## Clozapine as a narrow therapeutic index drug and its minimum therapeutic dose

- A TDM guideline<sup>22-24</sup> proposed a therapeutic range from 350 to 600 ng/mL.<sup>24</sup>
- Clozapine has a narrow therapeutic index of 1.7a (600/350=1.7).25
- The literature<sup>26</sup> agrees that a plasma clozapine concentration of 350 ng/mL is the minimum therapeutic concentration in serum/plasma required for therapeutic response.
- Individuals or groups can be compared using their minimum clozapine therapeutic dose. 27,28

#### Definition of clozapine PM

- A clozapine PM needs approximately half of the minimum therapeutic dose compared with their ancestry group and sex-smoking subgroup, the doses range from:<sup>29-31</sup>
  - 75 (♀ non-smokers) to 150 mg/day (↑ smokers) in patients of Asian ancestry, and
  - 75 (♀ non-smokers) to 200 mg/day (↑ smokers) in patients of European ancestry.<sup>31</sup>

## Limited<sup>a</sup> knowledge<sup>30</sup> of clozapine genetic and non-genetic PMs

- $\bullet$  Clozapine genetic PMs account for approximately <10% patients. <sup>29,30,33</sup> The mutations associated with total or partial loss of CYP1A2 activity vary according to ancestry: <sup>30</sup>
  - Asian ancestry. Based on Japanese data, 34,35 in East Asians 4 alleles can result in lower metabolic activity (CYP1A2\*8, CYP1A2\*11, CYP1A2\*15 and CYP1A2\*16). In Japanese (and East Asians) clozapine patients < 1% may have each of these alleles.
  - European ancestry. In 2003, a French woman was described with CYP1A2\*7;<sup>36</sup> her minimum therapeutic dose was 81 mg/day.<sup>30</sup> This allele has not been described again, but 1% of Europeans have CYP1A2\*6, with no or little activity.<sup>37</sup>
- Clozapine non-genetic PMs. In clinical samples, clozapine non-genetic PMs may be more prevalent<sup>29,30,33</sup> than genetic PMs and be explained by:
  - Inhibitors: potent (including amiodarone, fluvoxamine, or ciprofloxacin)<sup>27,28</sup> or moderate (including oral contraceptives or high doses of caffeine intake).<sup>27,28</sup>
  - Obesity. Clozapine deposits in the fat tissue; as the % of fat tissue ↑, clozapine metabolism ↓ within an individual patient.³8 In 586 Asians, <1% were PMs due to obesity.³3 Cross-sectional clozapine TDM studies³9,40 also suggest that metabolism and obesity ↓ clozapine metabolism. Obesity ↓ metabolism of other CYP1A2 drugs.⁴1
  - Inflammation. The cytokines released during systemic inflammation and associated with ↑ CRP elevations ↓ the synthesis and action of CYP1A2 and other CYPs metabolizing clozapine. <sup>42-44</sup> Inflammation ↑ clozapine concentrations in case reports <sup>42,45</sup> and cohort studies of infections, <sup>46</sup> including COVID-19. <sup>47</sup>

#### Clozapine UM definition

- To establish that a patient is a clozapine UM through TDM, complete adherence is required (1/3 of outpatients with schizophrenia report not taking some of their oral medications).<sup>48</sup>
- The clozapine UM literature started in 1998<sup>49</sup> and focuses on Western patients with minimum therapeutic doses >900 mg/day<sup>c</sup> and includes a few male smokers of European ancestry.<sup>30</sup> An African-American male smoker taking valproate has also been described as UM.<sup>50</sup> These genetic UMs under induction are probably rare; around 1% of patients of European ancestry.
- There are no well documented UM cases in patients of Asian ancestry (in them a minimum therapeutic dose >600 mg/day during complete adherence may suggest an UM).

# $Limited^b \ knowledge^{30} \ of \ clozapine \ genetic \ UMs \ during \ induction$

- Unknown variants of CYP1A2 may explain clozapine UMs, according to published articles.
- Unknown variants of the nuclear receptors<sup>51</sup> which control induction may be a possibility:
  - UMs during induction of CYP3A4<sup>52</sup> and glucuronidation<sup>53</sup> have also been described.
  - Caffeine UMs<sup>d</sup> have been described under induction by smoking and omeprazole.<sup>54</sup>

"The therapeutic index is 1.7 (found by dividing upper range by lower range; 600/350=1.7). This indicates a narrow therapeutic index; clozapine has the narrowest index among SGAPs;<sup>25</sup> bSeven years ago,<sup>32</sup> the definitions of clozapine PMs and UMs by the author was much less developed. Even a review article from two years ago,<sup>30</sup> does not have a version as comprehensive as the version in this Box. Thus, this information should be considered provisional and needing confirmation, since it is likely than in 2−3 years this information may need to be corrected and updated; "When plasma/serum clozapine concentrations are <150 ng/mL they cannot be used to accurately estimate the dose needed to reach 350 ng/mL. When concentrations are >150 ng/mL (and not very high) clozapine follows linear kinetics, which means that the relationship between the dose and the concentration is stable (the ratio between the concentration and the dose is a constant); dIn a study of 265 long-term psychiatric patients 3 (1% of 265) had extremely high caffeine intake (≥1,499 mg/day). All three patients were under the influence of two inducers since they were smokers taking another mild CYP1A2 inducer, omeprazole.<sup>54</sup> CRP, c-reactive protein; CYP1A2, cytochrome P450 1A2; CYP3A4, cytochrome P450 3A4; PM, poor metabolizer; SGAP, second-generation antipsychotic; TDM, therapeutic drug monitoring; UM, ultrarapid metabolizer; COVID-19, coronavirus disease-2019