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**CYP450 genotype and aggressive behavior on selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors.**

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Abstract

AIM:

Genetic variants for selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) metabolizing enzymes have been hypothesized to be a risk factor for aggression as adverse drug effect of SSRIs. Our aim was to assess the possible involvement of these polymorphisms on aggression when using SSRIs.

MATERIALS & METHODS:

A retrospective noninterventional case-control study was performed on 18 cases. The genetic profile of two main genes involved in the metabolism of SSRIs was determined, and predicted phenotype frequencies were compared with Dutch controls and literature data.

RESULTS:

Predicted CYP2C19 and CYP2D6 phenotypes for all SSRIs analyzed together did not show a significant difference between cases and controls.

CONCLUSION:

We found no supporting evidence for a significant relationship between CYP2C19 and CYP2D6 polymorphisms, and aggression in patients using SSRIs.

KEYWORDS:

CYP450; adverse drug reactions; psychiatric PGx

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