# Clinical Genomics in a Children's Hospital

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\*with help from Kejian Zhang, MD & Sander Vinks, PhD

# Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center

Cincinnati

**Genomic Medicine 4** 

Dallas

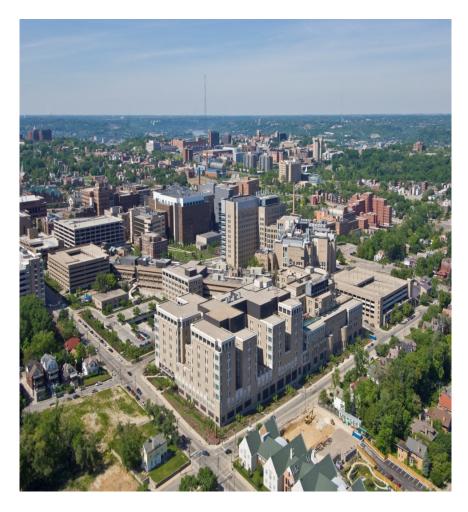
Tuesday, January 29, 2013

# Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center



# Cincinnati & Cincinnati Children's Hospital





# Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center

- 1,144,858/y Patient Visits
- 70,000/New Patients
- 5,000/y NICU Admissions
- 6,365/y I/P Surgeries
- 27,000/y O/P Surgeries
- 550 Liver Transplants
   Procedures (>400 survivors)
- 3,500/y Adenoidectomies
- 3,000 Peña Procedures
- 250 Nuss Procedures (76 in 2012)

- 822 Faculty
- 13 Off-site Outpatient Clinics
- 512 Inpatient Beds
- 13,000 Employees
- \$1.4 Billion Gross Income
- \$173 Million Research Funding (13% Increase over 2011) (\$107 Million from the NIH)
- Epic Electronic Record
- Cerner Lab Record
- 24 heart transplants with 100% survival (2011 & 2012)

# **Genomic Medicine at CCHMC**

### Existing

- Individual gene sequence
- Infectious disease Dx
- Cytogenetics
- Pharmacogenomics

### Underway

- Targeted gene sequencing
- Whole exome sequencing

### Probable Future...

- Gene expression
- DNAse sensitivity
- Genome sequence
- -- Methylation
- -- Histone marks
- -- ChIP sequence

# 2012 Genomic Medicine Financing

### **CCHMC Human Genetics**

- Bill: \$11 million
- Collect: \$7 million

### **CCHMC Cytogenetics**

- Bill: ~\$4 million
- Collect: ~\$2.4 million

### Other Service Providers

- Cost: \$2 million
  - Athena Diagnostics
  - Prometheus
  - Gene DX
  - Baylor Genetics
  - Ambry Genetics
  - Others

## **Genetic Pharmacology Service, Psychiatry Panel**

#### Genetic Pharmacology Service

#### Adujt and Pediatric Psychiatry Panels Available

Mirtazapine



Doxepin

The Genetic Pharmacology Service for children and adults at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center offers drug panels for many commonly prescribed psychiatry medications.

The table below lists the panels currently available through the Genetic Pharmacology Service at Cincinnati Children's.

Risperidone

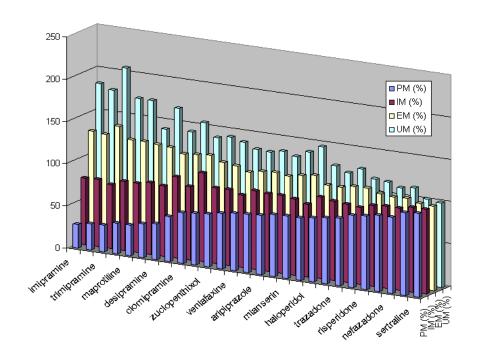
#### View List of Drugs Tested

#### **Psychiatry Panel**

Amitryptiline	Fluoxetine	Moclobemide	Sertraline
Aripiprazole	Flupentixol	Nefazadone	Thioridazine
Atomoxetine	Fluvoxamine	Nortriptyline	Trazadone
Buproprion	Haloperidol	Olanzapine	Trimipramine
Citalopram	Imipramine	Paroxetine	Venlafaxine
Clomipramine	Levomepromazine	Perazine	Zotepine
Clozapine	Maprotiline	Perphenazine	Zuclopenthixol
Desipramine	Mianserin	Pimozide	

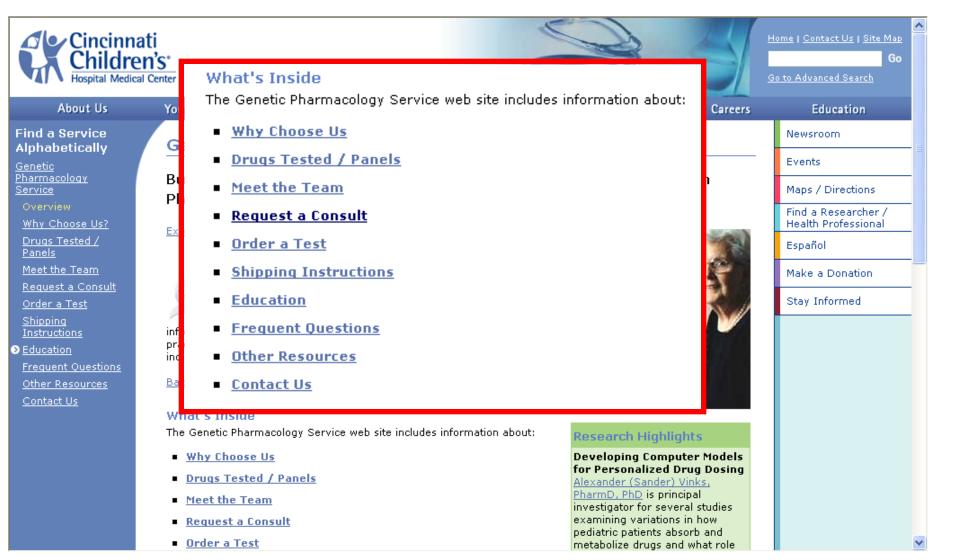
# Included in the patient report

- Test performed
- Genotype (allelic information)
- Predicted phenotype (e.g. Poor Metabolizer, etc.)
- Dosing recommendation(s)
- List of drugs that cause serious drug-drug interaction
- Test limitations
- Location of supplemental information
- How to order a GPS consult

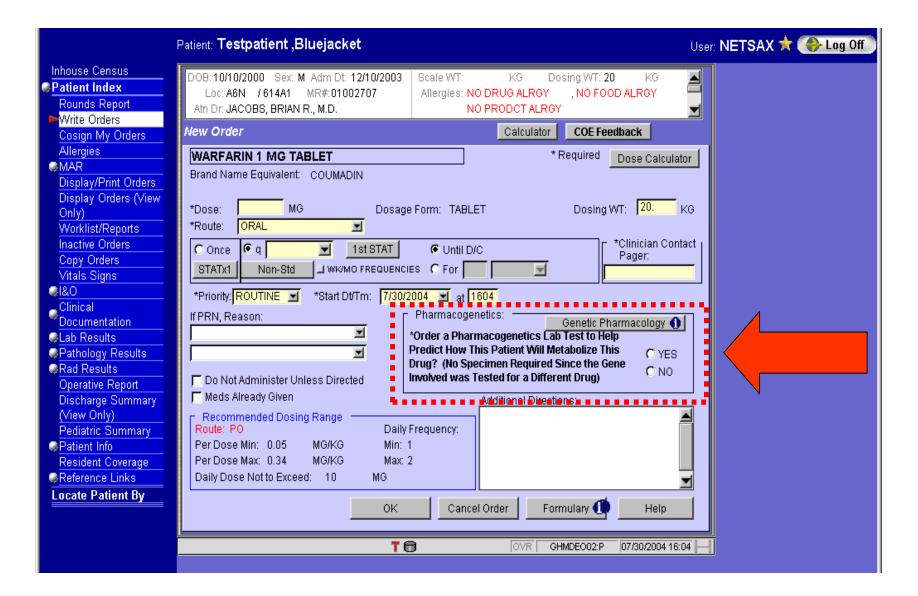


Kirchheiner J, et al. Molecular Psychiatry Feature Review 2004 Meta-analysis of published research from 1970-2003 on the relevance of PG effects of CYP2D6 and CYP2C19 on 36 antidepressants and 38 antipsychotics

# Genetic Pharmacology Service http://gps.cchmc.org



## PG linked to inpatient medication ordering



# **Genetic Pharmacology Service**

- Order by drug name not by specific gene
- Rapid turn around time: 2 business days
- Report includes
  - > Dosing recommendations based on genotype
  - ➤ Identification of other drugs that induce, inhibit or interact with drug in question
- Provide consultative service if needed
- Provide educational materials for health care professionals, families and patients

## Experience to Date – Lessons learned

- Used in > 8,000 pediatric patients
- Most commonly used for:
  - inpatient and outpatient pediatric psychiatry patients
  - children with autism
- Marked differences between physicians regarding knowledge about impact of genetic variation on drug metabolism
  - Some want gene name
  - Some drug name
  - Some want panel to cover potential drugs

Methods: Weight-Free Behavioral Intervention Score (BIS)

• Behavioral interventions:  $x_1$ : seclusions or timeouts [summed],  $x_2$ : holds, and  $x_3$ : restraints.

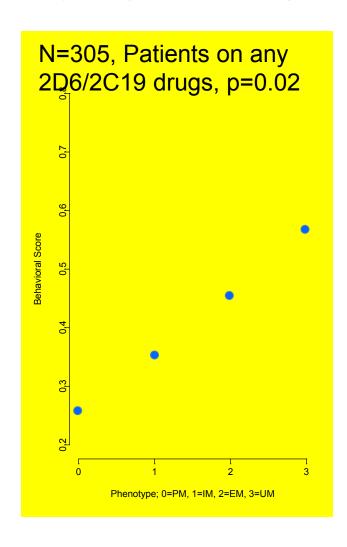
- Improved approach: minimize variability effect, place equal emphasis on each variable by using a weight-free index:
  - $-BIS = log(x_1+1) + log(x_2+1) + log(x_3+1)$

R.C.Elston. A weight-free index for the purpose of ranking or selection with respect to several traits at a time. The Biometric Society, Vol.19(1), March 1963.

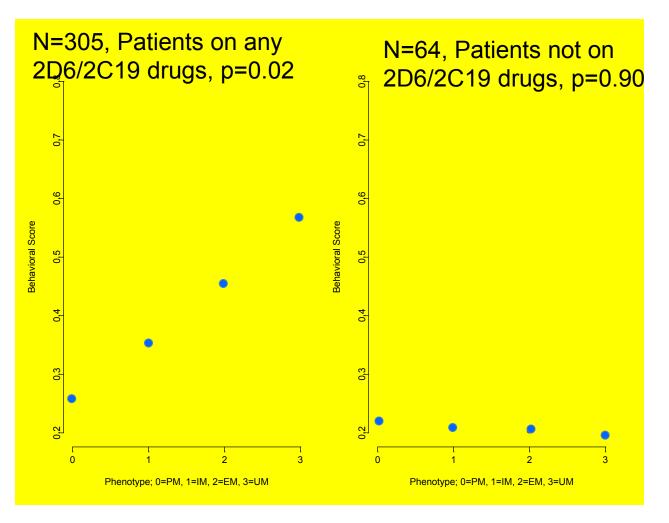
## **Study Population**

Characteristic	Children on CYP12D6/CYP2C19 psychotropics (n=305)						
Age, median (25, 75 percentile)	13 (11,15)						
Gender, female n (%)	147 (48%)						
Primary Diagnosis							
Mood disorders	161 (53%)						
Psychotic disorders	16 (5%)						
Disruptive behavior disorders	34 (11%)						
Anxiety disorders	58 (19%)						
Impulse control disorders	14 (5%)						
Adjustment disorders	3 (1%)						
Eating disorders	1 (0%)						
Pervasive developmental disorders	14 (5%)						
Miscellaneous	4 (1%)						

Results: Genotype – Behavioral Intervention Score (BIS) Relationship (adjusted for age, sex, admitting GAF, diagnoses)



Results: Genotype – Behavioral Intervention Score (BIS) Relationship (adjusted for age, sex, admitting GAF, diagnoses)



Not a disease effect

## Relative Successes to date

- NeuroPsych drugs CYP2D6, CYP2C19
- Codeine CYP2D6 (Surgical/Pain service)
- Irinotecan UGT-1A1 (CBDI)
- 6-mercaptopurine, azathioprine TPMT (CBDI, GI)
- Warfarin CYP2C9, VCOR1

### Other (not pediatrics/CCHMC)

- Clopidogrel CYP2C19, ABCB1
  - Pharmacogenomic Resource for Enhanced Decisions in Care and Treatment (PREDICT)
- Tamoxifen CYP2D6

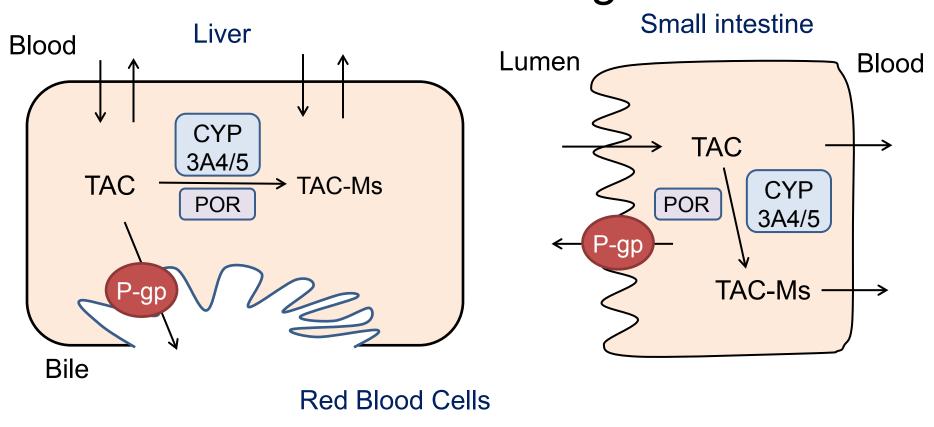


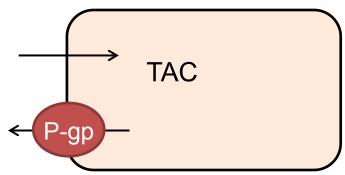
# Next steps at CCHMC – Translational PGx projects

# Building on our EMR - Decision Support tools and outcomes studies with the Anderson Center

- Immunosuppressive drugs CYP3A5\*3, ABCB1
  - As proposed as part of our Genomic Medicine RFA application
- Immunomodulating drugs UGT 2B7, 1A8/9
  - Mycophenolates PGx in Transplantation and cSLE
- Morphine OPRM1, COMT and ABCB1 (OPRD1, TRPV1, 5HTT)
- Voriconazole CYP2C19 (CYP3A4)
  - There is an ongoing pilot with our BMT group
- <u>Technology</u>: Affymetrics DMET or Illumina VeraCode ADME Core

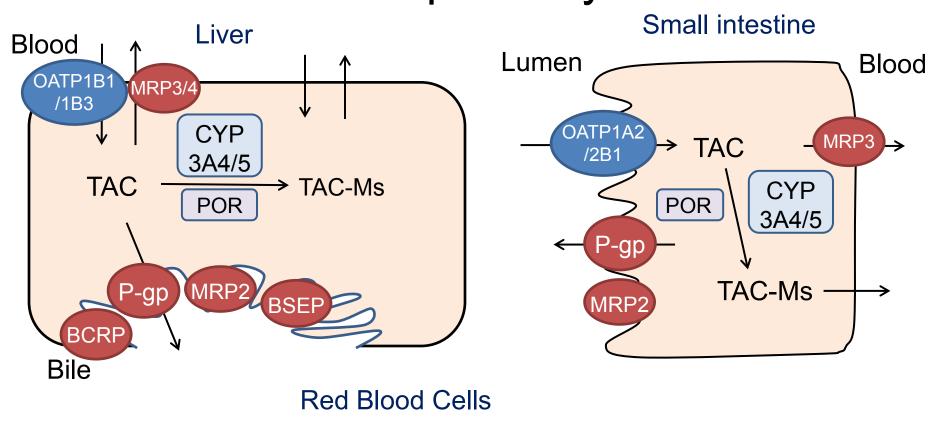
# Factors mediating tacrolimus disposition; Previous findings

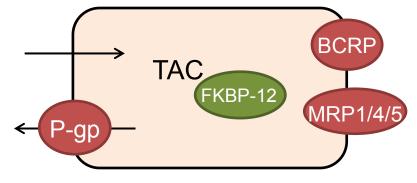




TAC, tacrolimus; TAC-Ms, tacrolimus metabolites; POR, P450 oxidoreductase

# Factors mediating tacrolimus disposition; Other pathways





TAC, tacrolimus; TAC-Ms, tacrolimus metabolites; POR, P450 oxidoreductase

# Next steps at CCHMC – Expansion of neuropsych drug panel

5HT2C
ANK3-ANKRIN3
CACNAIC
COMT
CYP3A4
DRD2
MTHFY
SLC6A4

There is a small explosion of labs offering other tests in addition to CYP2D6 and 2C19. But it is unclear at this point what the correct interpretation should be.



# Children's Decision Support for Visit Planning

- **Organize** data for **complex patients** in a way that facilitates *efficient* and *reliable* clinical decision making
- **Risk stratify** patients for individual and **population** management
- **Automatically** suggest indicated testing and therapies to providers

MRN:		Overall Risk	Moderate		DOB:	2/18/1993	Age	19.0	DOT:	10/23/2	nng Mths	post Tx:	28.0	Years post Tx:	2.3
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	Triglycerides	<200	117												
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Fe Studies

Liver Profile

FSH

PTH

ВК

EBV

Other

Other

#### **NEPHROLOGY: Pre-Visit Assessment and Care**

#### Patient:

MRN:		Overall Risk	Moderate		DOB:	2/1	8/1993	Age	19.0	DOT:	10/23/200	09 Mths	post Tx:	28.0	Years post Tx:	2.3
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DK Hooper, 2011

- Outside of the EMR (distribution requires email, photocopies, etc...)
- Requires manual data input (dual entry) from the EMR (time, resources, human error)

- Does not incorporate pharmacokinetic data
- Limited information on adherence

```
...pharmacokinetic data
```

and...

...**adherence** data

and...

...protocol recommended drug level targets

and...

...patient reported *outcomes* (side effects)

and...

... passive patient reported outcomes...

...all in the same place?

- How does visit planning with decision support impact outcomes?
  - Adherence
  - Rejection of transplanted kidney
  - Survival of transplanted kidney
  - Cost

- Can we also incorporate patient reported outcomes (social networking, smart phone apps etc...)? Yes & underway...
- How can these same principles be applied to other chronic disease populations (adults and children)?
  - Other solid organ transplant
  - Diabetes
  - Hypertension
  - Any chronic condition

## Genetic Pharmacology Service

- Vision: To improve the management of childhood disorders by:
  - Systematic integration of genotypic, phenotypic, biologic, psychosocial, and environmental variables
  - Identify patients genetically predisposed to
    - Toxicity & Non-response
    - Treat these patients with different doses alternative medications
  - Multidisciplinary approach to <u>analyze impact</u> of these different factors on clinical outcome and <u>educate</u> health care providers in their use

## Clinical Services (Human Genetics):

## **Technology Available:**

- Targeted DNA genotyping
- RT-PCR
- Quantitative PCR
- Southern Blot analysis
- Sanger Sequencing
- AB Low Density Array
- Affymetric resequencing array
- NextGen Platforms
  - Raindance Target Enrichment
  - HiSeq2500 & MiSeq

#### >60 tests offered:

- Primary Immunodeficiencies
- Hearing Loss
- Pharmacology Genetic Services
- Fatty Acid Oxidation Disorders
- Inherited Liver Diseases
- Lysosomal Storage Diseases
- Oncology Services
- Thrombophilic Condition
- Mitochondrial diseases
- Hemoglobin defects

Molecular Genetics Laboratory | Diagnostic Laboratories

## Clinical NextGen Tests\* Offered at CCHMC

- OtoSeq Hearing Loss Panel
  - 23 genes, sensorineural hearing loss



- MetaboSeq Fatty Acid
   Oxidation Disorder Panel
  - 19 genes, fatty acid oxidation metabolic pathway



\* Any results reported are 1st confirmed by Sanger sequencing

## **Clinical NextGen Tests for 2013**

# «% IммunoSeq

## <u>Immunodeficiency Panels</u>

- Severe Combined Immunodeficiency(SCID)-30 genes
- Hemophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis(HLH)- 14 genes
- Autoimmune Lymphoproliferative Syndrome (ALPS)-5 genes
- Severe Congenital Neutropenia (SCN)-6 genes
- Mendelian Susceptibility to Infection panel (MSI)-19 genes
- Common Variable Immunodeficiencies (CVID)- 15 genes
- Autoimmune Disorders (IBD/IPEX/AIRE)- 7 genes
- Chronic Granulomatous Disease (CGD)- 7 genes
- Familial Periodic Fever (PFP)- 6 genes
- Hyper-IgM Syndrome(**HIGM**)- 14 genes
- Hyper IgE Syndrome (HIGE)- 3 genes

### **Clinical NextGen Tests for 2013**

- Hematology/Oncology
  - Fanconi Anemia (14 genes)
  - Diamond-Blackfan Anemia(DBA)-10 genes
  - Bone Marrow Failure syndrome(BMF)- 25 genes
  - Chromosomal Breakage Disorders (CBD)- 7 genes
  - Erythrocyte Cytoskeleton Disorders(ECD)- 24 genes
  - TMA-aHUS panel- 15 genes
  - Platelet disorder panel- 36 genes
- Dermatology
  - Dyskeratosis Congenita (DKC)- 7 genes
  - Epidermolysis Bullosa (EB)- 24 genes
- Ophthalmology
  - Eye disorder panel (EyeSeq)- 40 genes

# **Next Steps --** Whole Exome Sequencing as a clinical test.

- Greater <u>Cost</u> of targeted sequencing will lead to whole exome sequencing.
- More accurate, highly redundant coverage will make <u>Confirmation</u> by Sanger sequencing unnecessary.
- When target negative, **Query** the exome.
- Best practices for <u>Incidental Results</u>.

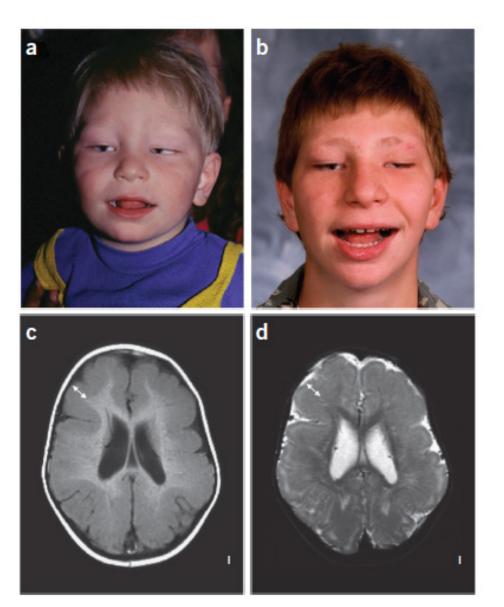
# CCHMC 2012 Exome Sequencing: Discovery &/vs. Clinical Utility

### 366 subjects from 122 trios

- Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) (38)
- Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA) with Macrophage Activation Syndrome (MAS) (48)
- Eosinophilic Esophagitis (18)
- Diaphragmatic Hernia (9)
- Disseminated Staphylococcus after Osteomyelitis (4)
- Tracheal Ring Deformity (3)
- Congenital Neutropenia (1)
- Situs Inversus (1)
- Idiopathic Liver Failure, Cloacal Extrusion, Esophageal Atresia, Microgyria, Early Childhood Severe Obesity

#### Baraitser Winter Syndrome

Riviere et al., Nature Genetics, 2012



Intellectual Disability
Hearing Loss
Seizures
Short Stature
Microcephaly (postnatal)
Pachygyria (lissencephaly)
Facial Dysmorphia
Ocular Colobomata

- 18 of 18 <u>de novo variants</u> (or rare variants) in actin genes:
   <u>ACTB</u> (10) or <u>ACTG1</u> (8)
- 11 proven *de novo*
- Neural cell migration defect

# Parallel "next generation" Sequencing

Advantage: Massive amounts of sequence

Exome: 2 Gb 60,000 variants

Genome: 100 Gb 3,000,000 variants

#### • Problems:

- Unreliable sequence
  - Error in the sequence & alignment
  - Interference across replicated regions
  - Incomplete sequence
- Analysis is a nightmare
  - Too much sequence and way too many variants
- Too expensive

### Exome Sequencing: Critical Infrastructure

- Genetic Counseling... (expertise)
- Technical capacity... (expertise)
  - Next generation sequencing
  - Confirmation
- Informatics... (expertise)
  - Processing to annotated file
  - Preparation of files for interpretation
  - Preservation
- Interpretation ... (expertise)
  - Return of results (phenotype & incidental)
  - Future re-use
- Financing... (courage)



# Whole Exome Sequencing Clinical Application

Begin - Phenotypes with literature support

- Severe Intellectual Disability (20-40%)
- Autism (~15%)

- Then...
  - -...many, many rare conditions.
  - -...many uncharacterized common conditions.

# Clinical Whole Exome Sequencing at CCHMC

Plans



# Diagnostic & Prognostic Genomics

Past	Present	Future
Sanger	Sanger	? Sanger
	Array	? Array
	Targeted NG	? Targeted NG
	- Gene Sets	Exome
	- almost Exome	Whole GENOME
		other genomics*

<sup>\*</sup>Epigenetics, Expression, Metabolomics, ChIP-Seq, Proteomics, Chromatin Conformation, etc...

## **Epigenome-wide** association data in RA

- Liu et al, Nat Genetics, on line 2013.
- Causal Inference Test for methylation of peripheral blood mononuclear cells in Rheumatoid Arthritis.

Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) (p<10E-14)</li>

(DRB1\_AA104\_E2\_326559926\_AE)

Differentially Methylated Place (DMP)

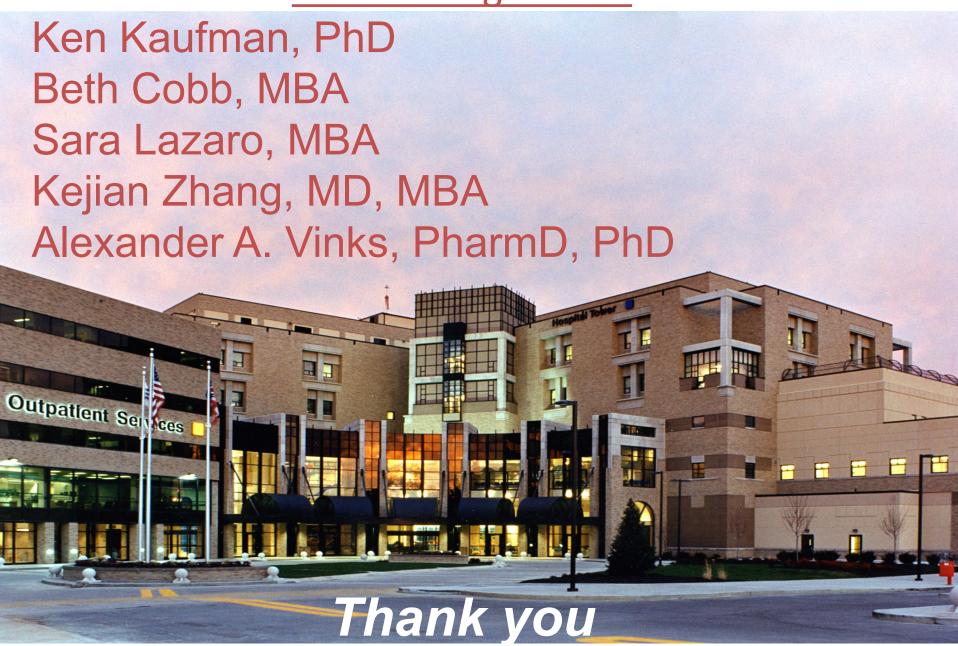
(cg16609995 - PBX2) (p<10E-8)

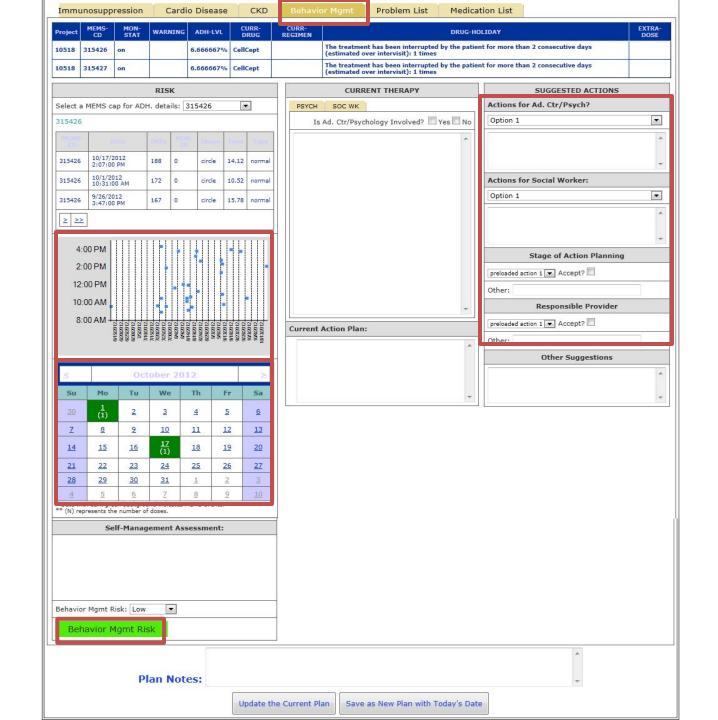
CIT p<10E-15

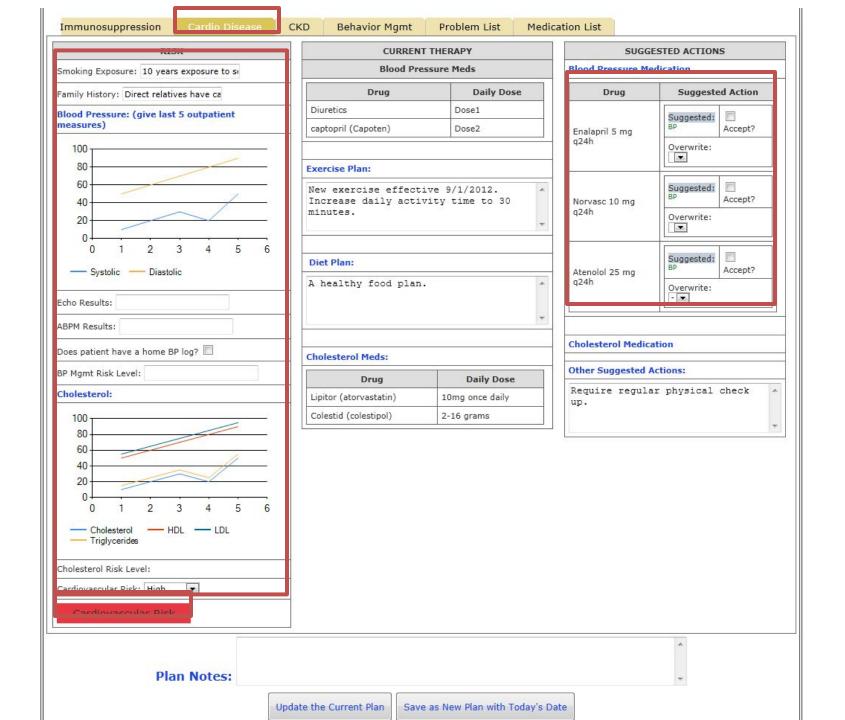
Rheumatoid arthritis (RA)

**Causal Inference Test** 

#### **Acknowledgements**





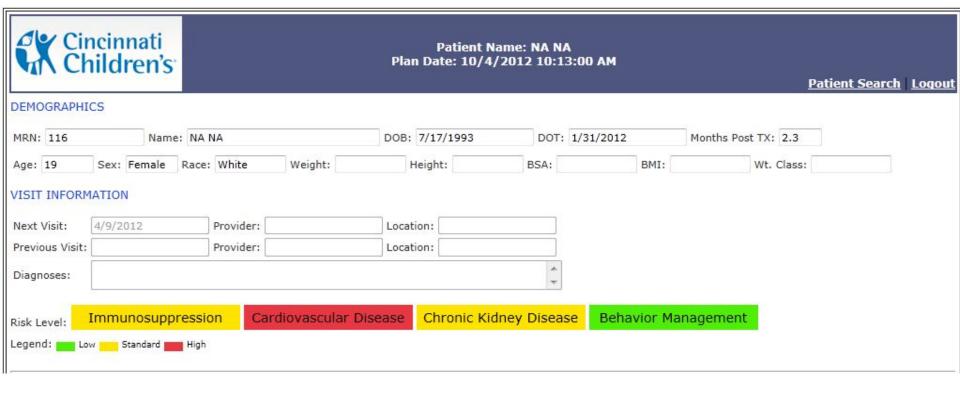


### Outline

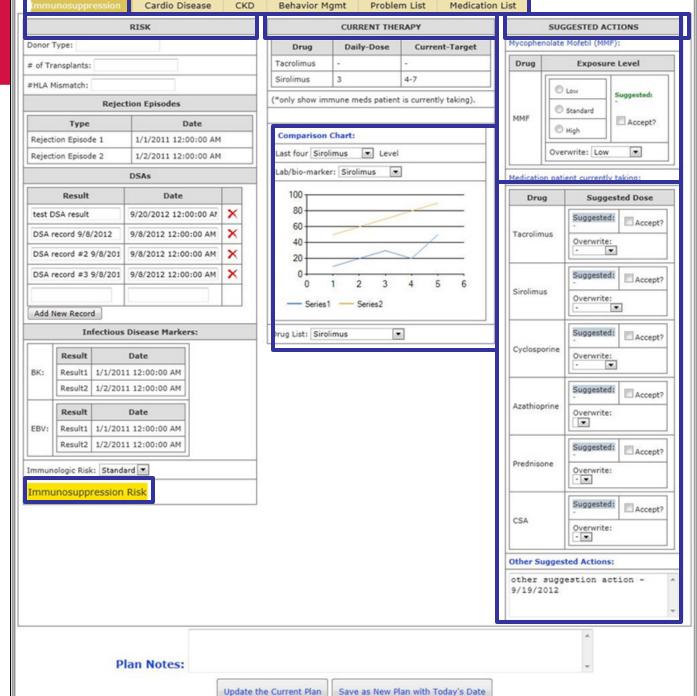
- Intro
- Patient population / special characteristics
- Existing Genomic Services
  - Sanger sequencing
    - CYP2D6 & pharmacogenomics
    - How many? What do we send out?
  - Cytogenetics
- Adapt targeted gene analysis to next generation sequencing
  - Kejian's plans
- Whole exome sequencing
  - Intellectual disability
  - Idiopathic severe disease
- What are we missing?
  - Expression analyses
  - DNA methylation
  - Histone marks
  - Any manner of ChIP-Seq analyses.

# WHAT WOULD IT LOOK LIKE?









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