MAttoDiagnostics

Welcome to Personalised Medicine



Get Better Treatment Outcomes Through Pharmacogenomic Testing.

Our mission is to make the benefis of personalised medicine more accessible in everyday life.

By delivering expert genetic insights to medical practitioners and consumers, we empower informed decisions about prescription medications through advanced drug-gene analysis.

The PGx Process Explained





Order from AttoDiagnostics or ask your medical practitioner for a kit.



Collect DNA sample using the swab provided. We are committed to protecting your data in line with GDPR regulations, ensuring that it remains confidential and secure.





Analysis

Our laboratory will analyse your sample using an advanced Thermofisher Scientific PGx panel.



Register Kit

Log into our portal. From here, you can register the kit and set optional permissions for results sharing.



Within 48 hours of sample collection, return the sample for free with Royal Mail.





We will produce a drug-gene interaction report for medications covering your condition. Analysis of DNA results will be ready within 14 days of receipt at the lab.



What is Pharmacogenomic (PGx) Testing?

PGx or gene-drug testing, explores how a person's genetic makeup influences their response to medications.

PGx Outcomes

Take medicine as prescribed

Reduce starting dose

Increase starting dose

Choose an alternative medication

Benefits of PGx Testing

- Personalised treatment
- Minimises trial-and-error
- Faster symptom relief
- Reduced healthcare costs
- Reduced side effects

Mental Health Conditions Covered

- Depression
- Anxiety
- ADHD
- Schizophrenia
- Bipolar Disorder

¹Fabbri C, Zohar J, Serretti A. Pharmacogenetic tests to guide drug treatment in depression: Comparison of the available testing kits and clinical trials. Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry. 2018

How Your Genes Affect the Impact of Your Medications

When you take medication, there are several stages to consider, from absorption to excretion. Each phase can be influenced by your genes and affects how well the medication works:



1/ Absorption

The drug enters the bloodstream, often through the digestive tract, skin, or other tissues.

Example: For Imipramine (a tricyclic antidepressant), genetic variations in the SLCO1B1 gene can affect the drug's absorption and how much of it reaches the brain, impacting its effectiveness.



2/ Distribution

The drug is transported throughout the body, reaching various tissues and organs.

Example: Risperidone (an antipsychotic), relies on distribution into different tissues. Variants in the SLC6A4 gene, which influences serotonin transport, can impact how the drug reaches serotonin receptors in the brain, affecting treatment response.



PGx-guided treatment improves response rates¹ by up to...

70%

3/ Metabolism

The drug is chemically transformed, primarily in the liver, into metabolites that are easier to absorb and use.

Example: Amitriptyline (a tricyclic antidepressant), is metabolised by enzymes encoded by the CYP2D6 gene. Genetic differences in this gene can lead to either rapid or slow metabolism, impacting drug levels in the body and the likelihood of side effects.

4/ Excretion

The drug and its metabolites are eliminated from the body, usually via the kidneys (urine) or through bile (faeces).

Example: For Diazepam (an anti-anxiety medication), genetic variations in the UGT1A4 gene can affect how quickly the drug is eliminated via the kidneys, which can influence its duration and intensity of effect.

Contact Us

Email our team today on info@attodiagnostics.com or call +44 20 3337 3345



Data Protection Policy

Your personal and practice information will be securely stored in our system, with strict controls ensuring that only authorized users have access. Information will only be shared with clients who specifically request consultation support after purchasing a PGx testing kit and receiving their results. We are committed to protecting your data in line with GDPR regulations and ensuring that it remains confidential and accessible only to relevant parties.



