## Omics to clinic

## Goals:

### Immediate

Integrate the multiple omics information to visualize expression levels in a more digestible form

## Intermediate

Connect with clinical data.

Apply analytics and predictive techniques.

## Long term

Use in clinic for personalized medicine.

## Basic Clinical thinking paradigm and workflow

What Happened

to patient

#### Collect Info

- History (pt / EMR)
  - Onset/Course/Frequency
  - Characterize/ severity
  - Events /Procedures
  - Family /Likelihood
  - Past EMRnotes
  - OSH records

What's Happening to patient

#### **Assess Info**

- Symptoms (pt / EMR / tests)
- Vitals / Exam /
- Labs / Imaging

What We Think is happening to patient

## Form / Narrow Differential diagnosis

- Patterns / Likelihood
- Test /Imaging results

# What to do Manage

- Rx / Tx / Surgery
- Algorithms
- Discuss / Consult
- Stabilize
- Prioritize

#### Investigate / Diagnose

- Testing / Imaging
- Trending

#### **Anticipate / Prevent**

- If / Then plans
- Thresholds
- Screen
- Prep
  - ex: type + cross

Check patient

Execute Plan

## Clinical Genomics / Biomarkers

General Clinical Use Cases

Disease
Screening
for Prevention /
Early detection

Predict
Treatment
Response
Based on higher

Based on higher fidelity pathological classification

Diagnosis
Confirmation or rule out

Rare
Disease
Diagnosis
Exploratory

Monitoring
Recurrence
and/or
treatment
efficacy

Reproductive Risk
Assessment
Germline mutations

Clinical
Trials
Eligibility &
Enrollment

Research
Basic &
Translational;
Elucidating
patients with
diseaseresistance

## Clinical Genomics

Some example Specific Clinical Use Cases

**Breast cancer HER2 + BRCA** 

MUTYH colon cancer

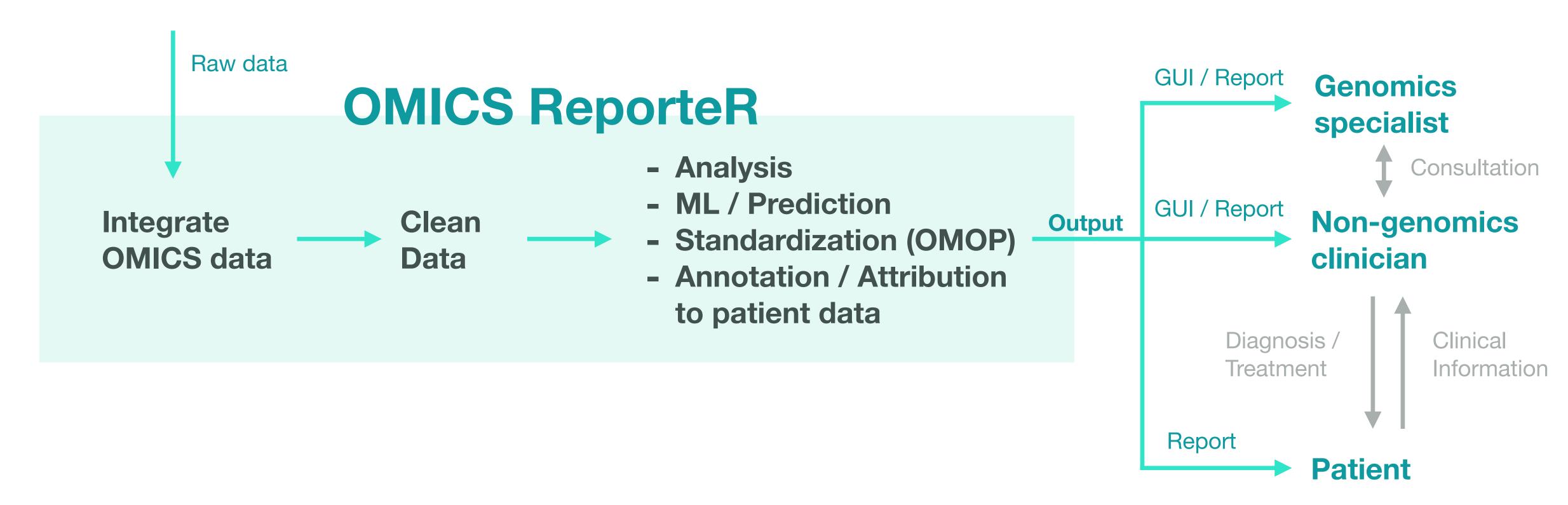
Prostate cancer

Warfarin
Sensitivity

## Omics to clinic

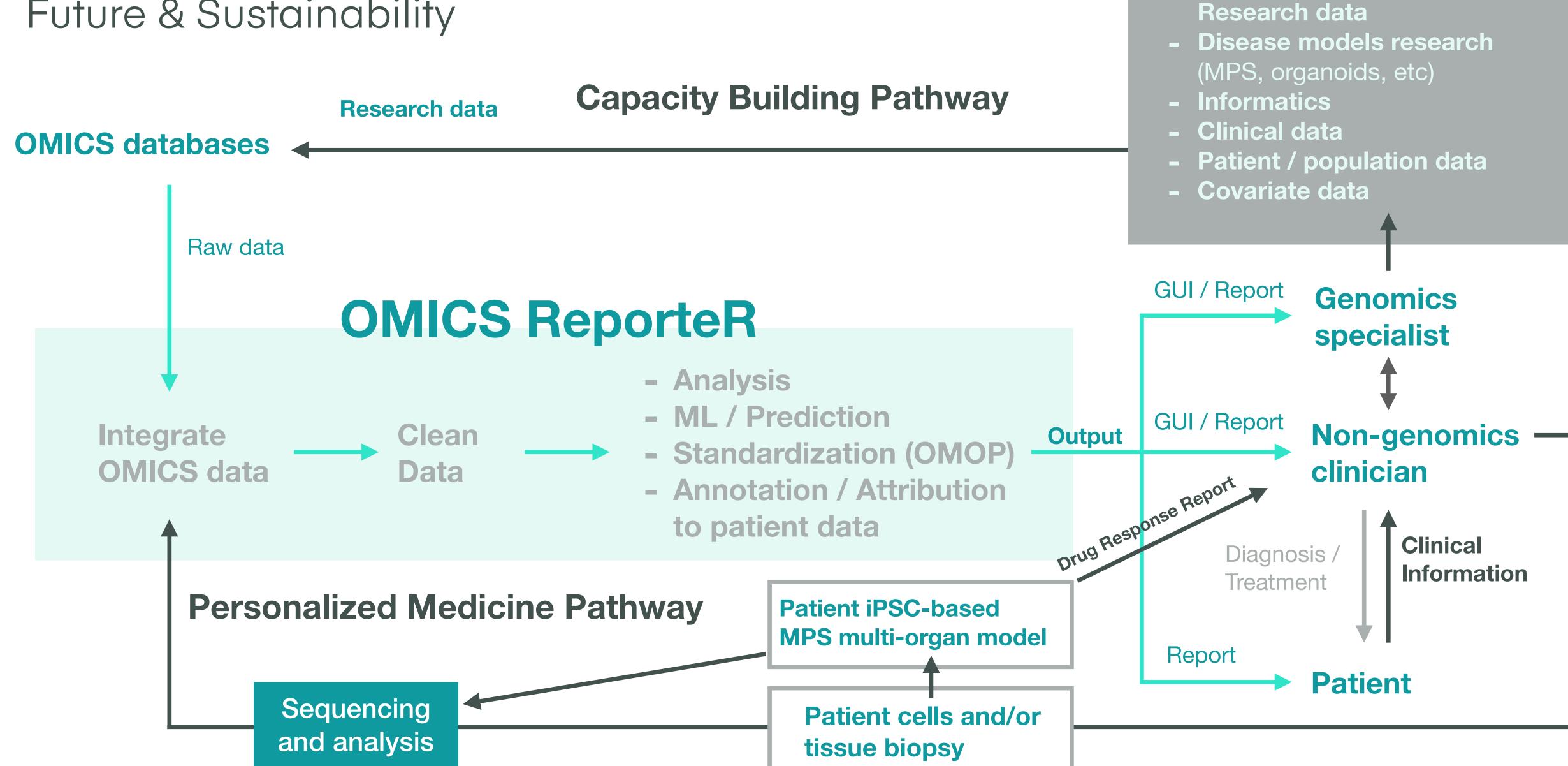
Pathway Schematic

#### **OMICS** databases



## Omics to clinic

Future & Sustainability



- Clinical trial research design

- Basic / Translational

/ data

### OMICS ReporteR potential areas of contribution

ReporteR

What Happened to patient

Collect Info

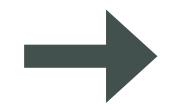
What's Happening to patient

Disease status



What We Think is happening to patient

Confirm /
Sub-classify /
Narrow Diagnosis



What to do

#### **Optimize Management**

- Drug response prediction
- Treatment contraindications
- Algorithms and treatment guidelines
- Treatment decisions

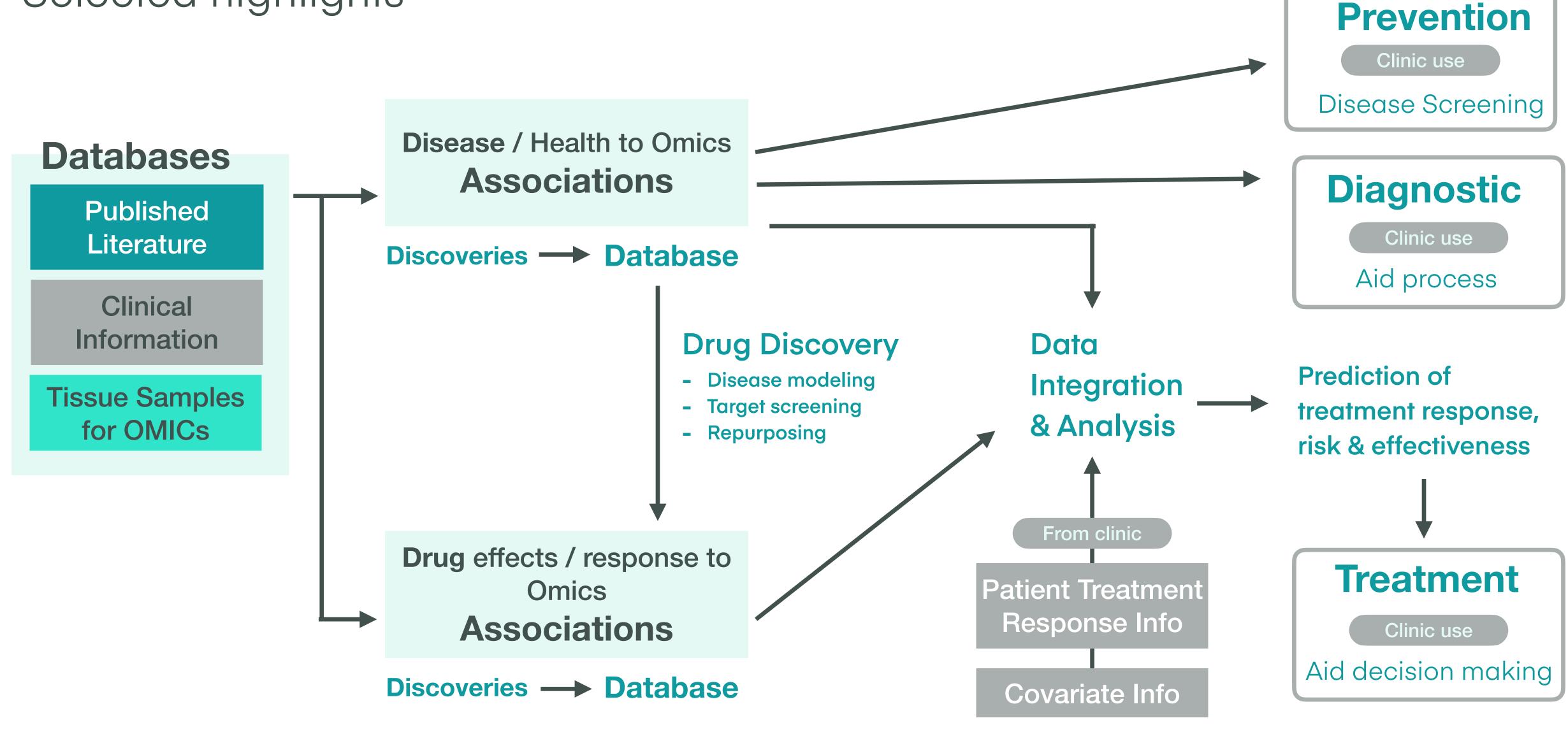
#### Investigate / Diagnose

#### **Anticipate / Prevent**

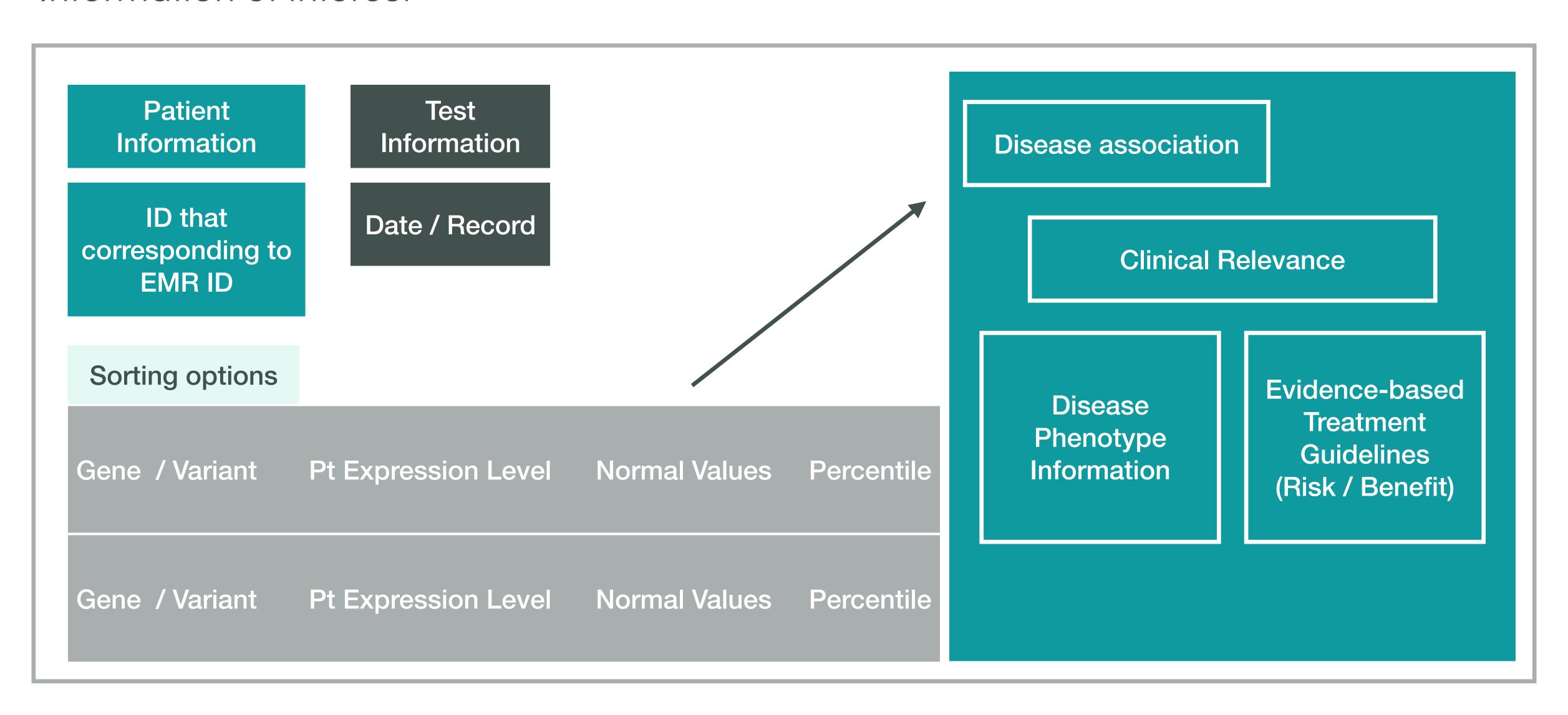
- Screening
- Trend or monitor gene expressions of interest

## Technology progression for omics use in clinic

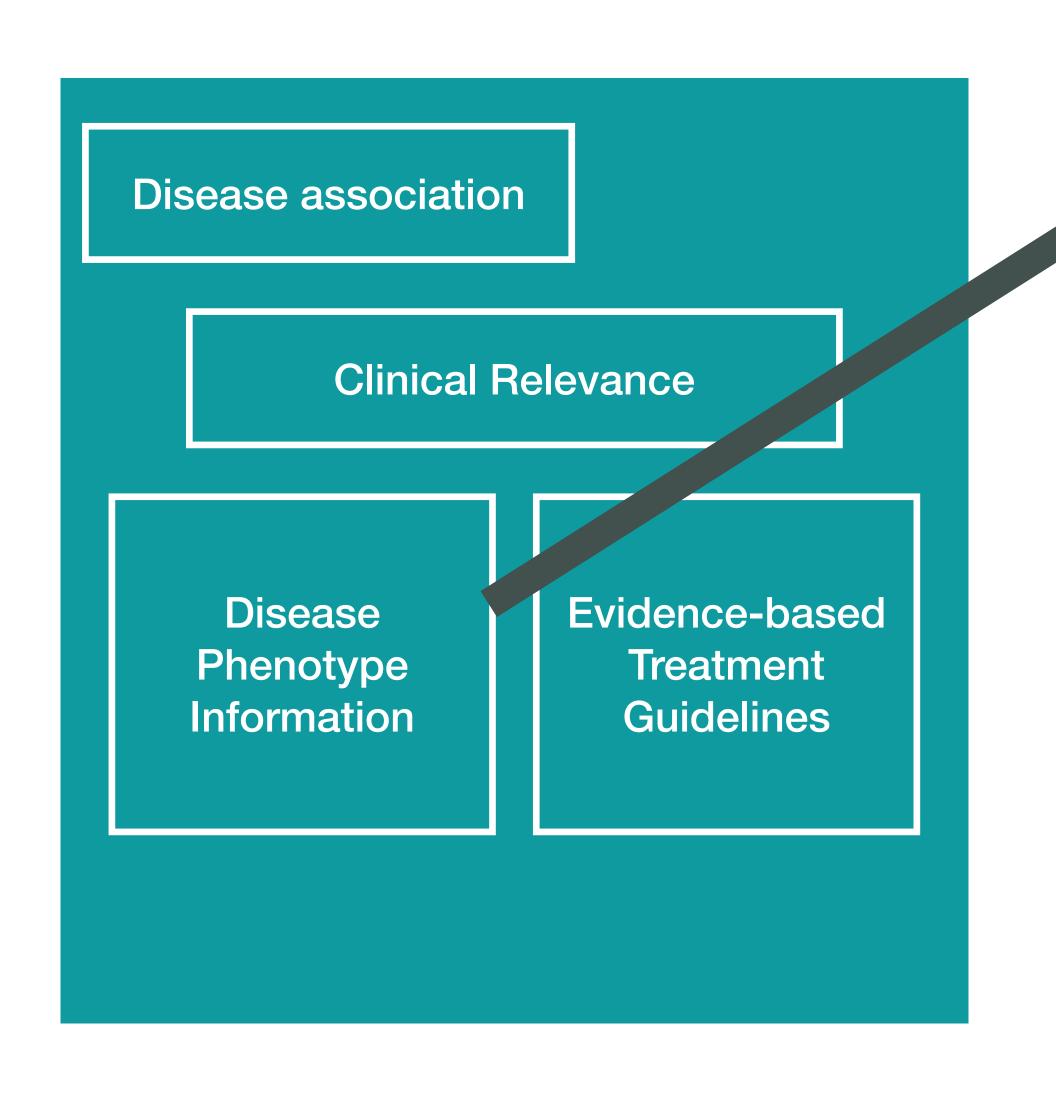
Selected highlights



Information of interest



More detail on the information of clinical relevance



### Disease Phenotype Information

- Clinical Severity and Progression Course
- Symptoms
- Associated Lab abnormalities and other markers of differentiation
- Other unique aspects to this variant
- Is this gene expression good to trend?
  - If so, show patient historic levels

More detail on the information of clinical relevance

Disease association **Clinical Relevance** Evidence-based Disease Phenotype **Treatment** Information Guidelines

# **Evidence-based Treatment Guidelines**

- Clinical Risks
- Contraindications to certain treatments
  - Drug toxicities / sensitivities
  - Side effects to be aware of
- Guidelines on treatment
  - Efficacy data
  - Algorithms / Scores
  - Dosing

Clinician Preferences and Context for Consideration

# Non-genomic clinicians are primary interested in information that changes clinical management (aka treatment)

• If seeing a particular abnormal gene expression doesn't change the treatment (or there are no alternative treatments that will make a difference with a variant, the physician would probably rather not see the expression information.

#### Treatments are rarely decided solely base on the result of a single test

 Total patient history, presentation, clinical information, and patient preference is taken into account to decide on treatment

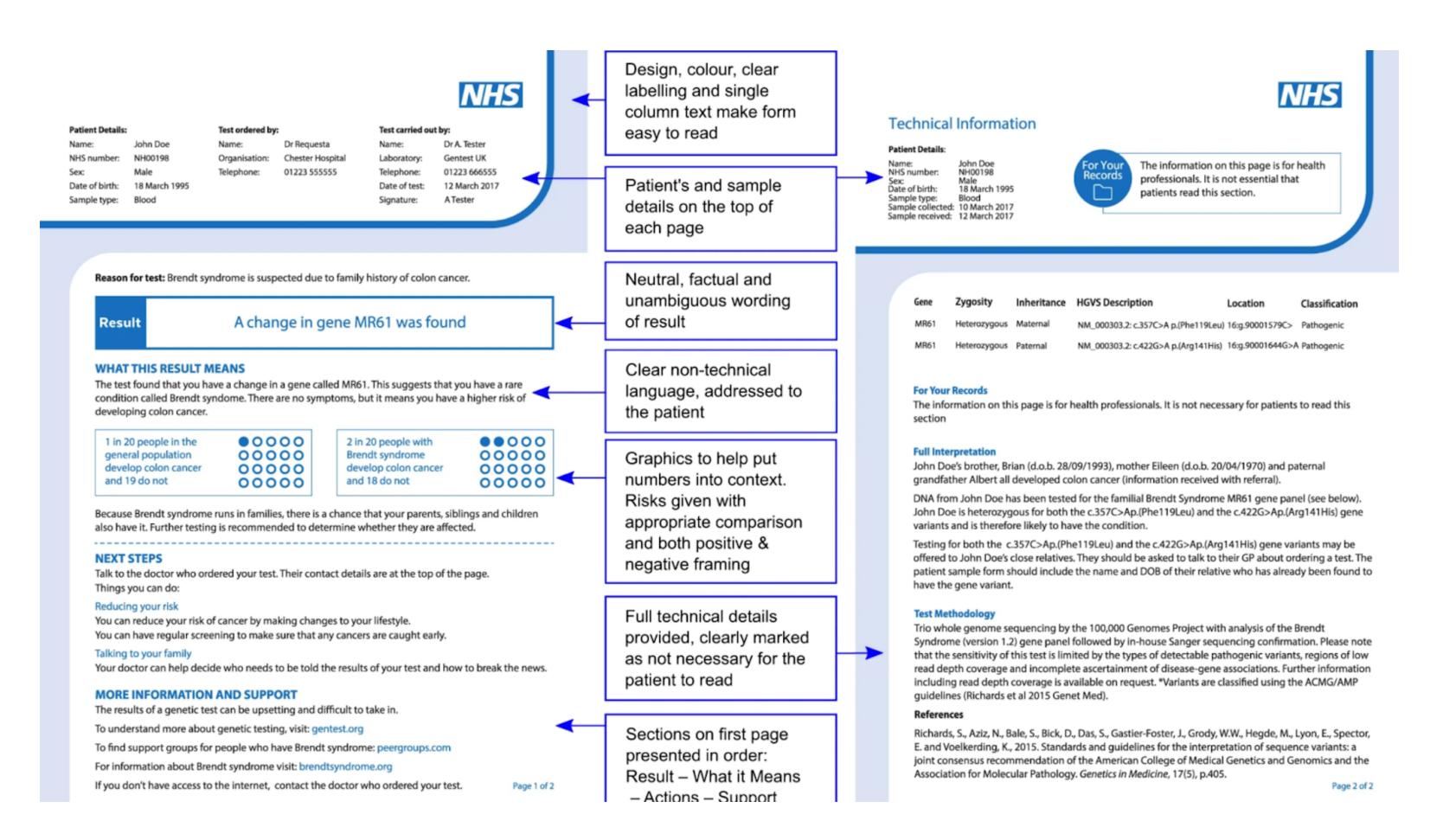
# For complex integration of information, evidence-based algorithms and guidelines are helpful

• In a clinician's mind, the result of such algorithms, even with a numerical input, often group a patient into a 3 qualitative categories for making clinical decisions (ie. low, medium, high risks)

## Patient Report

#### Information of interest

#### Decent example to model (info content, not UI)



#### 1. Test result in simple terms

2. What the results mean (risk with appropriate visual comparison etc)

#### 3. Next Steps

- Followup with doctor to discuss
- Reducing risk
- Other support and resources

# 4. Details (made clear not necessary to read)

- Full clinical interpretation
- Test methodology
- References