

TABLE 1. Metaboliser phenotypes groups.

Metaboliser phenotype	Characteristics
Ultrarapid Metaboliser	These individuals express multiple functional copies of the CYP2D6 gene, leading to accelerated drug metabolism. The hypermetabolism may lead to reduced drug efficacy due to rapid metabolism and thus the need for higher doses to achieve therapeutic levels, posing a risk of toxicity.
Extensive (Normal) Metaboliser	Extensive Metabolisers typically have functional alleles that facilitate efficient drug metabolism. However, variability within this group can affect drug response and may require individualised therapeutic approaches.
Intermediate Metaboliser	These metabolisers possess alleles that confer intermediate enzymatic activity, resulting in a metabolic rate between that of Poor Metabolisers and Extensive Metabolisers. Intermediate Metabolisers may require dose adjustments or closer monitoring to ensure optimal therapeutic results.
Poor Metaboliser	Individuals with minimal or no CYP2D6 enzyme function due to homozygous or compound heterozygous inheritance of non-functional alleles. Individuals in this category may exhibit reduced metabolic rates, leading to increased drug exposure and increased risk of adverse reactions.