Surdosage aux AVK	7 jours
	Phenprocoumone		Résistance aux AVK	15 jours
Anticancéreux	5-fluorouracile	DPYD	Toxicité au 5-FU	15 jours
		TYMS		15 jours
	Irinotécan	UGT1A1	Surdosage	10 - 15 jours
	Cyclophosphamide	CYP2B6	Surdosage	7 - 10 jours
	Oxaliplatine	GST	Toxicité neurologique	15 jours
Immunosuppresseurs	Azathioprine Mercaptopurine	TPMT	Dépistage avant mise en route Toxicité hématologique	7-10 jours
	Tacrolimus	CYP 3A4	Adaptation de posologie	7 jours
Antirétroviraux	Abacavir, Néviparine	HLA, MDR	Réactions d'hypersensibilité, hépatotoxicité	7 - 10 jours
	Efavirenz	CYP2B6	Surdosage, effets indésirables neurologiques	
	Inhibiteurs de protéase	UGT1A1 / TFα	Hyperbilirubinémie / Lipodystrophie	
	Antirétroviraux	CCR5, MD1	Réponse au traitement	
Psychotropes	Antidépresseurs Codéine	CYP2D6	Surdosage ou inefficacité thérapeutique	21j

Hôpital EGP, Service de Biochimie: CYP3A5, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, DPYD, GSTM1, GSTP1, TPMT, TYMS, UGT1A1, VKORC1
Hôpital Bicêtre, Lab de Génétique Moléculaire et Pharmacogénétique: CYP1A2, CYP2C9, CYP2D6, CYP3A5, ABCB1, ADRB2, IL10, MTHFR
Hôpital Robert Debré, Lab de Pharmacologie Pédiatrique: CYP3A5, ABCB1, GSTM1, GSTT1, MTRR, MTHFR, RFC1, TPMT, TYMS
Hôpital Henri Mondor, Lab de Génétique Moléculaire: BCHE

CHU Lille, Institut de Biochimie et Biologie Moléculaire, UF Génopathies et Pharmacogénétique, UF Neurobiologie
CYP1A2, CYP2B6, CYP2D6, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP3A5, ABCB1, ADRB2, BCHE, DPYD, GSTM1, KCNQ1, KCNH2, MTHFR, MTRNR1, NAT2, TPMT, UGT1A1, UGT1A7

CHU Nancy Brabois, Service de Biochimie: MTHFR, TPMT

CRLCC Paul Papin, Lab d'Oncopharmacologie et Pharmacogénétique: CYP2A6, DPYD, MTHFR, TPMT, TYMS, UGT1A1, UGT1A7

CHU de Tours, Laboratoire d'Immunologie: FCGR3A

Hôpital Herriot, Fédération de Biologie, UF de Pharmacologie Spécialisée: CYP2B6, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, CYP3A4, CYP3A5, TPMT, UGT1A1

Hôpital Michallon, Dpt de Biologie et Pathologie de la Cellule, UF de Pharmacologie: TPMT

CHU Dupuytren, Service de Pharmacologie et Toxicologie: CYP3A4, ABCC2, UGT1A8, UGT1A9, UGT2B7

CHU Pellegrin, Service de Biochimie: BCHE

Hôpital Arnaud de Villeneuve, Lab de Biologie Cellulaire et Hormonale: TPMT

CHU Caremeau, Service de Biochimie: TPMT, DPYD, TYMS, UGT1A7

Réseau de pharmacogénétique hospitalière (Hôpital, clinique, laboratoire)



Biomarqueurs



Thérapeutique personnalisée

