



Mental Health DNA Insight®



Mental Health DNA Insight® analyzes a patient’s DNA to identify genetic variants that affect the metabolism and efficacy of psychiatric medications. Genetic research suggests that categorizing individuals based on genotypes will make the pharmacologic treatment of psychiatric illnesses more predictable and effective.

Mental Health DNA Insight® can help a physician predict a patient’s response to over 50 common antidepressants, mood stabilizers and antipsychotic medications. The report provides outcomes in a clear color-coded chart.

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- J **Green** indicates that the drug can be prescribed and used according to the product insert.
- J **Orange** signals caution. For medications in this category, the outcome may indicate that dosing levels need to be lowered or increased, or that the drug’s side effects may cause an adverse reaction for this patient.
- J **Red** indicates medications that should be used with caution and with more frequent monitoring, due to risk of severe adverse reaction or lack of therapeutic response. Alternative medications are strongly recommended.

| Drug Class | Drug | Preferential Use | Use As Directed | May Have Significant Limitations | May Cause Serious Adverse Events |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| SSRI Antidepressants | Citalopram | | | ● | |
| | Escitalopram | | ● | | |
| | Fluoxetine | | | ● | |
| | Fluvoxamine | | | ● | |
| | Paroxetine | | | ● | |
| | Sertraline | | ● | | |
| | Vilazodone | | ● | | |

Interested in learning more about this or our **Pain Medication DNA Insight®** test? Visit www.nutripath.com.au today!



Mental Health DNA Insight®

In just 2-3 weeks, Mental Health DNA Insight® can help a physician understand how a patient metabolizes certain psychiatric medications and identify which medication a patient is more likely to respond to. This test can enable a physician to choose an appropriate medication with less trial and error as well as minimizing a patient's risk of adverse side effects.

This simple saliva-based test is supported by scientifically validated genetic testing technologies using clinically relevant markers and assays.

SSRI Antidepressants

- J Citalopram
- J Escitalopram
- J Fluoxetine
- J Fluvoxamine
- J Paroxetine
- J Sertraline
- J **Vilazodone**

SNRI Antidepressants

- J Duloxetine
- J **Levomilnacipran**
- J Venlafaxine

TCA Antidepressants

- J Amitriptyline
- J Clomipramine
- J Desipramine
- J Doxepin
- J Imipramine
- J Nortriptyline
- J **Protriptyline**
- J Trimipramine

Other Antidepressants

- J **Bupropion**
- J **Buspiron**
- J Mirtazapine
- J **Nefazodone**
- J **Trazodone**
- J **Vortioxetine**

Mood Stabilizers

- J Carbamazepine
- J **Divalproex**
- J Lamotrigine
- J Oxcarbazepine
- J **Phenytoin**
- J **Valproic acid**

Benzodiazepines

- J **Alprazolam**
- J **Clobazam**
- J **Diazepam**

ADHD Medication (NE Reuptake Inhibitor)

- J **Atomoxetine**

Typical Antipsychotics

- J Haloperidol
- J Perphenazine
- J **Pimozide**
- J Thioridazine
- J Zuclophenthixol

Atypical Antipsychotics

- J Aripiprazole
- J Asenapine
- J Clozapine
- J Iloperidone
- J Lurasidone
- J Olanzapine
- J Paliperidone
- J Quetiapine
- J Risperidone
- J Ziprasidone

Others

- J **Dextromethorphan and Quinidine**
- J **Galantamine**
- J **Modafinil**
- J **Tetrabenazine**

*New drugs added in 2015/2016 are shown in **bold**

