

MEETING ABSTRACT

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Association of CYP2D6*4 genetic polymorphism on the metabolism of Donepezil with Alzheimer's disease in Indian population

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Background

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most common adult form of dementia. It is an age-associated neurodegenerative disorder pathologically characterized by the abnormal accumulation of intracellular neurofibrillary tangles and extra cellular amyloid plaques in selected brain regions. Donepezil is a cholinesterase inhibitor currently being used in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease is metabolized via CYP2D6 enzymes. The present study was undertaken to investigate CYP2D6*4 polymorphism on the serum concentration of Donepezil with responders and non-responders to Alzheimer's patients.

Materials and methods

40 Alzheimer's patients with responders to Donepezil drug and 40 Alzheimer's patients with non-responders to donepezil drug were investigated for CYP2D6*4 polymorphism using polymerase chain reaction - restriction fragment polymorphisms (PCR-RFLP). Allele frequencies were derived from genotypic data. Drug responders - non-responders' comparisons were made using Chi-Square tests. Deviations from the Hardy - Weinberg equilibrium were also tested. Drug levels of Donepezil were determined using HPLC method.

Results

The CYP2D6*4 Polymorphism was seen to be in Hardy - Weinberg equilibrium and showed significant allelic association and genotypic association between responders and non-responders of donepezil. Genotypic:

P = 0.05; OR = 0.39 (0.13-1.15), Allelic: P = 0.008; OR = 2.79(1.20-6.58).

Conclusions

Our finding suggest that the CYP2D6 *4 genetic polymorphism may be associated with the individual differences in donepezil metabolism. An individualized dosage regimen design incorporating such genetic information would help to increase the clinical efficacy of donepezil in Alzheimer's patients.

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