University of Pennsylvania Pharmacogenomic Program Epic patient facing genomic indicator language

Indicator	BATIENT FACING INDICATOR NAME	DATIENT EACING TEXT v1 drug pame/classes + indications
CVP2R6 Intermediate Metabolizer	CVD2B6 Intermediate Metabolizer	The VVDIG contributes to the matcheling of of vices, a modication used for HIV infections
CVP2B6 Normal Motabolizor	CVP2R6 Normal Motabolizer	The CTV2DE enzyme contributes to the metabolism of enzymenz, a medication used for HIV infections.
CVP2R6 Door Motobolizer	CVP2R6 Door Motobolizer	The CTVDDE enzyme contributes to the metabolism of enzymetriz, a medication used for HW infections.
CVP2R6 Papid Motabolizer	CVP2R6 Papid Motabolizor	The CTV2DE enzyme contributes to the metabolism of enzymenz, a medication used for HIV infections.
CVP2B6 Ultrarapid Motabolizer	CVD2B6 Ultrarapid Matabolizer	The CTP2B0 enzyme contributes to the metabolism of enzymenz, a medication used for HW infections.
CVP2C10 Intermediate Matchelizer	CVP2C10 Intermediate Metabolizer	The CTP250 enzyme contributes to the metabolism of enzymenz, a medication used for invitre controls.
CYP2C19 Intermediate Metabolizer	CYP2C19 Intermediate Metabolizer	the CH2C19 Enzyme contributes to the metabolism of a large number of climically relevant drugs and drug classes
		such as antidepressants, vonconazore (anti-rungal medication), proton pump inmotions (acid renux medication) and
		copidogrei (anti-platelet medication given arter a cardiac stent).
CYP2C19 Normal Metabolizer	CYP2C19 Normal Metabolizer	The CYP2CI9 enzyme contributes to the metabolism of a large number of clinically relevant drugs and drug classes
		such as antidepressants, voriconazole (anti-fungal medication), proton pump inhibitors (acid reflux medication) and
		clopidogrel (anti-platelet medication given after a cardiac stent).
CYP2C19 Poor Metabolizer	CYP2C19 Poor Metabolizer	The CYP2C19 enzyme contributes to the metabolism of a large number of clinically relevant drugs and drug classes
		such as antidepressants, voriconazole (anti-fungal medication), proton pump inhibitors (acid reflux medication) and
		clopidogrel (anti-platelet medication given after a cardiac stent).
CYP2C19 Rapid Metabolizer	CYP2C19 Rapid Metabolizer	The CYP2C19 enzyme contributes to the metabolism of a large number of clinically relevant drugs and drug classes
		such as antidepressants, voriconazole (anti-fungal medication), proton pump inhibitors (acid reflux medication) and
		clopidogrel (anti-platelet medication given after a cardiac stent).
CYP2C19 Ultrarapid Metabolizer	CYP2C19 Ultrarapid Metabolizer	The CYP2C19 enzyme contributes to the metabolism of a large number of clinically relevant drugs and drug classes
		such as antidepressants, voriconazole (anti-fungal medication), proton pump inhibitors (acid reflux medication) and
		clopidogrel (anti-platelet medication given after a cardiac stent).
CYP2C9 Intermediate Metabolizer	CYP2C9 Intermediate Metabolizer	The CYP2C9 enzyme contributes to the metabolism of clinically relevant drugs and drug classes such as nonsteroidal
		anti-inflammatory drugs (for pain), phenytoin (anti-convulsant medication), and warfarin (blood thinner medication).
CYP2C9 Normal Metabolizer	CYP2C9 Normal Metabolizer	The CYP2C9 enzyme contributes to the metabolism of clinically relevant drugs and drug classes such as nonsteroidal
		anti-inflammatory drugs (for pain), phenytoin (anti-convulsant medication), and warfarin (blood thinner medication).
CYP2C9 Poor Metabolizer	CYP2C9 Poor Metabolizer	The CYP2C9 enzyme contributes to the metabolism of clinically relevant drugs and drug classes such as nonsteroidal
		anti-inflammatory drugs (for pain), phenytoin (anti-convulsant medication), and warfarin (blood thinner medication).
CYP2D6 Intermediate Metabolizer	CYP2D6 Intermediate Metabolizer	The CYP2D6 enzyme contributes to the metabolism of a large number of clinically relevant drugs and drug classes
		such as antidepressants, antiemetics (to prevent/treat nausea) and opioid analgesics (for pain).
CYP2D6 Normal Metabolizer	CYP2D6 Normal Metabolizer	The CYP2D6 enzyme contributes to the metabolism of a large number of clinically relevant drugs and drug classes
		such as antidepressants, antiemetics (to prevent/treat nausea) and opioid analysiss (for pain).
CYP2D6 Poor Metabolizer	CYP2D6 Poor Metabolizer	The CYP2D6 enzyme contributes to the metabolism of a large number of clinically relevant drugs and drug classes
		such as antidepresents, antiemetics (to prevent/treat nausea) and onoid analgesics (for nain)
CYP2D6 Ultrarapid Metabolizer	CYP2D6 Ultrarapid Metabolizer	The CYP2D6 enzyme contributes to the metabolism of a large number of clinically relevant drugs and drug classes
		such as antidepresents, antiemetics (to prevent/treat nausea) and onoid analgesics (for nain)
CVP3A5 Intermediate Metabolizer	CVP3A5 Intermediate Metabolizer	The CVD2AS enzyme contributes to the metabolism of tarrolinus, a medication used for immunosuppression
CVP3A5 Normal Metabolizer	CVP3A5 Normal Metabolizer	The CVDAS enzyme contributes to the metabolism of tarrolimits, a metabolic for immunosuppression.
CVD2A5 Door Metabolizor	CVD3A5 Poor Metabolizor	The CVD2A5 enzyme contributes to the metabolism of tacrolimus, a medication used for immunosuppression.
	DDVD Intermediate Motabolizer	The DDVD goes contributes to the metabolism of fluoroursell (E.E.U) and canocitabing, chemetherany mediations
		the Drind gene contributes to the metabolism of hubrouracit (5-rD) and capecitabilie, chemotherapy medications
DBVD Normal Motabalizar	DDVD Normal Motabalizar	useu lu liedi lelidiii ldiileis. The DDVD gaps contributes to the motobolism of fluerowskill (E. EU) and conseitabling, showether structure distributes
DPYD Normal Metabolizer		The Deriv gene contributes to the metabolism of hubrouracii (5-rD) and capecitabline, chemotherapy medications
		used to treat certain cancers.

DPYD Poor Metabolizer	DPYD Poor Metabolizer	The DPYD gene contributes to the metabolism of fluorouracil (5-FU) and capecitabine, chemotherapy medications
		used to treat certain cancers.
HLA-A *3101 Negative	HLA-A *3101 Negative	The HLA-A*31: 01 gene contributes to the risk of side effects to carbamazepine, an anticonvulsant medication.
HLA-A *3101 Positive	HLA-A *3101 Positive	The HLA-A*31: 01 gene contributes to the risk of side effects to carbamazepine, an anticonvulsant medication.
HLA-B *1502 Negative	HLA-B *1502 Negative	The HLA-B*15:02 gene contributes to the risk of side effects to the anticonvulsant medications carbamazepine and
		oxcarbamazepine.
HLA-B *1502 Positive	HLA-B *1502 Positive	The HLA-B*15:02 gene contributes to the risk of side effects to the anticonvulsant medications carbamazepine and
		oxcarbamazepine.
HLA-B *5701 Negative	HLA-B *5701 Negative	The HLA-B*57:01 gene contributes to the risk of side effects to abacavir, a medication used for HIV infections.
HLA-B *5701 Positive	HLA-B *5701 Positive	The HLA-B*57:01 gene contributes to the risk of side effects to abacavir, a medication used for HIV infections.
HLA-B *5801 Negative	HLA-B *5801 Negative	The HLA-B*58:01 gene contributes to the risk of side effects to allopurinol, a medication used for gout.
HLA-B *5801 Positive	HLA-B *5801 Positive	The HLA-B*58:01 gene contributes to the risk of side effects to allopurinol, a medication used for gout.
IFNL4 Favorable response genotype	IFNL4 Favorable response genotype	The IFNL4 gene predicts response to peg interferon-alpha, a medication used for Hepatitis C infections.
IFNL4 Unfavorable response genotype	IFNL4 Unfavorable response genotype	The IFNL4 gene predicts response to peg interferon-alpha, a medication used for Hepatitis C infections.
NUDT15 Intermediate Metabolizer	NUDT15 Intermediate Metabolizer	The NUDT15 gene contributes to the metabolism of clinically relevent medications of the thiopurine drug class to
		treat certain cancers and immune disorders.
NUDT15 Normal Metabolizer	NUDT15 Normal Metabolizer	The NUDT15 gene contributes to the metabolism of clinically relevent medications of the thiopurine drug class to
		treat certain cancers and immune disorders
NUDT15 Poor Metabolizer	NUDT15 Poor Metabolizer	The NUIDT15 game contributes to the metabolism of clinically relevent medications of the thionurine drug class to
		the test in carcais and immune disorders
NI IDT15 Possible Intermediate Metabolizer	NUDT15 Possible Intermediate Metabolizer	The NUTTIS gave contributes to the metabolism of clinically relevant medications of the thionurine drug class to
		the top tail approximation of the table of the metabolism of the table at tab
CLCO1D1 Decreased Eurotian	CLCO1D1 Decreased Eurotian	the at certain cancers and minute usor users.
SECOIDE Decreased Function	SECOIDE Decreased Function	includes the restriction for exact the second
CLCO1D1 Name L Function	CLCO1D1 Name LEveration	Including durvastatin, nuvastatin, invastatin, pitavastatin, pravastatin, nosuvastatin, and simvastatin.
SLCOIBL Normal Function	SECOIBL Normal Function	The SLCOIBL protein contributes to risk of side effects to the statin medications, used to treat high cholesterol,
		including atorvastatin, fluvastatin, lovastatin, pitavastatin, pravastatin, rosuvastatin, and simvastatin.
SLCOIB1 Poor Function	SLCOIBL Poor Function	The SLCOIBI protein contributes to risk of side effects to the statin medications, used to treat high cholesterol,
		including atorvastatin, fluvastatin, lovastatin, pitavastatin, pravastatin, rosuvastatin, and simvastatin.
SLCO1B1 Increased Function	SLCO1B1 Increased Function	The SLCO1B1 protein contributes to risk of side effects to the statin medications, used to treat high cholesterol,
		including atorvastatin, fluvastatin, lovastatin, pitavastatin, pravastatin, rosuvastatin, and simvastatin.
SLCO1B1 Possible Decreased Function	SLCO1B1 Possible Decreased Function	The SLCO1B1 protein contributes to risk of side effects to the statin medications, used to treat high cholesterol,
		including atorvastatin, fluvastatin, lovastatin, pitavastatin, pravastatin, rosuvastatin, and simvastatin.
TPMT Intermediate Metabolizer	TPMT Intermediate Metabolizer	The TPMT gene contributes to the metabolism of clinically relevent medications of the thiopurine drug class for
		certain cancers and immune disorders.
TPMT Normal Metabolizer	TPMT Normal Metabolizer	The TPMT gene contributes to the metabolism of clinically relevent medications of the thiopurine drug class for
		certain cancers and immune disorders.
TPMT Poor Metabolizer	TPMT Poor Metabolizer	The TPMT gene contributes to the metabolism of clinically relevent medications of the thiopurine drug class for
		certain cancers and immune disorders.
TPMT Possible Intermediate Metabolizer	TPMT Possible Intermediate Metabolizer	The TPMT gene contributes to the metabolism of clinically relevent medications of the thiopurine drug class for
		certain cancers and immune disorders.
UGT1A1 Intermediate Metabolizer	UGT1A1 Intermediate Metabolizer	The UGT1A1 enzyme contributes to the metabolism of irinotecan, a chemotherany medication used to treat certain
		cancers, and atazanavir, a medication used for HIV infections.
UGT1A1 Normal Metabolizer	UGT1A1 Normal Metabolizer	The LIGT1A1 enzyme contributes to the metabolism of irinotecan, a chemotherapy medication used to treat certain
		cancers and atazanavir a medication used for HIV infections
UGT1A1 Poor Metabolizer	LIGT1A1 Poor Metabolizer	The LIGT1A1 enzyme contributes to the metabolism of irinotecan, a chemotherapy medication used to treat certain
		cancers and attaining a medication used for HIV infantions

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