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## DETERMINATION OF CYP2C19 AND CYP2D6 GENOTYPES IN A FIRST-EPISODE PSYCHOTIC SAMPLE

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Genetic factors Genetic factors contribute to psychotropic drug response. Some *CYP2D6* and *CYP2C19* genes polymorphisms have been described to have an important influence on the required therapeutic doses of antidepressants and antipsychotics. The knowledge on this can help to avoid and manage drug-drug interactions.

**Objectives:** To describe the prevalence of the different phenotypes for genes *CYP2C19* and *CYP2D6* in a population of first episode psychotic patients and its relation to clinical outcome, dose and race during a 2 years follow-up period.

**Methods:** Patients with a first psychotic episode were recruited from January 2006 to January 2009. Clinical and treatment related variables were registered at baseline and during a 2 years follow up period. *CYP2D6* and *CYP2C19* genotype were determined.

**Results:** From the 48 initially recruited patients, 21 (44%) were genetically determined. Amongst them, 13 subjects (62%) presented an efficient phenotype for the *CYP2D6*, 3(14%) presented an increased phenotype (ultra rapid metabolizers), 3 (14%) were intermediate metabolizers and 2 (9%) were poor metabolizers. All the patients presented an efficient phenotype for *CYP2C19*. The patients were Caucasian (71%) and other ethnic groups (29%). Patients were treated with risperidone (42,85%), olanzapine (47,61%), clozapine (4,76%) and aripiprazol (4,76%).

**Conclusions:** Most of the patients presented an efficient phenotype. However a considerable proportion were ultrarapid or poor metabolizers. Due to the small sample size, differences between ethnic groups, relapse or drug intolerance could not be found, however first glance differences were not apparent. Further studies using larger samples and considering other confounding factors would be needed.