

Tips for Talking to Your Healthcare Provider About the GeneSight® Psychotropic Test

A good patient-clinician relationship should work like a partnership. Take an active role in finding the solution that works best for you.

Here are some tips to help you build a partnership with your doctor to get the genetic insights that may be helpful in your treatment. Start the conversation about the GeneSight Psychotropic test today.



Be Prepared

Take along any information the doctor or staff may need to see, like names and contact information of your past/other clinicians, records showing past medications or current medications for other conditions or dietary supplements and this *GeneSight Doctor Discussion Guide*.



Be Open and Confident

Don't be afraid to share how your current depression treatment is working for you and where it may be falling short.



Bring a Friend

The support of a friend or family member can help facilitate the conversation with your doctor and help act as a co-advocate for your care at your next appointment.



Discuss Ordering the Test

If you are interested in the GeneSight test, discuss whether you might be a good candidate with your doctor. If your provider decides to order the test for you, they will receive your results and can review them with you during an appointment.

Use these tips to prepare for your visit and share the accompanying materials with your doctor.

Preparing For Your GeneSight® Test Discussion.

First and foremost, remember that your doctor is on your side. You both want what's best for you, and helping you successfully manage your depression is everyone's top priority. So just be open and honest.

To make the most of your time spent with your doctor, take a moment to list your current and past depression medications, as well as your concerns about them. Prior to your appointment, please request and bring along any prior medical records from other doctors you may have seen in the past.

List the depression medications you have been prescribed in the past and/or are currently taking.

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

What side effects (if any) are you currently experiencing?

Five things to know about the GeneSight test:

- The results of the test can inform your doctor about genes that may impact how you metabolize or respond to certain depression medications.
- The GeneSight test is intended to supplement other information considered by a doctor within the context of a comprehensive medical assessment.
- More than two million people have taken the GeneSight test.
- After we receive your sample, your doctor will typically get test results within 2 days.
- Many healthcare plans, including Medicare, cover the GeneSight Psychotropic test. There is no cost to the provider to administer the test and we offer the GeneSight Promise for patients.

For your healthcare professional

To order the GeneSight test, contact our sales team through genesight.com/take-the-next-step. For more information or to see if the GeneSight test is right for your patient, call our medical information team at **855.891.9415** or visit our website, [GeneSight.com](https://genesight.com).

GeneSight® Healthcare Professional Quick Guide

Your patient has downloaded these materials to help facilitate a discussion with you about potentially using the GeneSight test to inform their treatment.

What is the GeneSight® Psychotropic test?

- ✓ The GeneSight test is a pharmacogenomic test that analyzes clinically important genetic variations that may impact how your patient metabolizes and responds to certain medications.
- ✓ The clinical validity, clinical utility, and economic utility of the GeneSight® Psychotropic test have been evaluated in multiple published, peer-reviewed clinical trials. It is the only psychiatric pharmacogenomic test backed by such extensive research.

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GeneSight user today.**

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GeneSight.com

For more information on GeneSight Psychotropic clinical trials, visit:

<https://genesight.com/for-clinicians/>

The GeneSight® test has been ordered by more than 37,000 healthcare professionals.

The GeneSight test is intended to provide a healthcare provider with genetic information to help inform their medication selection for a patient. Since genetic insight is only one part of the puzzle, healthcare providers must also take into consideration their patient's entire clinical profile to determine medication treatment.

For your healthcare professional



The GeneSight® Psychotropic Report

The GeneSight report can help you understand your patient's unique genetic profile and inform your clinical assessment.

GeneSight® Psychotropic
Pharmacogenomic Test

Patient, Sample Order Number: 000000
Date of Birth: MM/DD/YYYY Report Date: MM/DD/YYYY
Clinician: Sample Clinician Reference: 000000

Antidepressants

Use as Directed	Moderate Gene-drug Interact	Significant Gene-drug Interact
desipramine (Norpramin®)	venlafaxine (Effexor®) 1	bupropion (Wellbutrin®) 2
desvenlafaxine (Pristiq®)	selegiline (Emsam®) 3	amitriptyline (Elavil®) 3
levomilnacipran (Fetzima®)	fluoxetine (Prozac®) 1,4	paroxetine (Paxil®) 4,6
nortriptyline (Pamelor®)	clomipramine (Anafranil®) 1,7	escitalopram (Lexapro®) 1,4,6
trazodone (Desyrel®)	fluvoxamine (Luvox®) 4,7	sertraline (Zoloft®) 1,4,6
vilazodone (Viibryd®)		imipramine (Tofranil®) 1,6,7
vortioxetine (Trintellix®)		citalopram (Celexa®) 1,4,6,8
		doxepin (Sinequan®) 1,6,7,8

Clinical Considerations

1. Serum level may be too high, lower doses may be required.
2. Serum level may be too low, higher doses may be required.
3. Difficult to predict dose adjust.
4. Genotype may impact drug.
5. Use of this drug may increase risk of side effects.
6. Use of this drug may increase risk of side effects.
7. Smoking status changes the results of this medication. See next section labeled Smokers for smoking results.
8. FDA label identifies a potential gene-drug interaction for this medication.

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Smokers

Smoking is defined as the daily inhalation of burning plant material (cigarettes, marijuana), and excludes vaping and e-cigarettes. This is used to determine medication results.

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PhD's, PharmD's and Genetic Counselors available for consultation

Medication categorizations highlight level of gene-drug interactions

Clinical considerations to inform understanding

The GeneSight Psychotropic report shows genetic variations for two types of genes:

PD Pharmacodynamic genes provide information on how your patient's DNA may impact their response to some medications

PK Pharmacokinetic genes provide information on how your patient metabolizes, or breaks down, medications

GeneSight® Psychotropic
Pharmacogenomic Test

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Patient Genotypes and Phenotypes

Pharmacokinetic Genes

GeneSight® Psychotropic
Pharmacogenomic Test

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Patient Genotypes and Phenotypes

Pharmacodynamic Genes

Gene	Genotype	Phenotype
ADRA2A/C10	Moderately Reduced Response	This patient is homozygous for the C allele of the -1291G>C polymorphism in the adrenergic alpha-2A receptor gene. This genotype suggests a moderately reduced response to certain ADHD medications.
HLA-A*31:01/A1T	Higher Risk	This patient is heterozygous for the A allele and the T allele of the rs1062325/A>T polymorphism indicating presence of the HLA-A*31:01 allele or certain HLA-A*31:03 alleles. This genotype suggests a higher risk of serious hypersensitivity reactions, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), maculopapular eruptions, and Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms when taking certain mood stabilizers.
HTR2A/G10	Increased Sensitivity	This individual is homozygous variant for the G allele of the -1439G>A polymorphism for the Serotonin Receptor Type 2A. They carry two copies of the G allele. This genotype has been associated with an increased risk of adverse drug reactions with certain selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors.
SLC6A4/S10	Reduced Response	This patient is homozygous for the short promoter polymorphism of the serotonin transporter gene. The short promoter allele is reported to decrease expression of the serotonin transporter, compared to the long promoter allele. The patient may have a moderately decreased likelihood of response to selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors due to the presence of the short form of the gene.

Phenotypes: Extensive (Normal) Metabolizer, Normal (Normal) with the extensive (normal), Normal (Normal) with the extensive (normal), Normal (Normal) with the extensive (normal), Intermediate Metabolizer, Reduced, Reduced with the intermediate, Reduced with the normal phenotype.

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