

COMMON WORDS USED IN

GENOMICS AND MEDICAL PRODUCT INDUSTRIES

RANDOMIZED CLINICAL STUDIES

Studies that involve participants being divided by chance into separate groups that compare different treatments

STRUCTURAL VARIANT

Structural genomic variation includes any genetic variant that alters chromosomal structure, including inversions, translocations, duplications and deletions

EPIGENETICS

Heritable changes to DNA structure that do not alter the underlying DNA sequence, e.g. DNA methylation

GENETIC SUB-STUDIES

Studies that assess whether a pharmacogenetic marker influenced the response to treatment



PHARMACOGENETICS

A branch of genetics which deals with the genetic variability in individual responses to drug(s) and drug metabolism

PHARMACOKINETICS

The movement of drug(s) through the body

LINKAGE

The observation that two or more genes located on the same chromosome are inherited together. The ratio of being transmitted together versus being separated allows an estimate of the distance from each other (recombination fraction)

CLINICAL VALIDITY

Measures the accuracy that the test identifies the phenotype (the clinical condition) faced by the person

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CLINICAL UTILITY (IMPLEMENTATION)

The likelihood that a test will alter therapy and outcome(s)

PRODRUGS

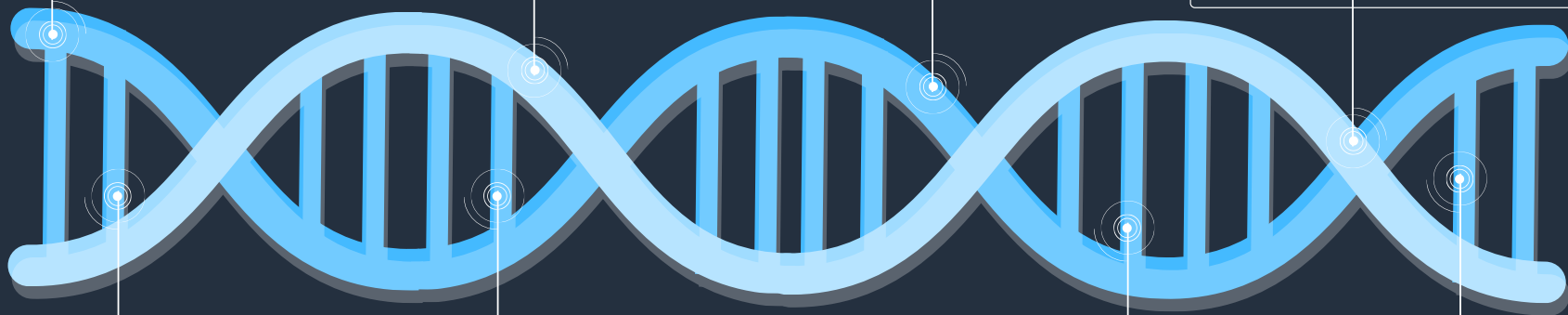
Compounds that have little or no pharmacological activity but after administration and metabolism, are converted to the active parent drug

POLYMORPHISM

A chromosome or DNA variant that is observed in natural populations. A gene locus is defined as polymorphic if a rare allele has a frequency of 0.01 (1%) or greater

GENOTYPE

The genetic constitution with respect to the alleles at one or more pairs of genetic loci under observation. For an individual, it is the sum total of the genetic information contained on the chromosomes, as distinguished from the individual's phenotype (idiotype)



SUPERIORITY

Refers to when a study has to prove that the investigational drug or intervention is better or superior to its comparator

PHARMACODYNAMICS

How the drug affects the body

GENETIC ASSOCIATION

The nonrandom occurrence of a genetic marker (usually a particular allele of a polymorph) with a trait, which suggests an association between the genetic marker (or marker close to it) and disease pathogenesis

INFERIORITY

Refers to when a study has to prove that the investigational drug or intervention is at least as good as or noninferior to its comparator