Enabling Precision Medicine:
“Personalized Safety”

G Scott Chandler, M.D., M.S.
Vice President and Global Head
Licensing and Early Development Safety

Genentech, A Member of the Roche Group
F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd
Disclosures

• Employee of Genentech and Roche

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What is “personalized safety”?

• Maximizing the benefit/risk balance:
  – The right medicine for the right patient at the right time
  – Maximize the benefit/risk balance on an individual patient basis
  – Identify patients at risk for certain therapies and guide toxicity management
  – Bring meaningful benefit to patients and society

• Key component of the value proposition for personalized health care:
  – Patients expect it
  – Health authorities require it
  – Science demands it
Examples of genomic biomarkers impacting safety

• Abacavir and HLA B57: associated with life-threatening and severe hypersensitivity reactions (Ziagen USPI 2015)
• Carbamazepine and HLA B1502: associated with Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (Tegretol USPI 2014)
• Clopidogrel and CYP2C19: associated with life-threatening and fatal thrombosis due to incomplete formation of the active agent (Plavix USPI 2016)
• Warfarin and VKORC1 and CYP2C9: associated with variability in dosing (Coumadin USPI 2016)
• Clinically relevant biomarkers may play an important role in identifying patients at risk, guiding their therapy, and implementing appropriate risk management measures
Influence of pharmacogenomics on pharmacovigilance

Guideline on key aspects for the use of pharmacogenomics in the pharmacovigilance of medicinal products

| Draft Agreed by Pharmacogenomics Working Party | April 2013 |
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Doing now what patients need next