phenytoin pharmacogenomics

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Zdanowicz served as chair of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Director of Graduate Studies from Pharmacogenomics Werner Kalow , Urs B. Supplemental Content Full text links. MedPulse News App Stay on top of breaking news in your specialty and across medicine. Essential reference tools, including a drug-interaction checker, medical calculators, and a pill identifier. Glossary of Genetic and Pharmacogenomic Terms. His current research interests include pharmacogenomics, pharmacy curriculum development and pharmacy education. The clinical utility of pharmacogenomic testing is demonstrated throughout the book by describing the implications of genetic variations for the care of individual patients. Under a Creative Commons license. For requests to be unblocked, you must include all of the information in the box above in your message.Trade Names. Aleviatin, Antisacer, Auranile, Causoin, Citrullamon, Citrulliamon, Comital, Comitoina, Convul, Danten, Dantinal, Dantoinal, Dantoinal klinos, Dantoine, Denyl, Di-Hydan, Di-Lan, Di-Phetine, Didan TDC , Difenilhidantoina, Difenin, Difetoin, Difhydan, Dihycon, Dilabid, Dilantin, Dilantin acid, Dilantin Aug 5, - Guidelines regarding the use of pharmacogenomic tests in dosing for phenytoin have been published in Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics by the Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium (CPIC). Excerpt from the phenytoin dosing guidelines: "[A]t least a 25% reduction of the. Sep 22, - The Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium (CPIC) recommends the use of an antiseizure medication other than carbamazepine, phenytoin (or its prodrug fosphenytoin) for any HLA-B* carrier regardless of CYP2C9 genotype, patient ancestry or age. CPIC also recommends. Feb 8, - Pharmacogenomics can play an important role in identifying responders and non-responders to medications, avoiding adverse events, and optimizing drug dose. Drug labeling may contain information on genomic biomarkers. Jun 30, - Dorado P, Lopez-Torres E, Penas-LLedo EM, Martinez-Anton J, LLerena A. Neurological toxicity after phenytoin infusion in a pediatric patient with epilepsy: influence of CYP2C9, CYP2C19 and ABCB1 genetic polymorphisms. Pharmacogenomics J ; Show context. PubMed Article. Jan 8, - The purpose of this article is to provide an overview of the current knowledge on the pharmacogenetics of two commonly prescribed antiepileptic drugs with similar mechanisms of action; phenytoin (PHT) and lamotrigine (LTG). These two drugs have been selected in order to model the pharmacogenetics of. Abstract. Patients treated with antiepileptic drugs can exhibit large interindividual variability in clinical efficacy or adverse effects. This could be partially due to genetic variants in genes coding for proteins that function as drug metabolizing enzymes, drug transporters or drug targets. The purpose of this article is to provide an. Severe phenytoin intoxication in a subject homozygous for CYP2C9*3. Clin Pharmacol Ther. ; Kidd RS, Curry TB, Gallagher S, et al. Identification of a null allele of CYP2C9 in an African-American exhibiting toxic phenytoin. Pharmacogenetics. ; Mamiya K, Ieiri I, Shimamoto J. Summary: Responses among patients to antiepileptic drugs. (AEDs) may be highly variable, with respect to both drug ef- ficacy and safety. Pharmacogenetics addresses the genetic com- ponent of such patient variability. Differential response to phenytoin, for example, is related to interindividual genetic differences in the. CYP2C9 accounts for about 90% of the metabolism of phenytoin. CYP2C9 polymorphisms are an important determinant of the rate of phenytoin metabolism. Individuals carrying CYP2C9 alleles encoding variant enzymes (allozymes) with reduced activity metabolize phenytoin at a considerably slower rate compared with.