

Prospective Pharmacogenetic Testing in Practice: Vanderbilt PREDICT program and eMERGE-PGx

Josh Denny, MD, MS

1/29/12

The vision



"Here's my sequence..."

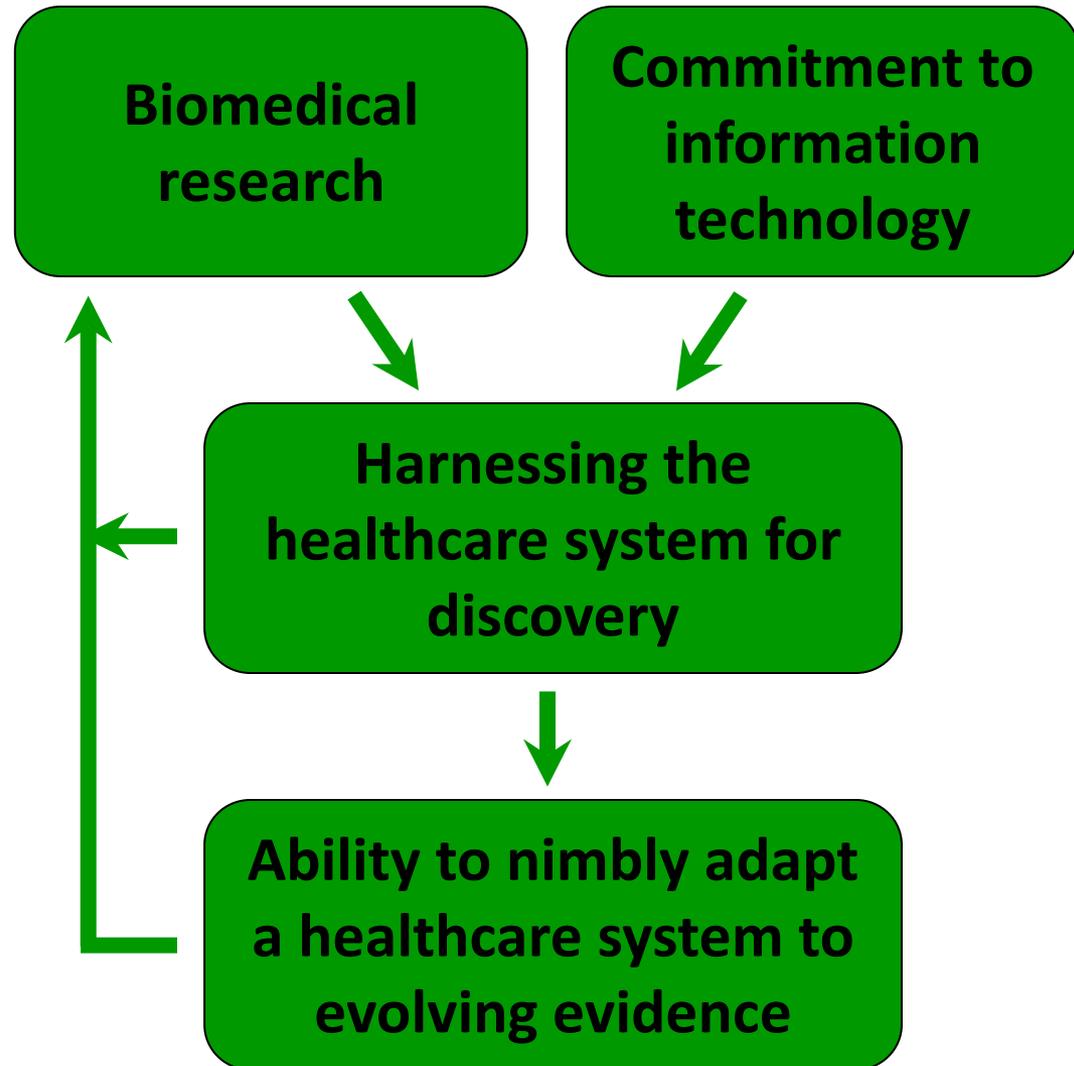
New Yorker, 2000

How will this vision actually start to be tested and become reality?



"Here's my sequence..."

New Yorker, 2000



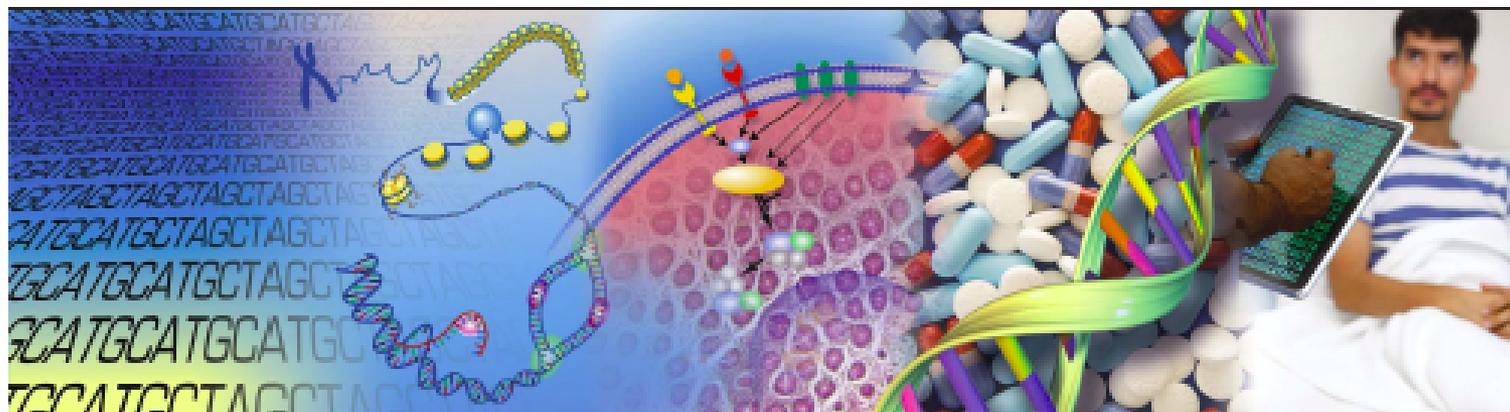
Understanding
the structure of
genomes

Understanding
the biology of
genomes

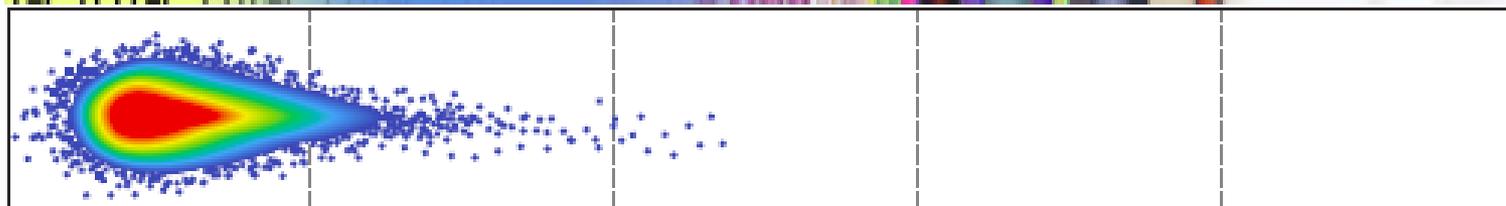
Understanding
the biology of
disease

Advancing
the science of
medicine

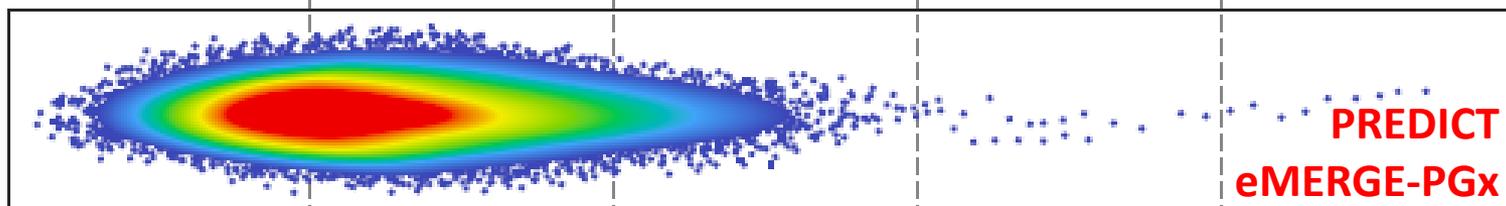
Improving the
effectiveness of
healthcare



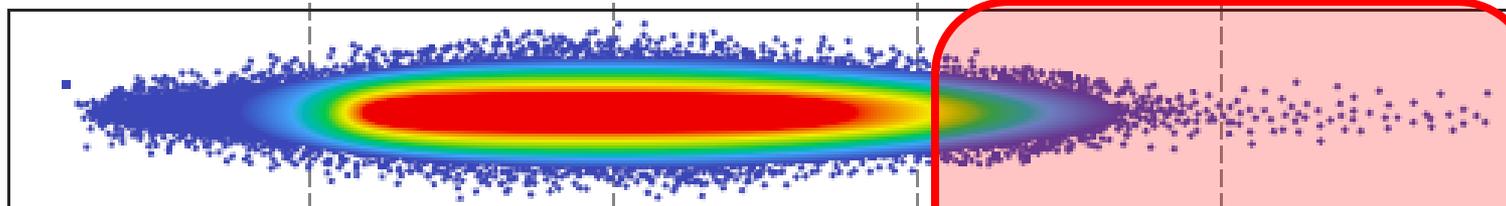
1990–2003
Human Genome Project



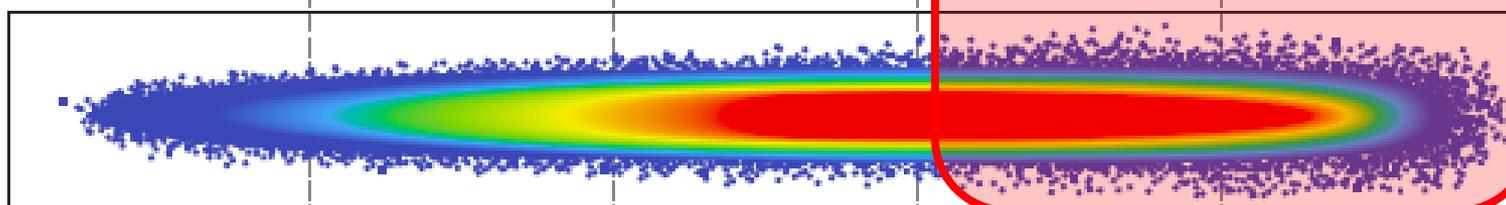
2004–2010



2011–2020



Beyond 2020





SEARCH

Most Popular Searches

- Home
- Food
- Drugs
- Medical Devices
- Vaccines, Blood & Biologics
- Animal & Veterinary
- Cosmetics
- Radiation-Emitting Products
- Tobacco Products

Drugs

Home > Drugs > Science & Research (Drugs) > Additional Research Areas



Science & Research (Drugs)

- Additional Research Areas
- Genomics
- Overview of the Genomics Group
- Presentations on Genomics
- Publications on Genomics

Table of Pharmacogenomic Biomarkers in Drug Labels

Pharmacogenomics can play an important role in identifying responders and non-responders to medications, avoiding adverse events, and optimizing drug dose. Drug labels may contain information on genomic biomarkers and can describe:

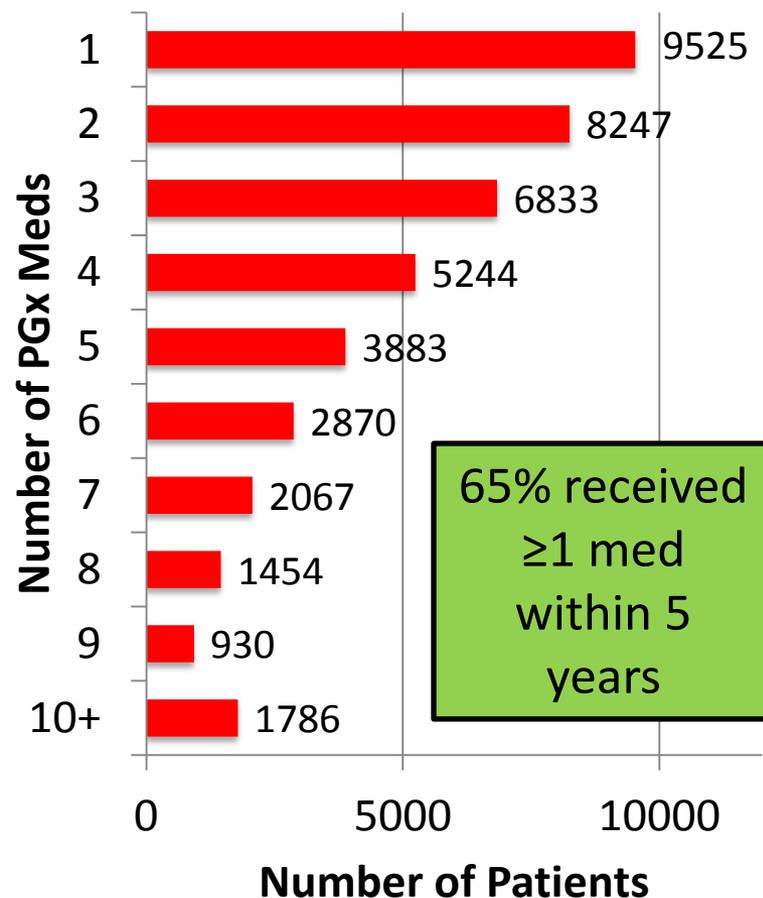
- Drug exposure and clinical response variability
- Risk for adverse events
- Genotype-specific dosing
- Mechanisms of drug action
- Polymorphic drug target and disposition genes

n=83 (germline)

The table below lists **FDA-approved drugs with pharmacogenomic information in their labels**. Some, but not all, of the labels include specific actions to be taken based on genetic information. Relevant sections of the

A case for preemptive genotyping & development of an “at risk” algorithm

In a cohort of 53,196 “Medical Home” patients followed for up to 5 years, how many received drug(s) that have a recognized pharmacogenetic “story”?



Schildcrout et al., CPT 2012

Why Prospective? Risk of Side Effects highest at drug start

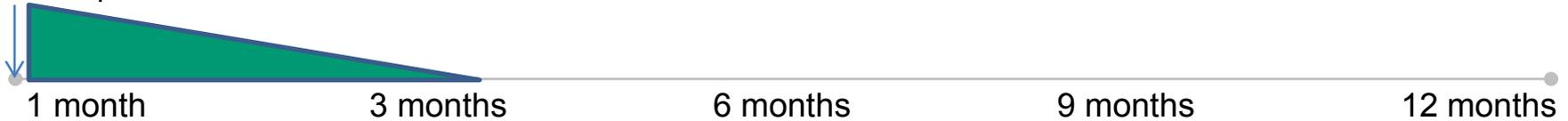
Medication initiation:
warfarin¹



Medication initiation:
simvastatin²



Medication initiation:
azathioprine³



Medication initiation:
tacrolimus⁴



Medication initiation:
abacavir⁵



1. Ferder et al, Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2010

2. The SEARCH Collaborative Group, NEJM 2008

3. Higgs et al, Pharmacogenomics 2010

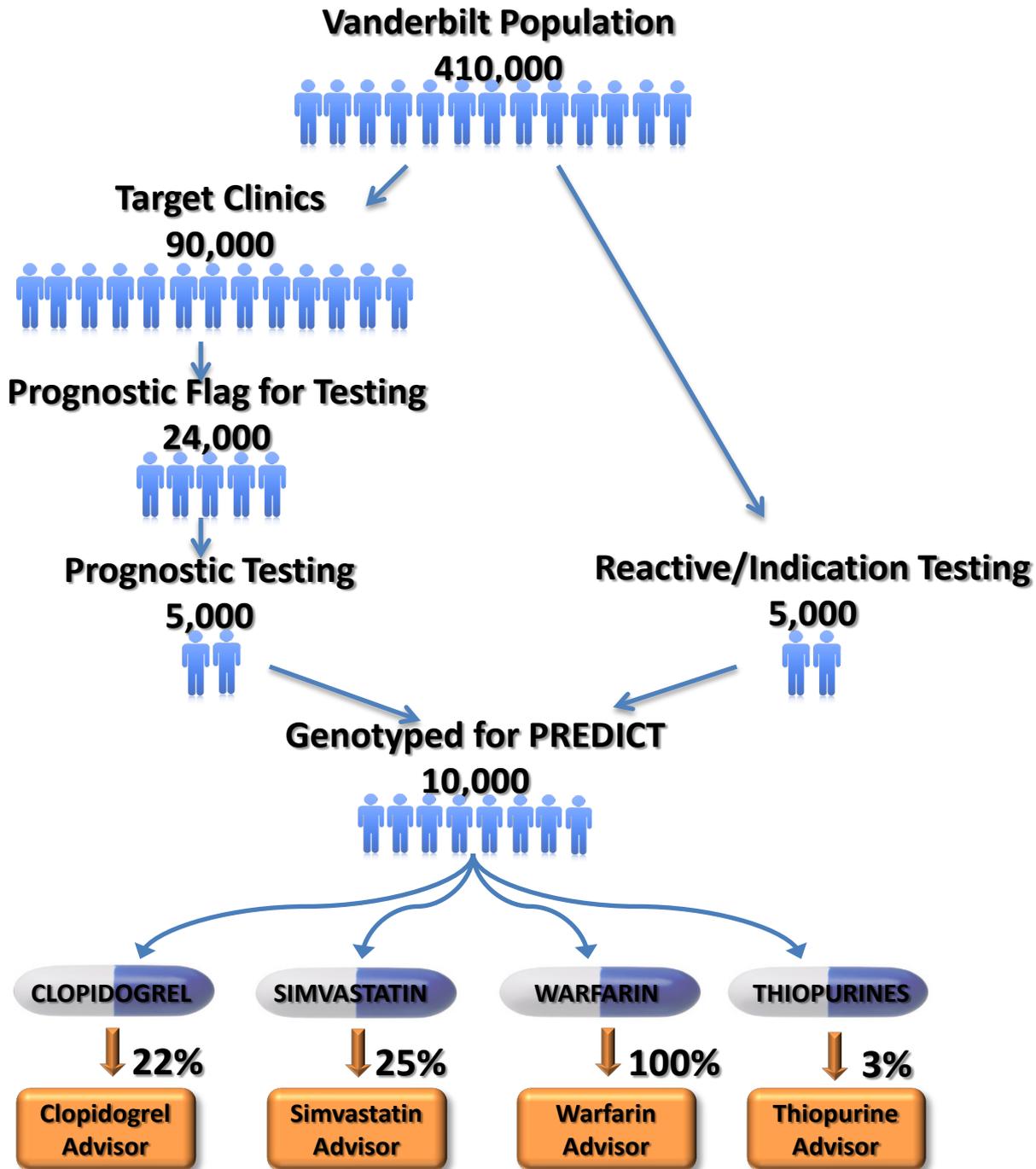
4. Hesselink et al, 2008; Zhang et al, 2010

5. Mallal et al, NEJM 2008

PREDICT: Pharmacogenomic Resource for Enhanced Decisions In Care and Treatment



- Multiplexed genotyping with Illumina ADME chip
- Prospective identification of those at risk to receive candidate medications
- Coupled with EMR-based Decision Support
- Work with Pharmacy & Therapeutics committee

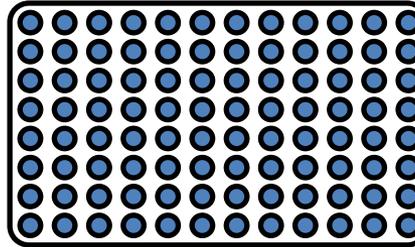


Prospective Genotyping Using the Prognostic Model

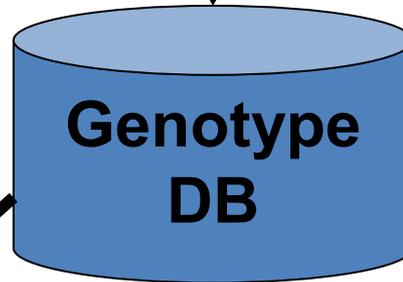
- Model identifies patients who are highest risk for starting **warfarin, clopidogrel, or simvastatin** therapy within the next three years as candidates for preemptive genotyping
- Used medical home population not on a target med previously (N~18000)
- Factors include:
 - Age, gender, race, and BMI when height is available (or weight when BMI is not available)
 - History of...Diabetes, coronary disease, atrial fibrillation, hypertension, atherosclerosis, congestive heart failure, previous DVT/PE, and end stage renal disease

Patient comes in,
selected for
genotyping (cardiac
cath, predictive
algorithm, etc)

184 variants



Drop variants that
don't work well



**Select variants put
into EMR**

- Validated
- CDS
- P&T review

*~130 other variants
validated of unknown
significance*

**New research for drug-
genome interaction
discovery**

P&T Committee
PREDICT research team

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2013		
01/14/13	◆Consult Request (for Willers, Elisabeth D.)	Roden, Dan M.
01/11/13	◆Clin. Comm. (PFT's Results)	Strickland, Teresa
2012		
12/13/12	◆Orders (Labs)	Strickland, Teresa

Alert Actions
 MedicationsLog Update Update (free text) NoChange
 ICD9 History

Patient-specific guidelines

- Structured Problems:
- Coronary artery disease [.]
 - Aortic valve stenosis [-severe]
 - Congestive heart failure [.]
 - Mitral valve regurgitation [.]
 - Chronic atrial fibrillation [.]
 - Hypertension [.]
 - Hyperlipidemia [.]
 - Gastroesophageal reflux disease [.]
 - 9. Chronic Renal insufficiency
 - Paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia
 - s/p VTach cardiac arrest, 6/12/09
 - ICD Shock for VTach, 9/14/2010
 - Hx Blood Transfusion:
 - Anesthesia Difficulties:
 - Dental Hygiene:
 - Emergent #:

Adverse and Allergic Drug Reactions:
 Aldactone (rash)

Drug Genome Interactions: (01/05/12 13:03)
 clopidogrel sensitivity: NORMAL METABOLIZER - gene: CYP2C19 - gene result: *1/*1
 warfarin sensitivity: Hyper Responder - gene results: VKORC1 G/G; CYP2C9 *1/*3
 simvastatin sensitivity: HIGH MYOPATHY RISK, MINOR ALLELE HOMOZYGOUS (C;C) - gene: SLCO1B1 - gene result: *5/*5
 thiopurine sensitivity: INTERMEDIATE MYELOTOXICITY RISK, MINOR ALLELE HETEROZYGOUS - gene: TPMT - gene result: *1/*3c
 Note: Most genetic variants with therapeutic considerations demonstrate reproducibility of greater than 98%. Please visit www.mydruggenome.org for additional information.

Medications: prepare to print print and give pt. Show Hx of medications Drug/Herb Interactions

- Simvastatin (zocor) 20 mg orally nightly
- Quinapril (accupril) 40 mg orally daily
- Zolpidem (ambien) 10mg orally daily
- Carvedilol (coreg) 6.5 mg orally twice daily with meals
- Furosemide (lasix) 20 mg 3 tablets orally daily
- Dioxin (lanoxin) 0.125 mg 1/2 tablet orally daily
- Warfarin (coumadin) 2 mg, 2 tablets on sun by mouth and 1 1/2 tablet on other days
- Potassium (k-dur) 10meq 3 tablets orally daily
- Multivitamin (centrum silver) dose unknown daily
- amiodarone 200 mg tablet 0.5 tablet by mouth daily
- Prilosec 40 mg by mouth daily as needed
- spironolactone 25 mg 1/2 tablet by mouth daily

- Help
- Clear all
- Favorites
- StarPager
- Patient Lists
- Consults
- ED D/C App
- Inpt. census
- OR Cases
- Outpt. visits
- PatientsView
- Panels
- RodenD-MD
- Recent pts.
- StarVisit
- Scratch cens.
- Teams census
- Dashboards
- Work Lists
- Inf. Resources
- Customize

AllDocuments Apptm. Calend. EnterData Faxed Flows FastLabs Labs Meds Msgs? Reminders? Orders Pt.summary Search AddToPanel VitalSigns
CancerStage ClinicIntake Disclosure Forms Favorites Immuniz. NewMsg Pt.Letter Provider.Letter Provider.Comm.Wizard ReferralMsg Reminder StarNotes StarVisit TeamSummary TypeNewDocument UploadImage VitalSigns
AuthorizeAccess MHaVFullAccess Who documented? Remove.PCW.Contacts

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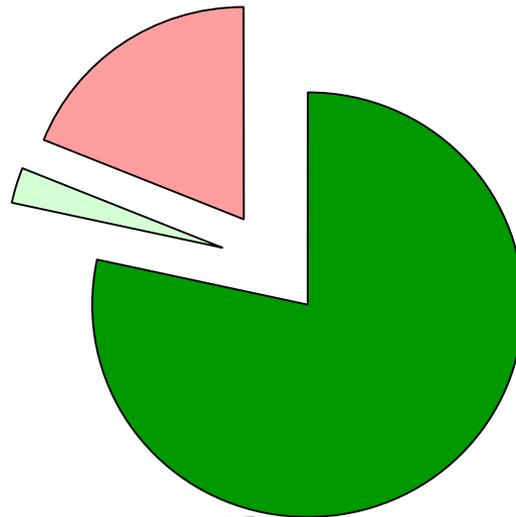
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 Emergent #:

10,489 PREDICT patients (9/2010-1/2013)

Clopidogrel

(CYP2C19*2)

↑risk of drug failure

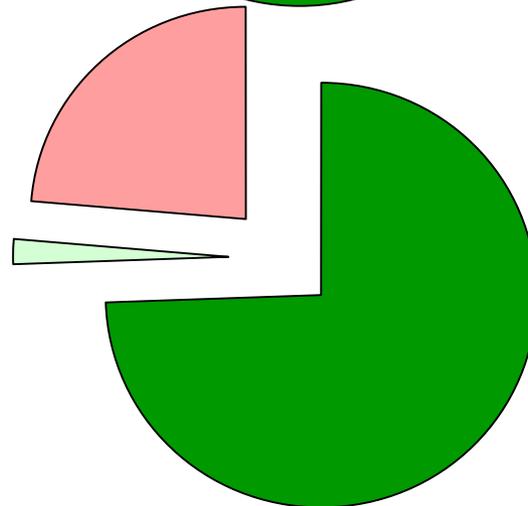


high risk: 2.7%
any risk: 21.7%

Simvastatin

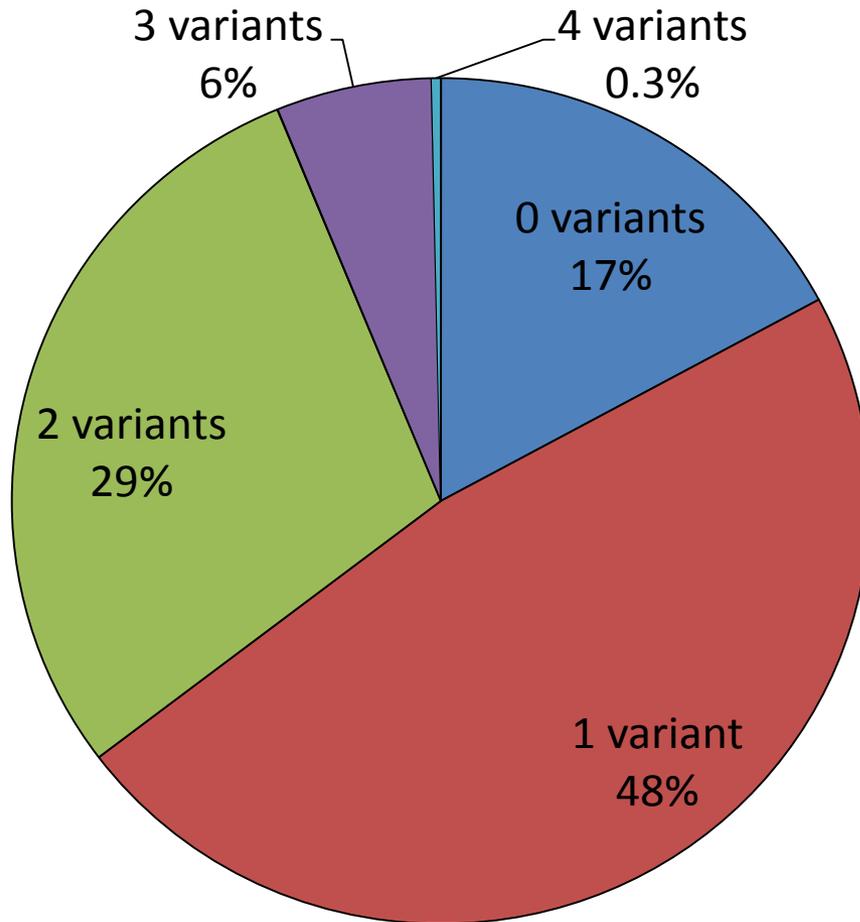
(SLCO1B1*5)

↑risk of muscle pain



high risk: 1.9%
any risk: 25.7%

Multiplex testing for pharmacogenetic variants



Risk Variants

CYP2C19 *2-*8

SLOC1B1 *5

CYP2C9 / VKORC1

TPMT *2-*3

Total n=10,489

Point-of-care Decision Support

HEO Popup



Clopidogrel Poor Metabolizer Rules

Genetic testing has been performed and indicates this patient is at risk for inadequate anti-platelet response to clopidogrel (Plavix) therapy

This patient has been tested for CYP2C19 variants, and the presence of the ***2/*2** genotype has identified this patient as a **poor metabolizer** of clopidogrel. Poor metabolizers treated with clopidogrel at normal doses exhibit higher rates of stent thrombosis/other cardiovascular events.

Treatment modification is recommended:

- Prescribe prasugrel (EFFIENT) 10mg daily and stop clopidogrel (PLAVIX) startdate, 10 AM

Due to increased risk of bleeding, prasugrel should not be given to patients:

- that have a history of stroke or transient ischemic attack ***** Not known; please check StarPanel**
- that are greater than 75 years of age
- whose body weight is less than 60 kg

Click here for [more information](#)

If prasugrel (EFFIENT) not selected, please choose desired action:

- Increase maintenance dose of clopidogrel (PLAVIX) 150 mg daily, startdate, 10AM
- Maintain requested daily dose of clopidogrel (PLAVIX) 75 mg daily, startdate, 10AM

- Contraindicated
- Expected effects (e.g. nuisance bleeding)
- Patient preference
- Other

Click here for [more information](#)

Cancel

Order

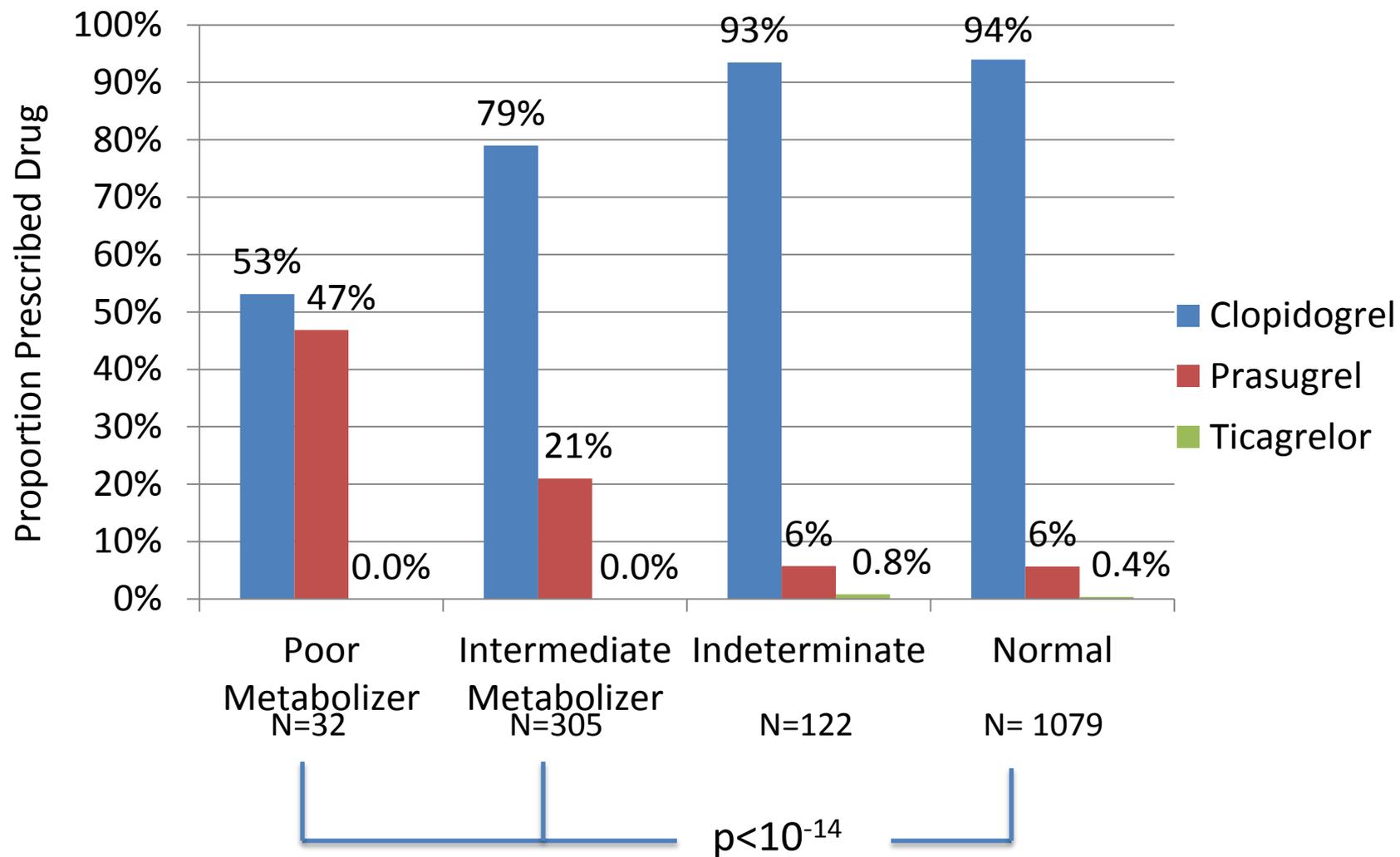
NOTE: The Vanderbilt P&T Committee has recommended that prasugrel (if not contraindicated) should replace clopidogrel for poor metabolizers; if this is not possible consider doubling the standard dose of clopidogrel (or, use standard dose clopidogrel). However, there is not a national consensus on drug/dose guidance in this population.

Back

Home

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Antiplatelet Drug Selection by CYP2C19 Phenotype



Decision Support for Warfarin Initial Dose

Warfarin Recommended Initial Dosing

This patient has been tested for CYP2C9 and VKORC1 genetic variants that can affect a patient's warfarin dosing requirements. The following dosing algorithm uses genetic and other patient information to estimate a weekly warfarin dose. This dosing recommendation ONLY applies to NEW starts of warfarin. If the patient has previously taken a stable dose of warfarin, please disregard this dosing recommendation.

Age: 25

Weight (kg): 86.2

Height (cm): 188.0

Genetic Variants: vkorc1 a/g;cyp2c9 *3/*3;

Is the patient currently taking amiodarone? No

Is the patient currently taking an inducer (phenytoin, rifampin, carbamazepine)? Yes

[Evidence Link/View Algorithm](#)

▲Hide Details

Recommended WEEKLY starting dose of warfarin: 20.9 mg/week

The DAILY equivalent of this recommended starting dose is 3.0 mg/day.

[Help me decide the tablet size and number of tablets per day](#)

The advisor appears in the black box and shows the Recommended initial **WEEKLY** & DAILY dose

Links to clinical evidence and dosing table.

Warfarin advisor – Week 1

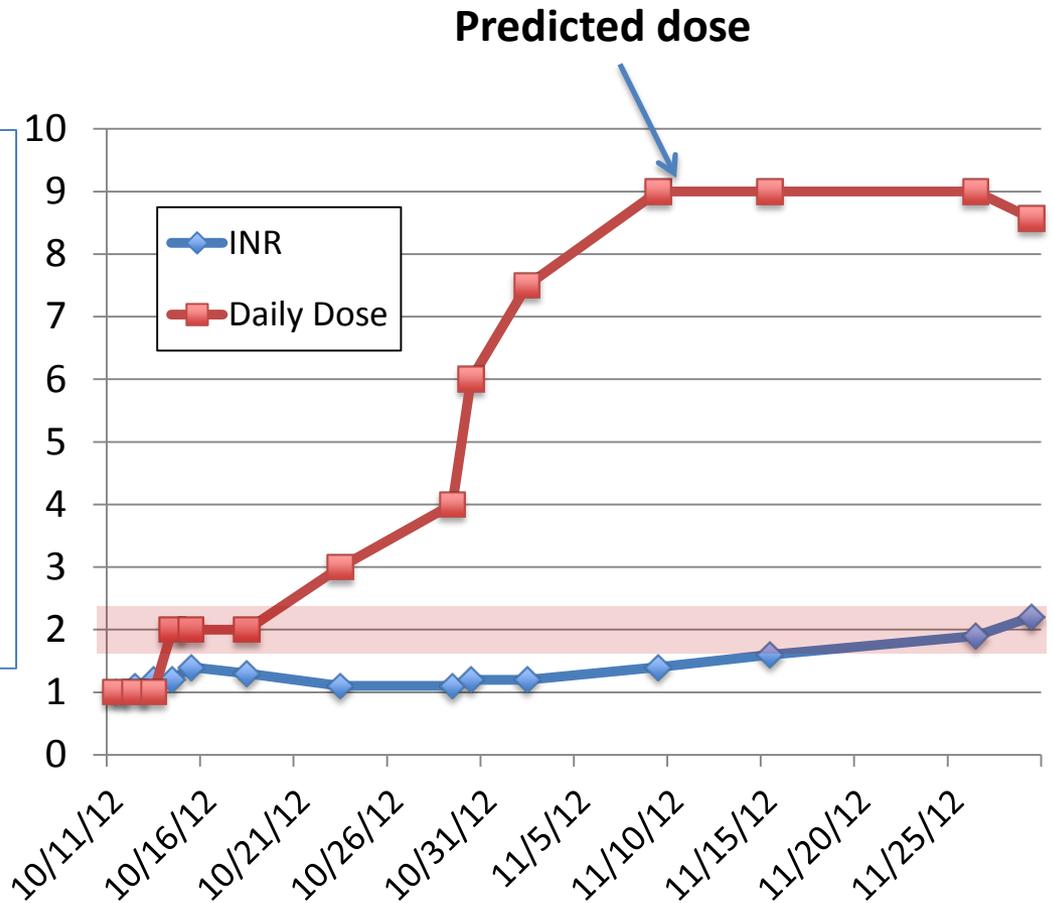
- 31 new inpatient starts of warfarin recorded in EMR
- 7/31 had received PREDICT testing
- 2/7 had genetic differences

Take home: Only 6/32 patients were started on the “traditional” dose of 5mg daily

Warfarin CDS Surveillance Example

Recommended Daily Dose = 9 mg/d
Initial Dose Prescribed = 1mg/d

Gene Results = warfarin normal responder
Recommended Weekly Dose = 63.0
Amiodarone = 0
Inducer = 0
Age = 39
Height = 180
Weight = 78.5



The eMERGE Network

electronic Medical Records & Genomics

A coalition of...

eMERGE-PGx – Overall Goal

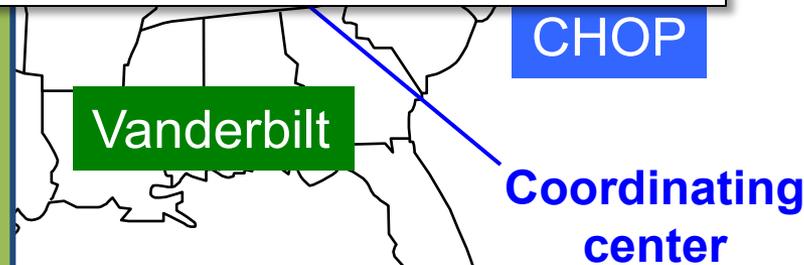
Group Health

To initiate a multi-site test of the concept that sequence information can be coupled to electronic medical records for use in healthcare

ston
ldrens

t Sinai

- Started in 2007
- Each has ≥ 3000 GWAS EMR patients
- **Goal:** to perform GWAS for ~ 40 phenotypes with existing samples
- **Translate to clinical practice**



eMERGE-PGx: a PGRN-eMERGE alliance

Pharmacogenomics

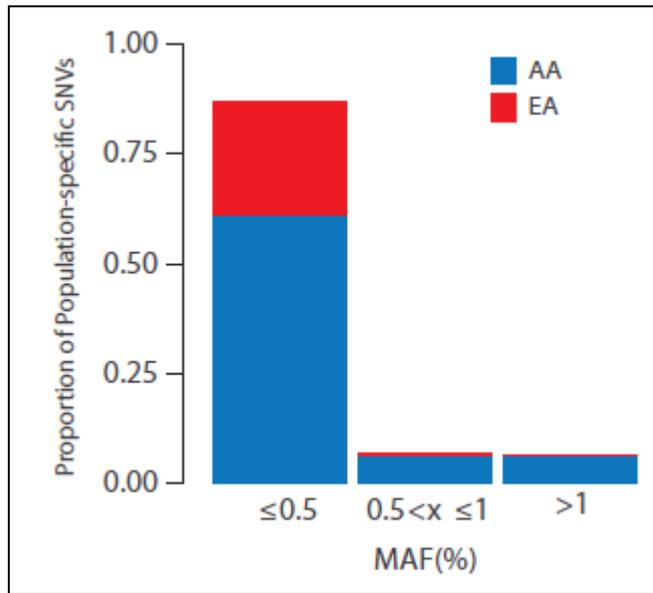
Research Network (PGRN)

- Clinical Pharmacogenomics Implementation Consortium (CPIC)
- Translational Pharmacogenomics Project (TPP)
- PGRN-Seq and other platforms

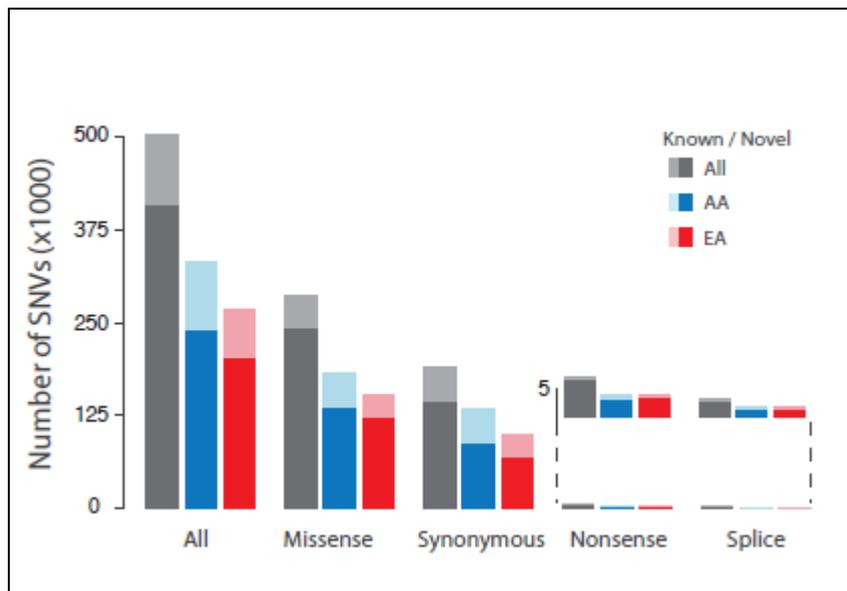
eMERGE

- developing and validating electronic phenotyping algorithms (including for drug responses)
- integration with EHR
- developing and deploying clinical decision support

**The vast majority of
sequence variation
across exomes is
rare...**

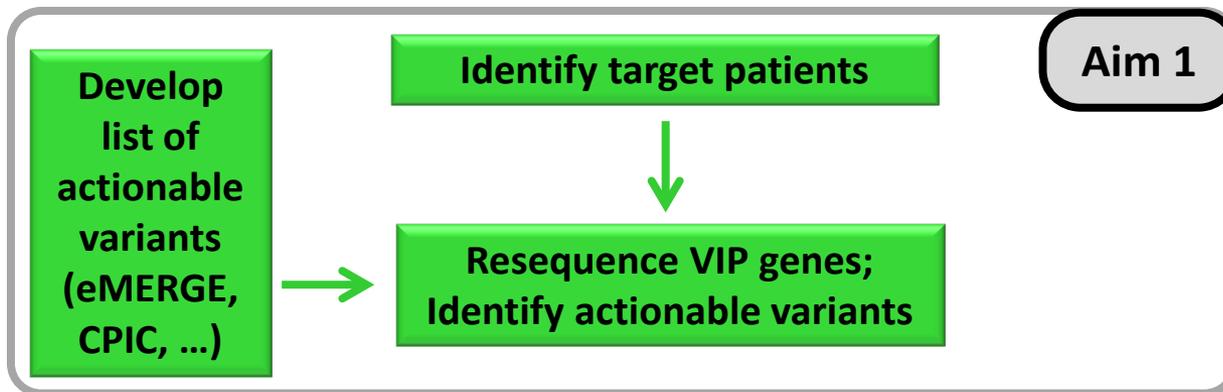


**...and most
variants seen
are missense**

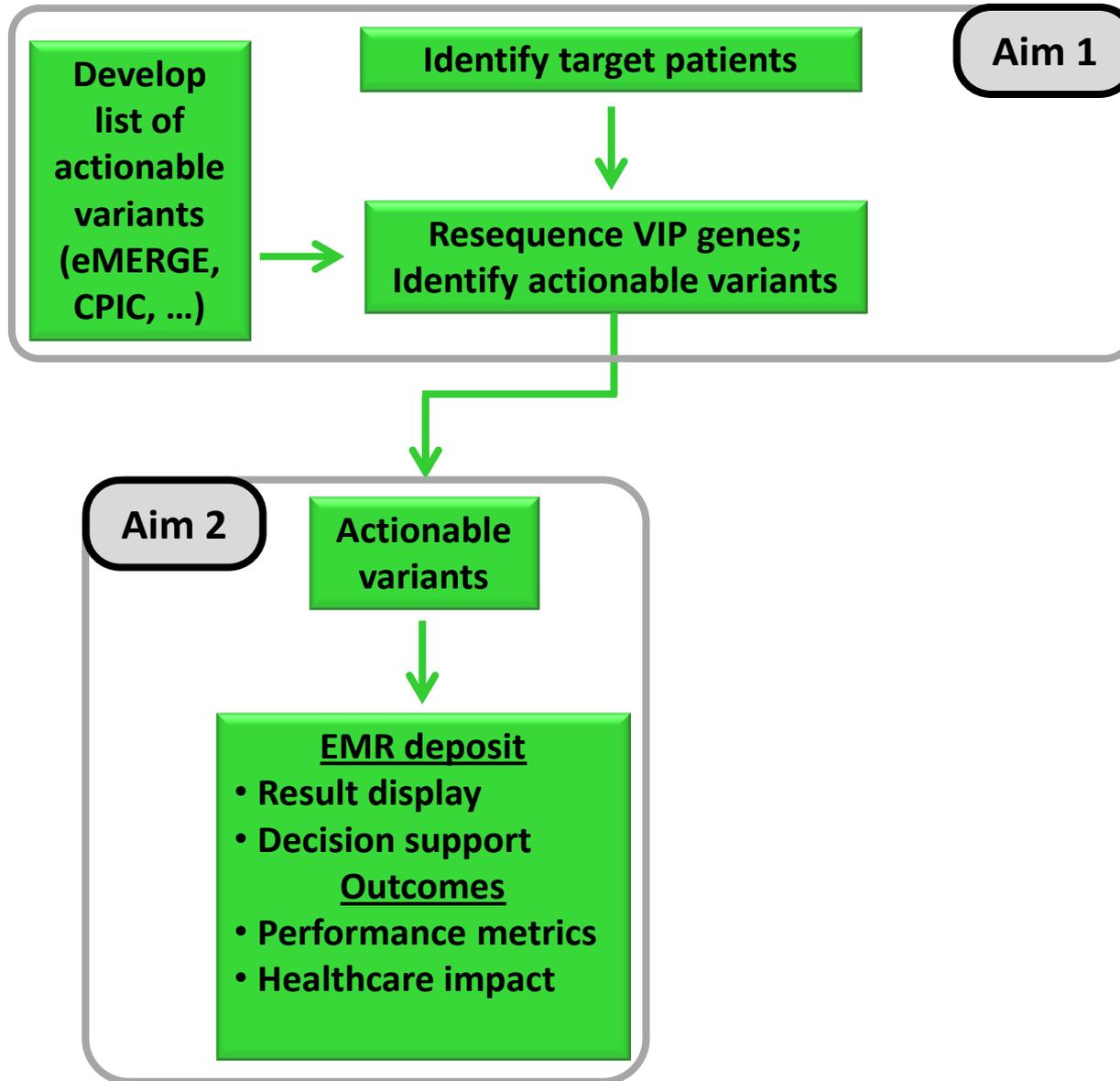


Tennessen et al., 2012

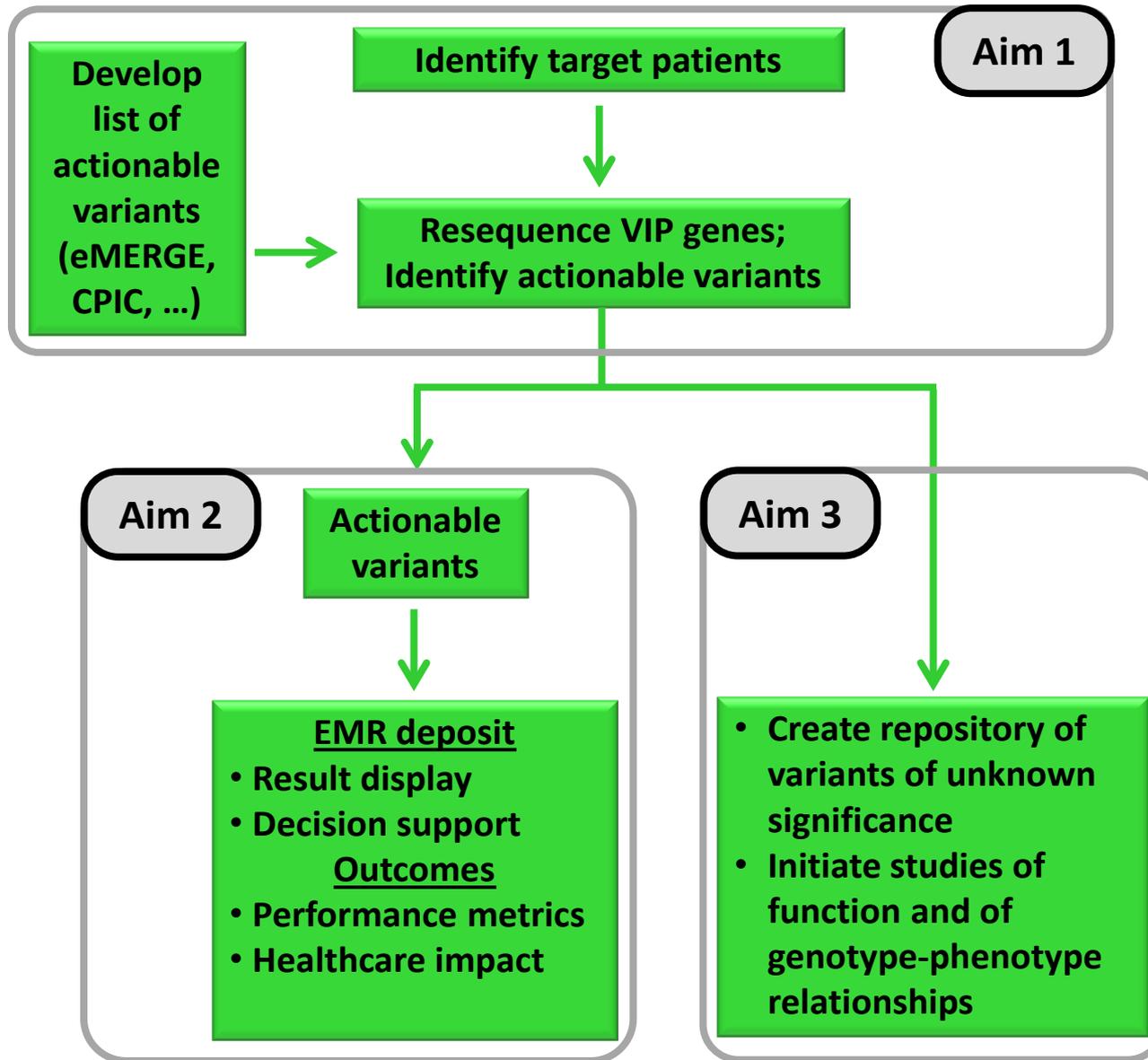
eMERGE-PGx Aims



eMERGE-PGx Aims



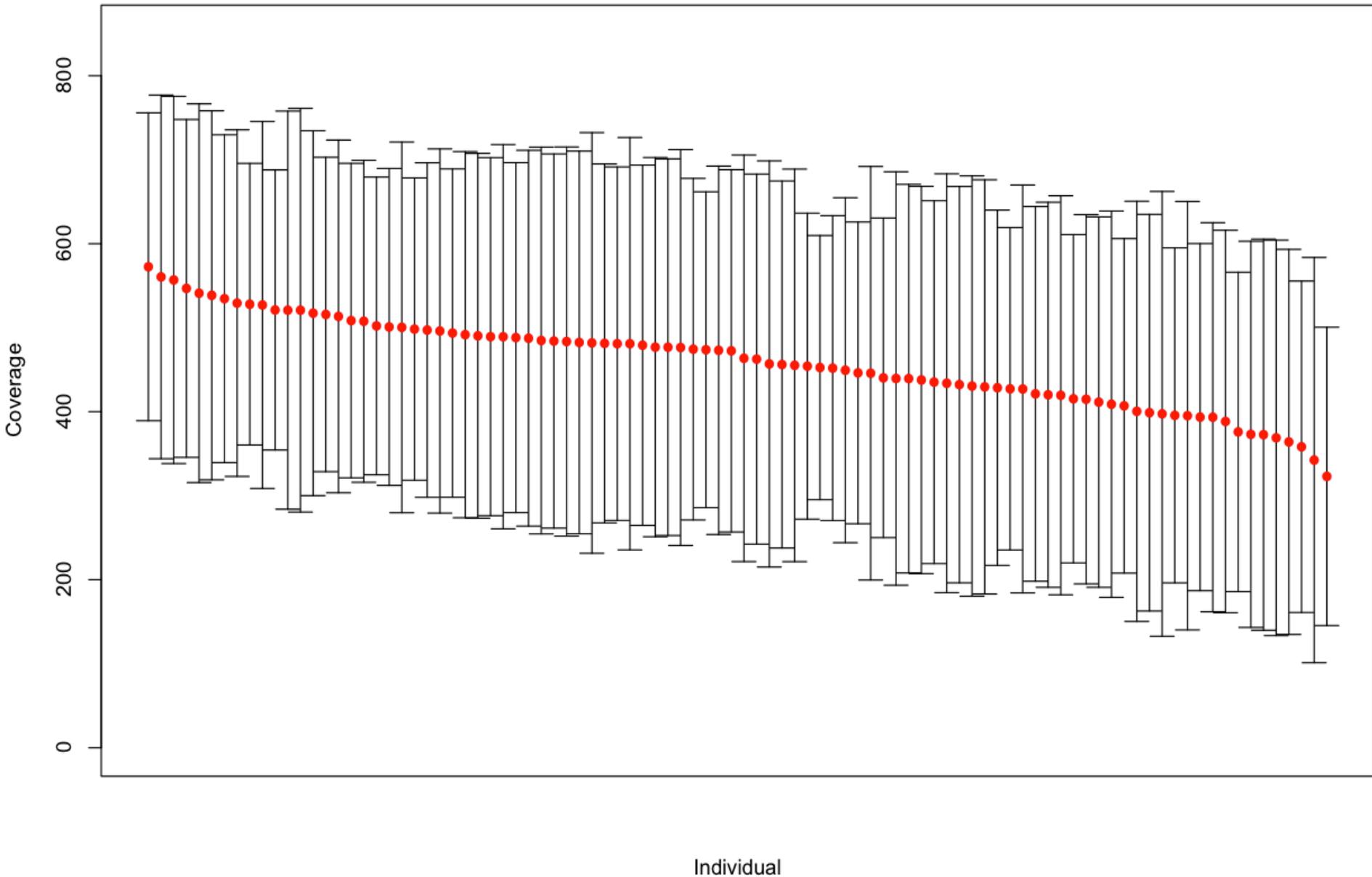
eMERGE-PGx Aims



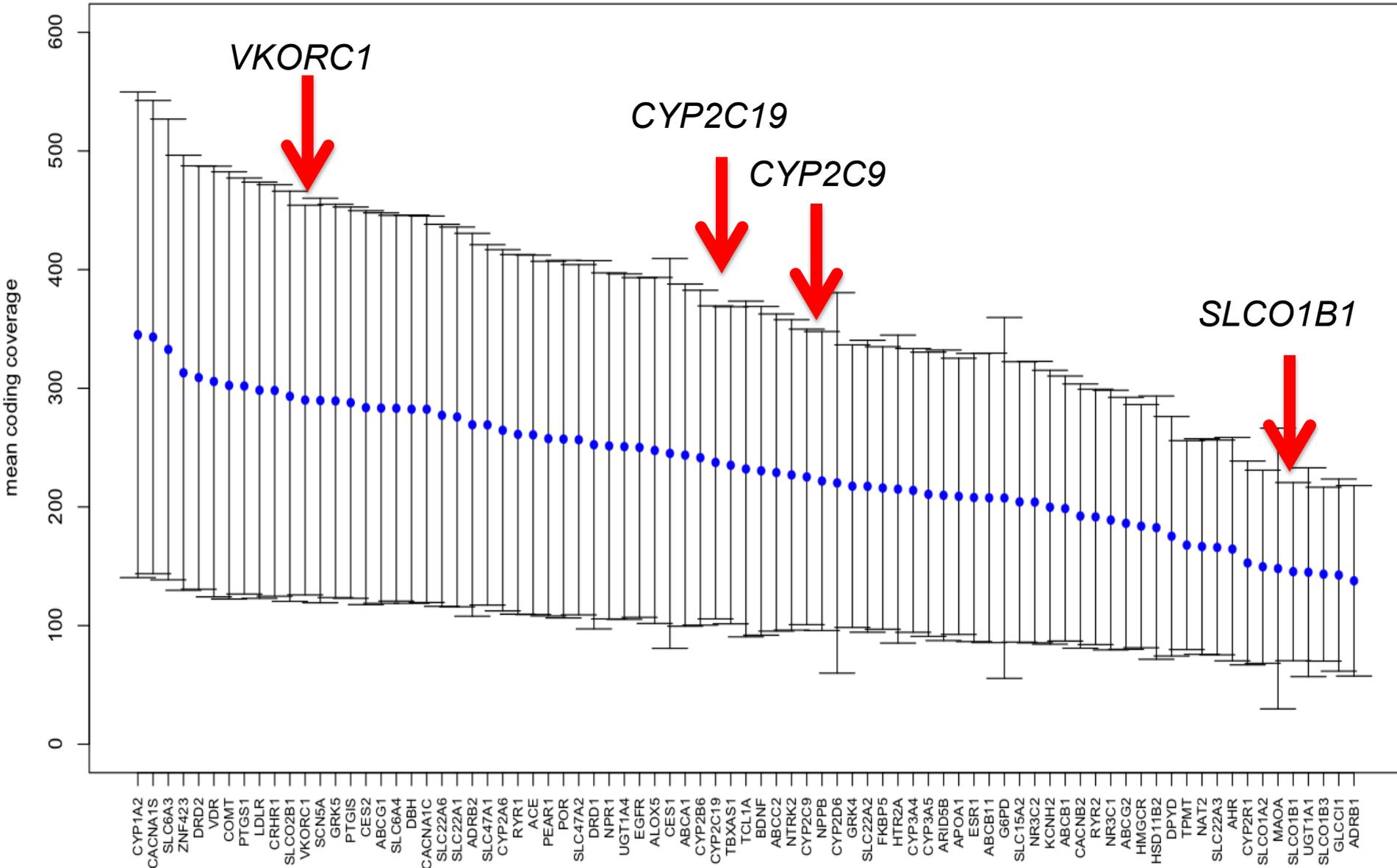
The platform: PGRN-Seq

- 84 Very Important Pharmacogenes
- Nominated by the 14 PGRN sites
- Multiple rounds of balloting
- Each site was able to include ≥ 2 genes of its choosing
- Drug metabolism, transporters, targets
- Nimblegen custom capture array; coding UTRs + probes for each variant on Illumina and Affy ADME/DMET platforms
- **PGRN-Seq is available for use by others**

Mean Read Depth per Individual



Mean Read Depth per Gene



PGRN-Seq: Status/issues

- Comparison to Illumina ADME: 88/95 HapMap samples concordant at ~150 sites
- CYP2D6 problematic: many variants, pseudogene, phenotype of interest is the compound heterozygote; may also be an issue for other platforms
- HLA: May be able to interrogate specific variants of interest but unlikely to be able to resequence with current technology approach

PGx candidate drug-gene pairs

Gene	Drug	Comment
<i>CYP2C19</i>	clopidogrel	Best evidence in patients with coronary stents
<i>CYP2C9</i> <i>VKORC1</i> <i>CYP4F2</i>	Warfarin	Algorithms to predict starting dose available. Vary by ancestry
<i>SLCO1B1</i>	Simvastatin	Especially at higher dosages or with interacting drugs
<i>TPMT</i>	Thiopurines (6-MP, azathioprine)	

Targeted enrollment

Study site	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Black or African American	White	Total (% of Females)
CCHMC/CHB	0	8	0	54	438	500 (41)
CHOP	0	64	0	516	709	1289 (50)
Geisinger	0	8	0	24	768	800 (66)
GHC	16	23	1	35	825	900 (37)
Marshfield	0	0	0	0	750	750 (56)
Mayo Clinic	0	20	0	20	960	1000 (50)
Mt. Sinai	0	0	0	486	414	900 (60)
Northwestern	3	44	0	191	512	750 (62)
Vanderbilt	2	5	0	100	893	1000 (52)
Total	21	172	1	1426	6269	7889 (53)

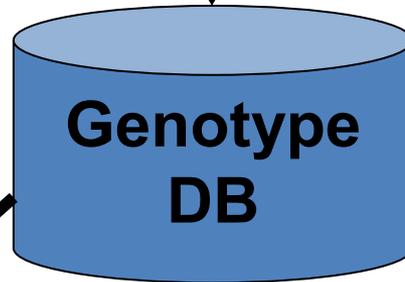
Patient selected for genotyping via predictive algorithm - *consented for study*



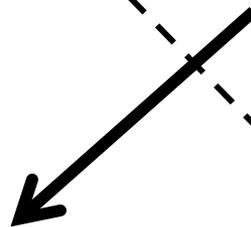
PGRN-Seq
84 genes



Validation of Target Genotypes

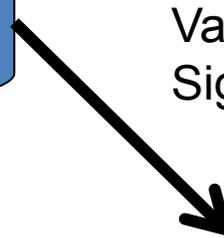


Genotype DB



Select variants put into EMR

- Validated
- Decision support
- Local eMERGE site clinical buy-in (e.g., P&T committees)



Variants of Unknown Significance **outside EMR**

- **New research for drug-genome interaction discovery**
- **eMERGE PGx Variant Repository**



Genotyping sites and validation

	Sequencing*	Validating*
NU	CIDR	Mt. Sinai: ADME
Geisinger	Geisinger	Geisinger: Taqman
GHC/UW	UW (Nickerson)	CIDR Sequenom
Mayo	Mayo	Mayo: Sanger
Vanderbilt	CIDR	Vanderbilt: Illumina ADME
Marshfield	UW (Nickerson)	Marshfield: Sequenom
Mt. Sinai	Mt. Sinai	Mt. Sinai: ADME
CHOP	CHOP	CHOP: Illumina ADME/sanger
BCH/CCMH	UW (Nickerson)	BCH/CCMH: PCR (CYP2D6)

*All sites will have extra genotyping and Sequenom validation at CIDR

Initial target drugs

NU	clopidogrel, warfarin, simvastatin
Geisinger	clopidogrel, warfarin, simvastatin
GHC/UW	carbamazepine (other pairs implemented at UW)
Mayo	clopidogrel, warfarin, simvastatin Also: abacavir, interferon, thiopurines, carbamazepine
Vanderbilt	clopidogrel, warfarin, simvastatin, thiopurines
Marshfield	clopidogrel, warfarin, simvastatin
Mt. Sinai	clopidogrel, warfarin, simvastatin
CHOP	carbamazepine, thiopurines
BCH/CCMH	codeine (using local PCR)

Subject selection

NU	Predictive algorithm from internal medicine clinics
Geisinger	Predictive algorithm to MyCode® population and identified candidates.
GHC/UW	Predictive algorithm to identify 900 subjects. A subset of 450 will be selected for confirmatory testing and return of results.
Mayo	Predictive algorithm.
Vanderbilt	Predictive algorithm among general outpatient population
Marshfield	Predictive algorithm
Mt. Sinai	Predictive algorithm
CHOP	Cross-reference the CAG biobank with CHOP's adverse events database.
BCH/Cinn	6-18 year olds evaluated for idiopathic scoliosis or pectus excavatum

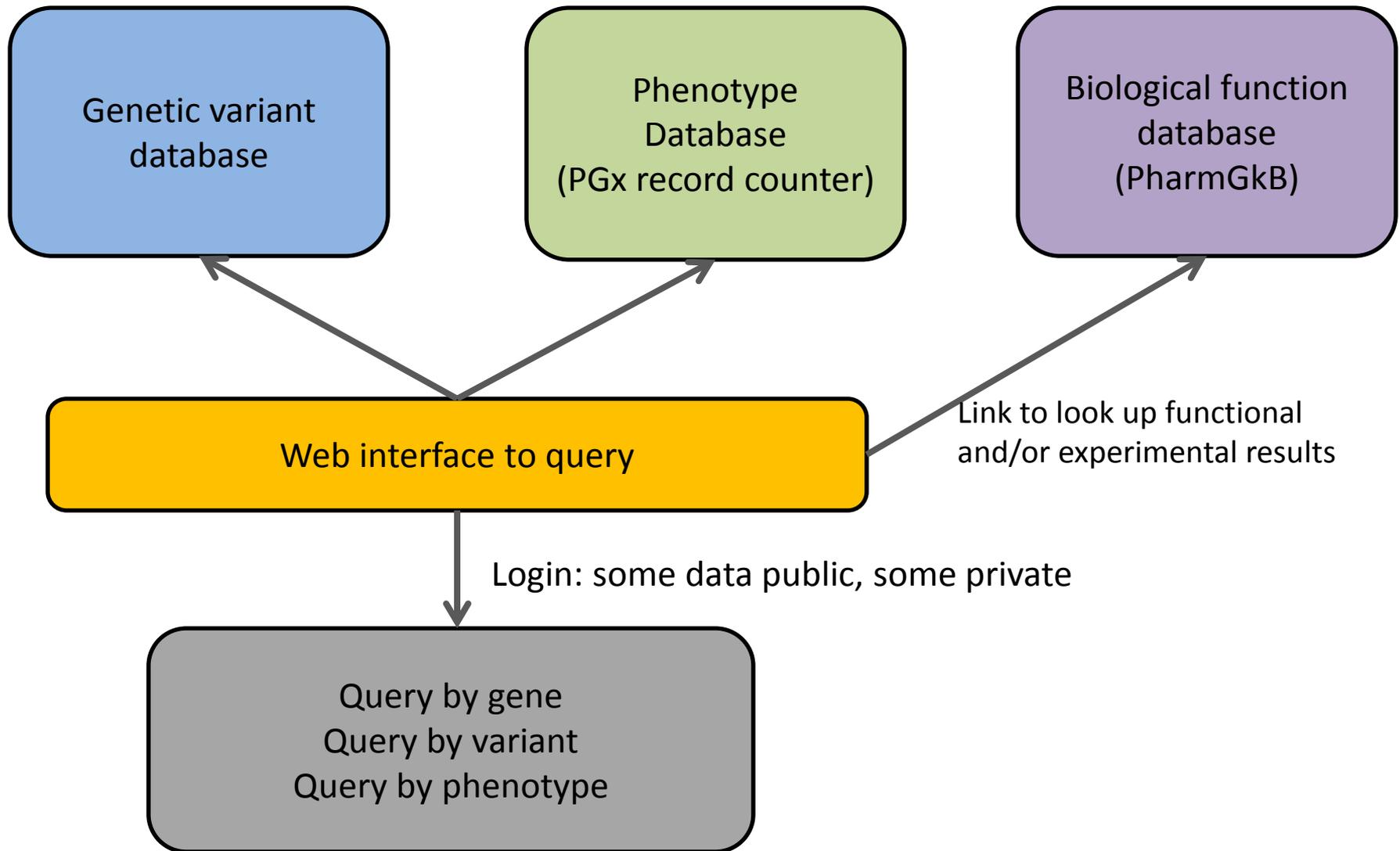
CLIA Validation of PGRN-Seq (CIDR)

(Initial) Drug target	Primary Variant(s)
clopidogrel	CYP2C19 *2
	CYP2C19 *3
	CYP2C19 *4
	CYP2C19 *5
	CYP2C19 *6
	CYP2C19 *7
	CYP2C19 *8
warfarin	CYP2C9 *2
	CYP2C9 *3
	VKORC1 rs9923231
simvastatin	SLCO1B1 *5

Integration with the EHR

- eMERGE EHR Integration working group
- EHRs: Epic, GE, Cerner, homegrown
- Store variants of known significance in structured ways
- Need to develop electronic decision support advisors
- Working with HL7 standards groups

Future eMERGE-PGx Variant Server



Phenotype Database

- **Very much in development**
- Likely will be limited to broadly-available, non-curated EMR phenotype data
- Demographics (Age, Gender, Race/Ethnicity)
- Diagnosis and procedure codes (ICD9, CPT)
- Medication exposures (based on prescriptions)
- Potential for a few “detailed PGx phenotypes” related to specific drug exposures

Process Measures

- **Very much in development**
- Surveys of providers and patients
- Accrual measures
- Performance of PGRN-Seq compared to validation methods
- Genotype distributions
- Patient views of genetic data in Patient Portals
- Number of patients who get prescribed target medications over time
- Adherence to genome-guided recommendations
- Outcomes on rare variants with target medications

Prospective for collaborations

- Use of PGRN-Seq platform
- Sharing of data in central repository from eMERGE
- Placing data into repository

eMERGE-PGx leadership:

- Laura Torvik-Rasmussen
- Dan Roden
- Josh Denny

eMERGE Sites:

- Boston Children's
- Children's Hospital of Philadelphia
- Cincinnati Children's
- Geisinger Health System
- Group Health/Univ of Washington
- Marshfield
- Mayo
- Mount Sinai
- Northwestern
- Vanderbilt

PREDICT leadership:

- Dan Roden
- Jill Pulley
- Erica Bowton
- Josh Peterson
- Josh Denny

PGRN-Seq:

- Debbie Nickerson
- Steve Scherer

EHR Integration WG leaders:

- Erwin Bottinger
- Justin Starren