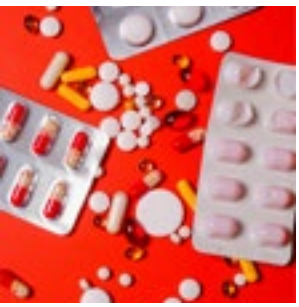
Accepted Abstracts

Pharmacology 2022





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The Pharmacogenetics of mycophenolate mofetil in tunisian renal transplant patients

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Aim: The effects of variants in IMPDH, UGT1A9, UGT1A8, UGT2B7 and SLCO1B1 genes on the efficacy and safety of mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) in the Tunisian population were investigated.

Materials & methods: A total of 245 kidney transplant patients being treated with MMF were recruited and cotreated with cyclosporine or tacrolimus. Genotyping was performed using the polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism method. MMF, cyclosporine and tacrolimus trough levels were measured by immunoassay. The AUC (AUC0-12hMPA) was estimated by a Bayesian method.

Results: In the tacrolimus-treated group, anemia and diarrhea were associated with the UGT1A9-98C and UGT1A9-275T alleles, respectively ($p<0.05$). In the cyclosporine-treated group, leukopenia was associated with the SLCO1B1-521T allele ($p < 0.05$). Both groups had an increased risk of rejection ($p < 0.05$) associated with the variant alleles of IMPDH2-3757T>C,UGT1A9-2152C>T and UGT1A9-275C>A and the common allele of SLCO1B1-388A>G. However, no significant association was found between the studied genotypes and AUC0-12hMPA or cotreatment levels.

Conclusion: The results constitute preliminary evidence for the inclusion of the pharmacogenetics of MMF in kidney PR transplantation evaluations.

Recent Publications

1. Amani Abderahmene, Amel Ellouz & Dorra Amor The pharmacogenetics of mycophenolate mofetil in Tunisian renal transplant patients PERSONALIZED MEDICINE VOL. 19, NO. 5
2. Lekshmy Srinivas, Noble Gracious & Radhakrishnan R. Nair Pharmacogenetics Based Dose Prediction Model for Initial Tacrolimus Dosing in Renal Transplant Recipients Frontiers in Pharmacology November 2021 | Volume 12.

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Recent Advancements in Pharmacovigilance

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Pharmacovigilance is defined as the science and activities relating to the detection, assessment, understanding and prevention of adverse effects or any other medicine-related problem. Recent studies have shown that artificial intelligence, which is based on machine learning, has a large impact on pharmacovigilance. For products already in the market and pharmaceuticals in development, artificial intelligence may be used to select pharmacovigilance tasks, characterize differences with other fields, and identify opportunities for improvement. The majority of studies have shown that artificial intelligence has been used to identify safety signals through automated processes and training with machine learning models by processing and analyzing large amounts of data. In addition, recent analysis has revealed that newer methods such as deep learning have been increasingly used. The automation and machine learning models can optimize pharmacovigilance processes and provide a more efficient way to analyze information relevant to safety, although more research is needed to identify if this optimization has an impact on the quality of safety analyses.

Recent Publications

1. Pascale Olivier, Jean-Louis Montastruc The nature of the scientific evidence leading to drug withdrawals for pharmacovigilance reasons in France Wiley Online Library 15 May 2006
2. Amelle Mouffak,Marion Lepelley & Bruno Revol High prevalence of spin was found in pharmacovigilance studies using disproportionality analyses to detect safety signals: a meta-epidemiological study Journal of Clinical Epidemiology VOLUME 138, P73-79, OCTOBER 01, 2021.

Biography

Sara G has completed her Doctor of Pharmacy and master's in clinical pharmacy and pharmacoepidemiology from Lebanese University, Lebanon. She has worked as a licensed pharmacist in a well-known community pharmacy, then as an associate editor in a European pharmacy journal and finally as a pharmacy consultant in an international research company. Her passion to research has led her to excel in her thesis presentation titled "Adverse Drug Events of CDK4/6 Inhibitors in Metastatic Breast Cancer" and given her a variety of opportunities, especially in Pharmacovigilance.

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