Pharmacogenomic testing is a data-driven approach to help guide treatment decisions for patients with major depressive disorder (MDD), especially those who have failed prior medication treatment(s).

Although well-designed prospective studies provide a high level of evidence for the overall clinical utility of an intervention, important findings may be overlooked when solely considering the “primary” outcome.

This poster discusses the value of remission as a clinically-relevant, secondary outcome associated with pharmacogenomic testing in MDD.