

Genomic and Health Related Data Sharing

October 18th, 2018

About Me



Not a genomic or data scientist, not a clinician or an informatician

Med Tech Executive

Patient Advocate and Navigator

Cancer Charitable Sector Executive

Moving Health Research into Products, Policy, Practise

– GA4GH and OICR

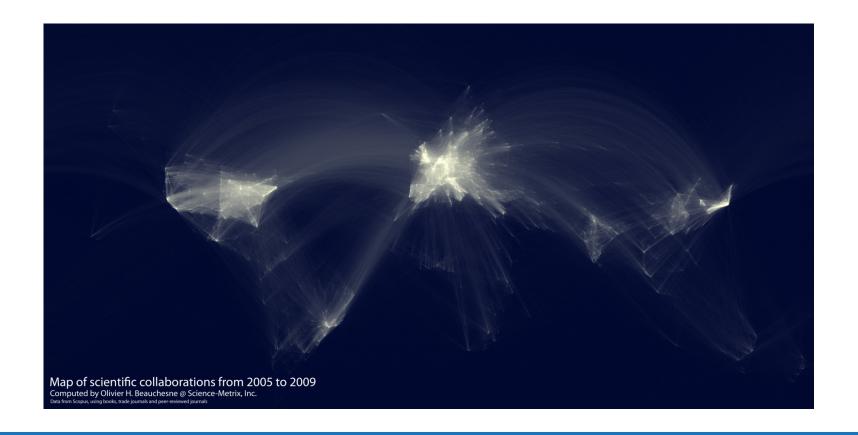
NO Conflicts

We have been living through a revolution – or 3



International Scientific Collaboration 2005-9





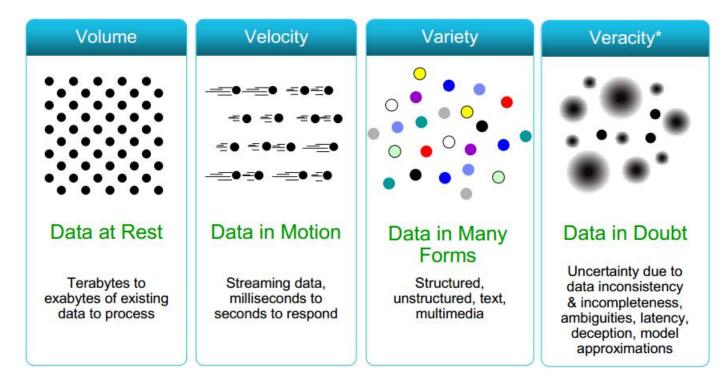
And today





... and the 4th





^{*}Truthfulness, accuracy or precision, correctness

 $Source: http://www-05.ibm.com/fr/events/netezzaDM_2012/Solutions_Big_Data.pdf$

BIG DATA in Health

Astronomical – Genomical - not really!

- BUT Put together
 - OMICS + phenotype + clinical + longitudinal + wearables + exposome + data exhaust
- AI ML- DL NN
 - Pattern, clusters, data shaping the hypothesis

Cost and time for a whole genome



2003 2018

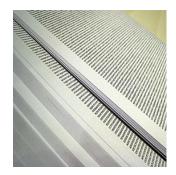
Cost - \$3,000,000,000 Cost \$1000

Time – 15 years Time – 1 day

The Challenge



Unparalleled generation of human genetic data



In a way that allows data to be shared on a global level



How do we unlock its potential?



Thus empowering new knowledge, new diagnostics and new therapeutics for patients and populations



The GA4GH Mission

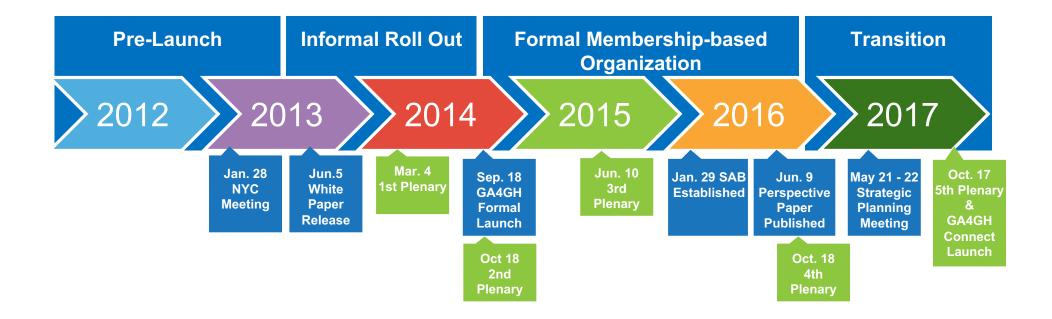


LAUNCH of GA4GH in 2013

The Global Alliance for Genomics and Health aims to accelerate progress in genomic science and human health by developing standards and framing policy for responsible genomic and health-related data sharing.

GA4GH: 2012-17





Core Principles of Data Sharing



- Enable <u>international</u> data sharing
- Follow FAIR principles
- Promote sharing across the <u>translational continuum</u> (discovery research, clinical trials, clinics, diagnostic labs, industry)
- Encourages technology-enabled **federated approaches** (bring analysis to the data)
- Promote interoperability: scientific, technical, and ethical
 - Adopt standards, have transparent documentation
 - Standardized file formats, bioinformatics & variant calling protocols, variant annotation
 - Consent policies to ensure data can be shared internationally

Human Rights Foundation

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (1948)

"The Right to Science"

"The Right to Recognition"

27(2)

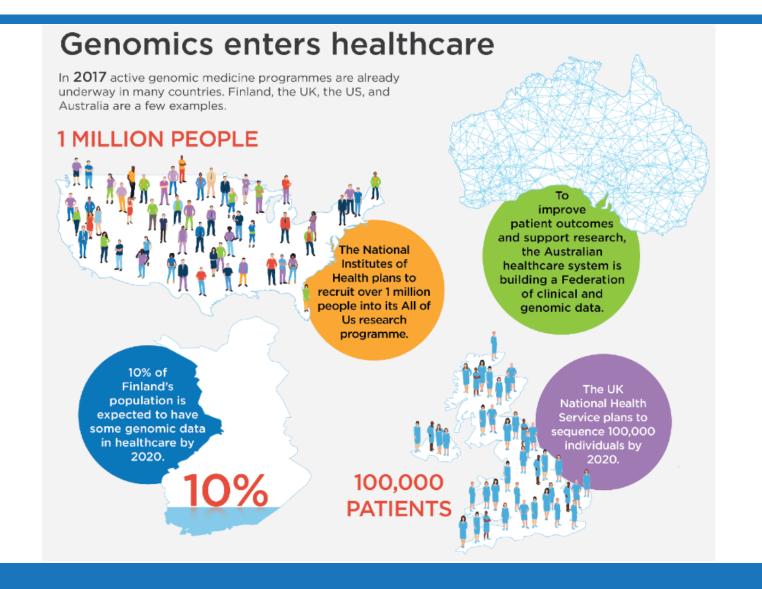
27(1)

"Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits." "Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author."

Accelerated Shift from Research to Healthcare

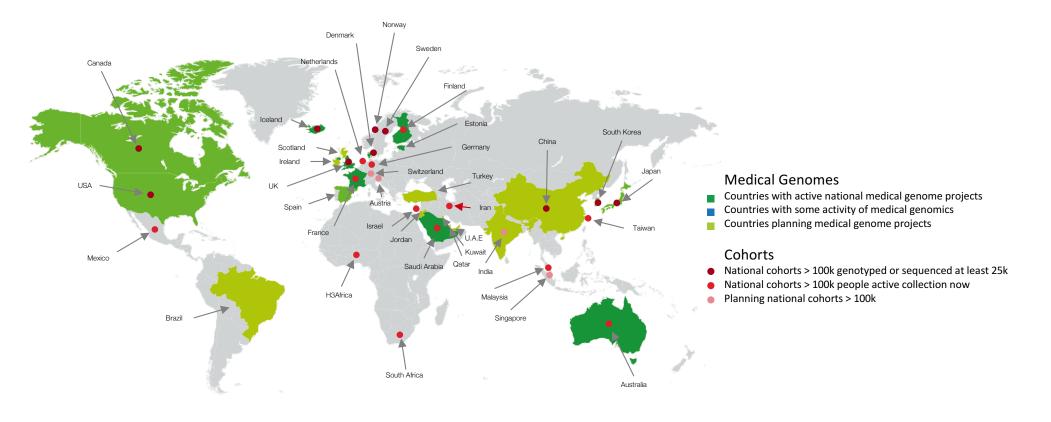
Percentage of whole genomes and exomes that are funded by **healthcare** systems





National Medical Genome Projects and Cohorts





Medical Genomes



Countries with active national medical genome projects	Countries with some activity of medical genomes	Countries planning medical genome projects
Australia	Canada	Brazil
Denmark	Japan	China
Estonia	Qatar	India
Finland	Spain	Ireland
France	USA	Jordan
Iceland		Kuwait
Saudi Arabia		Netherlands
UK		Scotland
		Singapore
		South Korea
		Switzerland
		Turkey
		United Arab Emirates

National Cohorts



National cohorts >100K genotyped or sequenced at least 25K	National Cohorts >100K people active collection now	Planning national cohorts >100K
Canada	Africa (H3Africa)	Austria
China	Australia	India
Denmark	Finland	Singapore
Iceland	France	Switzerland
Japan	Germany	
Norway	Iran	
South Korea	Israel	
Sweden	Malaysia	
UK	Mexico	
USA	Netherlands	
	Saudi Arabia	
	South Africa	
	Taiwan	

Opportunity

- If we can enable secondary use of clinical genomic data for research we will have a >60 million virtual cohort by 2025
- Data from millions of samples may be needed to show patterns in health/disease
- Humans will be the best studied organisms on the planet due to healthcare

Research to Medical

Research

- English as language
- Lightweight legal
- Identical/similar systems
- Open data
- Publications
- Grant-funding



Practicing Medicine

- National language
- Heavy legal framework
- Very different systems
- Closed data
- Not published
- Contract-funding



Solution - Federation



Move Analysis to the data, not aggregate data close to each researcher.

Have broad, reciprocal data access methods, as open as possible but respecting national processes and thus implicitly patient consent

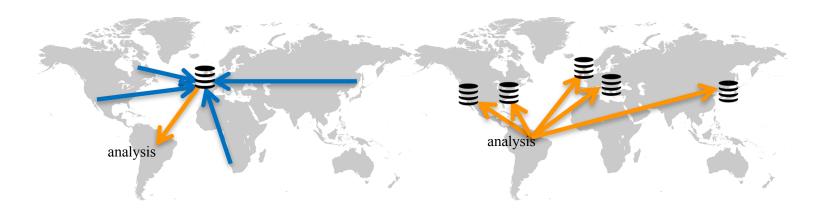
Transfer methods and skills into the healthcare sector

Leverage healthcare data to make more discoveries on humans

Federation,

Open research data

Healthcare data with research use



Aggregate data globally

Download, analyse locally

Continues for basic research

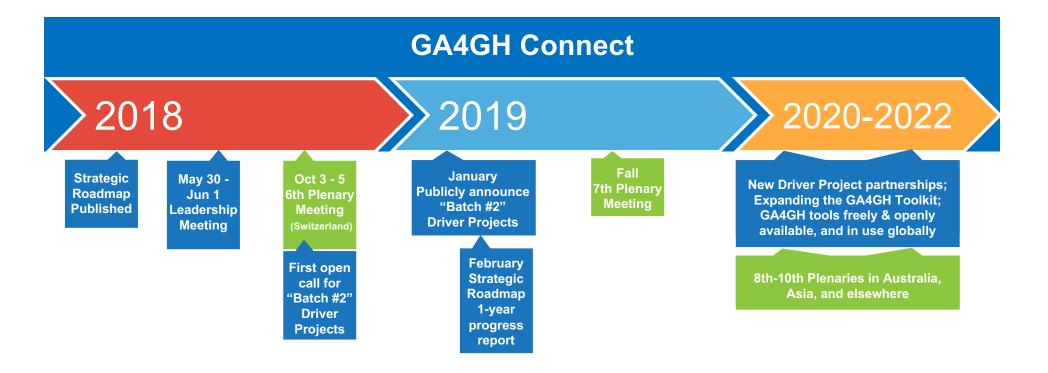
Analyse data locally (via VMs)

Collate analyses

New approach for healthcare

GA4GH: Present, and Future





The GA4GH Ecosystem





Global Alliance members include:

Universities and research institutes (32%)

Academic medical centers and health systems (10%)

Disease advocacy organizations and patient groups (5%)

Consortia and professional societies (5%)

Funders and agencies (5%)

Life science and technology companies (43%)

Operations and Funding



Host institutions

- Ontario Institute for Cancer Research
- Wellcome Sanger Institute
- Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard

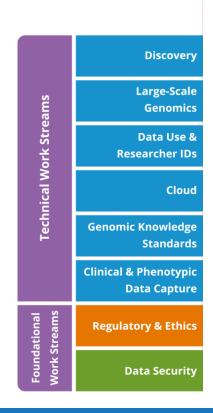




Funding

- Working with major international funders (NIH, Wellcome, Genome Canada/CIHR) to support and expand core funding
- Outreach to other public and philanthropic funders to support reference implementations, pilots, and global reach

How We Work



How We Work

Real-World Driver Projects

Large-Scale
Genomics

Data Use & Researcher IDs

Cloud

Genomic Knowledge
Standards

Clinical & Phenotypic
Data Capture

Regulatory & Ethics

How We Work



GA4GH Connect: 2018 Driver Projects



All of Us Research Program

United States



Australian Genomics

Australia



BRCA Challenge

International



CanDIG

Canada



ClinGen

International



ELIXIR Beacon

Europe



ENA / EVA / EGA

Europe



Genomics England

United Kingdom



Human Cell Atlas

International



ICGC-ARGO

International



Matchmaker Exchange

International



Monarch Initiative

International



National Cancer Institute Genomic Data Commons (NCI GDC) National Cancer Institute Data Commons Framework (NCI DCF)

United States



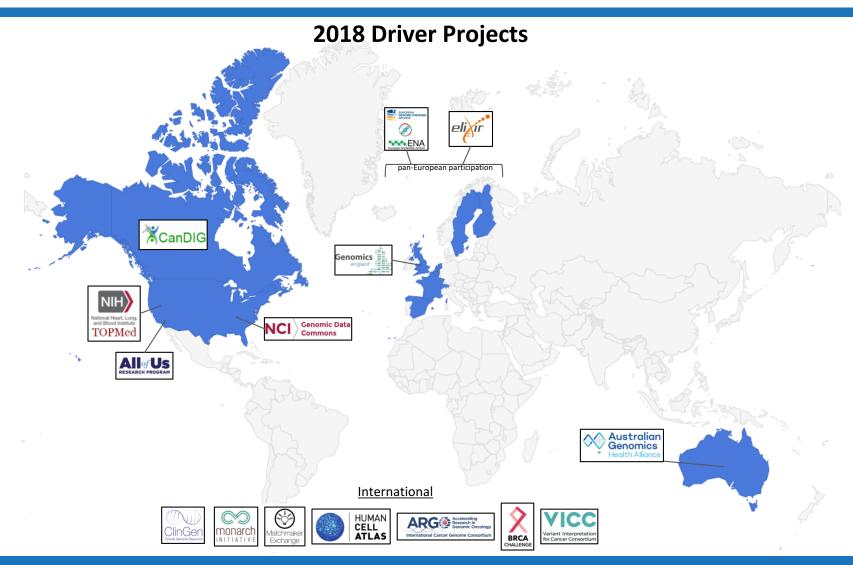
TOPMed

United States

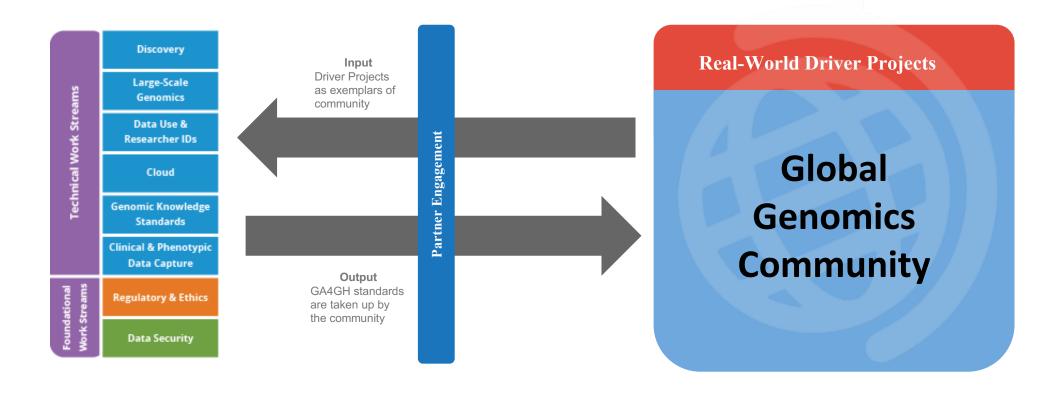


Variant Interpretation for Cancer Consortium

International



GA4GH and the Community



Community Engagement



- Driver Projects Capacity to Contribute to the development of standards
- Collaborative Projects Projects with high interest to adopt or adapt standards and frameworks
- Strategic relationships -
 - with NIH and ELIXIR across several projects and work streams
 - XSDO SNOMED, HL7, ISO, CDISC

GA4GH 2018 Strategic Roadmap

Deliverables



Work Streams

Clinical & Phenotypic

Cloud

Discovery

Data Security

Data Use & Researcher IDs

Genomic Knowledge Standards

Large-Scale Genomics

Regulatory & Ethics

GA4GH 2018 Strategic Roadmap...Alignment to F.A.I.R. Principles

Tools for making data...

Findable

- Beacon
- Data Use Ontology
- Internet of genomics
- Reference sequence retrieval
- Search API
- Service Registry
- Tool Registry
 Service

Accessible

- Authentication and Authorization Infrastructure
- Cloud access policy
- Data ObjectService
- Data Use Ontology
- Researcher ID & bona fide status

<u>Interoperable</u>

- Clin/pheno data exchange info models
- Data Object Service
- Genetic variant file formats
- Ontology best practices
- Read file formats
- RNAseq expression matrix
- Variant annotation
- Variant representation
- Variant submission API
- Task Execution Service
- Testbed & interoperability demos
- Tool Registry Service
- Workflow Execution Service

Reusable

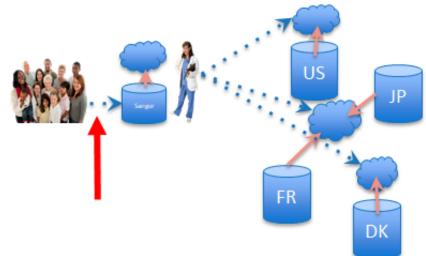
- htsget Streaming
 API
- Variant annotation



Clinical & Phenotypic Data Capture

Work Stream

Establishing standard ontologies and information models to describe the clinical phenotype.



Clinical & Phenotypic Data Capture



Work with other SDO's to establish standard ontologies and data models to describe clinical phenotypes

- •Information models for clinical/phenotypic data exchange: standard to enable the exchange of clinical phenotype information.
- •Phenotype and disease ontology: ontologies and terminologies for capturing the clinical phenotype as well as harmonisation policies to enable machine-readablity.

International Collaboration and Data Sharing over 30 years



Release, Data Use, and Publication Policies (2009)

1000 Genomes Project (2008)



NIH Genomic Data **Sharing Policy** (2014)



Human Genome Project (1990)



(1996)





NHGRI Policy for Release and

Database Deposition of Sequence Data (2000)



Consortium (2008)National Institutes of Health

> Policy for Sharing of Data Obtained in NIH Supported or Conducted Genome-Wide Association **Studies (2007)**



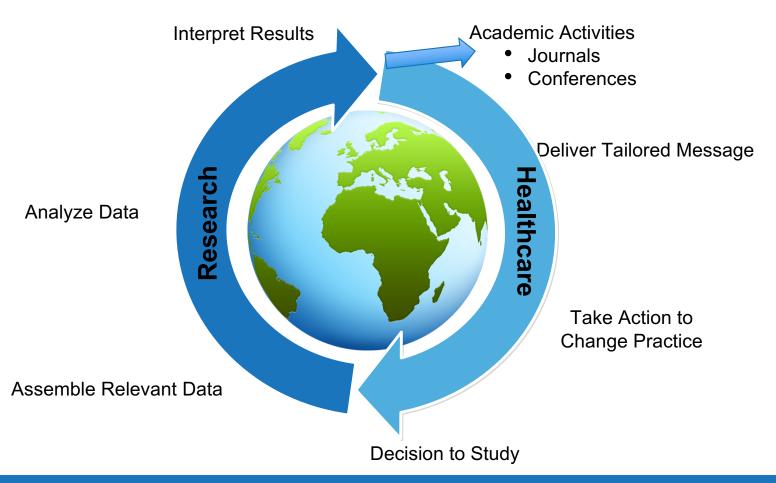
Uniform Principle for Sharing Integral Data and MAterials Expeditiously (UPSIDE)

(2004)



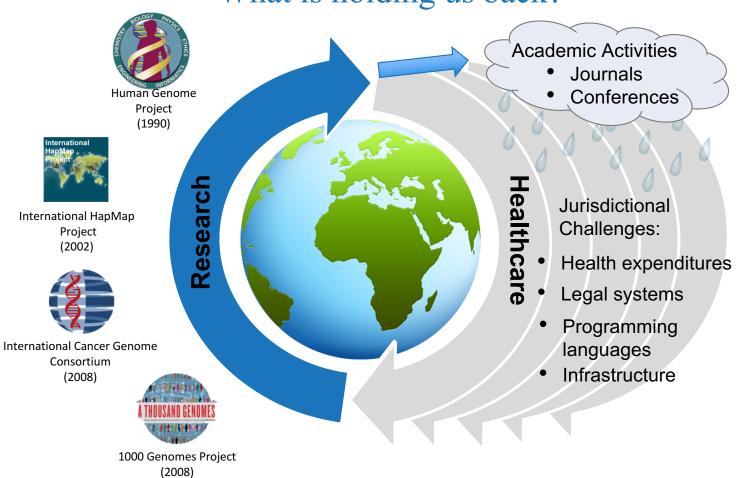
International HapMap Project (2002)

Global Learning for Health ... or not



ga4gh.org

What is holding us back?



ga4gh.org

Global Learning for Health



40 ga4gh.org

Bridges need at least two anchors – and rules!



Shared Responsibility

- Much of the technical knowhow around genomics is in the research community
- The technical knowhow around clinical features and diagnosis is in the clinical community
- Clinical and phenotypic data much more diverse and complex
- We have a shared responsibility to make this work for patients

Thank You

New website

ga4gh.org

5-year Strategic Plan | ga4gh.org/aboutus

2018 Strategic Roadmap

ga4gh.org/howwework/strategic-

roadmap

Op-Ed on BioRxiv | doi.org/10.1101/203554

Perspective paper in *Science*

PMID: 27284183

Thoughts on data sharing?

YourDNAYourSay.com

Plenary meeting slides

bit.ly/5thPlenary

Plenary videos on YouTube | GA4GH YouTube Channel