

CHAIRE BEAULIEU-SAUCIER EN PHARMACOGÉNOMIQUE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL

JUIN 2023

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**INSTITUT DE
CARDIOLOGIE
DE MONTRÉAL**

Confidentiel

Faculté de pharmacie

Université 
de Montréal

Thèmes de recherche

Pharmacogénomique/
Génomique de
l'insuffisance cardiaque

Sexe et médicaments

Implantation de la
pharmacogénomique

Plan

- Résumé de la dernière année
- Activités en cours et à venir

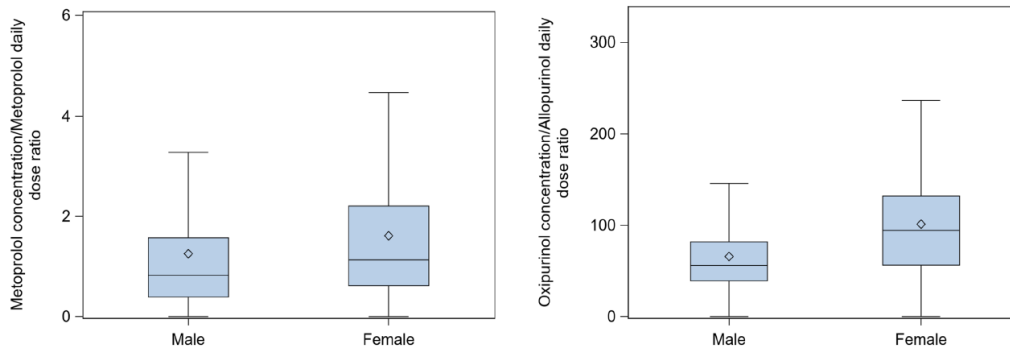
Résumé de la dernière année

– Principales publications/soumissions

- ALLO-MHI/LEVEL-PGx

Females present higher dose-adjusted drug concentrations of metoprolol and allopurinol/oxyipurinol than males

Jessica Hindi^{1,2,3} | Marc-Olivier Pilon^{1,2,3} | Maxime Meloche^{1,2,3} | Grégoire Leclair¹ | Essaïd Oussaïd^{2,3} | Isabelle St-Jean¹ | Martin Jutras¹ | Marie-Josée Gaulin^{2,3} | Ian Mongrain^{2,3} | David Busseuil^{2,3} | Jean Lucien Rouleau^{2,4} | Jean-Claude Tardif^{2,3,4} | Marie-Pierre Dubé^{2,3,4} | Simon de Denus^{1,2,3}



† **TABLE 2** Association between sex and metoprolol and oxyipurinol concentrations in adjusted model.

| Effect | Metoprolol concentrations | | | Oxyipurinol concentrations | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | Estimate (SE) | P value | R ² | Estimate (SE) | P value | R ² |
| Sex (female) | 0.350 (0.083) | 2.5 × 10⁻⁵ | 1.55 | 0.444 (0.196) | 0.0243 | 0.67 |
| Age | 0.017 (0.004) | 0.0001 | 1.35 | 0.042 (0.009) | 1.5 × 10⁻⁶ | 3.19 |
| Daily dose | 0.012 (0.001) | 4.0 × 10⁻⁶⁸ | 25.48 | 0.005 (0.001) | 1.9 × 10⁻⁹ | 7.36 |

Résumé de la dernière année

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TABLE 3 Association between variables of interest and metoprolol and oxypurinol concentrations.

| Effect | Metoprolol concentrations (N = 701) | | Effect | Oxypurinol concentrations (N = 328) | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| | Estimate (SE) | P value | | Estimate (SE) | P value |
| Sex (female) | 0.292 (0.100) | 0.0037 | Sex (female) | 0.237 (0.252) | 0.3467 |
| Daily dose | 0.013 (0.001) | 7.4×10^{-62} | Daily dose | 0.007 (0.001) | 5.2×10^{-10} |
| Weight | -0.007 (0.003) | 0.0076 | Weight | -0.014 (0.005) | 0.0034 |
| CYP2D6 genotype-inferred phenotype | -0.598 (0.060) | 6.8×10^{-22} | eGFR | -0.015 (0.004) | 0.0007 |
| Age | 0.013 (0.005) | 0.0061 | - | - | - |
| Use of CYP2D6 inhibitor | 0.359 (0.121) | 0.0032 | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | Working status (full time) ^a | -0.394 (0.250) | 0.1153 |
| - | - | - | Working status (part time) ^a | -0.232 (0.260) | 0.3730 |
| - | - | - | Working status (other) ^a | -1.445 (0.377) | 0.0002 |

Résumé de la dernière année

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TABLE 4 Association between variables of interest and metoprolol and allopurinol daily dose.

| Effect | Metoprolol daily dose (N = 701) | | Effect | Allopurinol daily dose (N = 328) | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | Estimate (SE) | P value | | Estimate (SE) | P value |
| Sex (female) | -0.103 (0.075) | 0.1696 | Sex (female) | -0.061 (0.074) | 0.4129 |
| Waist girth | 0.010 (0.002) | 2.8×10^{-7} | Waist girth | 0.004 (0.002) | 0.0212 |
| CYP2D6 genotype-inferred phenotype | 0.112 (0.035) | 0.0015 | eGFR | 0.005 (0.001) | 0.0001 |
| Height | -1.133 (0.350) | 0.0013 | - | - | - |
| Allergy to medication | 0.120 (0.052) | 0.0218 | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | Use of diuretic | 0.150 (0.053) | 0.0053 |

Note: Stepwise model; intercepts for metoprolol daily dose: 4.934, oxypurinol daily dose: 4.359. Significant *p* values (<0.05) are highlighted in bold.

Abbreviations: eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; SE, standard error.

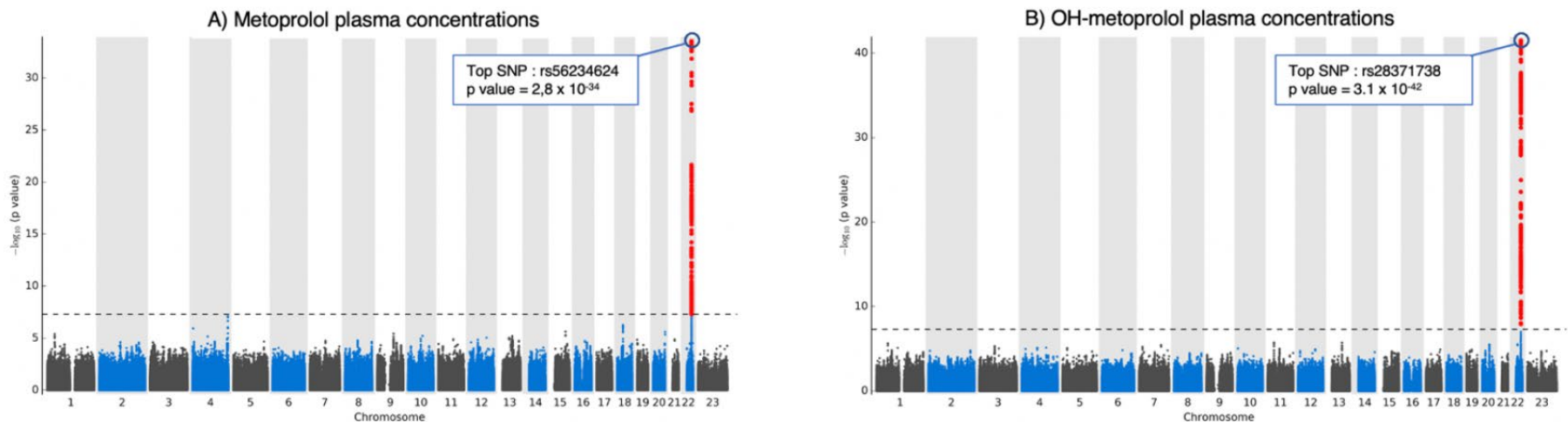
Résumé de la dernière année

– Principales publications/soumissions

- LEVEL-PGx

Pharmacogenomic markers of metoprolol and alpha-OH-metoprolol concentrations: A genome-wide association study

Figure 1 – Association between issues of interest and genotyped or imputed variants

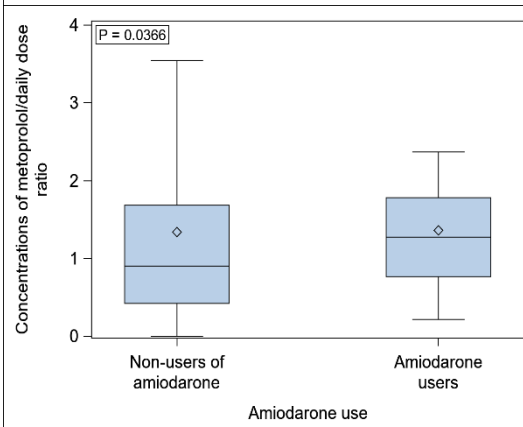
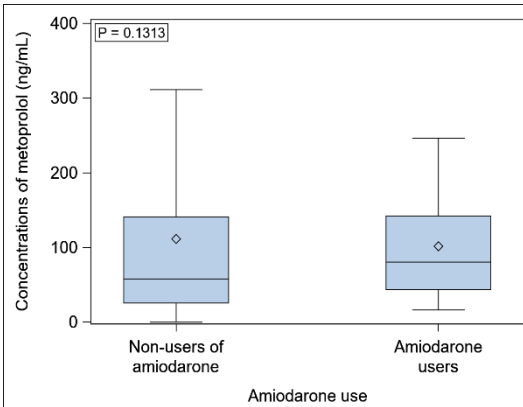


Résumé de la dernière année

– Principales publications/soumissions

- LEVEL-PGX

Impact of amiodarone use on metoprolol concentrations, α -OH-metoprolol concentrations, metoprolol dosing and heart rate: a cross-sectional study



| Effect | Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | | Model 4 | | Model 5 | | Model 6 | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Estimate (SE) | P value | Estimate (SE) | P value | Estimate (SE) | P value | Estimate (SE) | P value | Estimate (SE) | P value | Estimate (SE) | P value |
| Amiodarone | 0.366 (0.233) | 0.1155 | 0.353 (0.225) | 0.1176 | 0.382 (0.222) | 0.0860 | 0.476 (0.183) | 0.0095 | 0.446 (0.182) | 0.0146 | 0.449 (0.181) | 0.0132 |
| CYP2D6-inferred phenotype | - | - | -0.505 (0.062) | 1.4×10^{-15} | -0.511 (0.061) | 2.9×10^{-16} | -0.631 (0.051) | 5.0×10^{-33} | -0.634 (0.050) | 1.3×10^{-33} | -0.630 (0.050) | 1.1×10^{-33} |
| Age | - | - | - | - | 0.016 (0.005) | 0.0006 | 0.015 (0.004) | 0.0001 | 0.012 (0.004) | 0.0030 | 0.012 (0.004) | 0.0029 |
| Female sex | - | - | - | - | 0.408 (0.094) | 1.5×10^{-5} | 0.404 (0.077) | 2.0×10^{-7} | 0.311 (0.081) | 0.0001 | 0.299 (0.080) | 0.0002 |
| Metoprolol daily dose | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.013 (0.001) | 1.4×10^{-85} | 0.013 (0.001) | 3.1×10^{-88} | 0.013 (0.001) | 1.3×10^{-89} |
| Weight | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -0.008 (0.002) | 0.0003 | -0.008 (0.002) | 0.0003 |
| Use of moderate-strong CYP2D6 inhibitors | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.386 (0.098) | 0.0001 |

Résumé de la dernière année - Collaborations

International Journal of Cardiology 370 (2023) 300–308



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

International Journal of Cardiology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ijcard



Optimization of pharmacotherapies for ambulatory patients with heart failure and reduced ejection fraction is associated with improved outcomes

Marilyne Jarjour^{a,b,1}, Jacinthe Leclerc^{c,d,1}, Nadia Bouabdallaoui^{b,1}, Charaf Ahnadi^{e,1}, Denis Brouillette^{f,1}, Simon de Denus^{f,1}, Annik Fortier^{g,1}, Patrick Garceau^{b,1}, Geneviève Giraldeau^{b,1}, Serge Lepage^{e,1}, Mark Liszkowski^{b,1}, Eileen O'Meara^{b,1}, Marie-Claude Parent^{b,1}, Normand Racine^{b,1}, Maxime Tremblay-Gravel^{b,1}, Michel White^{b,1}, Jean-Lucien Rouleau^{b,1}, Anique Ducharme^{b,*}

ESC HEART FAILURE

ESC Heart Failure 2022; 9: 2997–3008

Published online 23 June 2022 in Wiley Online Library ([wileyonlinelibrary.com](https://www.wileyonlinelibrary.com)) DOI: 10.1002/ehf2.14026

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Pharmacogenomic study of heart failure and candesartan response from the CHARM programme

Marie-Pierre Dubé^{1,2,3*}, Olympe Chazara⁴, Audrey Lemaçon^{1,2,3}, Géraldine Asselin^{1,2}, Sylvie Provost^{1,2}, Amina Barhdadi^{1,2}, Louis-Philippe Lemieux Perreault^{1,2}, Ian Mongrain^{1,2}, Quanli Wang⁴, Keren Carss⁴, Dirk S. Paul⁴, Jonathan W. Cunningham⁵, Jean Rouleau^{1,3}, Scott D. Solomon⁵, John J.V. McMurray⁶, Salim Yusuf⁷, Chris B. Granger⁸, Carolina Haefliger⁴, Simon de Denus^{1,2,9} and Jean-Claude Tardif^{1,3*}

Study of the effect of sex on drugs dosing, concentrations and pharmacogenomics

- **Specific objectives**

- To identify drug doses and drug or metabolite concentrations that differ between females and males;
- To identify and characterize the clinical and genetic predictors of drug concentrations and dosing in females and males, and to assess whether they are sufficient to explain any observed sex differences;
- To identify individuals with undetectable drug concentrations, as a marker of drug nonadherence

Study of the effect of sex on drugs dosing, concentrations and pharmacogenomics

- **Study design**

- Cross sectional study of 10 000 participants from the MHI Hospital Cohort treated with 48 commonly used drugs at baseline.

- **Study population.**

1. Male or female of European ancestry aged ≥ 18 years
2. Use of at least one of the study drugs at the time of plasma collection
3. Availability at least one adequate plasma aliquot.

| Drug class | Agent or active metabolite |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lipid-lowering agents | Atorvastatin/2-hydroxy-atorvastatin acid, rosuvastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin/simvastatin-hydroxy acid, ezetimibe/ezetimibe-glucuronide |
| Beta-blockers | Metoprolol, bisoprolol, atenolol, carvedilol/4-hydroxyphenyl-carvedilol |
| Calcium channel blockers | Amlodipine, diltiazem/deacetyl-diltiazem, nifedipine |
| Antidiabetic agents | Metformin, gliclazide, glyburide (glibenclamide), sitagliptin, saxagliptin/5-hydroxysaxagliptin |
| Antiplatelets and anticoagulants | Warfarin, rivaroxaban, apixaban, dabigatran, clopidogrel and metabolite |
| ACE inhibitors | Ramipril/ramiprilat, perindopril/perindoprilat, trandolapril/trandolaprilat, enalapril/enalaprilat |
| ARBs | Candesartan, irbesartan, telmisartan, valsartan, sacubitril/LBQ657 |
| Diuretics | Furosemide/furosemide glucuronide, HCTZ, indapamide, spironolactone/canrenone, eplerenone |
| Antiarrhythmic agents | Amiodarone/N-desethylamiodarone, sotalol |
| Antidepressants | Citalopram/N-desmethyl-citalopram, venlafaxine/O-desmethyl-venlafaxin |
| Proton pump inhibitors | Pantoprazole, omeprazole/esomeprazole, dexlansoprazole/lansoprazole |
| Others | Pregabalin, prednisone/prednisolone |



Study of the effect of sex on drugs dosing, concentrations and pharmacogenomics

- Progression du projet

- La révision/collecte des dossiers des 10 000 patients éligibles a été complétée (02/2022).
 - Données transférées à Statgen (04/2022)
 - Nettoyage des données des données cliniques (05/2023)
- Génotypage des 10 000 patients complétés sur la plateforme ADME MassARRAY (Agena Bioscience, San Diego, CA) (03/2022)
 - Nettoyage des données génétiques complétées
 - Inferrage des phénotypes (05/2023)
- Analyses plasmatiques des concentrations de médicaments complétés pour les 4000 premiers patients (05/2023)
 - Échantillons 4001-5000 transférés et présentement en quantification (05/2023).

Étudiants gradué.e.s:
Jessica Hindi; Marc-Olivier Pilon.

Study of the effect of sex on drugs dosing, concentrations and pharmacogenomics

- Progression du projet
 - Préparation article “Méthodologie et population à l’étude” (mise à jour des tableaux en cours puis prêt pour soumission)

Study of the effect of sex on drugs dosing, concentrations and pharmacogenomics

- A venir en 2023-2024:
 - Déterminants des doses des 48 médicaments étudiés.
 - Identification de la prévalence des haplotypes/génotypes/phénotypes inférés menant à une action - « *actionable* » - selon CPIC dans une population atteinte de/à haut risque de maladie CV
 - Prévalence des haplotypes/génotypes/phénotypes inférés menant à une action
 - Prévalence chez des patients prenant une combinaison médicament-pharmacogène
 - **Justification**: Connaître la prévalence de cette information chez une population spécifique afin d'identifier 1) utilisation potentielle et 2) la possibilité d'éventuellement transférer cette information de la Biobanque au dossier clinique lorsque cliniquement indiqué

Autres projets en cours

Genome-wide study of disease progression in patients with established heart failure

HERMES- progression consortium

LEVEL-PGx-ALLO-MHI – Machine learning

Revue systématique – Poids et insuffisance cardiaque – accepté pour publication (05/2023)

TOPCAT-CHIP:

- Contrat signé (09/2021)
- Échantillons reçus (11/2021)
- SAP de selection des échantillons complété (02/2022)
- Analyses été 2023

ATHENA/TOPCAT canrenone concentrations predictors

- Analyses terminées – manuscrit en préparation