



KSLM guideline: Korean perspectives and clinically important gene

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Pharmacogenetic testing for clinical applications is steadily increasing. Correct and adequate use of pharmacogenetic tests is important to reduce unnecessary medical costs and adverse patient outcomes. We aim to present the essentials of Korean Clinical Pharmacogenetic Testing and Application Guideline for more listeners to understand, although the original version of this article has been published on Laboratory Medicine Online. The guideline contains recommended pharmacogenetic testing guidelines for clinical application, interpretation, and result reporting through a literature review and evidence-based expert opinions. The pharmacogenetic tests discussed in the guideline are limited to clinical tests covered by the Korea health insurance medical care expenses for patient treatment. The recommendations for *CYP2C9 & VKORC1*, *CYP2C19*, *CYP2D6*, *TPMT*, *NAT2*, *UGT1A1*, *EGFR*, *HER2 (ERBB2)*, and *KRAS* genotype tests have been prepared. Pharmacogenetic tests for drug development or research have been excluded. The guidelines were developed according to the methodology of the Adaptation Process for Developing Korean Clinical Practice Guidelines Ver. 2.0. The guideline aims to improve the utility of pharmacogenetic testing in routine clinical settings.