Defining and Measuring Safety of Combinatorial Pharmacogenomic Testing for Patients with Major Depressive Disorder (MDD)

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3. Symptom Worsening

There were no significant differences in symptom worsening (SW) among patients who made a medication change compared to those who made no change overall and by study arm.

4. Patients Taking a Baseline Medication with Significant GDI

Among patients taking only medications with no/moderate GDI by week 8, there were no significant differences in worsening suicidal ideation or symptom worsening regardless of medication GDI by week 8.

5. Patients Taking Baseline Medications with No GDI

Among patients taking only medications with no GDI at baseline, there were no significant differences in symptom worsening (SW) among patients who made a medication change compared to those who made no change overall and by study arm.

CONCLUSION

- There was no increased patient harm when combinatorial pharmacogenomic testing was used to inform treatment decisions.
- For patients with significant GDI, patient safety may be improved when treatment decisions align with the combinatorial pharmacogenomic test results.
- This indicates that combinatorial pharmacogenomic testing can be adopted safely into clinical practice without increasing the risk for adverse clinical outcomes.

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