

# VIP–H: Very Important Pharmacogenes in Hmong

- ▶ Partners: SoLaHmo<sup>1</sup>, UMN<sup>2</sup>, Hmong professionals<sup>3</sup>, with CAB<sup>4</sup>
- ▶ Dates: 2016–2018
- ▶ Purpose:
  - Measure extent of pharmacogenes known to affect medication doses in the Hmong community
  - Evaluate people’s responses to their pharmacogenomic results
- ▶ Methods:
  - Genetic analysis in 198 Hmong adults to identify 24 genetic variations relevant to 20 medicines
  - Focus group discussions with 27 participants about their results
- ▶ Results
  - Significant genetic variations for two medicines (warfarin and clopidogrel), some variations for 8 medicines and little variations for 10 medicines.
  - Community members are interested in results. They perceive that heredity (ncaj cev) influences their composition (roj ntshav), which affects how medicines work for them.
  - [Poster](#)
- ▶ Application: Communicating results at community events and VIP–Hmong website
- ▶ Funder: UMN Grand Challenges Grant
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