

CYP2D6: Poor metabolizer

What is CYP2D6?

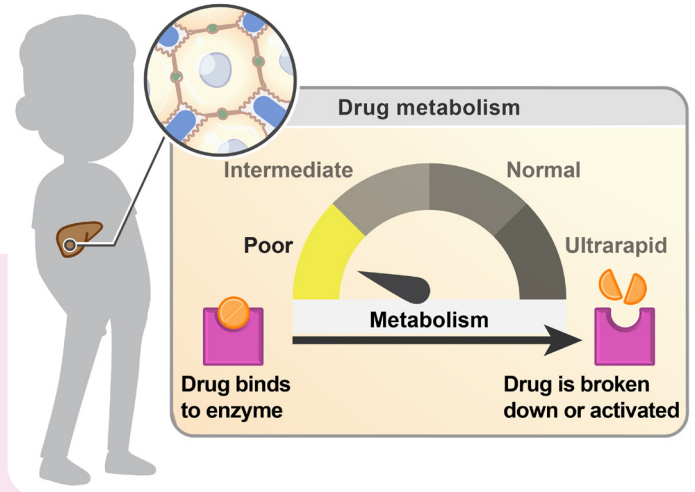
CYP2D6 is a gene that provides the instructions to make the CYP2D6 enzyme, which is involved in the breakdown (metabolism) and activation of medications within the body.

CYP2D6 metabolizer status: Poor metabolizer

What it means: These pharmacogenetic results predicted that the CYP2D6 enzyme has **significantly reduced activity**. Medication **may be broken down or activated significantly slower** than in most individuals.

Why it matters: Medication may stay longer in the body, causing unwanted effects.

What happens next: The health-care team may recommend **starting with a lower dose of medication or switching to a different medication** to ensure the medication works safely and effectively.



This status is not an indicator of health. The health-care team will still consider medical history and other factors to ensure the best treatment.

Example medications affected by CYP2D6

- Antiarrhythmics – medications that help take care of your heart (e.g., **flecainide, metoprolol, propafenone**)
- Antidepressants – medications that help with feeling sad or anxious
 - Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) (e.g., **fluvoxamine, paroxetine**)
 - Tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) (e.g., **amitriptyline, clomipramine, desipramine, doxepin, imipramine, nortriptyline, trimipramine**)
 - **Venlafaxine**, a selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI)
 - **Vortioxetine**, a serotonin modulator and stimulator (SMS)
- Anti-nausea medications (antiemetics) – medications that help reduce nausea (e.g., **metoclopramide, ondansetron**)
- Antipsychotics – medications that help with stabilizing mood
 - Typical/first-generation antipsychotics (e.g., **haloperidol, perphenazine, pimozide**)
 - Atypical/second-generation antipsychotics (e.g., **aripiprazole, brexpiprazole, clozapine, risperidone**)
- **Atomoxetine**, a medication that helps with ADHD (non-stimulant ADHD medication)
- **Eliglustat**, a medication that treats Gaucher's disease (substrate reduction therapy)
- Medications that treat nerve disorders (e.g., **pitolisant, tetrabenazine**)
- Opioids – medications that help with pain (e.g., **codeine, hydrocodone, tramadol**)

The medications listed above are referred to by their generic names. You may hear the medication called by a different brand name.