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The Critical Role of Rapid CYP2C19 Pharmacogenetic Testing In Enabling NHS Reform Ambitions

HSJ Medicines Forum
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Problem & consequence

The NHS faces a critical challenge; reduce waiting lists, save money and improve patient outcomes.

“Genotype-guided prescription”

*“the **right** drug at the **right** dose for the **right** patient at the **right** time”*



- **98%** of individuals have at least one actionable PGx DNA variant for a common medication



- Leading to ineffective medicines (poor/no response) and Adverse Drug Reactions (16.5% of hospital admissions = £2.2Bn)



- NHS spend of **£20Bn** pa on **prescription medications**



- Analgesics (£438M), Antidepressants (£224M), Antiplatelets (£66M).



- DNA analysis from patient samples for Pharmacogenetic testing typically processed in central diagnostic laboratories (e.g. GLHs)



- Takes **several days to weeks** for clinician to have a result enabling actionable prescription changes.



- **NOT VIABLE FOR EMERGENCY HEALTHCARE PARADIGMS WHERE TIME IS CRITICAL.**



“Prevention”
is central to
Government
10 year NHS
ambitions:

**HOW TO
IMPLEMENT?**

Stroke – National Priority

Leading cause of disability & **4th largest cause of death** in UK.

100,000 strokes pa in UK, **1 every 5 mins**, with 50% left with disability.

Stroke costs the UK economy **£26 billion pa**, (£3.4bn NHS, £5.2bn social care, £15.8bn informal)

By 2035, number of people having a stroke will increase by almost half, and the number of stroke survivors by a third.

Cost burden forecast to rise to **£91bn** by 2035

Highest mortality & incidence in those with highest deprivation and ethnic minority groups.

Rapid access care pathways, with effective preventative therapies within 24 – 48hrs are crucial.



Stroke – National Priority



NICE & Royal College of Physicians guidelines state prescription of antiplatelet Clopidogrel in IS/TIA, **within 24 hours**.



Clopidogrel is **ineffective in >25%** of individuals (up to 56%), due to DNA variants in the CYP2C19 gene.



Ineffective antiplatelet at vulnerable time. Higher risk of stroke recurrence & in certain ethnic groups. More hospital readmissions, longer stays, higher costs.

Testing for known DNA variants in the CYP2C19 gene can ensure the right patients receive clopidogrel.

NHS Genomic laboratories cannot identify these known DNA variants in the most optimal clinical timeframe.

NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

CYP2C19 genotype testing to guide clopidogrel use after ischaemic stroke or transient ischaemic attack (DG59: 31st July 2024)

FDA Drug Safety Communication: Reduced effectiveness of Plavix (clopidogrel) in patients who are poor metabolizers of the drug

REVIEW ARTICLE | Originally Published 20 June 2024 | [Check for updates](#)
CYP2C19 Genetic Testing for Oral P2Y12 Inhibitor Therapy: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association
Naveen L. Perera, MD, FAHA, Chair, Sharon Cross, MD, FAHA, Vice Chair, Dominick J. Angiolillo, MD, PhD, Wayne Batchelor, MD, MHS, Queen's University, MD, Lohit K. Garg, MD, PhD, David L. Bhatt, MD, PhD, 2024-2025, on behalf of the American Heart Association

Healthcare Improvement Scotland | SHTG
Advancing the Quality of Scottish Healthcare

Plain Language Summary

Genetic testing to guide clopidogrel use after an ischaemic stroke or transient ischaemic attack (TIA) | October 2024

Solution - Intervention



Development and Validation of a Rapid
Point-of-Care CYP2C19 Genotyping Platform
jmdjournal.org



- **Genedrive CE-IVD CYP2C19 ID Kit.**
 - *Maximal ethnic inclusivity of DNA variants, in 70 mins from buccal cheek swab. Near-patient testing.*
 - *Outperforms laboratory testing platform.*



Stroke Patient Admitted



Clinician to administer
treatment within 24hrs



Metaboliser status not known



>25% of patients do not
metabolise = higher risk



With Genedrive[®]
System Implemented

Normal/Rapid/Ultrarapid
Metaboliser status identified

Clopidogrel



Time to result
approximately
69 minutes



Intermediate/Poor
Metaboliser status identified



25-56%

Consider alternative
antiplatelet



Rapid
Pharmacogenetics

Solution – Current status



National Institute for
Health and Care
Excellence

- **Recommended by NICE for use in the NHS**
 - *Dominant health economics*
 - *Available via NHS Dynamic Purchasing System*
 - *Cyberessentials, DTAC & DPST compliant*



Northern Care Alliance
NHS Foundation Trust

- **Implemented into routine clinical practice**
 - *Salford Hyperacute Stroke Centre (largest in NHSE)*
 - *Peterborough City Hospital stroke centre*

NHSE-led pilot (logistics of implementation)

	All 3 lab sites (Dec 24-Apr 25)	POCT site (March-Apr 25)
Patient status when result received	197/225 discharged	On ward



Awaiting NHSE final report publication and implementation plan

National Impact

Significantly better patient outcomes & substantial annual productivity gains.



- Estimated **£160 million** of value to NHSE each year.

Rapid genetic testing (p.a):

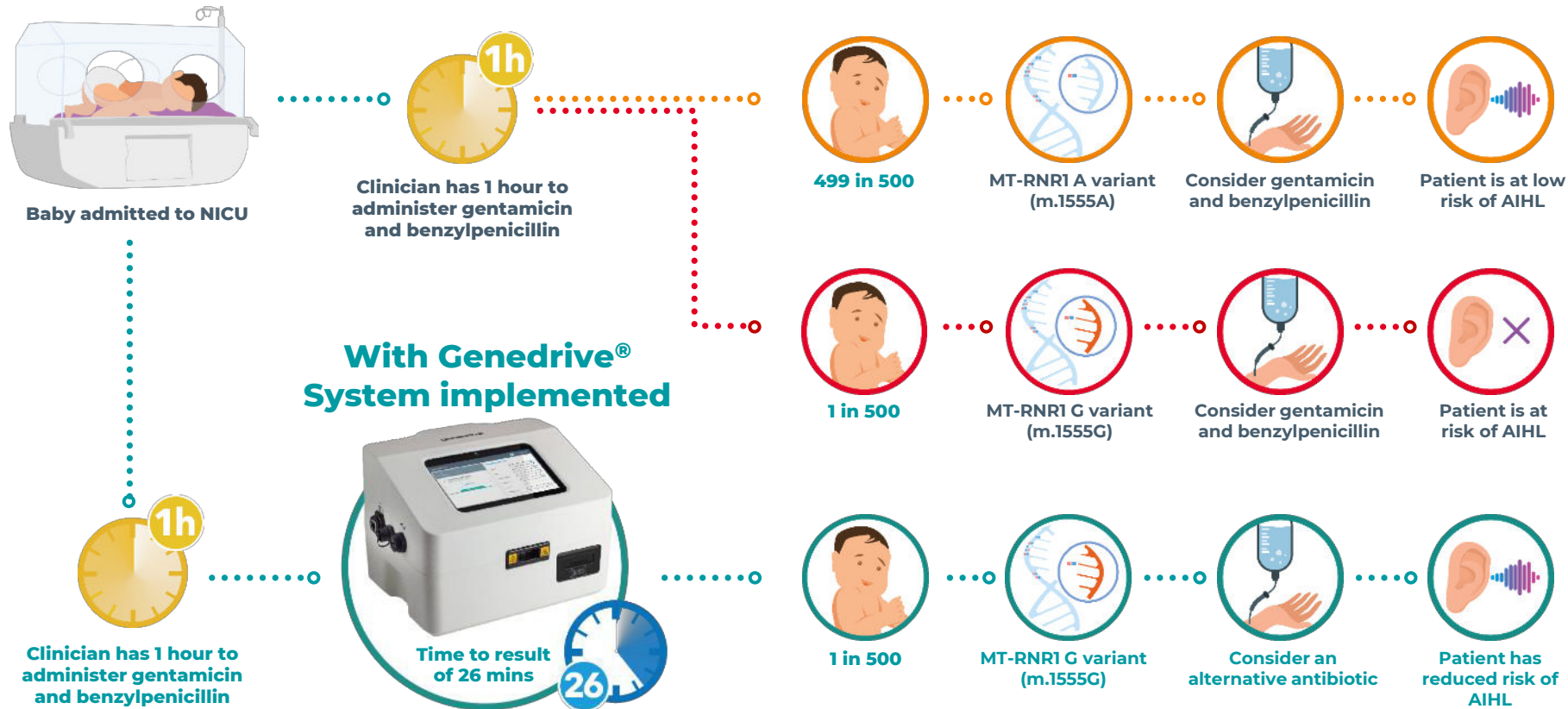
- 2,855 recurrent stroke admissions prevented.
- 231,000 HCP hours released.
- **62,505 bed days released.**



IQVIA

Antibiotic Induced hearing Loss (AIHL)

- Further example of interventional pharmacogenetic testing driving significant patient benefits & financial savings for healthcare systems



Lifelong hearing loss could be avoided in >200 NICU babies / year in UK

In use in 14 hospitals across UK. Scotland implementing nationally.

Summary & more information..

Demonstrating real
world patient benefit
and prevention in
line with the NHS
Ten-Year Plan

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Transforming patient outcomes through rapid pharmacogenetics



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