

# Pharmacogenomic Testing in the Hmong Community: Phase 2

- Partners: UMN and Hmong healthcare professionals, in Hmong Genomics Board
- Purpose
  - Create an informed consent process. Recruit, collect samples, analyze samples
- ▶ Methods
  - CBPAR. Hmong Genomics Board. Recruited from colleges, clinics, and community locations.
- ▶ Results – [Publication](#)
  - Collected 236 saliva samples for genomics testing, all aged adults
  - Harder to recruit elders than college students: needed more time and education for consent
  - 84% consent for researchers to keep DNA for future CVD analyses
  - 81% consent for researchers to share DNA with other researchers
  - 78% consent for researchers to contact them for future research
- ▶ Genomic Results:
  - *CYP2C9\*3*: coumadin metabolism. 19.8% have SNP, which is 5 times more prevalent than Han-Japanese
  - *VKORC1*: coumadin target. 11.4% have SNP, which is same prevalence as Han-Japanese
  - *CDKN2A*: Diabetes prevalence. 43.9 % , which is higher prevalence than Whites.
- ▶ Funder: UMN CTSI
- ▶ Application: More sensitive to coumadin. Higher risk for diabetes mellitus, type 2.