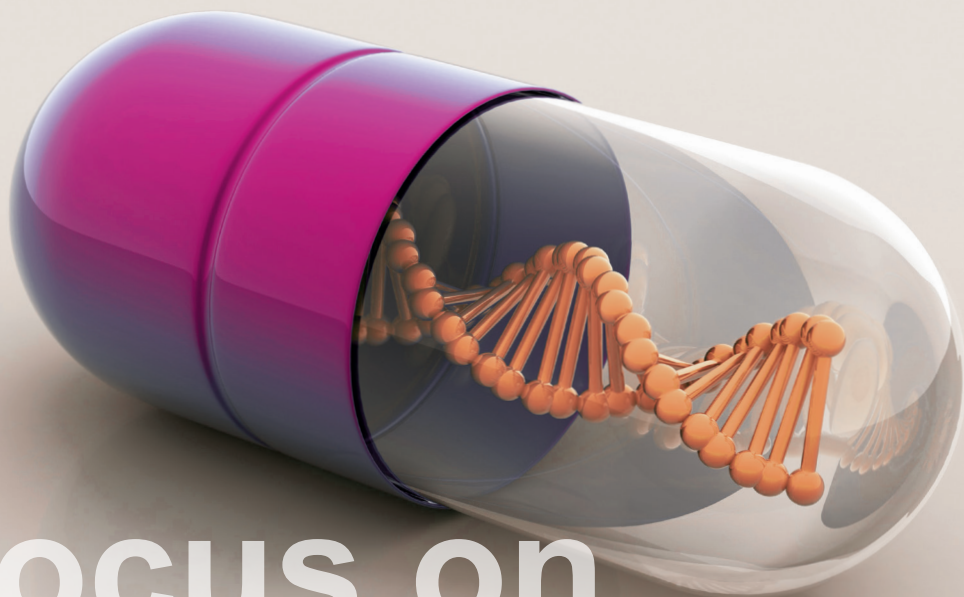




Biomnis



# Focus on...

## Fluoropyrimidines (5-FU / Xeloda®)

Prevention of toxicity and treatment optimisation





## 5-FU in oncology

5-fluorouracil (5-FU) and its oral prodrugs, notably capecitabine (Xeloda®), are used in almost 60% of all chemotherapy protocols (colorectal, breast, pancreatic, ENT cancer).

Although generally well tolerated, these substances can cause severe toxicity, mainly in the digestive system, blood cells, the skin and mucosa.

The early severe toxicities of fluoropyrimidines are due in large part to the interindividual variability of their metabolism, mainly determined by the activity of dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase (DPD).

**Partial DPD deficiency can result in Grade III-IV toxicity in 20 to 25% of patients treated, which can be fatal in 0.2% of the total patient population.**

### The importance of personalised medicine

85 % of 5-FU is catabolised by DPD, primarily in the liver

**DPD Deficiency**

Plasma concentration > active 5-FU

Patients over-dosed

Toxicity

**Increased DPD activity**

Plasma concentration < active 5-FU

Patients under-dosed

Inefficacy

DPD = initial RATE-LIMITING enzyme in 5-FU catabolism

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It is possible in routine clinical practice to combine pre-treatment screening for DPD deficiency with pharmacokinetically (PK)-guided dose management for DPD deficient patients.

- ▶ **Pre-treatment screening for DPD deficiency:** before the first course of chemotherapy treatment, identifies a contraindication to fluoropyrimidines (complete deficiency) or indicates a reduction in the initial dose (partial deficiency): 5-FU<sup>ODPMTox™</sup> test.
- ▶ **PK-guided dose management:** enables dosage to be adjusted as necessary in each course of treatment. An algorithm combining the patient's pharmacogenetic, pharmacological and physiopathological data allows personalised adjustment of the treatment between each course: 5FU<sup>ODPM Protocol™</sup> test.

## The multiparametric approach of Eurofins Biomnis

The multiparametric approach includes:

- **Genotyping** (exploration of the 4 most frequent deleterious mutations of the gene responsible for coding DPD):
  - **D949V - rs67376798 - exon 22: 1.8%;**
  - **IVS14+1G>A - DPYD\*2 - rs3918290, intron 14: 1.2%;**
  - **I560S - DPYD\*13 - rs55886062 - exon 13: 0.3%;**
  - **Del TCAT - DPYD\*7 - exon 4: 0.3%.**
- **Phenotyping** (assays of U and UH<sub>2</sub>)
  - Pre-treatment plasma assays of endogenous uracil (U) and its metabolite, dihydrouracil (UH<sub>2</sub>); determination of the DPD metabolisation index (UH<sub>2</sub>/U).
- **Physiopathological characteristics** of patients (age, weight, height, tumour origin, etc.)
- **This data, in combination** with a CE-marked *in vitro* diagnostic medical device (proven algorithm 5-FU<sup>ODPM Tox™</sup>), enables:
  - ▶ **The prediction of severe, grade III or IV, toxicities: 96%**
  - ▶ **The prediction of lethal toxicities: 100%**



### It is important to note that:

- ▶ Genotyping, when used alone, is highly specific but not very sensitive (33%). This means that 67% of screened patients are at risk of severe toxicity.
- ▶ Phenotyping used alone is more sensitive (84%), but still leaves 16% of patients at risk of severe toxicity.
- ▶ The best results are obtained with the Eurofins Biomnis multiparametric approach. By using both genotyping and phenotyping, we can predict 100% of lethal toxicities and 96% of severe toxicities.

## Evaluation of toxicity to fluoropyrimidines: 5-FU<sup>ODPM Tox™</sup>

### Before the initiation of treatment, to avoid severe toxic events

- Experience with more than 20,000 patients: specificity 96%, sensitivity 96%
- It is thus possible to almost completely prevent severe or fatal toxic events.



#### Practical details

- ▶ Sample: 1 tube of whole blood with lithium heparin (without gel separator): Refrigerated 2 tubes of lithium heparin plasma: Frozen
- ▶ **Turnaround time for results: 12 working days.**
- ▶ In the event of a risk of toxicity, a suggested first dose or contraindication to fluoropyrimidines is given in the results report, to support the clinician's prescription.

## 5-FU dosage adjustment: 5-FU<sup>ODPM Protocol™</sup>

### For duration of treatment, increasing efficacy while reducing toxicity

- PK-guided plasma assay of 5-FU taking into account the results for 5-FU<sup>ODPM Tox™</sup>
- Enables dose adjustment to maintain 5-FU plasma concentration in the therapeutic range
- **Performance assessed in more than 90,000 courses of treatment to date.**



#### Practical details

- ▶ Sample to be taken between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 43<sup>rd</sup> hour of a 46-hour infusion
- ▶ In case of under- or over-dosing, the therapeutic advice on the results report enables adjustment of the dose for the next course of treatment.

## Advantages of the Eurofins Biomnis multiparametric approach

The 5-FU<sup>ODPM Tox™</sup> and 5-FU<sup>ODPM Protocol™</sup> algorithms are CE marked medical devices which integrate the pharmacogenetic, pharmacological and physiopathological patient data for the following advantages:

- ▶ **5-FU<sup>ODPM Tox™</sup> detects 96% of patients with partial deficiency and 100% of patients with total deficiencies**
- Preventing fatal toxicities in patients who are “potentially curable” (adjuvant treatments)
- Significant savings to the healthcare system: systematic screening is less expensive than treating toxicity
- PK-guided dose adjustment and treatment monitoring
- Personalising treatment to ensure optimum response
- Improving patient's quality of life throughout treatment.



## References

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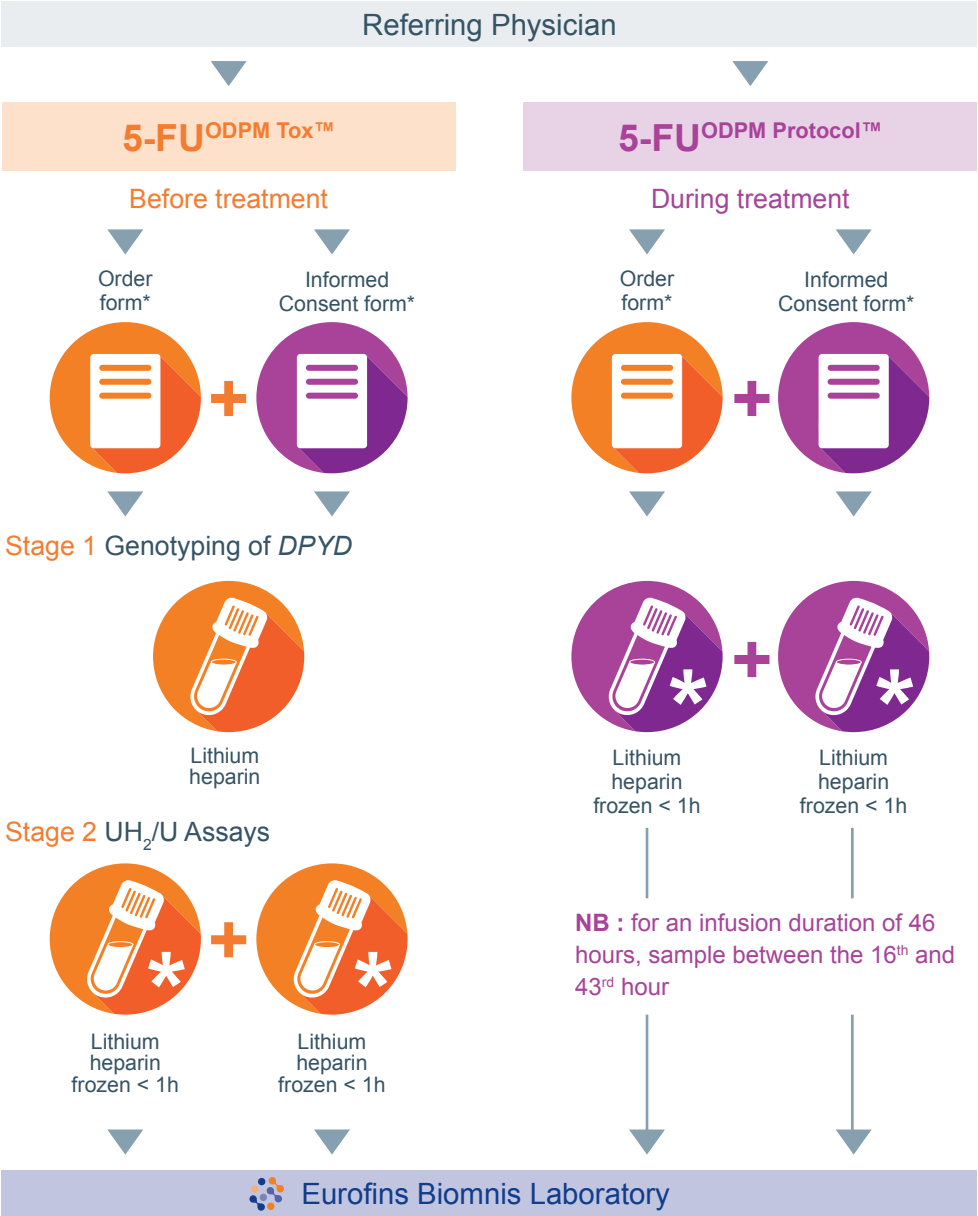
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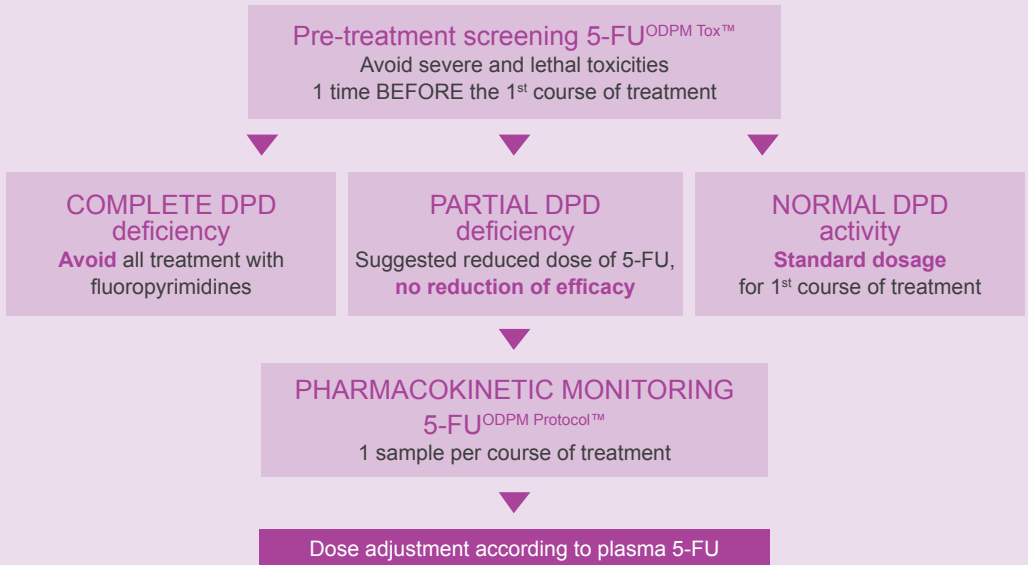
# Requesting these tests



\*Additional information and the related documents are available from [www.eurofins.ie/biomnis](http://www.eurofins.ie/biomnis)



# Summary



- ▶ Optimised dosing with no loss of efficacy
- ▶ Improved patient quality of life during treatment
- ▶ Reduction of grade III-IV toxicities
- ▶ NO lethal toxicities



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