

Genetic Risk Report

for Opioid Use Disorder



PATIENT

Name: JOHN SMITH
DOB: 1/1/1984
Sex: MALE

ORDERING PROVIDER

ORCHARD ORCHARD
ABC
222 ABC RD
CINCINNATI, OH 45224

SAMPLE

ID: 21D000027
Type: BUCCAL SWAB
Collected: 6/22/2021
Received: 6/22/2021
Reported: 6/24/2021

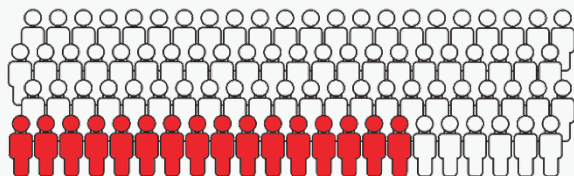
PATIENT RESULT

High Genetic Risk

Based on an analysis of 15 genetic variants, this patient's genotype is associated with a High Genetic Risk for opioid use disorder (OUD), as demonstrated in the clinical validation study.*

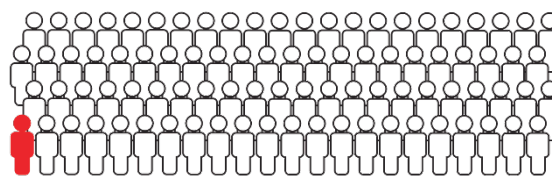
INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

HIGHER GENETIC RISK



The clinical validation study* showed that ~1 in 6[‡] (~16 in 88) patients identified by AvertD as having a High Genetic Risk may develop opioid use disorder (OUD) after taking oral opioids for acute pain. Patients with a High Genetic Risk are 16x more likely to develop OUD than patients with a Low Genetic Risk.

LOWER GENETIC RISK



The clinical validation study* showed that ~1 in 88[‡] patients identified by AvertD as having a Low Genetic Risk may develop opioid use disorder (OUD) after taking oral opioids for acute pain. Patients with a Low Genetic Risk are 16x less likely to develop OUD than patients with a High Genetic Risk.

Genetics are only one factor in understanding the risk of developing OUD. AvertD test results should be used in conjunction with a complete clinical evaluation to determine the appropriateness of oral opioids in a pain management plan. If a patient is identified as having a High Genetic Risk, alternative pain management options should be explored in order to minimize or avoid use of opioids. If a patient is identified as having a Low Genetic Risk, existing guidelines should still be followed to ensure safe and effective opioid prescribing.

*Donaldson K, Cardamone D, Genovese M, Garbely J, Demers L. Clinical Performance of a Gene-Based Machine Learning Classifier in Assessing Risk of Developing OUD in Subjects Taking Oral Opioids: A Prospective Observational Study. Ann Clin Lab Sci July-August 2021 vol. 51 no. 4 451-460

[‡]Based on an OUD prevalence of 5% in a post-surgical population