

Assessing Clinical Utility

Robert C. Green
for the CSER Consortium



Reaction:

Euan Ashley

Moderators & Discussants

Mary Relling

Arul Chinnaiyan



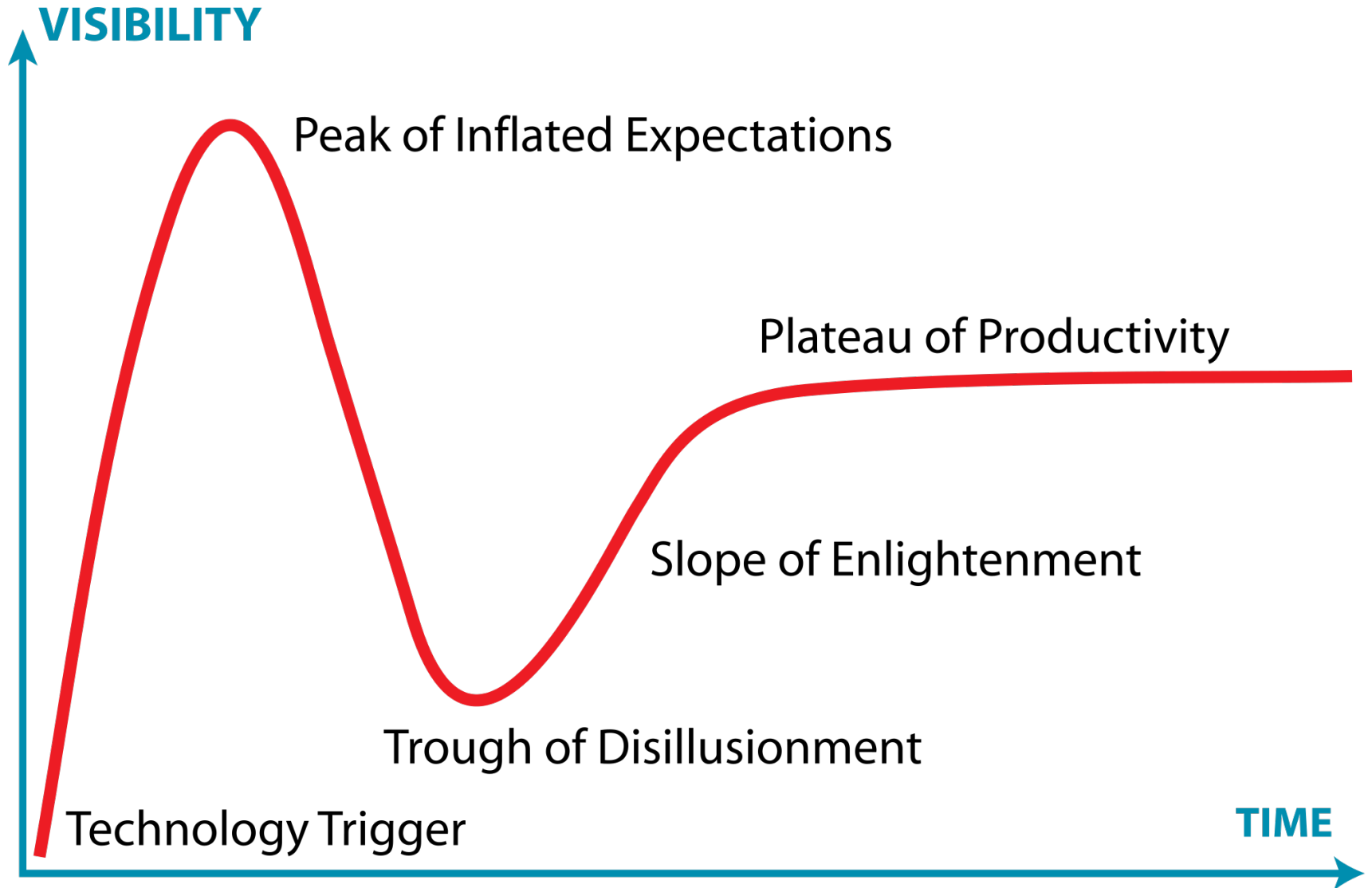
PERSONALIZED MEDICINE



Not utility... utilities...

- **Personalized Cancer Treatment**
- Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing
- **Diagnosis of Undiagnosed Conditions**
- **Preconception Testing for Carrier Traits**
- **Pharmacogenomics**
- **Predispositional Testing**
 - **Mendelian diseases**
 - **Common complex diseases**
 - **With prior probabilities**
 - **Outright population screening**

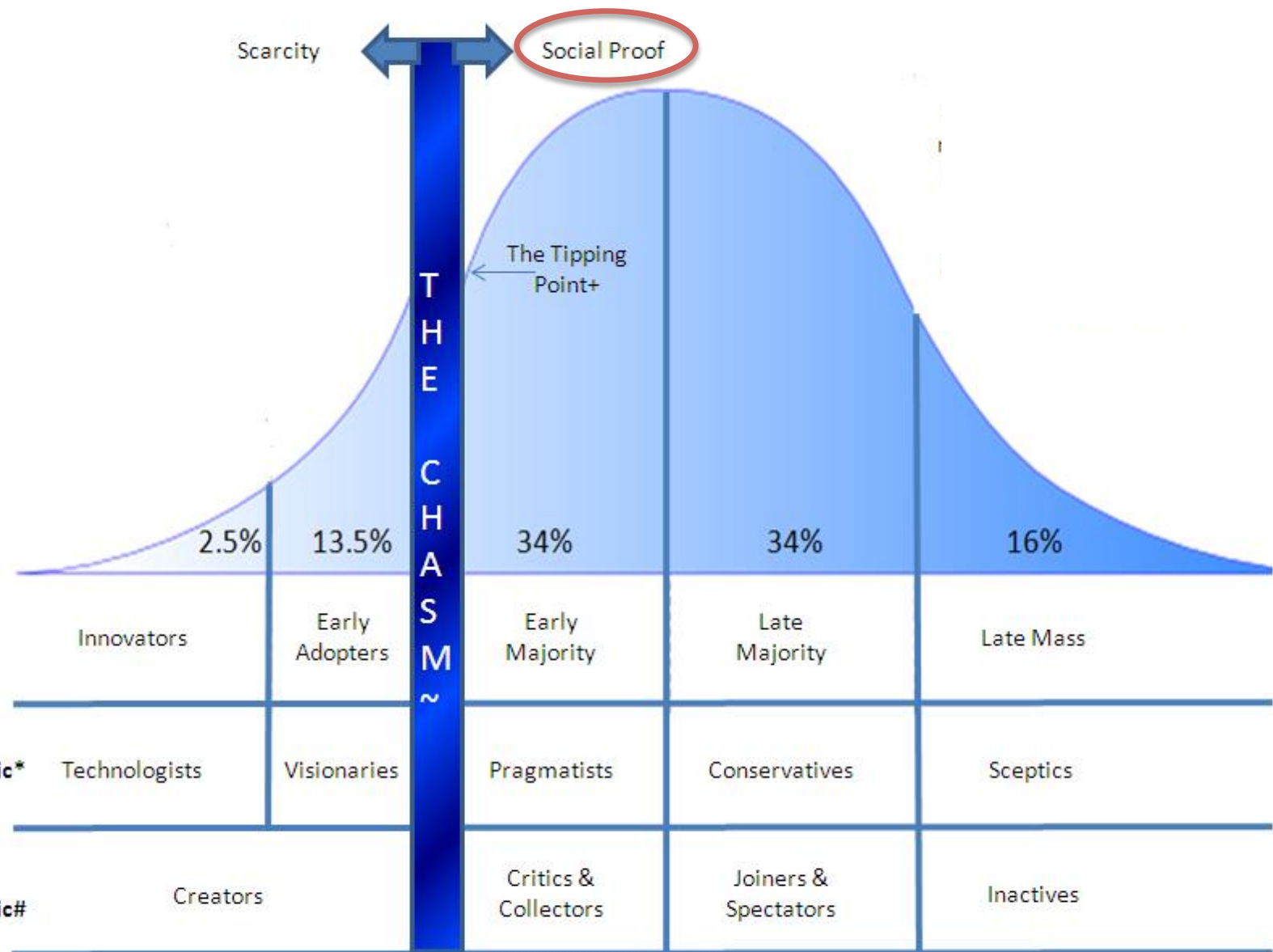
Gartner Hype Cycle



A Scientific Framework for Clinical Utility

- “Before a genetic test can be generally accepted in clinical practice, data must be collected to demonstrate the benefits and risks that accrue from both positive and negative results”
- “Clinical utility takes into account the impact and usefulness of the test results to the individual, the family, and society. The benefits and risks to be considered include the psychological, social, and economic consequences of testing as well as the implications for health outcomes”
- Narrow sense definition:
 - Ability of a test to prevent or ameliorate adverse health outcomes through adoption of treatments conditioned on test results
- Broader sense definition:
 - Any use of test results to inform clinical decision making
- Broadest sense definition:
 - Any outcomes considered important to individuals, families and society

Accelerating Diffusion of Innovation: Maloney's 16% Rule©

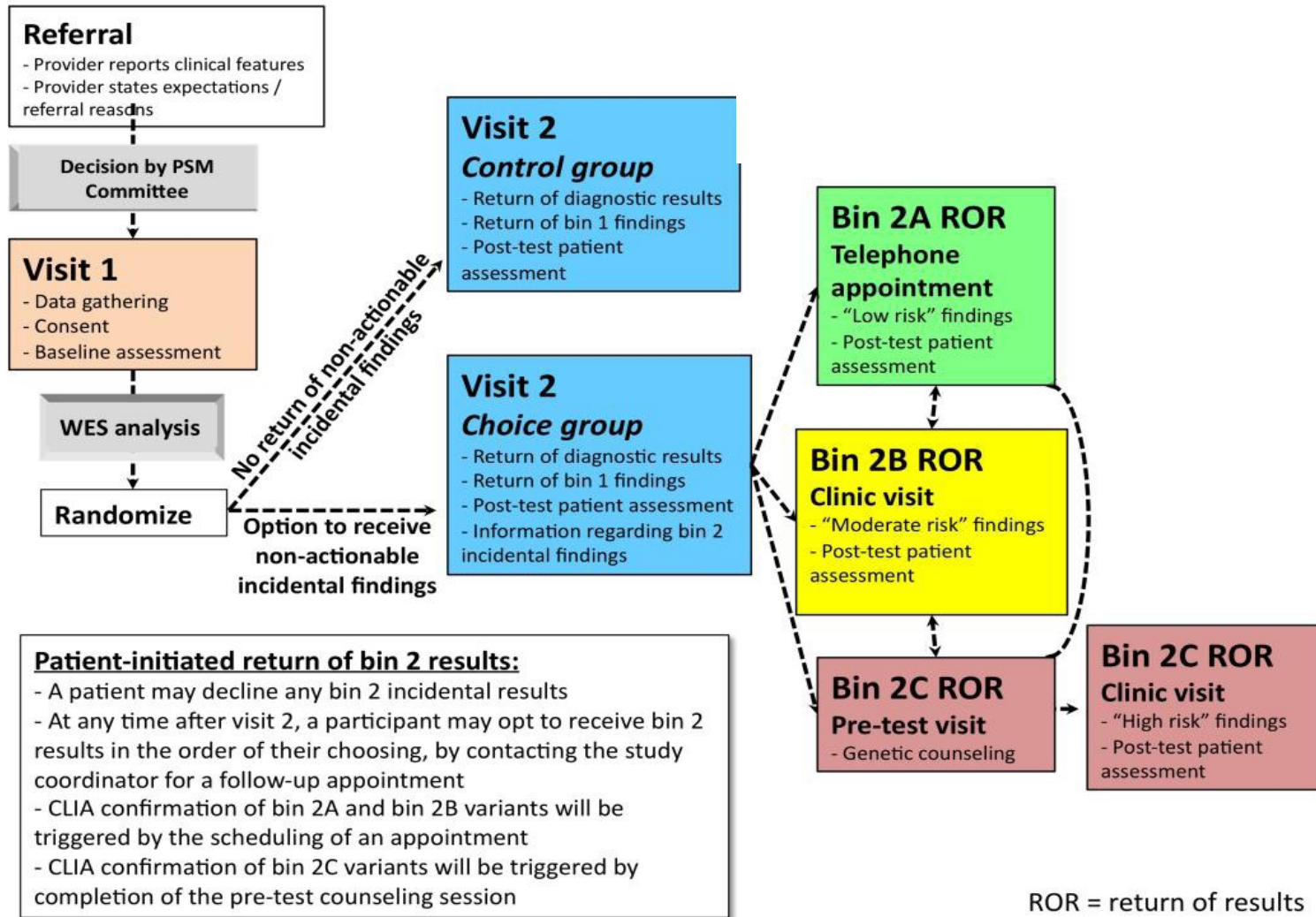


^ Robert Cialdini *Everett Rogers #Forresters ~Geoffrey Moore + Malcolm Gladwell

CSER outcomes are rigorous
("exemplar studies" to build the evidence base)

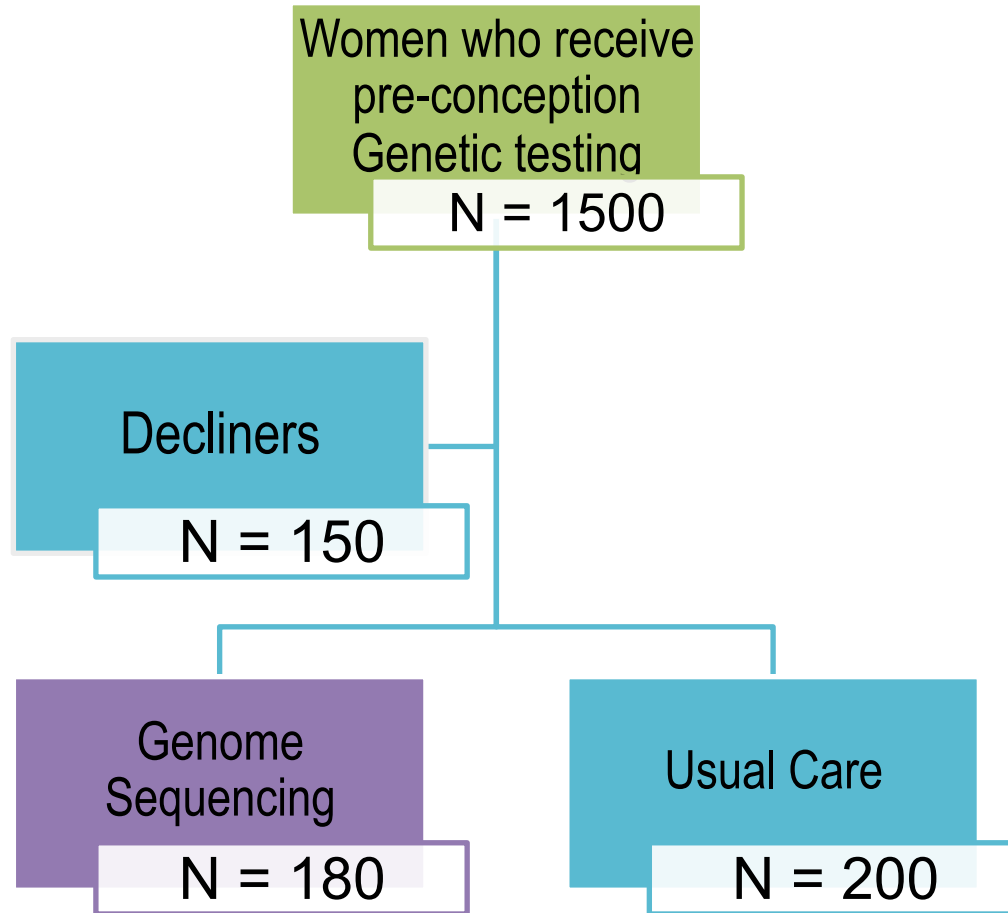


NCGENES RCT Design



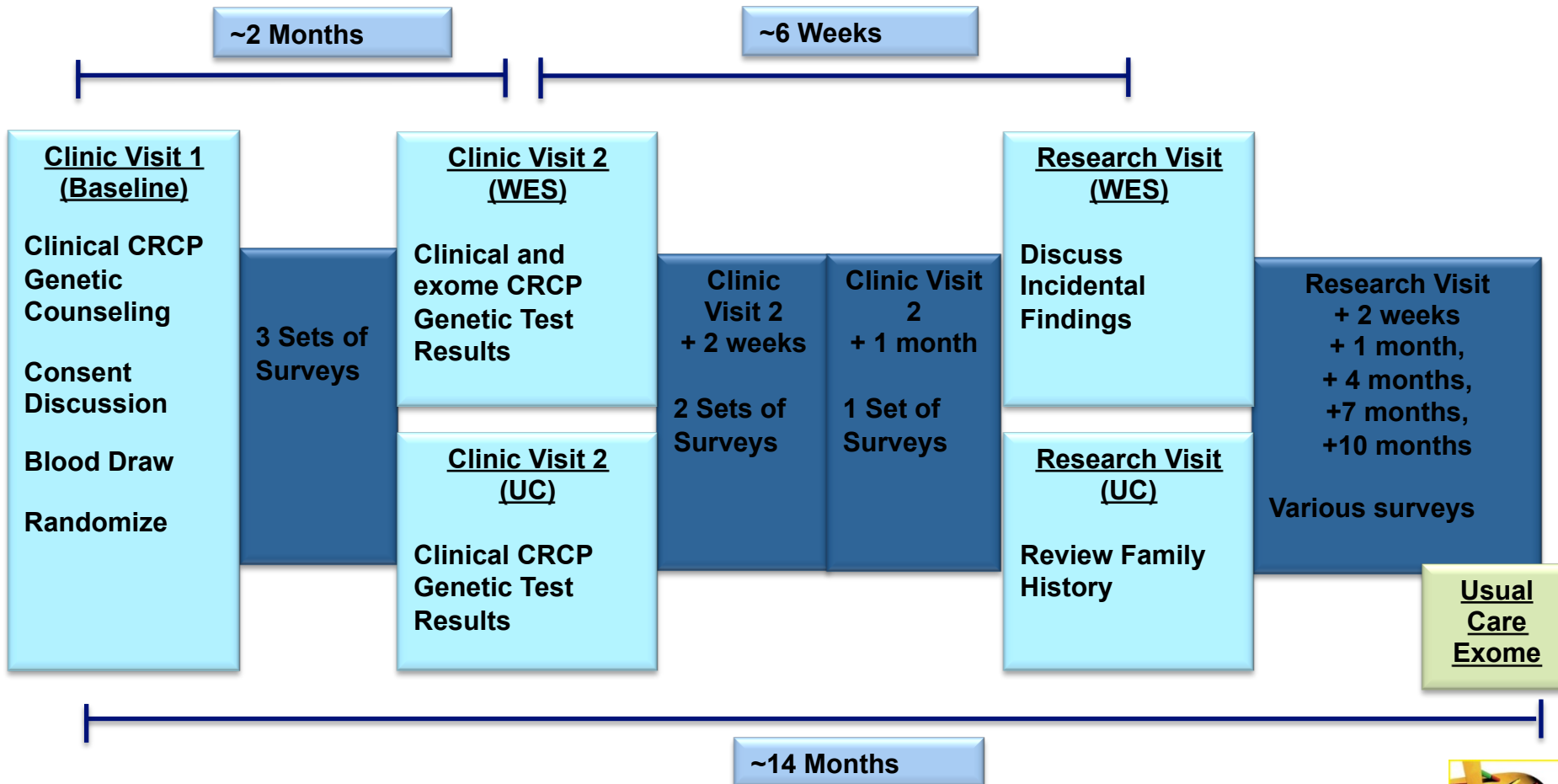
ROR = return of results

NEXTGENE RCT Design



NEXT Med RCT Design

- Enrolling adult patients having clinical genetic testing for hereditary colorectal cancer/polyps; **usual care vs. whole exome sequencing**



ClinSeq RCT Design

Participants consent to receipt of carrier results

RANDOMIZATION

Genetics Education via
Web-Based Platform

Genetics Education via
Genetic Counselor

RANDOMIZATION

RANDOMIZATION

None

Psychosoci
al Genetic
Counseling

None

Psychosoci
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Counseling

Clinical Utility Outcomes:

- Range of findings
 - New diagnoses
- Health care utilization

Almost all are broader or broadest sense clinical utility...can we now explore narrow sense utility?

Opportunities around clinical utility for CSER in the next 5-10 years

- Measure actual morbidity and mortality (along with cost) of genomic interventions (will require creative design, larger numbers and longer follow-up)

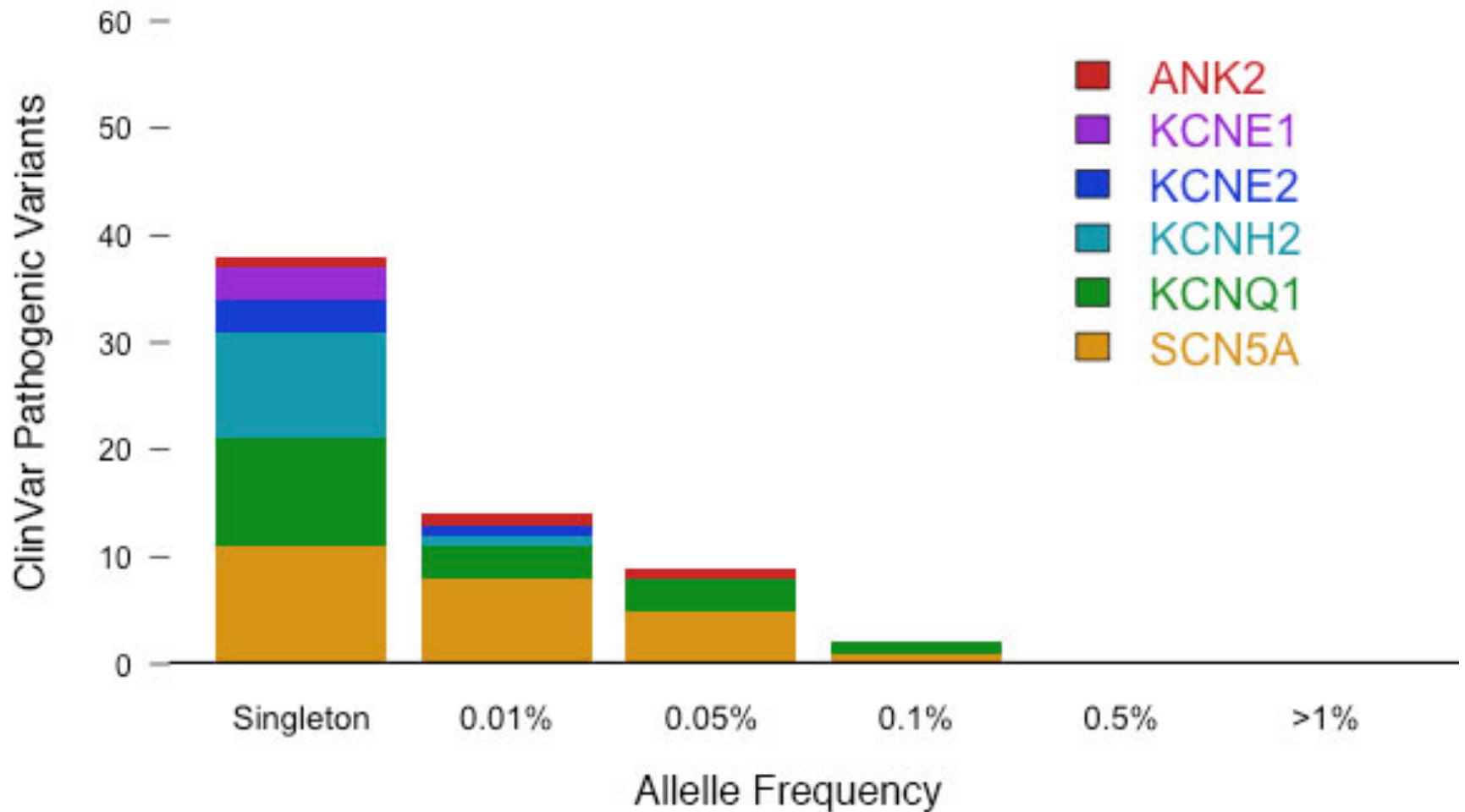
Examples of Reported MedSeq Findings

Gene	Variant	Disease	Classification	Inheritance	Notes
ELN	c.1150+1G>A	Supravalvular aortic stenosis	Pathogenic	AD	
LHX4	c.452-2A>C	Combined pituitary hormone deficiency	Pathogenic	AD	
PPOX	p.Leu67X	Variegate porphyria	Pathogenic	AD	
RDH5	p.Trp95X	Fundus albipunctatus	Pathogenic	AR	Homozygous
HFE	p.Cys282Tyr	Hereditary hemochromatosis	Pathogenic	AR	3 biallelic cases
CHEK2	c.1100del	CHEK2-related cancer risk	Pathogenic	AD	
F5	p.Arg534Gln	Factor V Leiden thrombophilia	Risk allele	Multi-factorial	3 cases
ANK2	p.Glu1458Gly	Ankyrin-B related cardiac arrhythmia	Likely pathogenic	AD	
COL2A1	p.Thr1439Met	Spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita	Likely Pathogenic	AD	
EYA4	c.1739-1G>A	Postlingual hearing loss	Likely Pathogenic	AD	
KCNQ1*	p.Ser276ProfsX13	Romano-Ward syndrome	Likely Pathogenic	AD	
SQSTM1	p.Pro392Leu	Paget disease of the bone	Likely Pathogenic	AD	2 cases
APP	p.Ala713Thr	Alzheimer's disease, late onset	VUS - Favor Pathogenic	AD	
ARSE	p.Gly137Ala	Chondrodysplasia punctata	VUS – Favor Pathogenic	XL	
PDE11A	p.Thr58ProfsX41	Primary pigmented micronodular adrenocortical disease	VUS – Favor Pathogenic	AD	
TNNT2*	p.Arg278Cys	Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	VUS – Favor Pathogenic	AD	

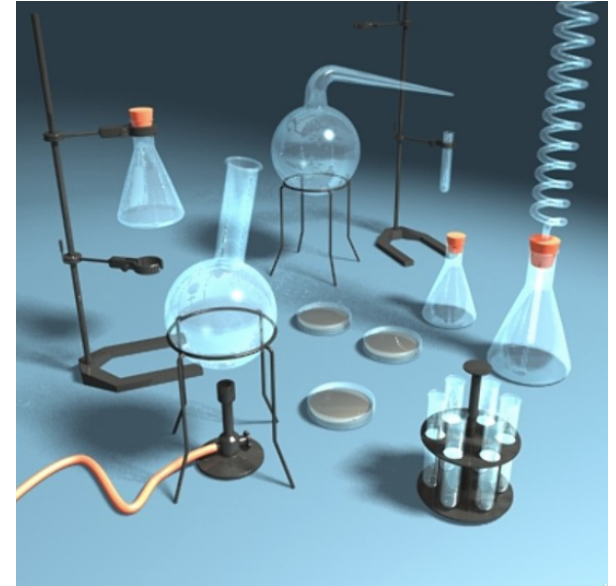
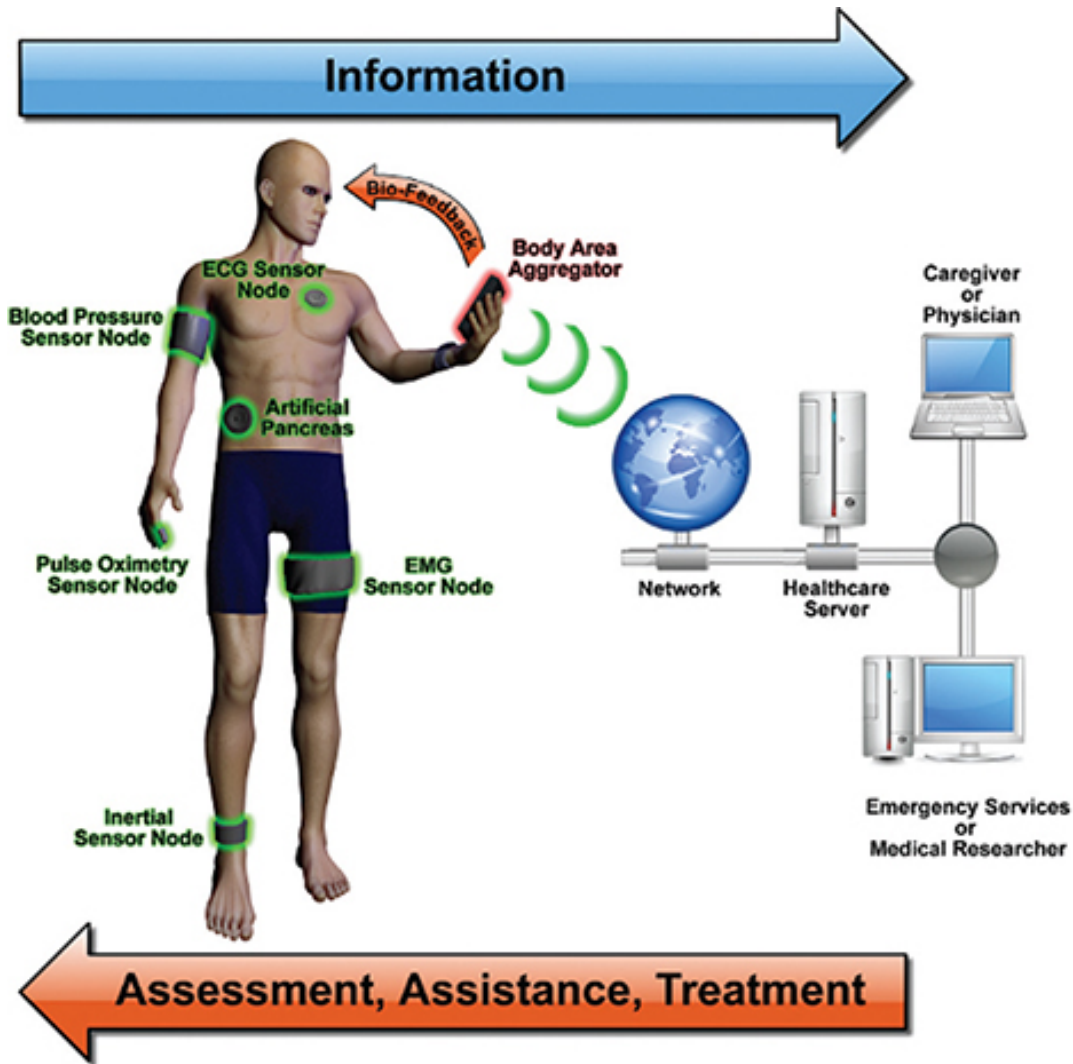
Opportunities around clinical utility for CSER in the next 5-10 years

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- Elucidate penetrance to better stratify genomic information (will require broad and deep phenotyping to accompany large-scale genome sequencing)

Pathogenic Long QTc Variants in ExAC Subset



Scalable and Intermediate Phenotyping

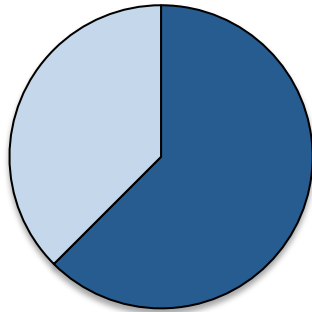


Opportunities around clinical utility for CSER in the next 5-10 years

- Measure actual morbidity and mortality (along with cost) of genomic interventions (will require creative design, larger numbers and longer follow-up)
- Elucidate penetrance to better stratify genomic information (will require broad and deep phenotyping to accompany large-scale genome sequencing)
- Using sentinel projects and sound epidemiological principles to explore utility in a discipline where benefits may accrue to a small subset of patients

Aggregate Penetrance of Actionable Variants in Framingham Heart Study and Jackson Heart Study (3,685 individuals / 5,071 unique variants in 56 genes)

Carry PVs in ACMG56

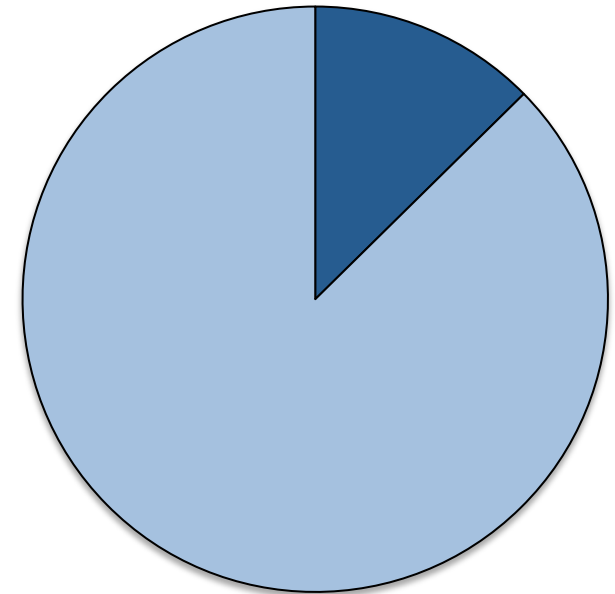


With a suggestive clinical feature (SCF)



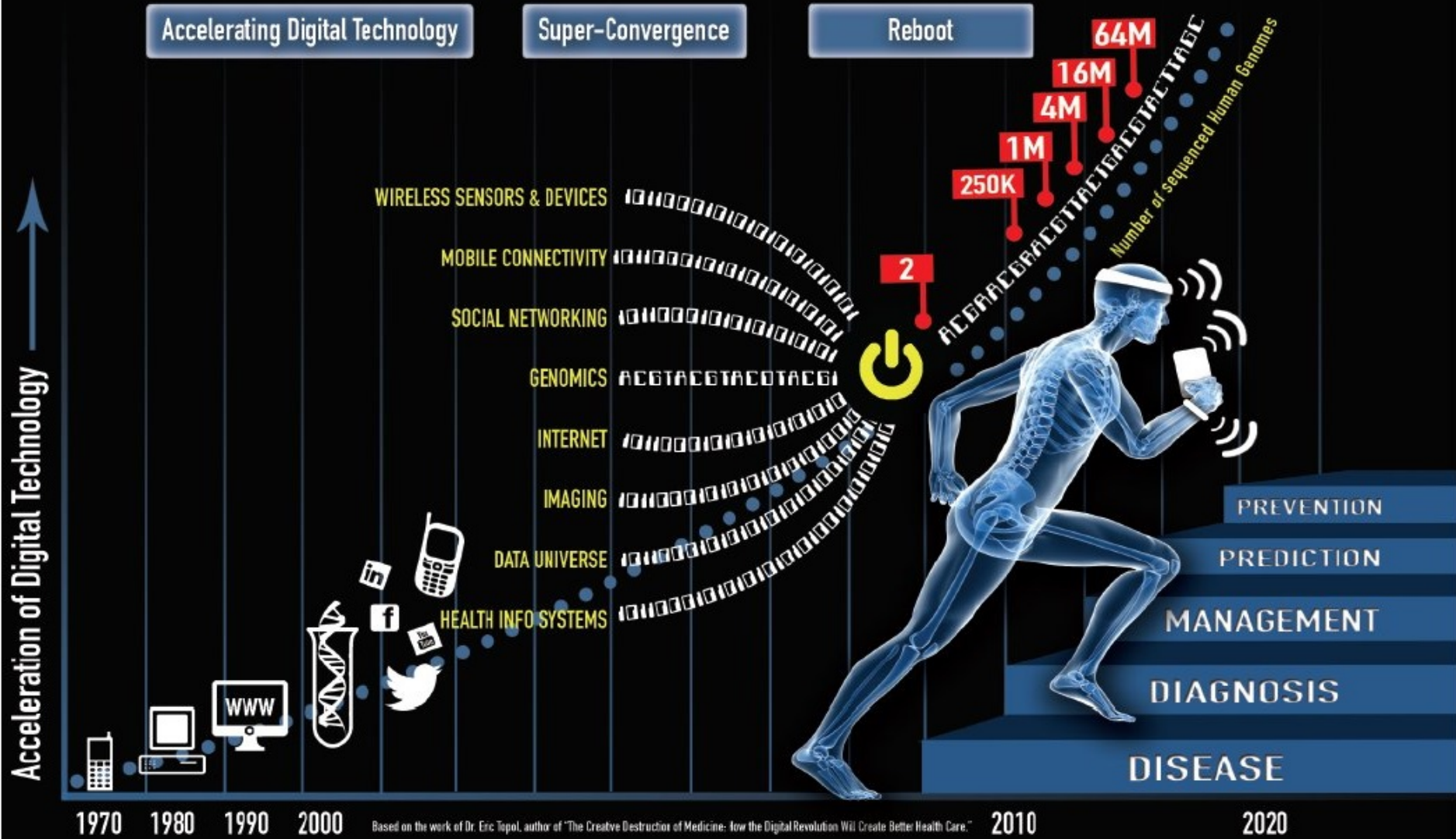
Without a suggestive clinical feature

Do not carry PVs in ACMG56



	SCFs in PVs vs non-PVs	SIR	P value
FHS	80% vs 12.4%	6.4	7×10^{-4}
JHS	26.9% vs 5.4%	4.7	3×10^{-4}

6 CHARACTERS REBOOTING MEDICINE AND HEALTH O, 1, A, C, G, T



Illumina UYG

500+ participants

MedSeq
Project
(Robert Green)

50 participants

Harvard Personal
Genome Project
(George Church)

200+ participants

CEO/MD/PhD
Genome Projects
(Thomas Caskey)

150 participants

Population Screening with Sequencing *? Social Proofing*

Nevada Pers. Med
(Martin Schiller)

100+ projected

Pioneer 100
(Lee Hood)

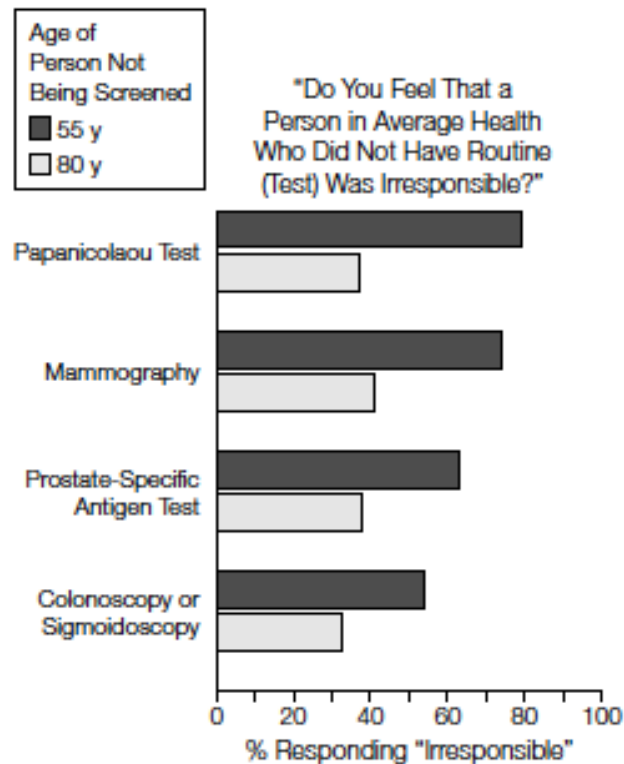
100 participants

Mount Sinai
HealthSeq Study
(Eric Schadt)

40 participants

Genomics in Population Screening

Figure 2. Screening as an Obligation



From public health emergency ...

...to public health service

...to public health obligation



***Thanks to all the
members of
CSER!***

“...what looms largest is the lack of evidence to demonstrate improved clinical or economic outcomes..”