

Pharmacogenetic Testing from OneOme®

What is pharmacogenetic testing from OneOme®?

Pharmacogenetic testing is a type of DNA test that uses information from your genes to predict how your body will respond to specific medications. Your provider may recommend pharmacogenetic testing to help them figure out what medication or medication dose might work best for you. OneOme® is a clinical lab that does pharmacogenetic testing.

How much does it cost to get a pharmacogenetic test from OneOme®?

- The testing cost depends on many things, such as your medical and medication history and your insurance coverage. OneOme® works directly with your insurance to figure out this cost, so you may receive a bill directly from OneOme®. You can find more information on the OneOme® website: OneOme.com/patient-billing
- You may qualify for OneOme®'s financial assistance program to help you cover test costs. Apply online by clicking the “Apply for Financial Assistance” button at the bottom of the patient billing website link mentioned above, or going directly to:
forms.monday.com/forms/ce1174274dcc0c7b84562e805079b8a7
 - Make sure to apply for financial assistance before you submit a sample for testing. You can contact OneOme® by calling (844) 663-6635 or e-mailing support@oneome.com if you have any follow-up or payment questions.
- If you have any questions about testing costs, financial help, or options for self-payment that is not billed to insurance, **we strongly recommend you contact OneOme® directly before returning your sample.** You can

contact OneOme® by e-mailing support@oneone.com or calling (844) 663-6635.

What are genes, and how do they affect my body's response to medications?

Genes are parts of your DNA which tell your body how to make different proteins. Proteins can help break down or remove medications from your body, or they can help move medications throughout your body. Pharmacogenetic testing looks at your DNA to see what versions of different genes you have. Different people can have different versions of the same gene, which are called **variants**. Variants can mean your protein works differently (possibly faster or slower) compared to someone else. This information may help your providers to predict how you will respond to certain medications so they can recommend a particular medication type or dose for you.

How is the pharmacogenetic testing done?

Once your provider orders the pharmacogenetic test, OneOme® will mail a sample collection kit with a mouth swab directly to your home. This kit will include instructions on how to collect your sample. It will also include prepaid return postage to mail the kit back to OneOme®'s lab.

How long will it take to get my testing results?

Results are typically available 7-10 days after you return your sample to the lab.

What are some limitations to pharmacogenetic testing?

- Pharmacogenetics research is growing every day, and we are finding new relationships between genes and medications. Although your genetic test results will not change, it is possible your recommendations based on your results may change over time as we learn more. The medication type

and dose that is recommended for you today may be different in the future, or it may stay the same.

- Pharmacogenetics is one of many tools we can use to help you choose a medication and dose. Your pharmacogenetic test results are not likely to explain all of your body's responses to medication. Many other things - such as your kidney function, age, health conditions, and other medications you take - may also affect your medication response. Sometimes these non-genetic factors are more important than the genetic result. Your provider will consider both your genetic and non-genetic factors when providing your personalized medication recommendations.

Will I need to get another test done in the future?

Your genetic information does not change, so we usually don't recommend repeating a pharmacogenetic test with the same genes. If we find a new gene or variant that was not included in your testing before, and this gene or variant is important to a medication you are taking or may take, your provider may recommend another pharmacogenetic test for you.

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Author: Amy Pasternak, PharmD BCPS
Edited by: Brittany Batell, MPH MSW CHES®

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