IMPACT OF DPYD GENE POLYMORPHISMS AND TOXICITY ON FLUOROPYRIMIDINE TREATMENT

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Background and importance

80-90% of administered fluoropyrimidine (FU) is metabolized by the enzyme dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase (DPD), and its deficiency can cause severe toxicity or death.

Aim and objectives

- Describe polymorphisms in DPYD gene and toxicty.
- Evaluate the level of acceptance of the recommendations from Pharmacy service.

Material and methods

Two tertiary hospitals
Genetic analysis.

July 2023 - July 2024.

Variables: sex, age, type of mutation, prescribed drug, toxicity, dose adjustements.

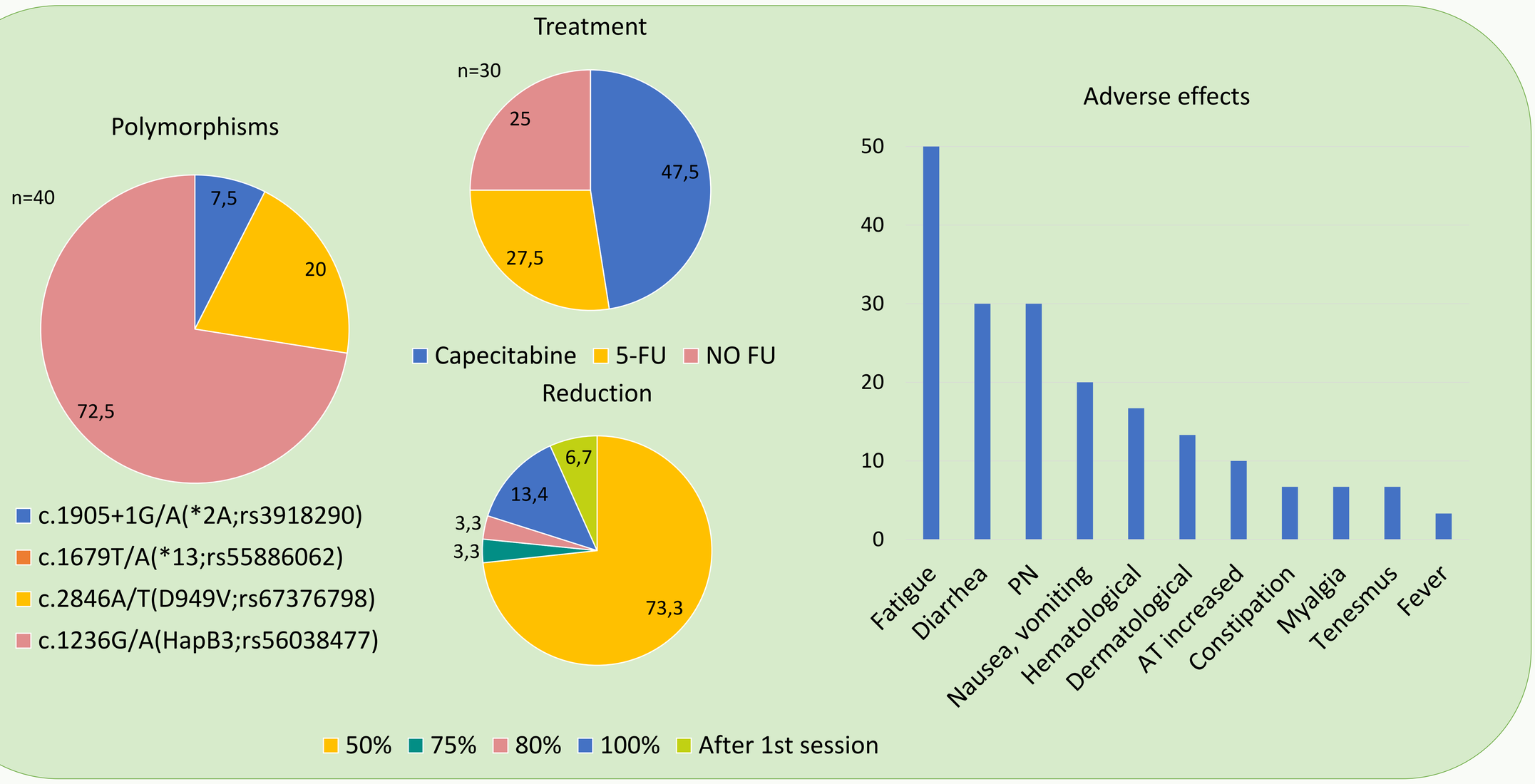
Electronic medical records.
Prescription program Farmis®.

Results

606 patients, 40 with a mutated allele.

52.5%. 64.5 (58.8-72) years.

Recommendation by Pharmacy Service:
a 50% initial dose reduction with progressive adjustments based on toxicity.



Conclusion and relevance

It is essential to investigate additional polymorphisms that may influence patient safety. This study demonstrates strong acceptance by the medical team.

Contact data

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