



Background

- Pharmacogenomics (PGx) is the study of how genetic variants can affect drug metabolism, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics
- PGx testing enables optimization of treatment options for patients by
 - optimizing medication
 - refining dosing
 - minimizing adverse reactions
- Clinical considerations for PGx testing
 - Accuracy of results
 - Rapid turnaround time (TAT)

Clinical Use Cases

- Warfarin (Blood thinner):** Variants in CYP2C9, CYP4F2 or VKORC1 may result in altered systemic concentrations and therefore affect dosage.
- Celebrex (analgesic):** Variants in CYP2C9 may result in altered systemic concentrations and therefore affect dosage.
- Irinotecan (colon cancer):** UGT1A1*28 variant is associated with life threatening toxicity.

Clinical Deployment

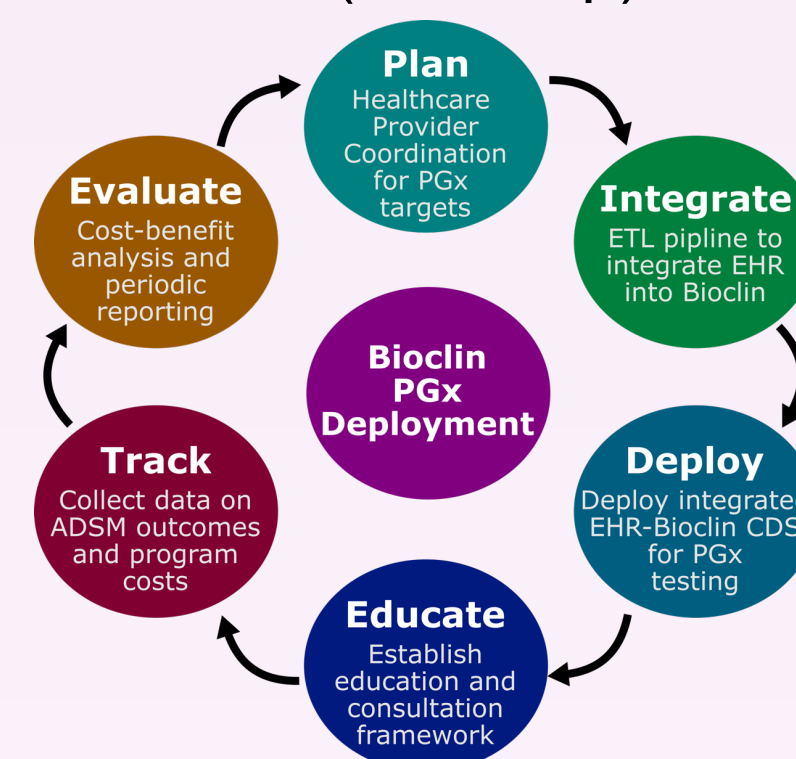
- PGx testing can occur before a drug is prescribed, during treatment to adjust dosage, or to stop a particular treatment for safety reasons.
- A critical challenge with deploying PGx testing is an effective clinical decision support (CDS) system to provide **timely information** to the healthcare provider to assist in treatment planning.

BIOCLIN: CDS Platform

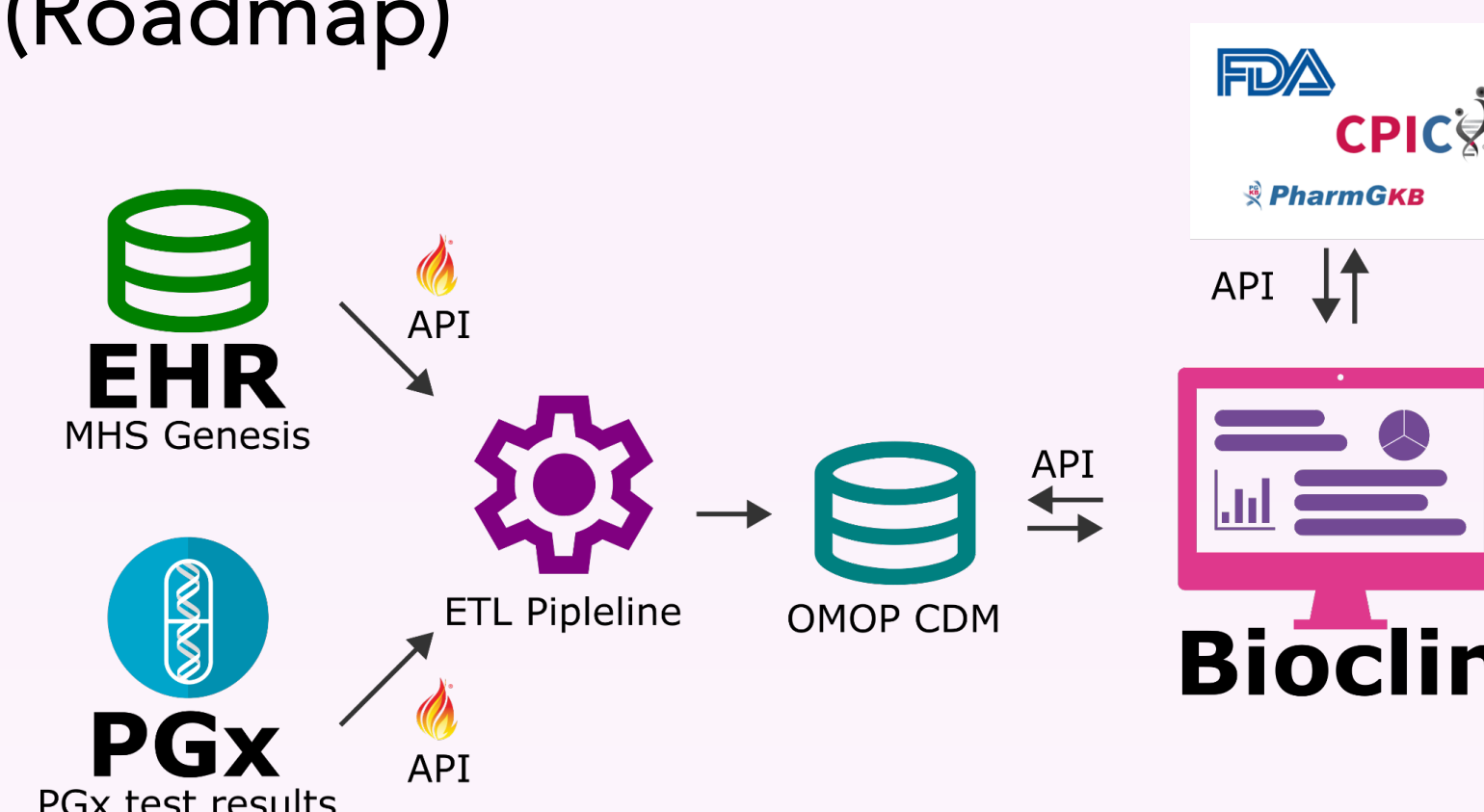
- Secure, flexible, cloud-based software suite designed to overcome deployment bottlenecks in precision medicine testing for the clinic
- Multimodal data:** Handle all types of 'omics data
- Flexible:** Supports custom ML and AI model integration
- Currently in production for an RNA-seq based biomarker-based Phase II clinical trial (OPTIC RCC)

BIOCLIN-PGx Deployment

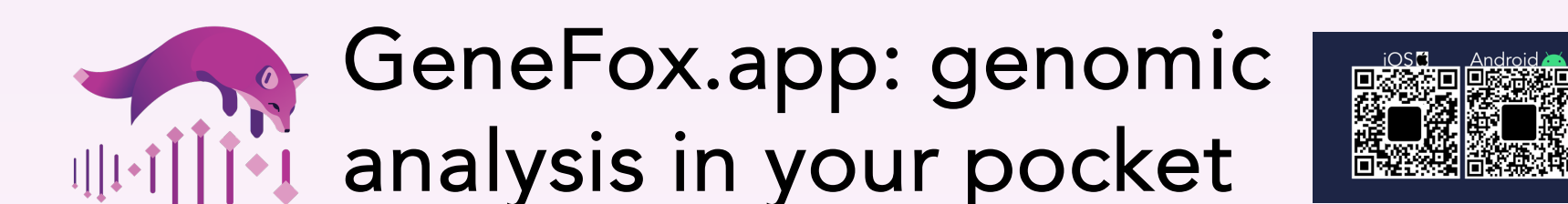
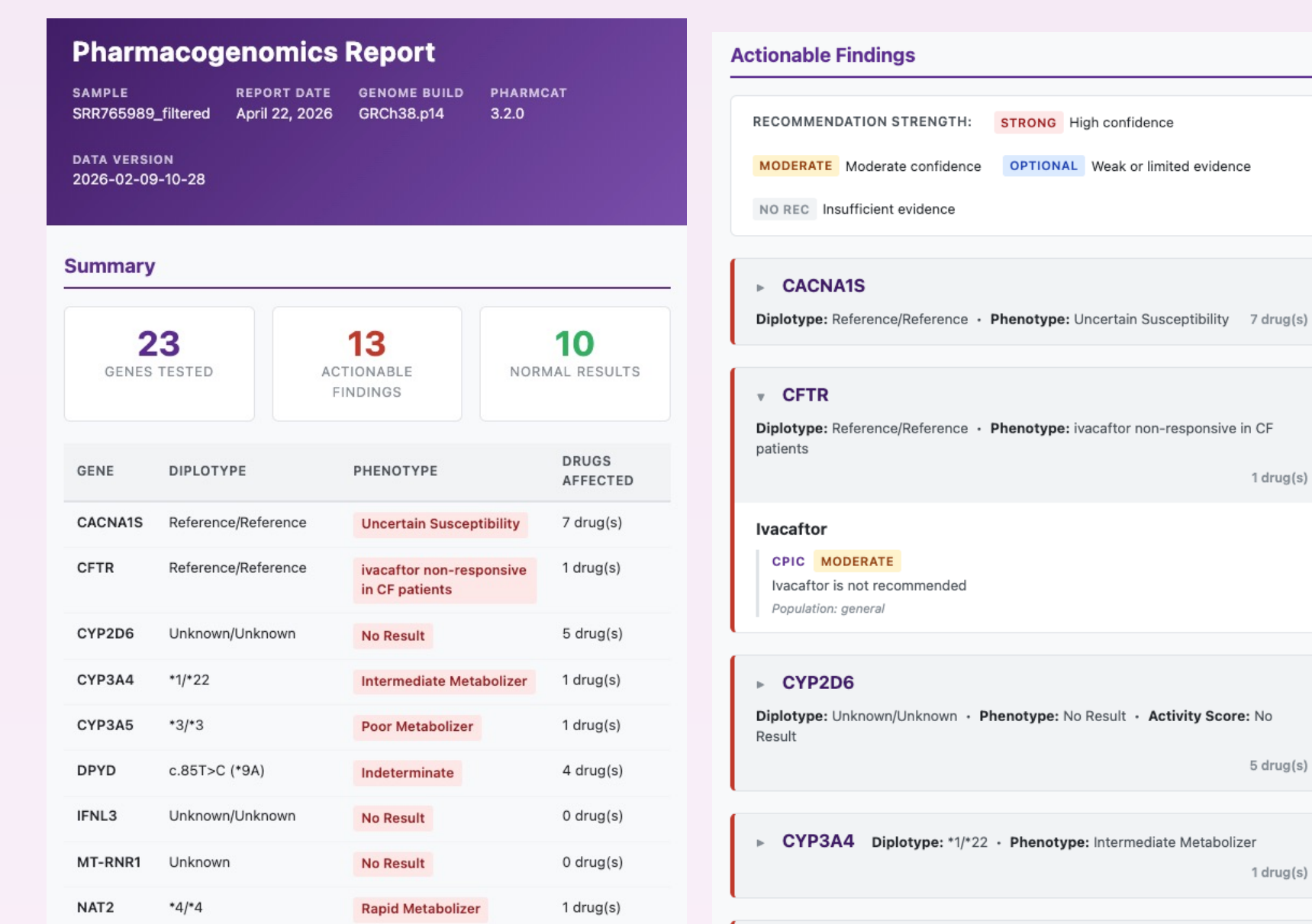
- Web-platform with custom ingestion/reporting
- Integration with EHR (roadmap)



BIOCLIN-PGx Integration with EHR (Roadmap)



BIOCLIN-PGx Report



- A full analysis workbench on your phone
- Data exploration, publication-style figures, and rigorous statistics
- 40,000+ datasets
- AI integration
- iPhone, iPad, Mac, or Android device.

