

DOI: 10.4081/monaldi.2024.3181

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

A study of N-acetyltransferase 2 gene polymorphisms in the Indian population and its relationship with serum isoniazid concentrations in a cohort of tuberculosis patients

Renuka Munshi,¹ Falguni Panchal,¹ Unnati Desai,² Ketaki Utpat,² Kirti Rajoria¹

¹Department of Clinical Pharmacology, Topiwala National Medical College And Bai Yamunabai Laxman Nair Charitable Hospital, Mumbai; ²Department of Pulmonary Medicine, Topiwala National Medical College And Bai Yamunabai Laxman Nair Charitable Hospital, Mumbai, India

Correspondence: Renuka Munshi, Department of Clinical Pharmacology, Topiwala National Medical College And Bai Yamunabai Laxman Nair Charitable Hospital, Dr.AL Nair Road, Mumbai Central, Mumbai- 400 008, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

Tel. +91. 022. 23014713. E-mail: renuka.munshi@gmail.com

Key words: tuberculosis, serum isoniazid concentrations, NAT2 genetic polymorphisms, adverse drug reactions, drug-induced hepatotoxicity.

Supplementary Table 1. Clinical data of tuberculosis patients as per their acetylator status.

Characteristics	Overall	Fast Acetylators (FA)	Intermediate Acetylators (IA)	Slow Acetylators (SA)
No. of patients, n	217	16	85	116
Sex, Male/Female	95/122	8/8	39/46	48/68
Age, years	25 (20-37)	24.5 (20.0-30.0)	26 (20.0-36.0)	25 (19.0-38.0)
Weight, Kgs	48 (41-55)	47 (42.25-54.25)	49 (41.5-55)	46 (40-55.25)
Type of TB				
Pulmonary, n	100	10	47	43
Extrapulmonary, n	117	06	38	73
Habitat				
Smoking, n	12	02	06	04
Alcohol, n	11	01	04	06
Comorbidities				
Diabetes Mellitus, n				
Yes	09	01	02	06
No	208	15	83	110
HIV, n				
Yes	08	00	03	05
No	209	16	82	111
Relapse of TB, n				
Yes	15	00	05	10
No	202	16	80	106
Family History of TB, n				
Yes	16	02	07	07
No	201	14	78	109
Adverse drug reactions (ADRs), n				
Yes	69	02	25	42
No	148	14	60	74
Gastrointestinal (GI) disturbances, n	19	02	06	11
Skin related, n	05	00	02	03
Eye related, n	02	00	01	01
Convulsion, n	01	00	00	01
Hepatotoxicity, n	42	00	16	26
Isoniazid (INH) dose, mg/kg	5.0 (4.33-5.59)	4.84 (4.39-5.58)	4.79 (4.41-5.44)	5.0 (4.24-5.63)
Serum Isoniazid concentration, 0hrs, µg/ml	2.6 (1.46-5.36)	2.13 (1.6-2.68)	2.14 (1.38-4.4)	3.54* (1.49-6.17)
Serum Isoniazid concentration, 2hrs of drug intake, µg/ml	5.89 (4.06-8.55)	4.08 (3.47-5.15)	5.35 (3.69-7.41)	7.02**** (4.69-9.85)

The continuous data are represented in Median and Interquartile range (IQR) and categorical data are represented as numbers. * p<0.05; *** p<0.001 in comparison to FA and ^{\$\$}p<0.01 in comparison to IA using Kruskal Wallis test followed by Dunn's multiple comparison post hoc test.

Supplementary Table 2. Allelic and genotypic frequencies of NAT2 polymorphism in tuberculosis patients (n=217).

SNPs	Genotype Frequency n (%)
NAT2*5 481C>T (rs1799929)	
CC	94 (43.32)
CT	98 (45.16)
TT	25 (11.52)
Allele frequency	
C	0.66
T	0.34
Chi-square	0.005
p value	1.0
NAT2*6 590G>A (rs1799930)	
GG	101 (46.54)
GA	90 (41.47)
AA	26 (11.98)
Allele frequency	
G	0.67
A	0.33
Chi-square	0.73
p value	0.69
NAT2*7 857G>A (rs1799931)	
GG	185 (85.25)
GA	28 (12.90)
AA	04 (1.84)
Allele frequency	
G	0.92
A	0.08
Chi-square	5.00
p value	0.08

Supplementary Table 3. Allelic, genotype frequency and serum INH concentrations of NAT2 acetylators in Indian tuberculosis patients (n=217).

NAT2 genotype	NAT2 genotype Frequency (n)	Acetylation status & Genotype Frequency (%)	Allelic frequency (%)	Median serum INH concentrations (µg/ml)	
				0 hours	2hours
NAT2*4/*4	16	7.37	Fast Acetylators (FA)-27.0	2.13 (1.60-2.68)	4.08 (3.47-5.15)
Total	16	Fast Acetylators 7.37		2.13 (1.60-2.68)	4.08 (3.47-5.15)
NAT2*4/*5	44	20.28	Slow Acetylators (SA)-73.0	2.13 (1.49-4.98)	4.97 (3.57-7.04)
NAT2*4/*6	30	13.82		2.28 (1.09-4.17)	6.01 (5.15-8.63)
NAT2*4/*7	11	5.07	HWE: χ^2 -0.006; p value-1.0	2.03 (1.55-3.52)	4.56 (4.13-7.03)
Total	85	Intermediate Acetylators 39.17		2.14 (1.38-4.4)	5.35 (3.69-7.41)
NAT2*5/*5	25	11.52		3.99 (2.02-6.26)	8.04 (5.47-9.77)
NAT2*6/*6	26	11.98		2.41 (1.38-5.20)	6.26 (5.05-8.03)
NAT2*7/*7	03	1.38		3.2 (2.20-3.50)	7.74 (6.22-8.15)
NAT2*5/*6	47	21.66		5.09 (1.75-7.09)	6.43 (3.79-10.80)
NAT2*5/*7	06	2.76		3.64 (1.33-6.24)	13.36 (9.40-18.38)
NAT2*6/*7	09	4.15		2.27 (1.25-2.60)	6.36 (5.53-10.17)
Total	116	Slow Acetylators 53.46		3.54* (1.49-6.17)	7.02***\$ (4.69-9.85)

Serum INH concentrations are represented in Median and Interquartile range (IQR)

*p<0.05; **p<0.001 in comparison to FA and \$\$p<0.01 in comparison to IA using Kruskal Wallis test followed by Dunn's Multiple Comparison post hoc test

Supplementary Table 4. Relationship between NAT2 acetylators and development of drug induced hepatotoxicity and serum INH concentrations.

NAT2 acetylators	Crude OR	95% Confidence Interval (CI)	P value
NAT2 acetylator status and development of drug induced Hepatotoxicity			
FA (Dominant Model) Reference (1.0)			
IA	7.83	0.48-137.48	0.068
SA	9.66	0.56-166.60	0.041
IA +SA	8.79	0.52-149.67	0.046
FA +IA (Recessive model) Reference (1.0)			
SA	1.53	0.77-3.06	0.23
NAT2 acetylator status and serum INH concentration at 2 hours post drug administration			
FA (Dominant Model) Reference (1.0)			
IA	0.96	0.19-4.82	1.0
SA	1.36	0.27-6.80	0.66
IA +SA	1.16	0.25-5.46	0.69
FA +IA (Recessive Model) Reference (1.0)			
SA	1.40	0.60-3.30	0.52

Data are represented as crude Odds Ratio (OR) and 95% CI. FA, fast acetylators; IA, intermediate acetylators; SA:, slow acetylators.