

# Cytochrome P450 2D6 (CYP2D6) Pharmacogenetic Competency



Updated on 6/2015

# Pre-test Question # 1

What is the activity score for the pharmacogenetic test result of *CYP2D6* (\*1/\*1)2N?

- a) 0.5
- b) 1.0
- c) 1.5
- d) 2.0

# Pre-test Question # 2

What is the predicted CYP2D6 phenotype for the test result of *CYP2D6* (\*2/\*17)2N?

- a) Ultra-rapid metabolizer
- b) Extensive metabolizer
- c) Intermediate metabolizer
- d) Poor metabolizer

# Pre-test Question # 3

ZB is experiencing pain following a minor surgical procedure. A clinician wants to prescribe codeine to treat the pain and asks you for the appropriate dose. The patient has a pharmacogenetic test result of *CYP2D6* (\*4/\*4) duplication.

Based on the pharmacogenetic test result, what recommendation would you give to the clinician?

- a) Use label recommended dosing
- b) Reduce the initial starting codeine dose by 50%
- c) Avoid codeine due an increased risk of adverse events
- d) Avoid codeine due to a lack of analgesic effects

# Pre-test Question # 4

MJ is about to be prescribed amitriptyline for treatment of depression. The patient has a reported pharmacogenetic test result of *CYP2D6* (\*1/\*4)2N. Based on the pharmacogenetic test result, which of the following statements is correct?

- a) The patient should not receive amitriptyline due to decreased plasma concentrations of the drug and likely therapeutic failure
- b) The patient should not receive amitriptyline due to increased plasma concentrations of the drug and likely development of side effects
- c) There is no reason to adjust the dose of amitriptyline based on the *CYP2D6* genotype test result
- d) The patient's initial dose should be increased by 25%

# Objectives

- **Upon completion of this competency, participants will be able to:**
  - **Recognize the different *CYP2D6* allele variants**
  - **Recognize the different CYP2D6 phenotypes**
  - **Calculate a CYP2D6 activity score**
  - **Assign the correct phenotype based upon the activity score**
  - **Make therapeutic recommendations for medications metabolized by CYP2D6 based on a patient's predicted CYP2D6 phenotype**

# Patient Case

- A 14-year old girl received a prescription for a codeine-containing analgesic for hip pain.
- The patient received 15 mg of codeine and the mother noticed that she was having trouble breathing, gasping and opening her mouth widely to search for air.
- She was admitted to the ER and given a dose of naloxone which seemed to relieve the symptoms.
- Genotyping revealed that she a *CYP2D6* \*4/\*5 genotype. The patient was assigned a CYP2D6 poor metabolizer phenotype.



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# ***CYP2D6* Pharmacogenetics**



# CYP2D6 Enzyme

- **CYP2D6 is an enzyme that metabolizes many commonly prescribed drugs**
- **Metabolism by CYP2D6 can either activate or inactivate a drug:**
  - **Codeine is a prodrug that is metabolized to an active form (morphine) by CYP2D6**
  - **Amitriptyline is metabolized by CYP2D6 to a less active form**

# CYP2D6

- **Genetic variations in the *CYP2D6* gene may lead to changes in metabolic activity of the CYP2D6 enzyme (increased or reduced activity)**
- **For certain medications, such as codeine, dose adjustments or an alternative therapy may be necessary in instances where metabolic activity is altered**

# *CYP2D6* Allele Variants

- **Certain *CYP2D6* alleles are characterized as wild-type (normal function) alleles**
  - These alleles will encode for *CYP2D6* enzymes that will have normal (extensive) metabolic activity
- ***CYP2D6* wild-type (normal) function alleles include:**
  - **\*1, \*2, and \*2A**

# *CYP2D6* Allele Variants

- **Certain *CYP2D6* alleles are characterized as reduced function alleles**
  - These alleles will encode for *CYP2D6* enzymes that have less metabolic activity than wild-type (normal function) alleles
- ***CYP2D6* reduced function alleles include:**
  - ***\*9, \*10, \*17, \*29, and \*41***

# *CYP2D6* Allele Variants

- Certain *CYP2D6* alleles are characterized as non-functional alleles
  - These alleles will encode for *CYP2D6* enzymes that have little or no metabolic activity
- *CYP2D6* non-functional alleles include:
  - \*3, \*4, \*5, \*6, \*7, \*8, \*11, \*12, \*14, \*14A, \*14B, \*15, \*18, \*19, \*20, \*21, \*38, \*40, \*42, \*44, \*56, \*56A, \*56B
  - Please note that \*5 is the nomenclature for a deleted allele

# *CYP2D6* Allele Variants

- If no variant alleles are detected, the reference lab (e.g., ARUP) may report the result as “negative”
  - A negative result is the same as *CYP2D6\*1*



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# **CYP2D6 Activity Score**

# *CYP2D6* Copy Number

- **Most patients have two copies of the *CYP2D6* gene, one allele inherited from the maternal parent and one allele inherited from the paternal parent**
- **A small percentage of patients will have multiple copies of a *CYP2D6* gene, the result will display in two different ways in the medical record:**
  - **Some reference laboratories will give an exact copy number (*xN*)**
    - **The result of “*xN*” does NOT indicate which allele is duplicated**
  - **Some reference laboratories display the result as “duplication”**
    - **The result of “duplication” does NOT indicate the exact number of alleles present or which allele is duplicated**



# *CYP2D6* Copy Number

- A small percentage of patients will have one or both *CYP2D6* genes deleted, indicated by the \*5 allele.  
For example:
  - \*1/\*5 patients will have one copy of a functional (\*1) allele and one deleted allele (\*5)
  - \*5/\*5 patients will have both *CYP2D6* alleles deleted

# CYP2D6 Activity Score Calculation

- Each allele is assigned an activity value as shown below

Activity value	Alleles	Type of Allele
1	*1, *2, *2A, *27, *33, *35, *45, *39, *48, *53	Wild-type
0.5	*9, *10, *17, *29, *41, *49, *50, *54, *55, *59, *69, *72	Reduced function
0	*3, *4, *5, *6, *7, *8, *11, *12, *13, *14, *14A, *14B, *15, *16, *18, *19, *20, *21, *31, *36, *38, *40, *42, *44, *47, *51, *56, *56A, *56B, *57, *62	Non-functional

- CYP2D6 activity score is calculated by adding up the activity value for each allele as follows:

Activity score for *CYP2D6* (\*1/\*2A)<sub>2N</sub> = 1 + 1 = 2

Activity score for *CYP2D6* (\*2/\*10)<sub>2N</sub> = 1 + 0.5 = 1.5

Activity score for *CYP2D6* (\*4/\*4)<sub>2N</sub> = 0 + 0 = 0

Activity score for *CYP2D6* (\*3/\*9)<sub>2N</sub> = 0 + 0.5 = 0.5

# CYP2D6 Activity Score

- **When duplicated alleles are reported, the reference laboratory may not:**
  - Indicate which allele is duplicated
  - Quantify the number of additional *CYP2D6* allele copies
- **For the purpose of calculating a CYP2D6 activity score when a duplication is reported, assume the patient has 1 additional CYP2D6 allele (a total of 3 copies of the gene)**

# CYP2D6 Activity Score

- **For a result of *CYP2D6* (\*4/\*9) duplication:**
  - The patient may have two \*4 alleles and one \*9 allele (for a total of 3 alleles)
  - OR
  - The patient may have one \*4 allele and two \*9 alleles (for a total of 3 alleles)

# CYP2D6 Activity Score Calculation

Activity value	Alleles	Type of Allele
1	*1, *2, *2A, *27, *33, *35, *45, *39, *48, *53	Wild-type
0.5	*9, *10, *17, *29, *41, *49, *50, *54, *55, *59, *69, *72	Reduced function
0	*3, *4, *5, *6, *7, *8, *11, *12, *13, *14, *14A, *14B, *15, *16, *18, *19, *20, *21, *31, *36, *38, *40, *42, *44, *47, *51, *56, *56A, *56B, *57, *62	Non-functional

What is the CYP2D6 activity score for the result of *CYP2D6* (\*4/\*9) duplication?

1. First, we assume 3 alleles are present but do not know which allele is duplicated
2. What are the possibilities?

**\*4 + \*4 + \*9 (3 alleles total)**

**OR**

**\*4 + \*9 + \*9 (3 alleles total)**

# CYP2D6 Activity Score Calculation

Activity value	Alleles	Type of Allele
1	*1, *2, *2A, *27, *33, *35, *45, *39, *48, *53	Wild-type
0.5	*9, *10, *17, *29, *41, *49, *50, *54, *55, *59, *69, *72	Reduced function
0	*3, *4, *5, *6, *7, *8, *11, *12, *13, *14, *14A, *14B, *15, *16, *18, *19, *20, *21, *31, *36, *38, *40, *42, *44, *47, *51, *56, *56A, *56B, *57, *62	Non-functional

### 3. Calculate the different possibilities

If \*4 is duplicated:

$$*4 + *4 + *9 = 0 + 0 + 0.5 = \underline{0.5}$$

If \*9 is duplicated:

$$*4 + *9 + *9 = 0 + 0.5 + 0.5 = \underline{1.0}$$

# CYP2D6 Activity Score

**What is the CYP2D6 activity score for a diplotype result of \*4/\*9 with a duplication?**

**The activity score will range from 0.5-1.0**

# CYP2D6 Activity Score

- A reference laboratory may report the exact allele copy number but may NOT indicate which allele is duplicated
  - For the result of  $(*2A/*10)3N$ 
    - We already know that the patient has at least one  $*2A$  allele and at least one  $*10$  allele. Because there are three alleles present, indicated by  $3N$ , there will be an additional copy of either  $*2A$  or  $*10$



# CYP2D6 Activity Score Calculation

Activity value	Alleles	Type of Allele
1	*1, *2, *2A, *27, *33, *35, *45, *39, *48, *53	Wild-type
0.5	*9, *10, *17, *29, *41, *49, *50, *54, *55, *59, *69, *72	Reduced function
0	*3, *4, *5, *6, *7, *8, *11, *12, *13, *14, *14A, *14B, *15, *16, *18, *19, *20, *21, *31, *36, *38, *40, *42, *44, *47, *51, *56, *56A, *56B, *57, *62	Non-functional

What is the activity score for a *CYP2D6* diplotype result of (\*2A/\*10)3N?

1. First, we do not know which allele is duplicated
2. What are the possibilities?

**\*2A + \*2A + \*10 (3 total)**

**OR**

**\*2A + \*10 + \*10 (3 total)**

# CYP2D6 Activity Score Calculation

Activity value	Alleles	Type of Allele
1	*1, *2, *2A, *27, *33, *35, *45, *39, *48, *53	Wild-type
0.5	*9, *10, *17, *29, *41, *49, *50, *54, *55, *59, *69, *72	Reduced function
0	*3, *4, *5, *6, *7, *8, *11, *12, *13, *14, *14A, *14B, *15, *16, *18, *19, *20, *21, *31, *36, *38, *40, *42, *44, *47, *51, *56, *56A, *56B, *57, *62	Non-functional

## 3. Calculate the different possibilities

If **\*10** is duplicated :

$$*2A + *10 + *10 = 1 + 0.5 + 0.5 = \underline{\underline{2.0}}$$

If **\*2A** is duplicated:

$$*2A + *2A + *10 = 1 + 1 + 0.5 = \underline{\underline{2.5}}$$

# CYP2D6 Activity Score

**What is the CYP2D6 activity score for a diplotype result of \*2A/\*17 duplicated ?**

**The activity score will range from 2.0-2.5**



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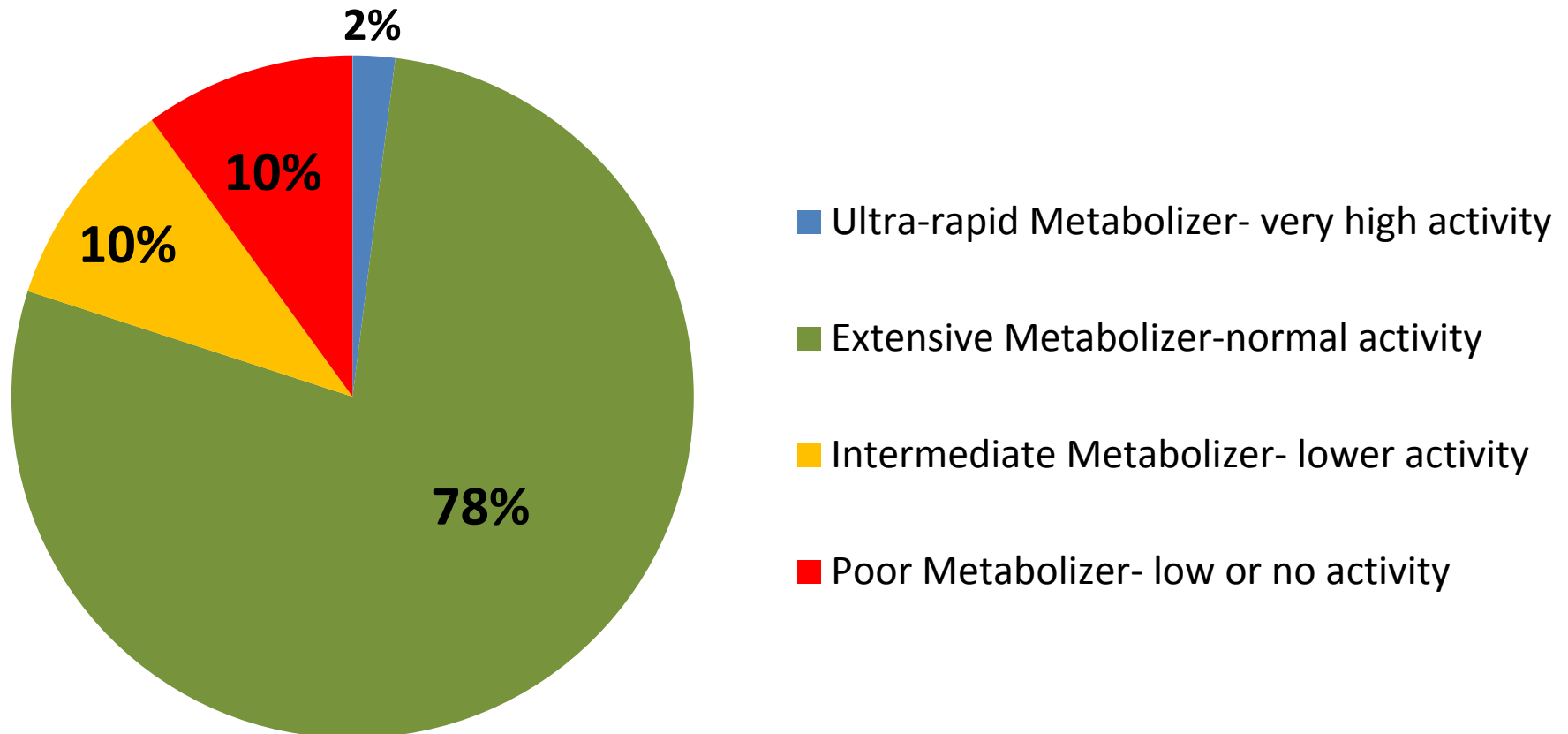
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# Assigning a CYP2D6 Phenotype

# CYP2D6 Phenotypes

- **There are four CYP2D6 phenotypes**
  - **Ultra-rapid metabolizer (UM)**
  - **Extensive metabolizer (EM)**
  - **Intermediate metabolizer (IM)**
  - **Poor metabolizer (PM)**
- **In some cases the *CYP2D6* genotype result may be ambiguous and additional phenotype terminology is needed including**
  - **Possible ultra-rapid metabolizer**
  - **Possible intermediate metabolizer**
  - **Possible poor metabolizer**

# Percentage of CYP2D6 Phenotypes in the Population



\* The exact percent of each phenotype group varies by ethnicity

# CYP2D6 Phenotype Assignment

CYP2D6 activity score	Phenotype
>2	Ultra-rapid metabolizer
1-2	Extensive metabolizer
0.5	Intermediate metabolizer
0	Poor metabolizer

- **Please note that reference laboratories or other institutions may have different guidelines for assigning a CYP2D6 phenotype**
- **In particular, some reference laboratories and institutions may classify a patient with a CYP2D6 activity score of 1.0 as an intermediate metabolizer**

# CYP2D6 Phenotype Assignment

CYP2D6 activity score	Phenotype
>2	Ultra-rapid metabolizer
1-2	Extensive metabolizer
0.5	Intermediate metabolizer
0	Poor metabolizer

- If an activity score (e.g. 2.0-2.5) indicates the patient **MAY** be an ultra-rapid metabolizer, the phenotype assigned will be: **CYP2D6 possible ultra-rapid metabolizer**
- If an activity score (e.g. 0-0.5) indicates the patient **MAY** be a poor metabolizer, the phenotype assigned will be: **CYP2D6 possible poor metabolizer**



# CYP2D6 Allele Variants

- **CYP2D6 is highly polymorphic, with over 100 known allele variants**
  - The majority of these allele variants are very rare and not routinely tested for
- **Note that a patient may have an allele variant that is not tested for**
  - If variants are not tested for, the patient is assumed to have wild-type alleles (**CYP2D6\*1**)
  - Therefore, a small chance exists that the assigned phenotype (based on the genotype test) may be wild-type but the patient may actually have a rare inactivating variant that makes the actual phenotype poor or intermediate metabolizer
- **This is a rare risk for any genetic test**



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# **Gene-Based Dosing Recommendations**



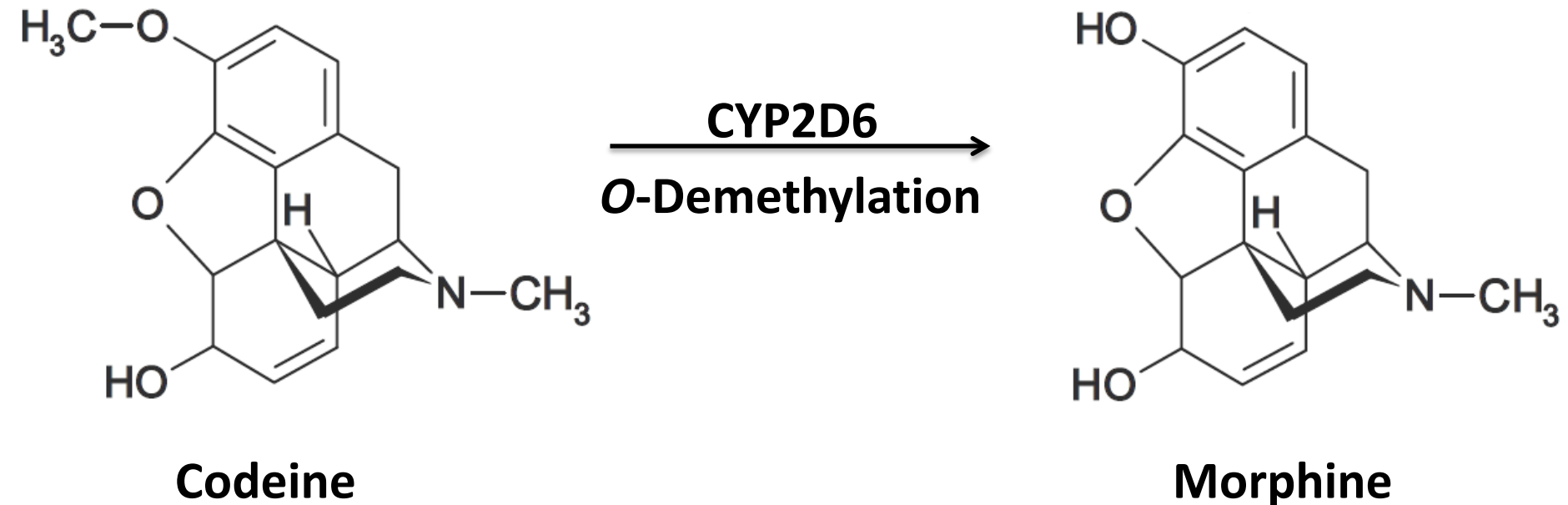
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# Codeine

# Codeine



**CYP2D6 metabolizes codeine to the active metabolite morphine**

# Codeine

- **Codeine analgesia is closely related to CYP2D6 metabolism**
  - **Ultra-rapid metabolizers**
    - **Convert codeine to morphine at a greater extent than normal leading to an increased risk of toxic side effects, such as over sedation or respiratory depression**
    - **Because infants may be more susceptible to adverse effects from morphine, breastfeeding mothers who are ultra-rapid metabolizers should NOT take codeine**
- **CYP2D6 ultra-rapid metabolizers should NOT receive codeine**

# Codeine

- **Codeine analgesia is closely related to CYP2D6 metabolism**
  - **Poor metabolizers**
    - **Cannot activate the prodrug codeine to morphine and will have no analgesic benefit**
- **CYP2D6 poor metabolizers should NOT receive codeine**
- **Oxycodone and tramadol are not a good choice in CYP2D6 ultra-rapid and poor metabolizers because they are also affected by CYP2D6 (hydrocodone is affected by CYP2D6 but to a much lesser extent)**



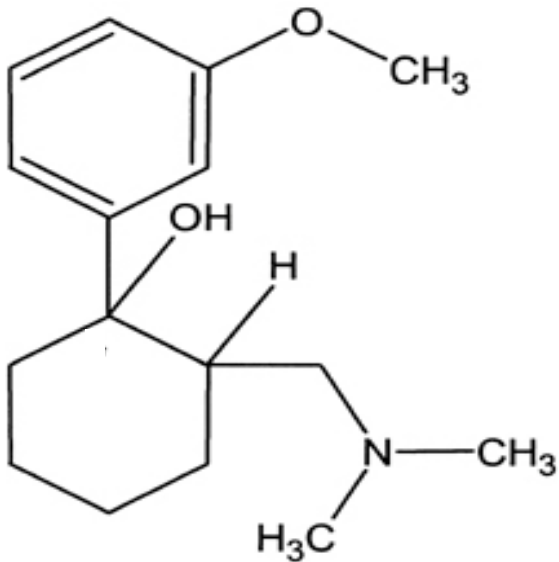
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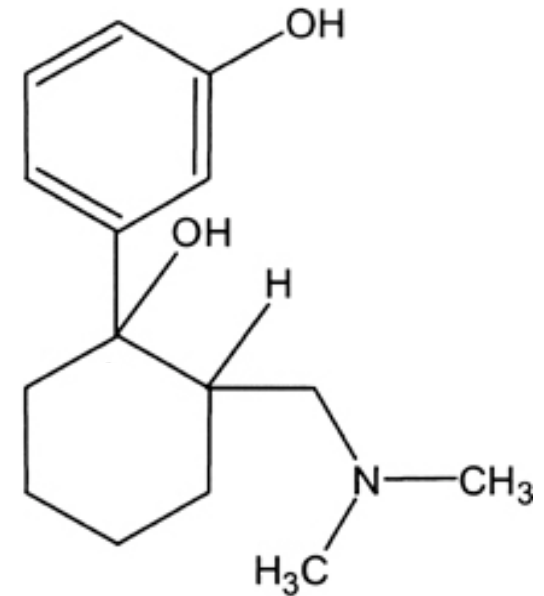
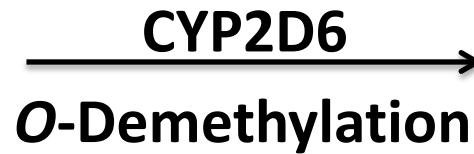
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# Tramadol

# Tramadol



Tramadol



O-desmethyltramadol

**CYP2D6 metabolizes tramadol to a more active metabolite  
O-desmethyltramadol**



# Tramadol

**Tramadol analgesia is related to CYP2D6 metabolism**

**– Ultra-rapid metabolizers**

- Convert tramadol to O-desmethyltramadol at a greater extent than normal leading to an increased risk of side effects**

**– Poor metabolizers**

- Cannot metabolize tramadol to the more active form O-desmethyltramadol, therefore resulting in little to no analgesic benefit**

# Tramadol

- **CYP2D6 extensive and intermediate metabolizers may receive the usual dose of tramadol**
  - **Monitor intermediate metabolizers for analgesic response**
- **Similar to codeine, CYP2D6 ultra-rapid and poor metabolizers should NOT receive tramadol**



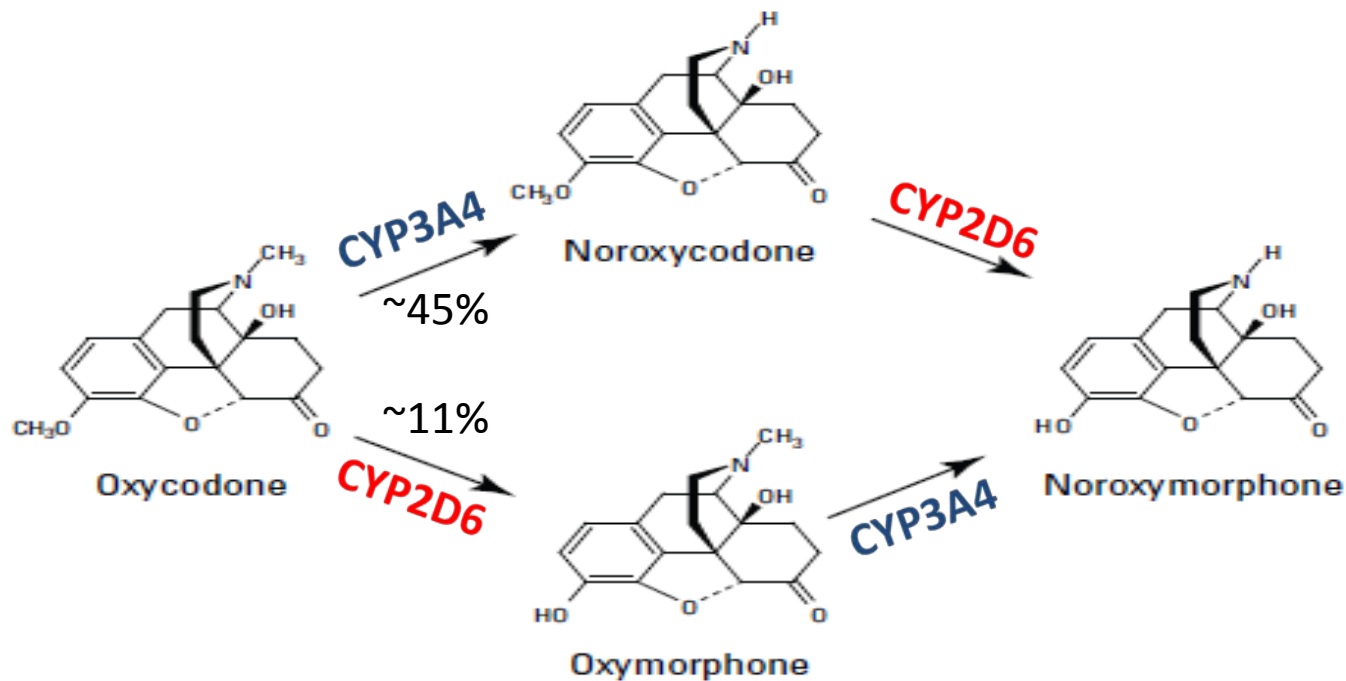
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# Oxycodone

# Oxycodone



- CYP2D6 metabolizes oxycodone to the active metabolite oxymorphone
- Oxymorphone is a potent opioid that has a 3 to 5 times higher  $\mu$ -opioid receptor affinity than morphine
- When compared to morphine, oxymorphone has a higher affinity for the  $\mu$ -opioid receptor than the parent compound oxycodone

# Oxycodone

- **Oxycodone analgesia is related to CYP2D6 metabolism**
  - **Ultra-rapid metabolizers**
    - **Convert oxycodone to oxymorphone at a greater extent than normal leading to an increased risk of toxic side effects, such as over sedation or respiratory depression**
    - **Other pain medications such as morphine, HYDROmorphine (e.g.: Dilaudid<sup>®</sup>), or acetaminophen/hydroCODONE (e.g. Lortab<sup>®</sup>, Vicodin<sup>®</sup>) should be considered**

# Oxycodone

- **Oxycodone analgesia is related to CYP2D6 metabolism**
  - **Extensive/Intermediate metabolizers**
    - **No dosage change**
  - **Poor metabolizers**
    - **Other pain medications such as morphine, HYDROmorphine (e.g.: Dilaudid<sup>®</sup>), or acetaminophen/hydroCODONE (e.g.: Lortab<sup>®</sup>, Vicodin<sup>®</sup>) should be considered**



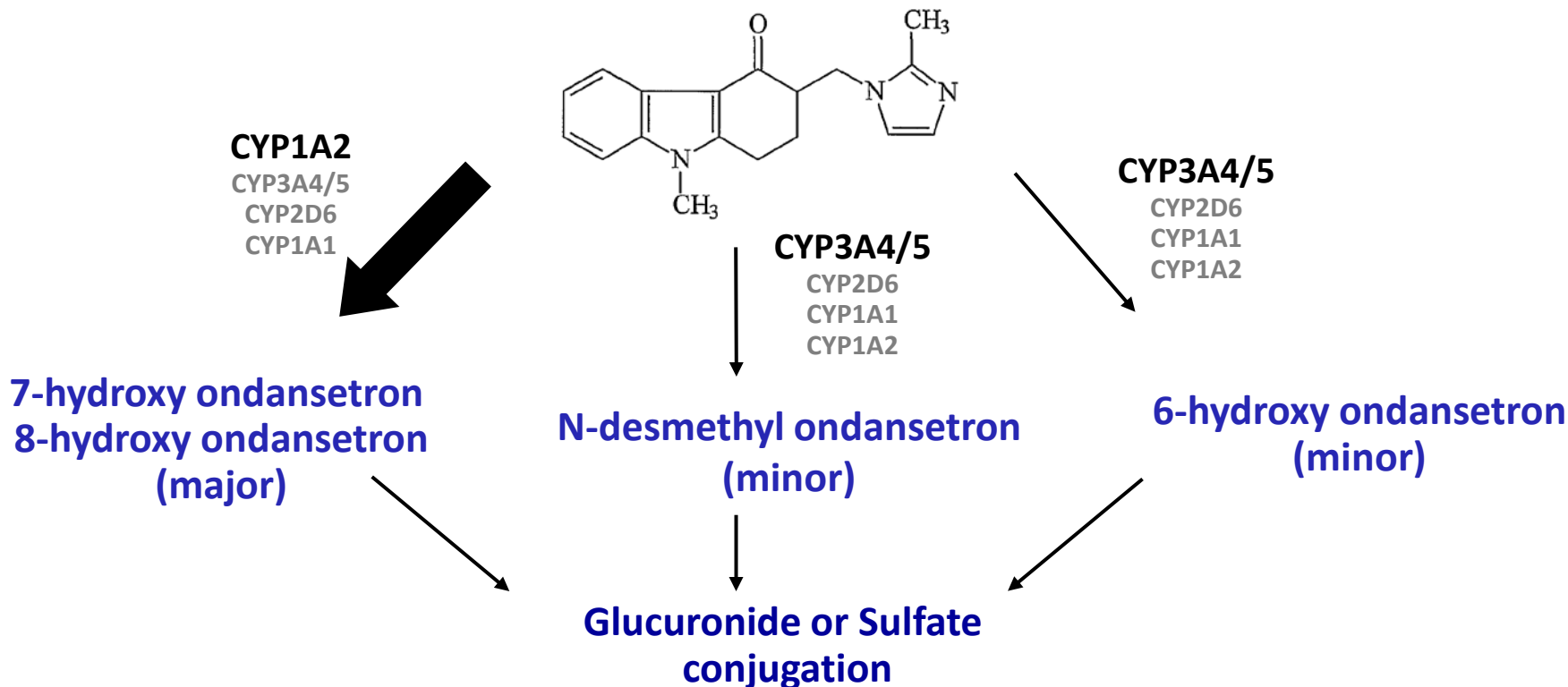
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# Ondansetron

# Ondansetron



**CYP2D6 (along with other CYP450 enzymes) metabolizes ondansetron to major inactive metabolites 7- and 8-hydroxy ondansetron and minor inactive metabolites 6- hydroxy and N-desmethyl ondansetron.**



# Ondansetron

- **CYP2D6 ultra-rapid metabolizers have increased metabolism and therapeutic failure is possible. Consider another drug not metabolized by CYP2D6 such as granisetron.**
- **Data are not convincing that CYP2D6 poor metabolizers have more adverse effects to ondansetron.**



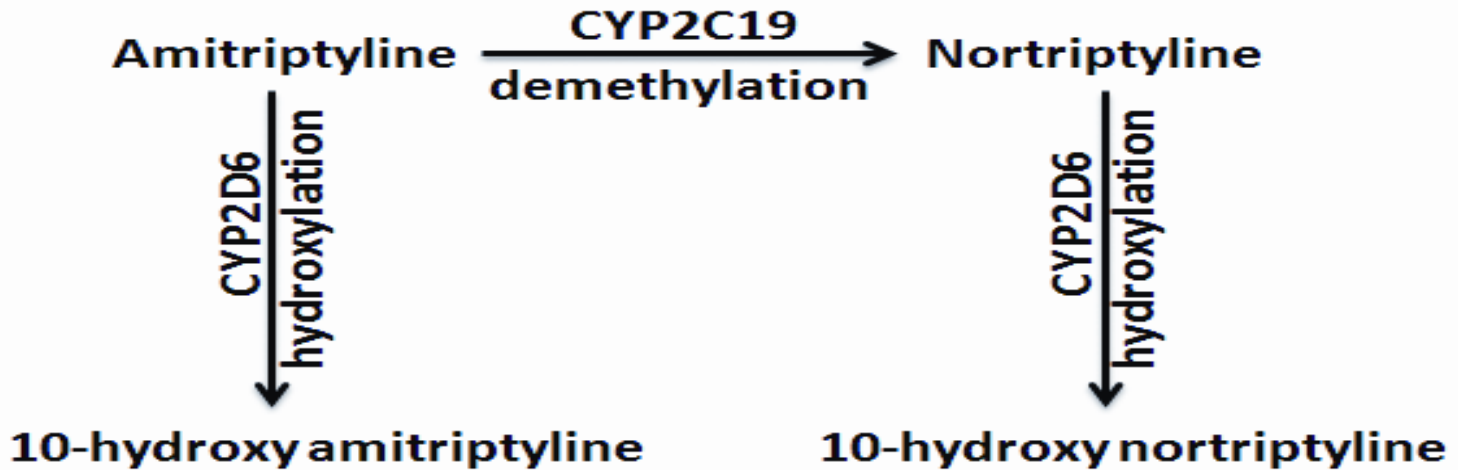
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# Amitriptyline

# Amitriptyline



- **CYP2C19 metabolizes amitriptyline to an active metabolite: nortriptyline**
- **CYP2D6 metabolizes amitriptyline and nortriptyline to less active hydroxy-metabolites**

# Amitriptyline

- **Amitriptyline has a wide range of dosing recommendations depending on the indication**
- **For treatment of conditions such as depression, patients usually receive a higher dose**
- **For treatment of conditions such as neuropathic pain, patients usually receive a lower dose**
- **Therapeutic drug monitoring is available for amitriptyline, and may be a useful adjunct to genetic testing especially in poor, intermediate and ultra-rapid CYP2D6 metabolizers**

# Amitriptyline

- **Amitriptyline's efficacy is closely related to CYP2D6 and CYP2C19 metabolism**
  - **Ultra-rapid metabolizers of CYP2C19 and/or CYP2D6**
    - **Convert amitriptyline to nortriptyline at a greater extent than extensive metabolizers (for CYP2C19)**
    - **Increased metabolism of amitriptyline to less active compounds compared to extensive metabolizers (for CYP2D6)**
    - **Lower plasma concentrations increase the probability of therapeutic failure**
    - **Consider an alternative agent not metabolized by CYP2C19 or CYP2D6**

# Amitriptyline

- **Amitriptyline's efficacy is closely related to CYP2D6 and CYP2C19 metabolism**
  - **Extensive metabolizers of CYP2C19 or CYP2D6**
    - **Normal bioactivation**
    - **No recommended dosage change**

# Amitriptyline

- **Amitriptyline's efficacy is closely related to CYP2D6 and CYP2C19 metabolism**
  - **Intermediate metabolizers of CYP2C19 or CYP2D6**
    - **Reduced metabolism of amitriptyline when compared to extensive metabolizers**
    - **For CYP2D6 IM patients, consider a 25% reduction of the initial amitriptyline dose and titrate to effect. Utilize therapeutic drug monitoring as appropriate**
    - **For CYP2C19 IM patients, initiate therapy with the recommended starting doses of amitriptyline**

# Amitriptyline

- **Amitriptyline's efficacy is closely related to CYP2D6 and CYP2C19 metabolism**
  - **Poor metabolizers of CYP2C19 or CYP2D6**
    - Greatly reduced metabolism of amitriptyline when compared to extensive metabolizers and an increased likelihood of side effects
    - Consider an alternative agent not metabolized by CYP2C19 or CYP2D6
- **A table providing recommendations for dosing of amitriptyline according to the *CYP2D6* and *CYP2C19* genotype test results can be found [here](#)**



# For More Information...

- For more information about CYP2D6 and drug dosing click [here](#).
- For more information about pharmacogenetics visit the following website: [www.pharmgkb.org](http://www.pharmgkb.org)
- For more pharmacogenetic service implementation resources visit the following website: [www.stjude.org/pg4kds/implement](http://www.stjude.org/pg4kds/implement)

# Question # 1

What is the activity score for the pharmacogenetic test result of *CYP2D6* (\*1/\*1)2N?

- a) 0.5
- b) 1.0
- c) 1.5
- d) 2.0

## Question # 2

What is the predicted CYP2D6 phenotype for the test result of *CYP2D6* (\*2/\*17)2N?

- a) Ultra-rapid metabolizer
- b) Extensive metabolizer
- c) Intermediate metabolizer
- d) Poor metabolizer

# Question # 3

ZB is experiencing pain following a minor surgical procedure. A clinician wants to prescribe codeine to treat the pain and asks you for the appropriate dose. The patient has a pharmacogenetic test result of *CYP2D6* (\*4/\*4) duplication.

Based on the pharmacogenetic test result, what recommendation would you give to the clinician?

- a) Use label recommended dosing
- b) Reduce the initial starting codeine dose by 50%
- c) Avoid codeine due an increased risk of adverse events
- d) Avoid codeine due to a lack of analgesic effects

# Question # 4

MJ is about to be prescribed amitriptyline for treatment of depression. The patient has a reported pharmacogenetic test result of *CYP2D6* (\*1/\*4)2N. Based on the pharmacogenetic test result, which of the following statements is correct?

- a) The patient should not receive amitriptyline due to decreased plasma concentrations of the drug and likely therapeutic failure
- b) The patient should not receive amitriptyline due to increased plasma concentrations of the drug and likely development of side effects
- c) There is no reason to adjust the dose of amitriptyline based on the *CYP2D6* genotype test result
- d) The patient's initial dose should be increased by 25%

# Legal Disclaimer

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