

Translating Genetic Sequencing into the Clinic

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Public Health Genetics

DNA Basics

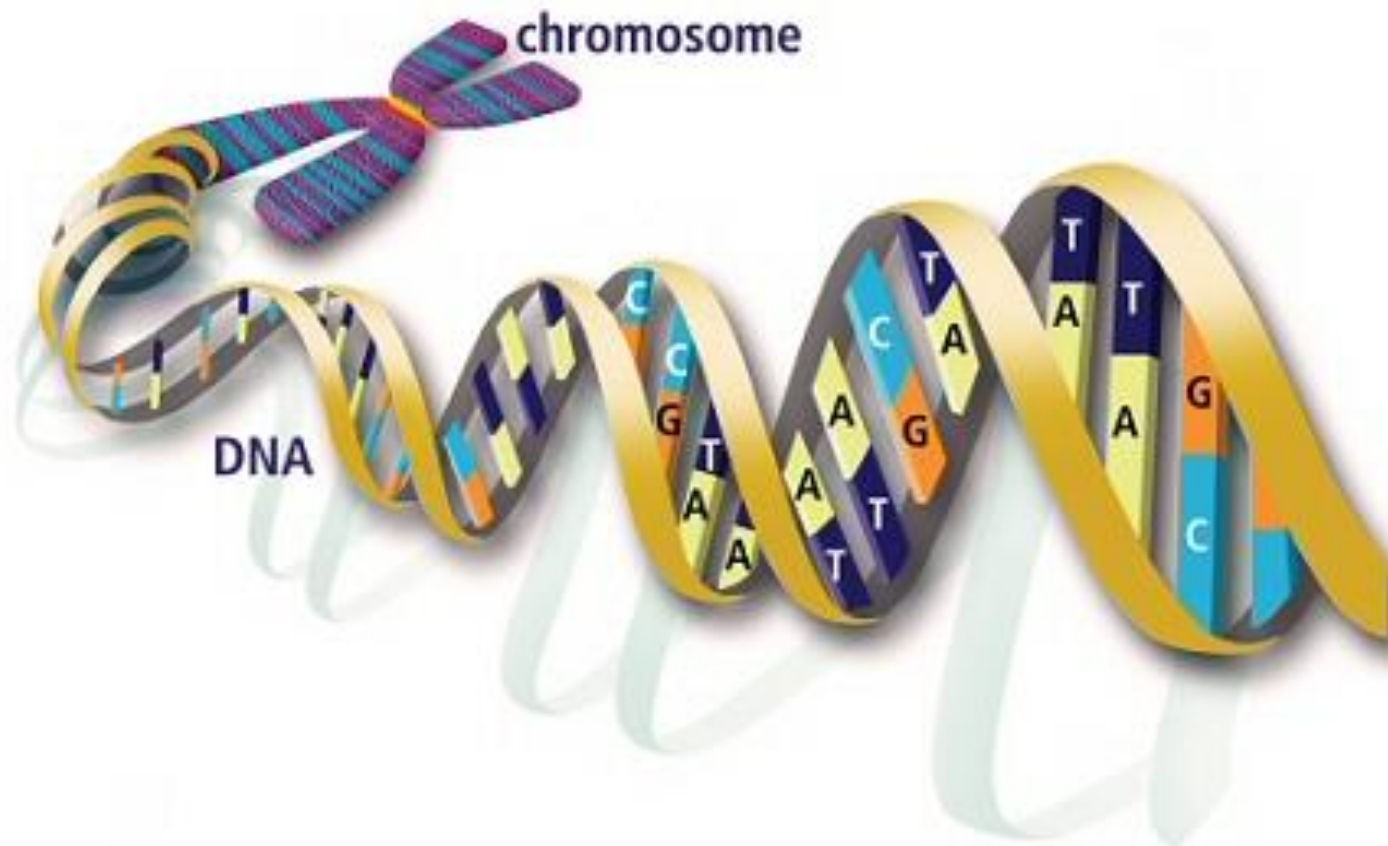
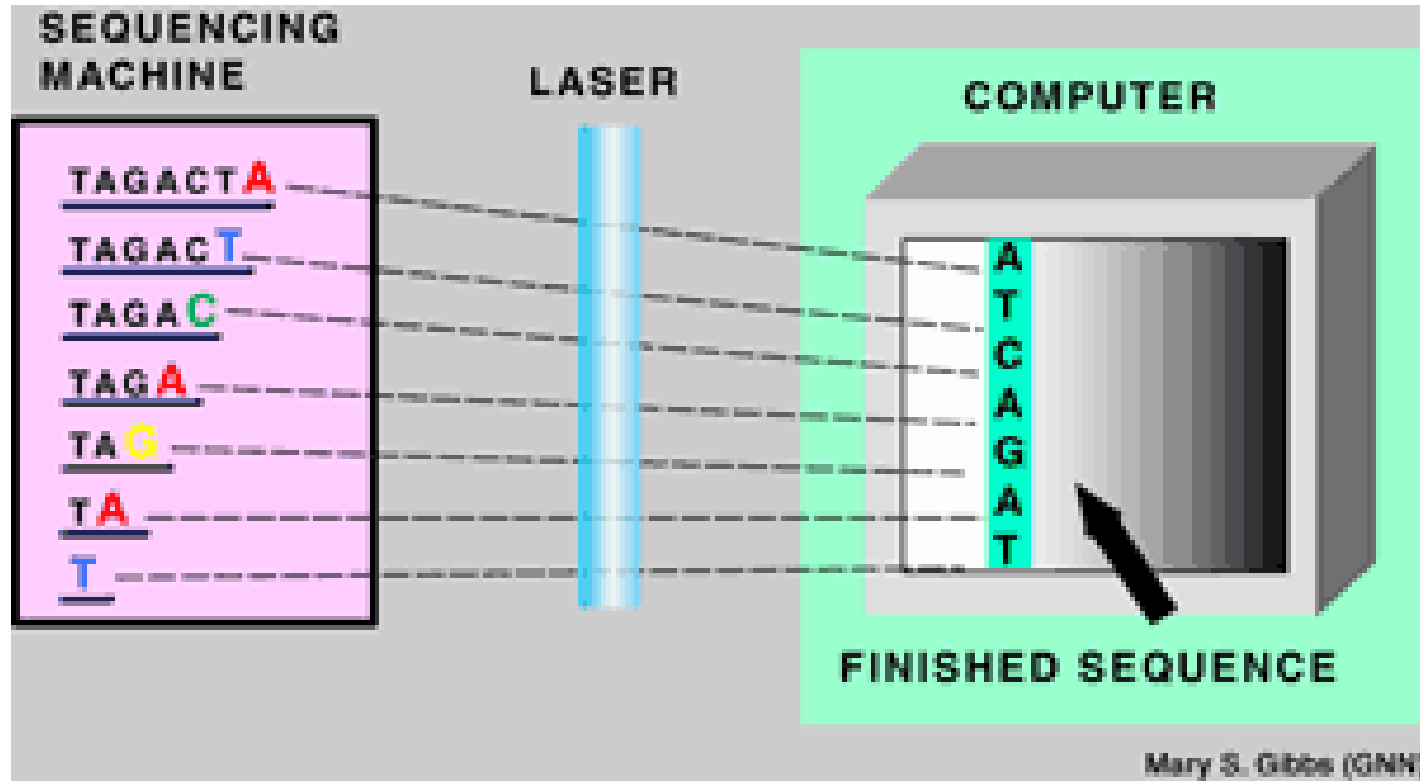
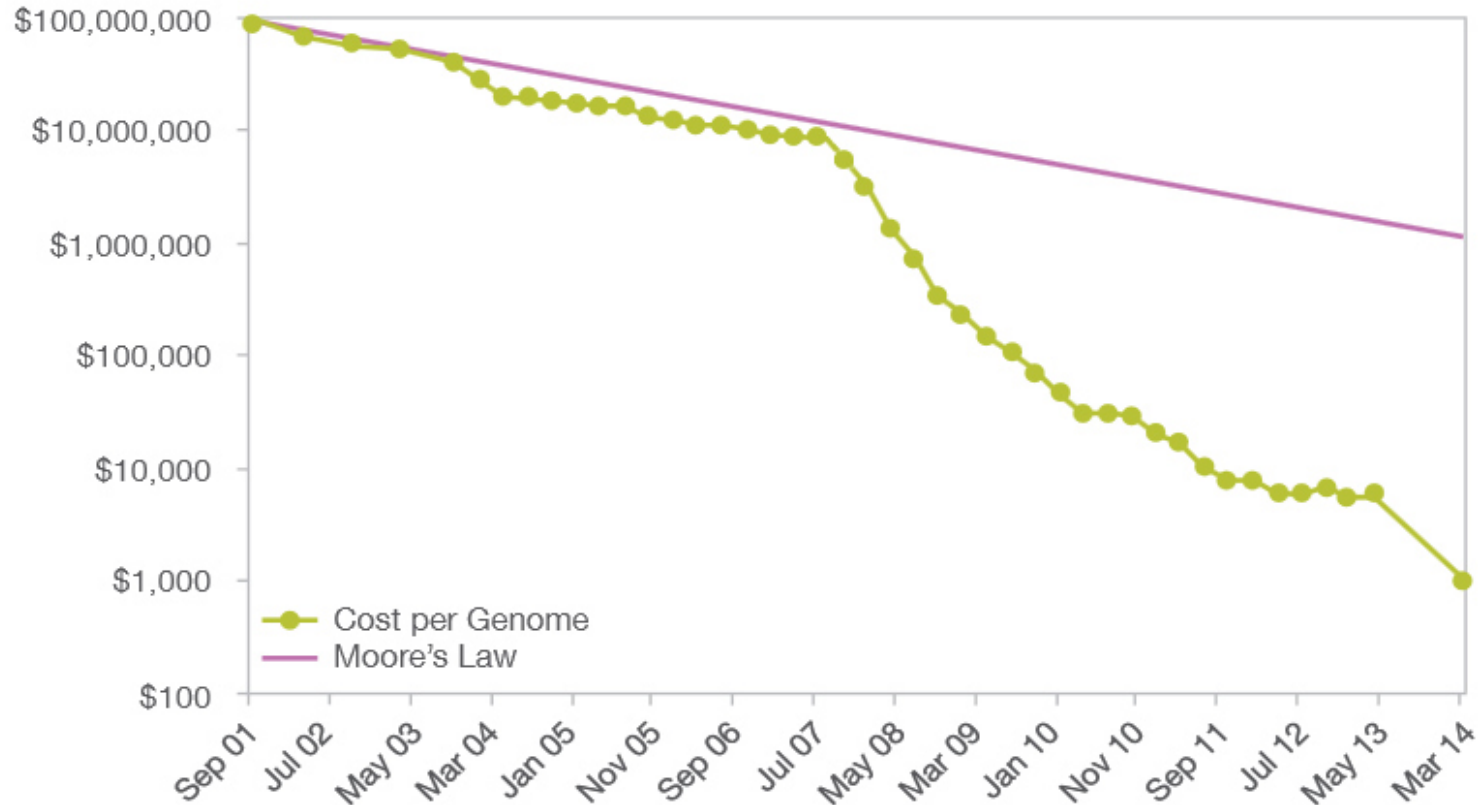


Image source: <http://www.odec.ca/projects/2006/bach6k2/background.htm>

Next Generation Sequencing (NGS)



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Uniqueness in 0.1% of sequence compared to any two people

Generates a raw sequence (whole genome or exome)

Comparing individual sequence to reference sequence teases out the variation



Clinical Sequencing Exploratory Research

Moving the Genome Into the Clinic

377 Researchers
21 Institutions
1 Consortium



www.genome.gov/CSER
www.cser-consortium.org



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Value of clinical sequencing

- Disease diagnosis
- Clinical treatment (i.e., personalized cancer therapies)
- Prevention decisions
- Reproductive decision making (i.e., carrier status information)



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Barriers to translation

- Payer reimbursements



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- Clinical validation



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- Clinical validation
- Non-genetics professional education gaps



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Other potential barriers

- Best practices evidence gap
 - Standardizing variant annotation processes
 - Harmonizing outcome measures
- Heterogeneity in primary indications for utilizing clinical sequencing
- Regulatory oversight challenges



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Time's Up!



- **About you:**
 - **Name:** Ragan Hart
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 - **Quick bio:** Ragan holds a BS in Exercise Physiology from Auburn University, previously researching genetic underpinnings of type 2 diabetes, and an MS in Genetic Epidemiology from UW, investigating gene-environment interactions in patients using warfarin. She is a doctoral student in Public Health Genetics. Recognizing a myriad of factors exist in the implementation of clinical sequencing into healthcare, her research interests are at the intersection of health economics, clinical validation, and health policy.