TERMS

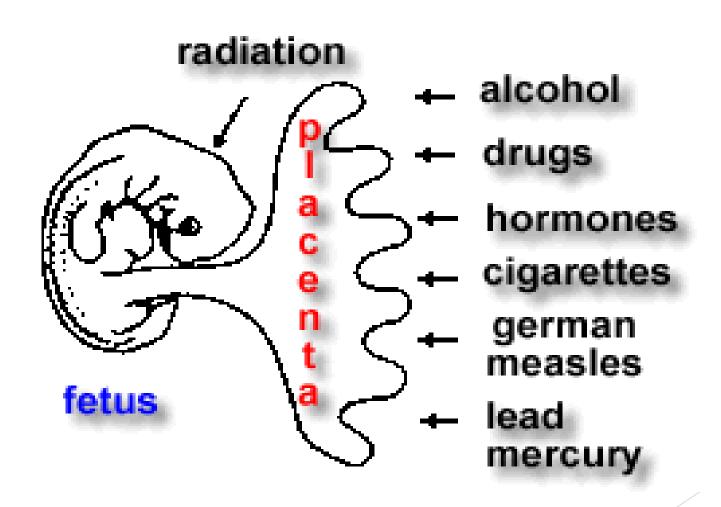
- ► Greek "teras" meaning "malformation"
- ► Teratogen: Any chemical, substance, or exposure given to the pregnant mother that may cause birth defects to the developing fetus.
- ► **Teratogenesis**: The formation of an abnormal embryo.

Teratogenicity

It refers to capacity of a exogenous agents to cause foetal abnormalities when administered to the mother at any stage of pregnancy.

The placenta - not strictly barrier drugs can cross → effect n fetus.

COMMON TERATOGENS



Effects of Teratogens on the Fetus

- Spontaneous abortion
- Malformations (major or minor)
- Intrauterine growth retardation
- Mental retardation
- Carcinogenesis
- Mutagenesis (causing genetic mutation)

Factors That Determine the Effects of Teratogens

- Dose reaching fetus
- Time of pregnancy during which drug exposure occurs
- Duration of exposure

Effect of drugs on fetus during pregnancy

- Fertilization & implantation
 Conception to 17 days- Failure of pregnancy
- Organogenesis
 - 18 to 55 days- Congenital malformations
- Growth & development
 - 56 days onwards-Developmental & functional abnormalities.

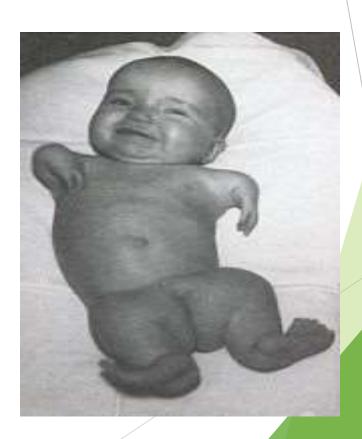
Most vulnerable period

THALIDOMIDE

PHOCOMELIA: 'seal limbs'

Consists of an absence of development of the long bones of the arms and legs





- ► Tetracyclines → staining of teeth
- Androgens → musculaniasation of female fetus
- ► Lithium → Ebstein's anomaly
- ▶ Phenytoin → Fetal Hydantoin syndrome
- ► Alcohol → Fetal Alchohol syndrome
- Valproate → Neural tube defects

PHENYTOIN

- ► Cleft lip/palate
- Microcephaly
- Mental retardation



VALPROATE- NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS





ISOTRETINOIN

Mental retardation and learning disabilities

Eye & ear deformities

Cleft lip, cleft palate & other facial abnormalities

Heart defects

Alterations due to fetal exposure
Microcephaly & Hydrocephaly isotretinoin (Schardein 1993).

FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME



FETAL WARFARIN SYNDROME

- Saddle nose
- Retarded growth
- Defects of limbs, eyes and central nervous system



Tetracycline- Teeth and bone damage

- Yellow staining
- ► Enamel hypoplasia
- Caries and pigmentation
- of permanent teeth



United States FDA Pharmaceutical Pregnancy Categories

A	Controlled human studies show no risk	Inj MgSO4 Thyroxine
В	No confirmatory evidence of risk in humans	Penicillin Paracetamol
С	Risk cannot be ruled out	Morphine codiene
D	Positive evidence of risk	Phenytoin valproate
X	Contraindicated in pregnancy	isotretinoin

Counseling women about teratogenic risk

- The baseline teratogenic risk in pregnancy (ie, even in the absence of any known teratogenic exposure)
 →about 3%.
- It is also critical to address the maternal-fetal risks of the untreated condition if a medication is avoided.

Summary

- Pharmacogenetics is the study of variation in drug response due to genetic variation
- ► Genetic variations can lead to decreased drug response or enhanced toxicity
- So study of Pharmacogenetics is important
- ► Teratogenicity- Fetal abnormalities caused by exogenous agents
- Most vulnerable period- organogenesis
- Patient education and Proper selection of drugs

Personalized Medicine (Individualized therapy)

Science concerned with providing medical care based the genomic and molecular profile of the individual patient

Patient requires Treatment

Examination by the Physician

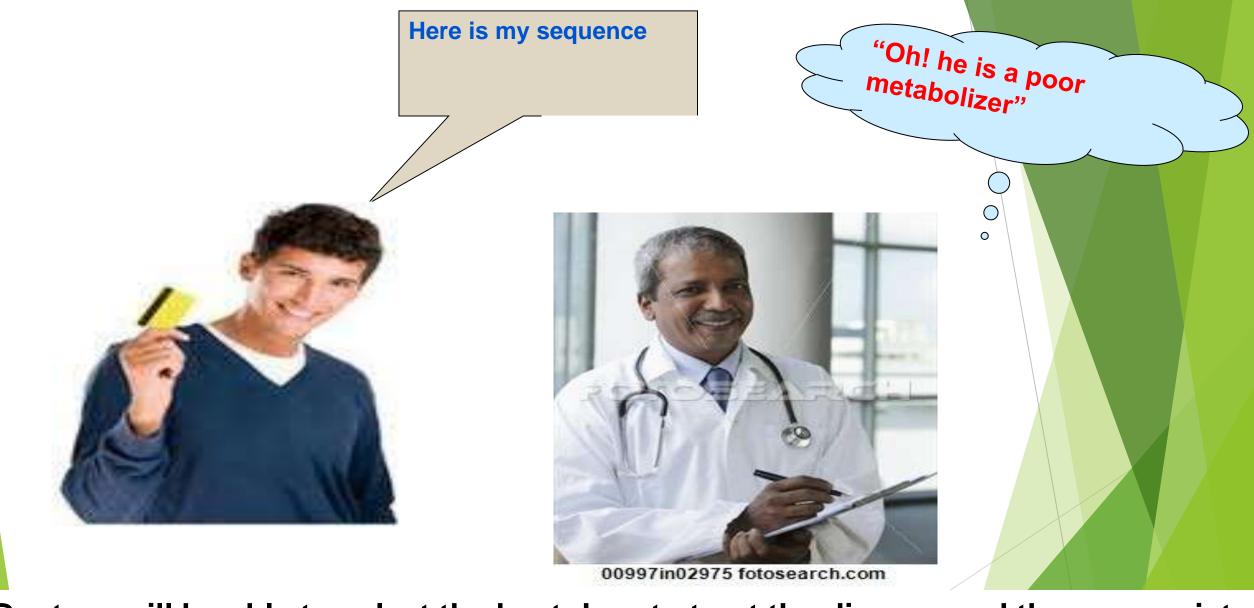
Genomic testing

Traditional investigations

EXPERT SYSTEM

Decision making by Physician, assisted by an Expert System (interactive interpretation)

Prescribes individualized drug treatment



Doctors will be able to select the best drug to treat the disease and the appropriate dose based on knowledge of patients specific genetic makeup!

Is personalized medicine finally arriving?

Economic impact on patients...

