'Our' Biobank, 'Your' Results: The Why, What, When and How of Returning Results to Biobank Participants

'Big Genetics' Sessions



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The Why, What, When and How of Returning Results to Biobank Participants

Disclosure Slide: Matthew Taylor (2018)

I have financial ties that may (or may not) relate to the content of this presentation that are disclosed to the University of Colorado:

- Allomek
- American Board of Medical Genetics and Genomics
- American college of graduate medical education (ACGME)
- Arca Biopharma Inc.
- Array Biopharma
- Biomarin Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
- CU Medicine

- GeneDx
- Genzyme, a Sanofi Company
- Guidepoint Global
- Hershey Decker Drake
- Inspired Opinions(Schelsinger)
- Rocket Pharma
- Valerion Therapeutics
- Wellpoint



Session Objectives



- Describe the structure and goals of Research Biobanks
- Contrast the categories of genetic testing results generated by Biobanks
- Evaluate the strategies and challenges of returning genetic testing results to Biobank participants.

Describe the structure and goals of Research Biobanks



biobank

Improving the health of future generations

Data on UK Biobank participants

Lifestyle, medical history, sociodemographic

Physical measures

Environmental measures

Urinary biomarkers

Genetic data via the EGA (500,000)

Cognitive function and hearing tests

Health outcome data

Genotyping & imputation (n = 500,000)

Web-based questionnaire data (~200,000)

Physical activity monitor (100,000)

Imaging (15,000+)





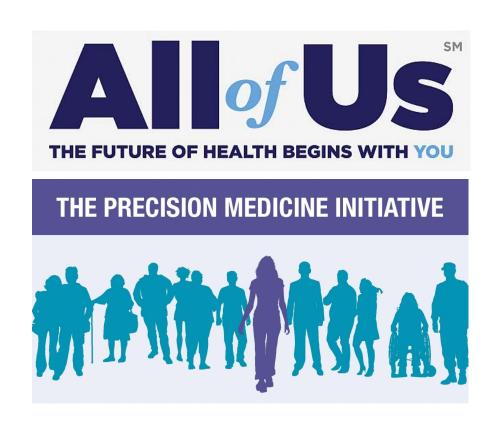
"Traditional" Genetic Research

- ~Single Disease(s)
- Subjects know (trust) Investigator(s)
- Standard informed consent
- Study design known
- Return of results historically <u>not</u> anticipated
- Sample-Silo model



Biobanks are "Different"

- Stored indefinitely
- Used for unspecified research, unforeseen at time of consent.
- System-wide access vs. identifiable researchers that participants know and trust.







Biobanks: Risks / Reward



RISKS

- Security Breach
- Genetic Discrimination
- Genotype/Phenotype
- Future Uses Unknown
- Family Information
- Change Mind in Future
- Criminal Justice uses
- Benefits take time, if ever

BENEFITS

- Better, singular, security
- Advance understanding of many diseases
- Future uses flexible
- Increased size = increased discovery power
- Cross-validation
- Longevity of research

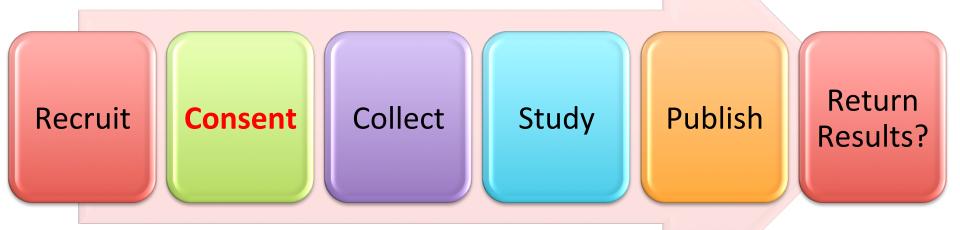
Other, Pragmatic, Benefits of Biobanks

- 'Institutional' Biobank has broader benefit
 - open to ~all researchers
 - each sample has many purposes
 - greater R.O.I./sample
 - Cross validation possible
- Accrual precedes hypothesis
 - Disease-agnostic / Hypothesis-neutral
 - Speed of discovery accelerated
 - Can establish genotype cohorts in real time
- Potential to re-contact participants
- Education / Genomic Visibility





Generic Biobank Workflow



Standard Consent vs Broad Consent

- Disclosure regarding specific research study.
 - Describe risks and benefits
- Donors can withdraw samples
- Approved research
- Comprehensive understanding is the goal
 - Traditional, often face-to-face
- Investigator is your provider
- Consent

- Allows use of samples in unforeseen future studies
 - Alludes to risks/benefits
- Donors can withdraw samples.
- Approved research.
- Comprehensive information about research is not possible.
 - "Short" Permission Forms.
- Investigator is your health system
- Permission

Contrast the categories of genetic testing results generated by Biobanks



'Genetic Testing' In Biobanks Platforms

Catch & Hold

- No pre-planned sequencing
- Investigator fueled

SNP Array

- MEGA (or other)
- Less data / less\$

Sequencing

- WES or WGS
- More data / more \$

'Genetic Testing' In Biobanks Return of Results

Research Only

- Discovery Only
- No RoR

Research Mostly

- Desire to give back
- Research RoR

Research & Clinical

- CLIA infrastructure
- Planned Clinical RoR

'Genetic Testing' In Biobanks Possible ways to Return Results

Face-to-Face

- Geneticist & Counselor
- Other (trained) provider

Tele-Genetics

- Geneticist & Counselor
- Other (trained) provider

Video-Assisted

 Portions of RoR are delivered by video

Direct Reporting

- To Provider
- To Patient
- +/- Access to expert

Evaluate the strategies and challenges of returning genetic testing results to Biobank participants.



Colorado Center for Personalized Medicine

- Biobank
 - Primary Consent → Sample Collection → MEGA SNP
 Array → Then what?
- Subset of MEGA data → 'Reportable' to participants patients
 - 1 Pharmacogenetics (individual patients)
 - (2) Genetic disease carrier status (relatives/offspring)
 - (3) Ancestry (patient/family)
 - 4 Genetic Disease Risk (individual patients ~1%)

Pilot Return of Results: Genetic Disease Risk

- Q1 2018:
 - —Initial MEGA results → no results process
- Pilot RoR Proposed to
 - Return initial results (n ~10)
 - Understand challenges & resources needed
 - Inform future RoR processes

Pilot Process

- Pilot Team:
 - Genetic counselors x 4, Molecular Laboratory Director, Genetics
 Ethicist, Medical Geneticist
- Process: (Division of labor and consensus based)
 - Face-to-face and e-discussions using shared documents
 - Identified key steps in process
 - Developed workflow, documents, assessment plan
 - Iteratively refined process

- Confirm primary consent, date signed, and Molecular lab is 'ready' to report
- Genetic counselor 'assigned' as point-person for each participant; ~ no chart review
- Established physical space, date/time for participant visits

Pre-cont

- Conf and
- General
- Estal

Telephone Contact:

- Contact participants (2 GCs); cover key talking points; generic voicemail
- Check for clarity/questions; schedule visit; mail/ email secondary consent
- EPIC documentation & Internal assessment

· Confirm primary consent data signed

Telephone Contact:

Contact participants 12 GCs); cover key

edule sent

Face-to-Face Visit

- Introductions, contracting, basic genetics, participant questions
- Secondary consent → lab order
- Results reporting to patient, discussion, questions, next steps
- EPIC documentation / letter / assessment

- Confirm primary consent date signed
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- Gen pers
- Esta for p

Face-to

- Intro gene
- Secc
- Resu discu
- EPIC

assessi

Telephone Contact:

Contact participants (2 GCs): cover key

Post Visit:

- Internal Process Review and refinement (ongoing)
- Post-Visit phone call assessment questions
- Continue to assess / refine process

- Confirm primary consent, date signed, and Molecular lab is 'ready' to report
- Genetic counselor 'assigned' as pointperson for each participant
- Established physical space, date/time for participant visits

Telephone Contact:

- Contact participants (2 GCs); cover key talking points; generic voicemail
- Check for clarity/questions; schedule visit; mail/email secondary consent
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Face-to-Face Visit

- Introductions, contracting, basic genetics, participant questions
- Secondary consent → lab order
- Results reporting to patient, discussion, questions, next steps
- EPIC documentation / letter / assessment

Post Visit:

- Internal Process Review and refinement (ongoing)
- Post-Visit phone call assessment questions
- Continue to assess / refine process

Pilot RoR Progress-Summary Data

- July August 2018
- 12 Participants contacted
 - 9 Responders
 - 9 Visits
 - all chose to receive results
 - 3 Non-responders
 - Letters will be sent out

	Time (hrs)	Team		
Pre-Contact	0.5 – 1.25	GC & MD		
Contact	0.25 - 0.5	GC		
Visit	1.25 – 1.75	GC (2) & MD		
Post Visit	0.25 - 0.5	MD & SC		
Lab Result	3.0 - 4.0	Lab Dir		

	Men	Women
Gender	4	5
Ages	40-80	30-80
Mutations	BRCA1, ACTA1	BRCA1, TNNI3, MYBPC3, MYH7, RYR1

RoR-Individual Data

Pt	Age	M/F	Medical History	Fam Hx	Prior Gen	Gene	Condition	Notes
1	45	M	Migraines	Early BrCa	No			
2	35	F	Hepatitis, Liver xplant	Multiple OvCa	No			
3	65	M	HTN, asthma	NA	No			
4	55	F	CAD, HTN, chronic pain	BrCa	No			
5	85	F	Recurrent BrCa	Cancers	No			
6	25	F	Pituitary adenoma	HTN	No			
7	55	F	DM, HepC, Muscle pain	Asthma	No			
8	55	M	P. vera	None	No			
9	75	M	DJD, HTN	None	No			

RoR-Individual Data

Pt	Age	M/F	Medical History	Fam Hx	Prior Gen	Gene	Condition	Notes
1	45	M	Migraines	Early BrCa	No	BRCA1	Breast-Ovarian Ca	
2	35	F	Hepatitis, Liver xplant	Multiple OvCa	No	BRCA1	Breast-Ovarian Ca	
3	65	M	HTN, asthma	NA	No	BRCA1	Breast-Ovarian Ca	
4	55	F	CAD, HTN, chronic pain	BrCa	No	TTNI3	Hypertrophic CM	
5	85	F	Recurrent BrCa	Cancers	No	MYBPC3	Hypertrophic CM	
6	25	F	Pituitary adenoma	HTN	No	MYH7	Hypertrophic CM	
7	55	F	DM, HepC, Muscle pain	Asthma	No	RYR1	Central Core/ Mal. HT	

BRCA1

No

8

9

55

75

M

M

P. vera

None

DJD, HTN None No ACTA1* Hypertrophic / Dilated CM

Likely Pathogenic

Breast-Ovarian Ca

RoR-Individual Data

Prior

Medical

8

9

55

75

M

M

P. vera

Pu	Age	IVI/ IT	History	Faili fix	Gen	Gene	Condition	Notes
1	45	M	Migraines	Early BrCa	No	BRCA1	Breast-Ovarian Ca	M-BrCa(40s), MGP (cancer)
2	35	F	Hepatitis, Liver xplant	Multiple OvCa	No	BRCA1	Breast-Ovarian Ca	Relatives with OvCa; Rec. CancerGen (Brother)
3	65	M	HTN, asthma	NA	No	BRCA1	Breast-Ovarian Ca	Father had Neck 'mass'
4	55	F	CAD, HTN, chronic pain	BrCa	No	TTNI3	Hypertrophic CM	Sister (with BrCa) came to visit; Echo review = HCM
5	85	F	Recurrent BrCa	Cancers	No	MYBPC3	Hypertrophic CM	Recurrent BrCa; (<u>Daughter</u>)
6	25	F	Pituitary adenoma	HTN	No	MYH7	Hypertrophic CM	
7	55	F	DM, HepC, Muscle pain	Asthma	No	RYR1	Central Core/ Mal. HT	Life long muscle problems; anesthesia problems

BRCA1

No

None

DJD, HTN None No ACTA1* Hypertrophic / Physician; no cardiac problems (Son)

Likely Pathogenic

Breast-Ovarian Ca

Notes

Next Steps / Ongoing Discussions

- Tracking follow-up / letters to non-responders
- Evaluation / Assessment (ongoing)
 - internal observations & Participant feedback
- Scaled up numbers → scaled down per-patient-resources

