



Drug-Drug Interaction Report

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It is important to know about the medicines you take, especially if you take several different medicines, or see more than one doctor, so that you can avoid potential problems such as drug-drug interactions. Drug-drug interactions can influence your clinical response to certain medications. A drug-drug interaction can occur if the action or side effects of one drug are altered by concomitant administration with another drug. For example, a drug can delay, decrease, or enhance absorption of a second drug. This can decrease or increase the action of either or both drugs or cause adverse effects. Drug-drug interactions can occur with nonprescription (over the counter medications, vitamins, dietary supplements, botanicals, minerals, herbals) or prescription drugs. The following information on potential drug-drug interactions is based on the list of drugs you provided. If the interaction is severe, this is highlighted in the information column. Generation of this report utilizes National Library of Medicine (NLM) resources including the RXNAV Application Program Interface (API)*. However, tools such as RXNAV that flag potential drug-drug interactions do not assess the impact of individual genetic variation, which has the potential to markedly alter the severity of drug-drug interactions. MyGenome Rx offers a Personalized Pharmacogenomic Overview and a Detailed Gene-Drug Report based on an individual's DNA to better understand how your genes alter your response to medications. There are a number of potential management strategies such as implementing alternative therapeutic strategies, dosage adjustments, or increased monitoring to mitigate known drug-drug interactions. Thus, it is important that you discuss the results of this educational report with a healthcare provider before making any changes to your current drug therapy.

PLEASE READ THE DISCLAIMERS BELOW. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU DISCUSS THE RESULTS IN THIS REPORT WITH YOUR PHYSICIAN BEFORE STARTING, STOPPING OR MAKING ANY OTHER CHANGES TO YOUR PRESCRIPTION REGIMEN, YOUR TREATMENT OR ANY THERAPIES WITH WHICH YOU ARE INVOLVED.

Drugs Provided:

LISINOPRIL

Metformin

SIMVASTATIN

LISINOPRIL

Interacts With	Interaction
Metformin	The risk or severity of lactic acidosis can be increased when LISINOPRIL is combined with METFORMIN.

METFORMIN

No Interactions were identified for this drug.

SIMVASTATIN

Interacts With	Interaction
Metformin	METFORMIN may increase the hypolipidaemic activities of SIMVASTATIN.

* General Disclaimer

The Detailed Drug Gene Report is an educational tool, to be used in collaboration with your healthcare providers. MyGenomeRx services provide an individual the potential to optimize their drug therapy choices. This overview is not intended to be a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment, and nothing in this Report or the services provided by MyGenomeRx should be construed as medical advice or the practice of medicine by MyGenomeRx. Patients should seek the advice of their physicians, pharmacists, or other qualified health care providers with any questions they may have regarding a medical condition or a medication and before starting, stopping or making other changes to your prescription regimen, your treatment or any therapies with which you are involved.

* Status of Evidence Levels

The PharmGKB Database and Evidence Levels referenced in this Report are based on information available to MyGenomeRx as of the date of this Report. These Evidence Levels may change over time as additional research is completed, additional links between genes and treatment outcomes are identified, studies are evaluated and confirmed by the scientific community, and additional knowledge of gene interactions with pharmaceuticals are understood.

* Other Factors That May Influence the Effectiveness of Drug Responses...

* *Drug Interactions API. U.S. National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health, rxnav.nlm.nih.gov/InteractionAPIs.html*