TITLE

Population distribution analysis of pharmacodynamic genotypes of antischizophrenia drugs

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INTRODUCTION

With the development of pharmacogenomics in recent years, more and more attention has been paid to the molecular genetic mechanism of pharmacokinetics among different individuals. Gene polymorphisms of drug metabolizing enzymes can affect the retention of drugs in vivo. However, the cost of gene polymorphism of drug metabolizing enzymes determination is high.

OBJECTIVES

to investigate the effect of different genotypes of dopamine d2 receptor (DRD2) and 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor (HTR1A) on the actual therapeutic effect of schizophrenia patients and the population distribution of pharmacodynamic receptor genotypes of northwest in China.

METHODS

239 cases of schizophrenia patients collected from the Xi'an mental health center, through panss evaluation in 30 ± 10 days get drug treatment effect, and collected DRD2 and HTR1A gene reports, get different drug response in different patient of pharmacophore receptor in the clinical.

CONCLUSION

schizophrenia drug response in DRD2 receptor and HTR1A receptors show different response, but also by phase, the influence of factors such as age, medication, schizophrenia drug resistance gene. So pharmacodynamic genotypes detection is of great significance to guide the clinical medication.

RESULTS

the drug efficiency of DRD2 with genotype -141c del/del and -141c int/del is higher drug response than that of genotype -141cins/ins. The drug efficiency of HTR1A is affected by DRD2 receptor gene.