



Análisis de Plataformas de Integración Clínico-Omicas y Métodos Estadísticos Predictivos para Apoyo al Diagnóstico y Tratamiento

Patricio Araneda García
Magíster (c) en Informática Médica

Prof. Dr. Rodrigo Assar

nanoschematic

DNA contains the genetic information that allows all modern living things to function, grow and reproduce. However, it is unclear how long in the 4-billion-year history of life DNA has performed this function, as it has been proposed that the earliest forms of life may have used RNA as their genetic material. [98][110] RNA may have acted as the central part of early cell metabolism as it can both transmit genetic information and carry out catalysis as part of ribozymes. [111] This ancient DNA world where nucleic acid would have been used for both catalysis and genetics may have influenced the evolution of the current genetic code based on four nucleotide bases. This would occur, since the number of different bases in such an organism is a trade-off between a small number of bases increasing replication accuracy and a large number of bases increasing the catalytic efficiency of ribozymes. [112]

However, there is no direct evidence of ancient genetic systems, as the early DNA from fossilized remains is degraded. This suggests DNA will survive in the environment for less than one million years. [113] The discovery of short fragments of ancient DNA has led to a re-evaluation of the impact of ancient DNA on modern DNA. [114]



Temario

Datos Omicos

Datos Clínicos

Integración

Apoyo Estadístico

Plataforma

Referencias

Genómica - Proteómica -
Transcriptómica

PHR - EMR - HER

i2b2

Métodos - R

i2b2+R

nanoschematic

DNA contains the genetic information that allows all modern living things to function, grow and reproduce. However, it is unclear how long in the 4-billion-year history of life DNA has performed this function, as it has been proposed that the earliest forms of life may have used RNA as their genetic material. [98][110] RNA may have acted as the central part of early cell metabolism as it can both transmit genetic information and carry out catalysis as part of ribozymes. [111] This ancient DNA world, where nucleic acid would have been used for both catalysis and genetics may have influenced the evolution of the current genetic code based on four nucleotide bases. This would occur, since the number of different bases in such an organism is a trade-off between a small number of bases increasing replication accuracy and a large number of bases not reducing the catalytic efficiency of ribozymes. [112]

However, there is no direct evidence of ancient genetic systems, as the early DNA from fossil "mummies" is less than 10,000 years old. It is possible that DNA will survive in the environment for less than one million years. [113] The discovery of short fragments of ancient DNA has led to a re-evaluation of the role of DNA in early life. [114]

Introducción

La génesis y el desarrollo de enfermedades de alto impacto como el cáncer y otras esta relacionado a la disfunción de los genes.

La secuenciación del genoma humano ha impactado la investigación del cáncer a nivel molecular.

Medicina Traslacional

Facilitar la Transición desde la investigación básica hacia el tratamiento clínico al paciente.

Desarrollo de nuevas drogas y/o procedimientos que basados en data genómica promuevan un tratamiento personalizado.

Datos Ómicos

Genómica

Estudio integral e interdisciplinarios del genoma

- Definir función genica basado en su secuencia
- Determinar la interacción entre genes

Transcriptómica

Estudio y comparación de los conjuntos de ARNm o transcriptomas.

- Análisis de microarrays
- Determinación de expresión genica

Proteómica

Estudio del conjunto de proteínas, estructura y función expresados a partir de un genoma determinado.

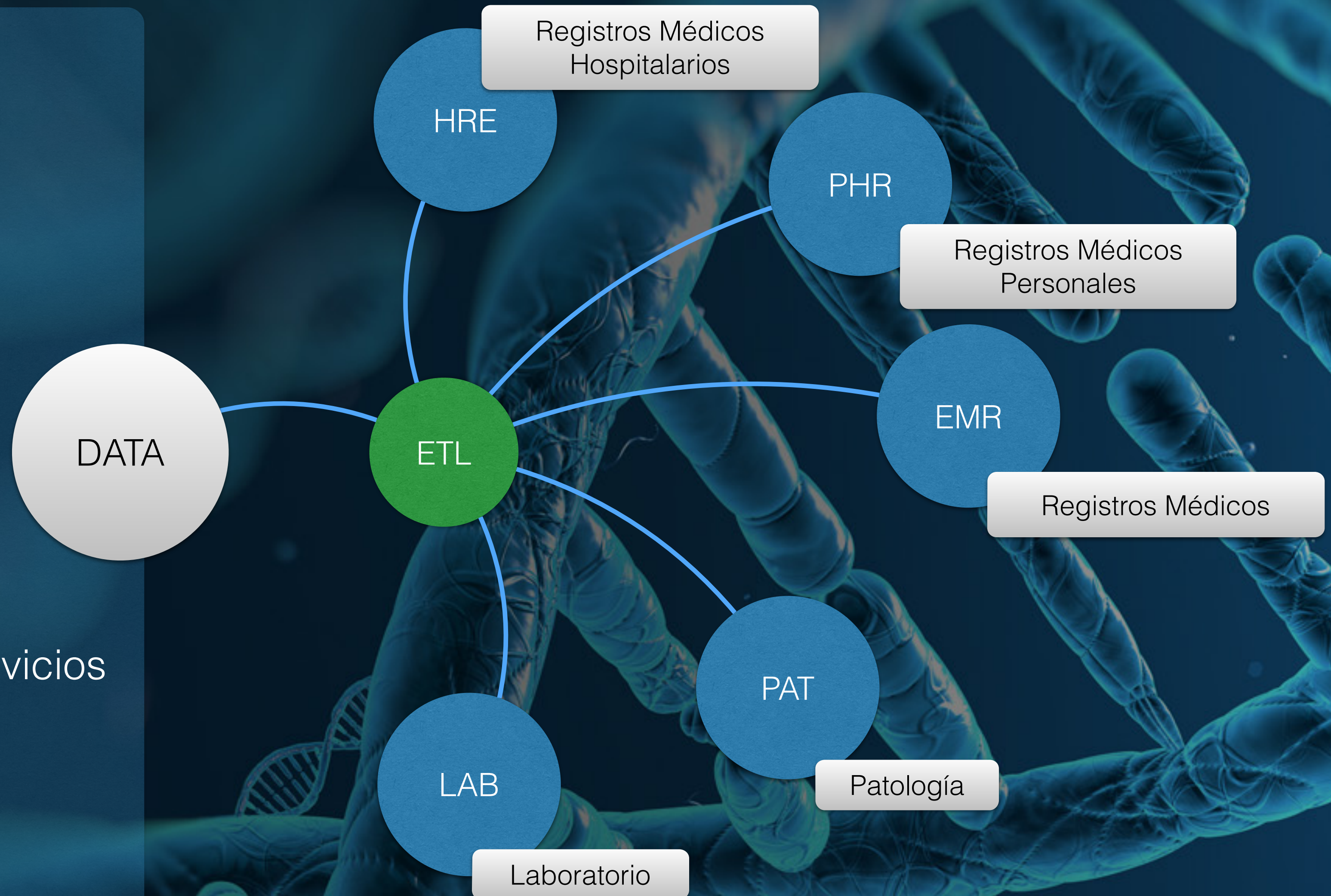
- Identificación de los componentes de proteína.
- Expresión diferencial
- Caracterización de las interacciones

Datos Clínicos

Gestión Clínica

- Privacidad
- Exactitud
- Completitud
- Estandarización

- Integración funcional a nivel de servicios
- Interoperabilidad entre sistemas



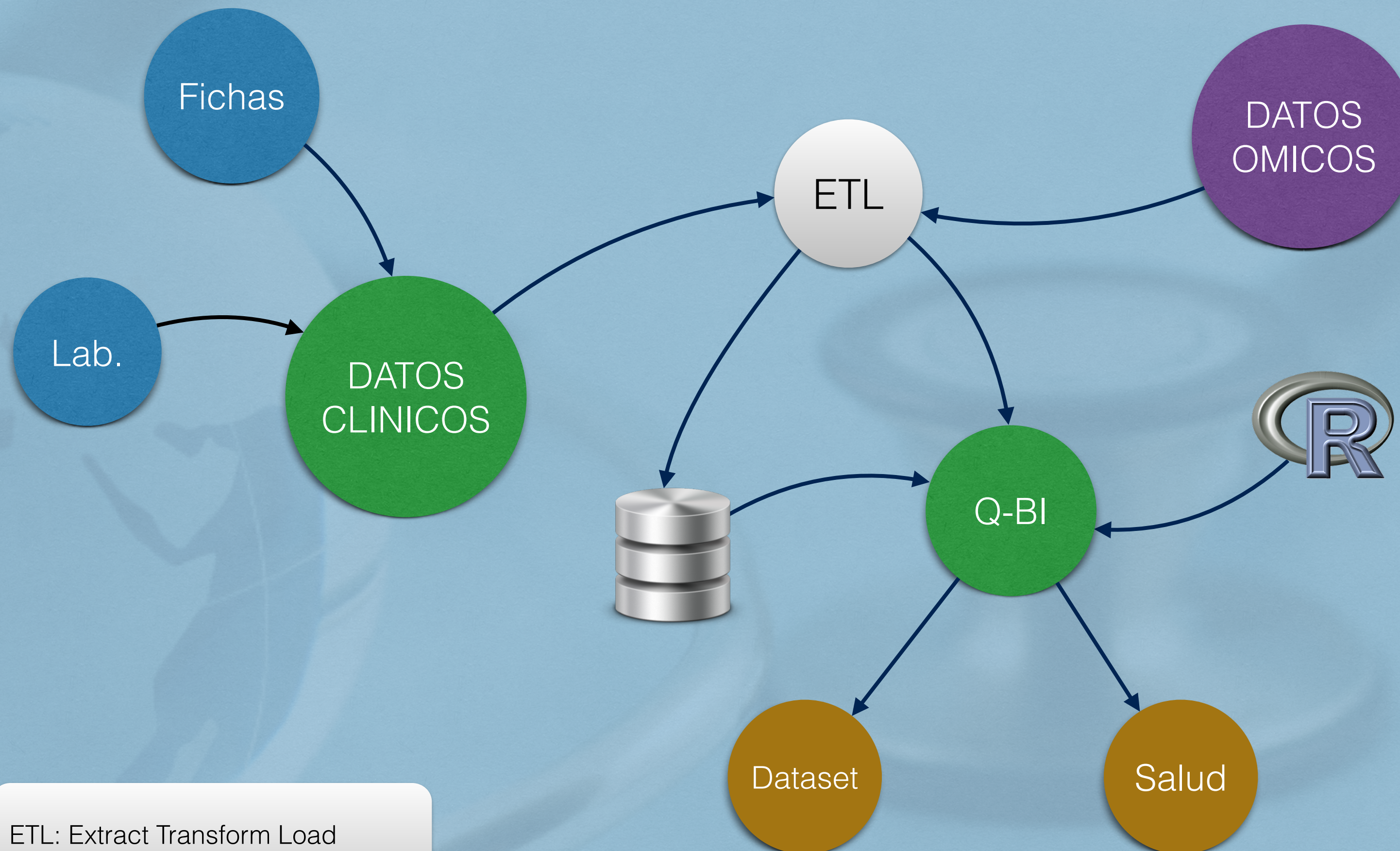
A conceptual image featuring a stethoscope with a small globe of the Earth as its chest piece. The stethoscope is silver and black, resting on a light blue surface. The globe is blue and white, showing the continents. The word "Integración" is written in white on a semi-transparent blue rectangular background that overlaps the globe and the stethoscope's tubing.

Integración

Plataformas de integración

Metas

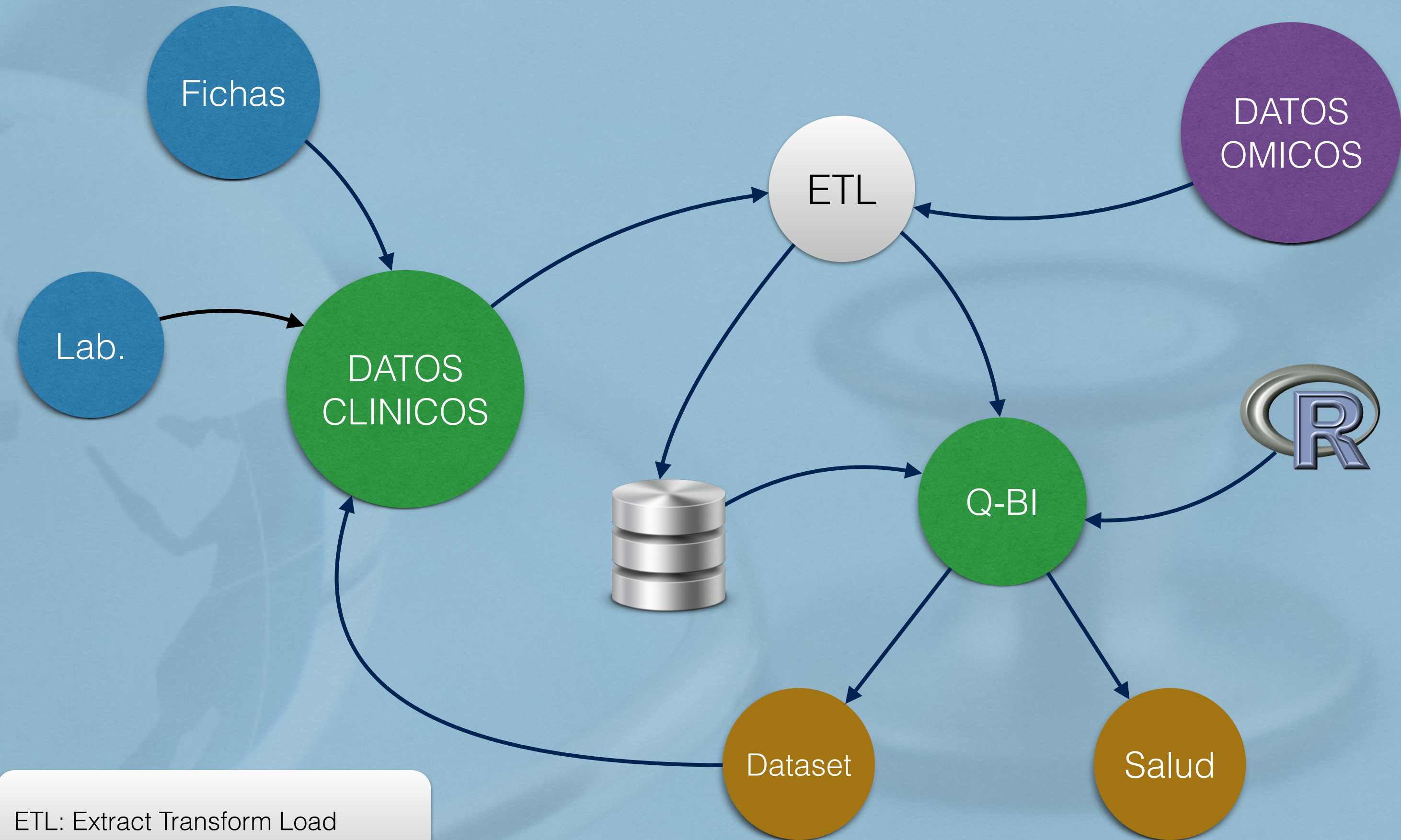
- Almacenar e integrar datos clínicos y ómicos
- Cruce de información
- Marco de análisis (generación de hipótesis médica)



ETL: Extract Transform Load
Q-BI: Query Business Intelligence

Desiderata

- Privacidad
- Interoperabilidad
- Granularidad
- Mantenimiento
- Personalización
- Análisis Predictivo



ETL: Extract Transform Load
Q-BI: Query Business Intelligence

Plataformas de integración [8]

- **i2b2** (Informatics for Integrating Biology & the Bedside).
- **ICOD** (Integrated Clinical Omics Database).
- **IDASH** (Integrating data for analysis, anonymization and sharing).
- **BRISK** (Biology-Related Information Storage Kit).

Características

Soporte de interoperabilidad limitada o nula.

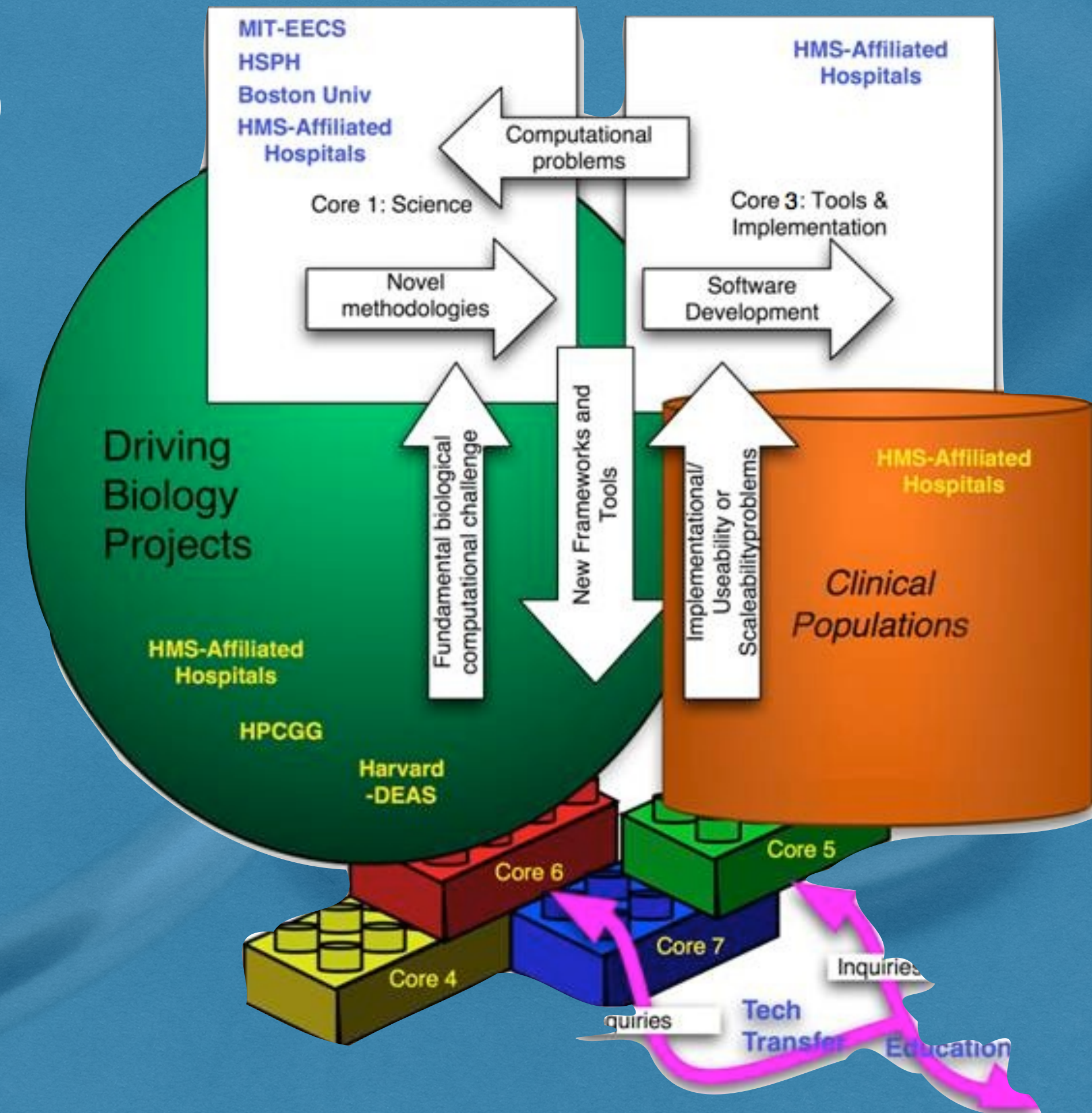
Uso de estándares limitado.

Integración con herramientas estadísticas de terceros (R).

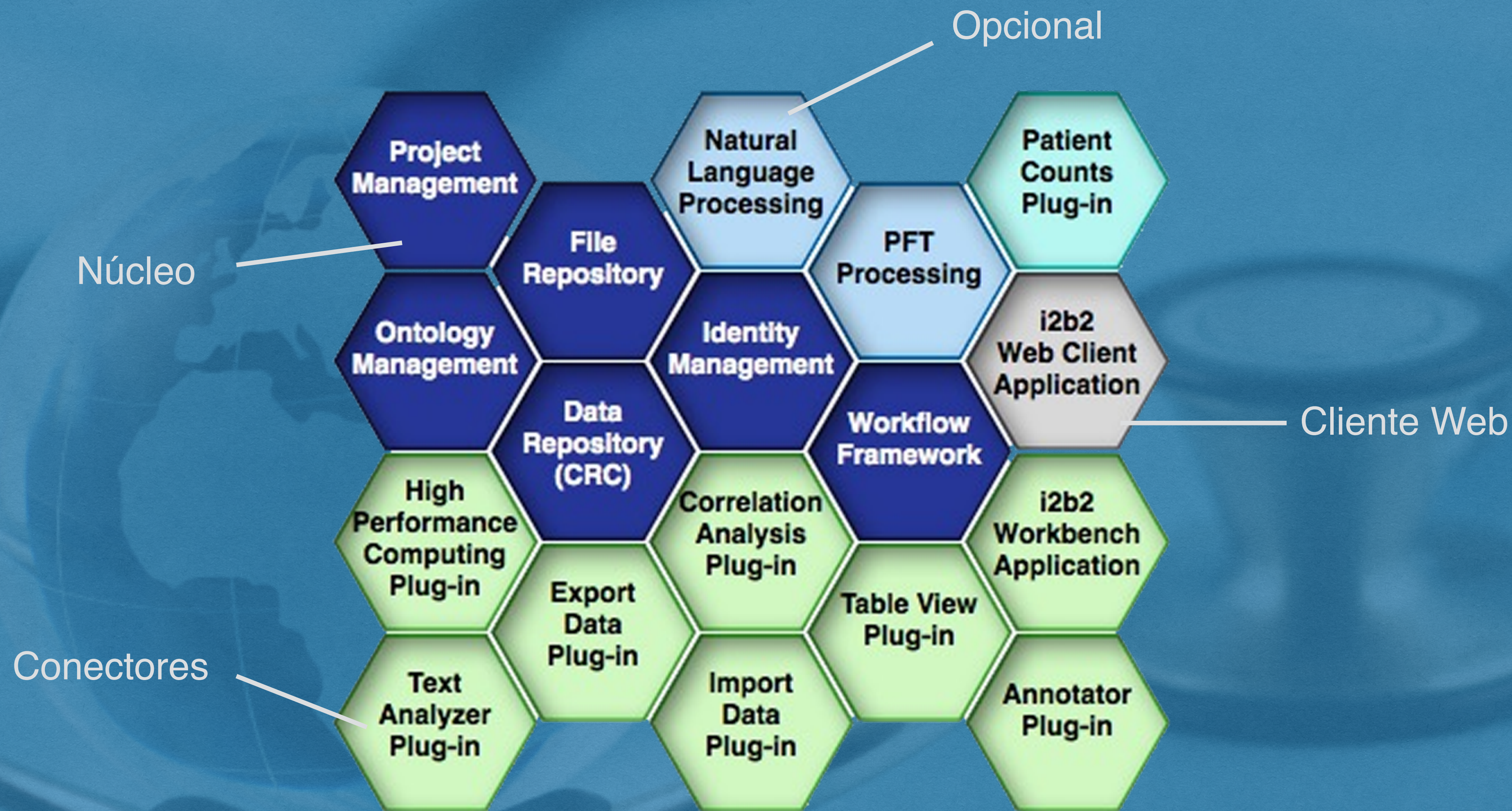
En almacén local o cloud.

Privacidad de datos (anonimicidad)

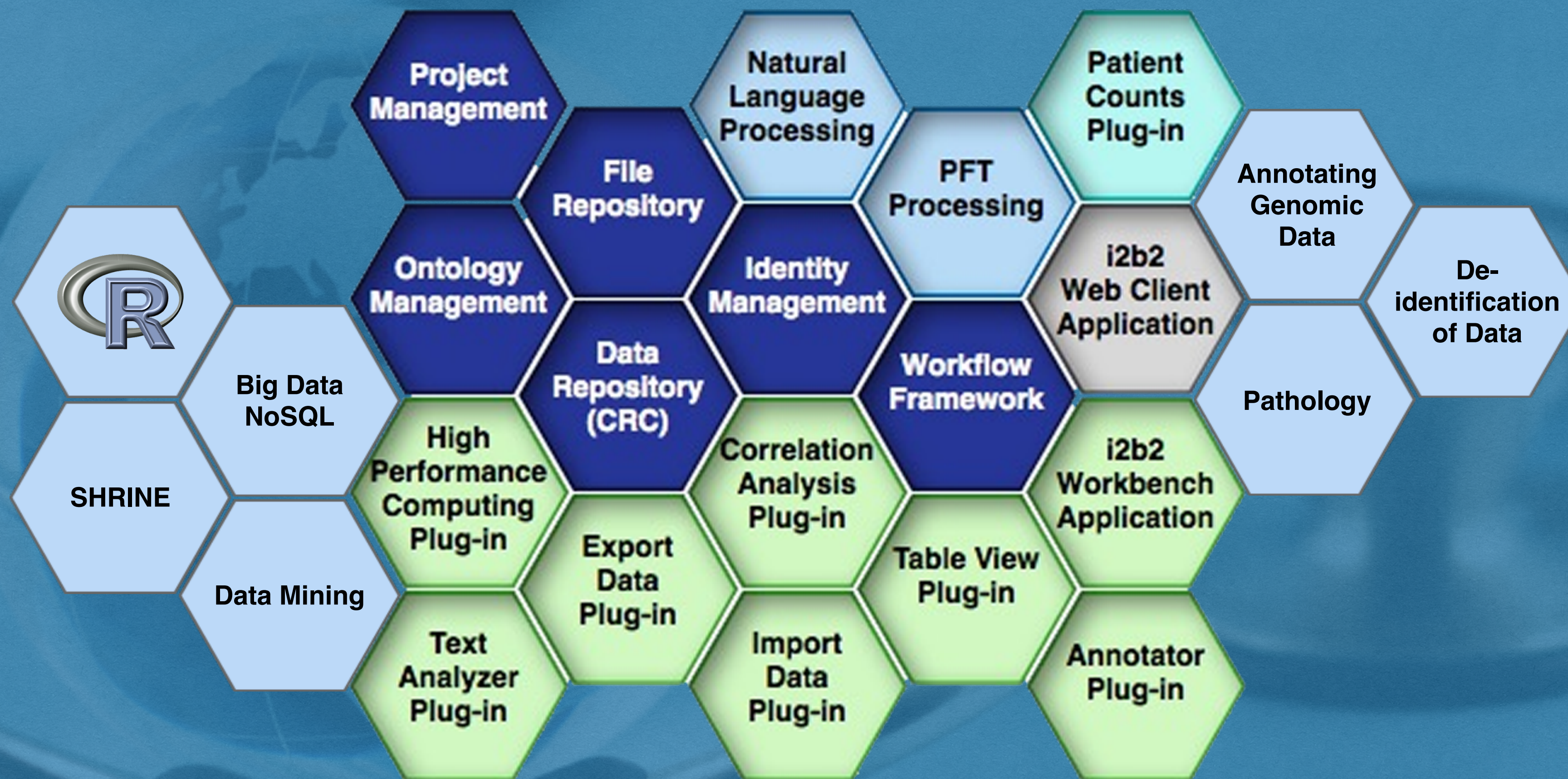
- Plataforma Opensource
- National Center for Biomedical Computing (NCBC)
- Cores
 - Harvard Hospitals
 - MIT
 - Harvard School of Public Health
 - Harvard Medical School
 - Harvard/MIT Division of Health Sciences and Technology



i2b2 - Core



i2b2 - Core



i2b2 - Personalización



i2b2 | Query

Navigate Terms Find Terms

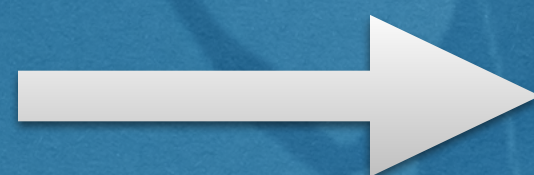
- 1000 Genomes Demographics
- Clinical Trials
- Custom Metadata
- Demographics
- Diagnoses
 - Circulatory system
 - Conditions in the perinatal period
 - Congenital anomalies
 - Digestive system

Workplace

- demo
 - Acute Rheumatic@09:55:26 [12-1-2014] [demo]
 - AAA [12-3-2014] [demo]
 - BY_PATIENTSET@15:13:25 [9-15-2014] [demo]
 - Cardiac Related Queries
 - Ischemic heart @10:21:45 [12-3-2014] [demo]
 - Patients with Ischemic Heart facts
 - Endocrine disorders

Previous Queries

- Population@21:58:03 [12-12-2014] [demo]
- Population@21:56:06 [12-12-2014] [demo]
- Female@21:53:43 [12-12-2014] [demo]
- Female@21:53:29 [12-12-2014] [demo]
- CEU:N/W-Hyperte@21:00:12 [12-12-2014] [demo]
- CEU:N/W-Hyperte@20:58:38 [12-12-2014] [demo]



Query Tool

Query Name: _____

Temporal Constraint: Treat all groups independently

Group 1			Group 2			Group 3		
Dates	Occurs > 0x	Exclude	Dates	Occurs > 0x	Exclude	Dates	Occurs > 0x	Exclude
Treat Independently			Treat Independently			Treat Independently		
Patient Set for "Ischemic heart @10:21:45"								

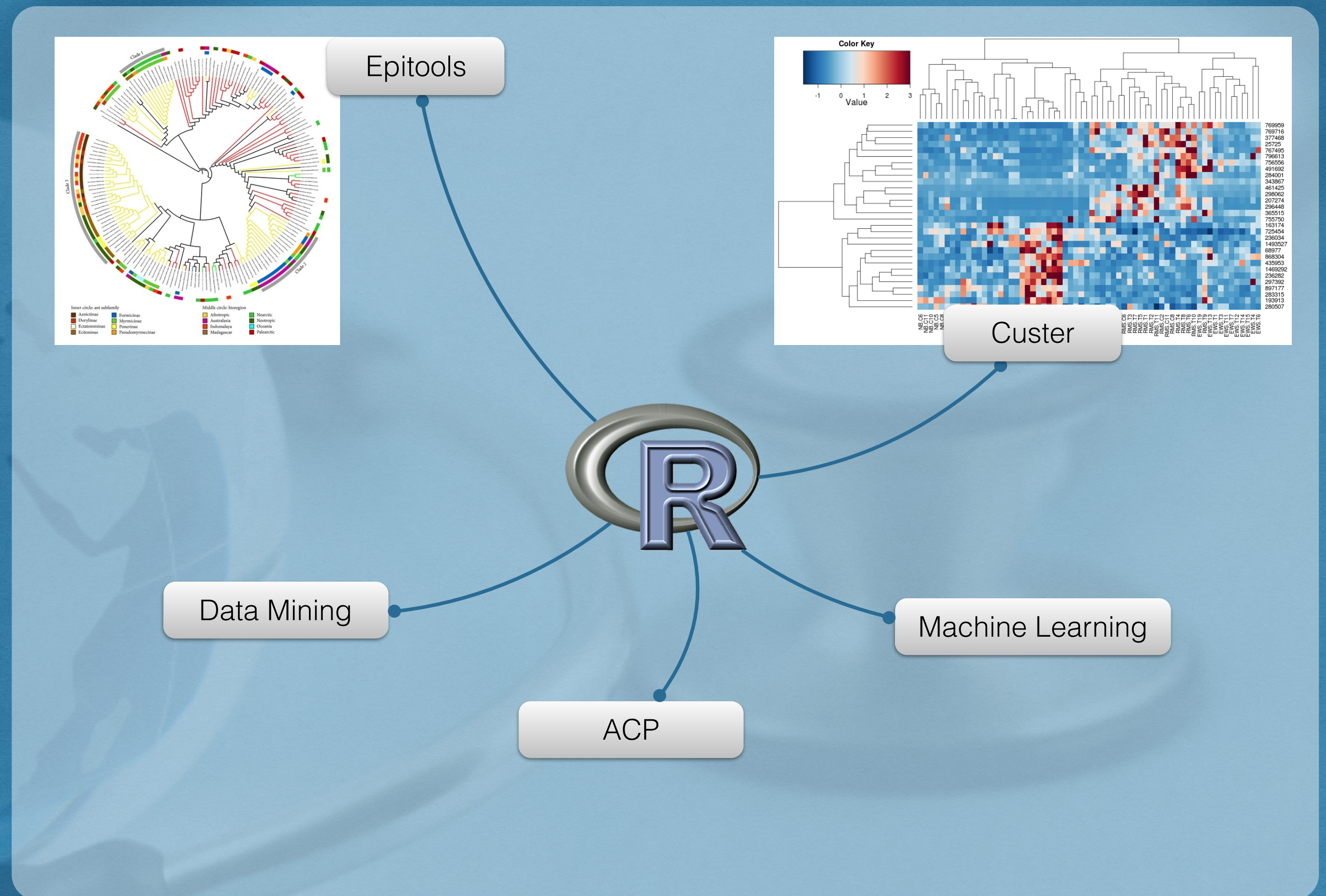
one or more of these **AND** drop a term on here

Run Query Clear Print Query 1 Group New Group

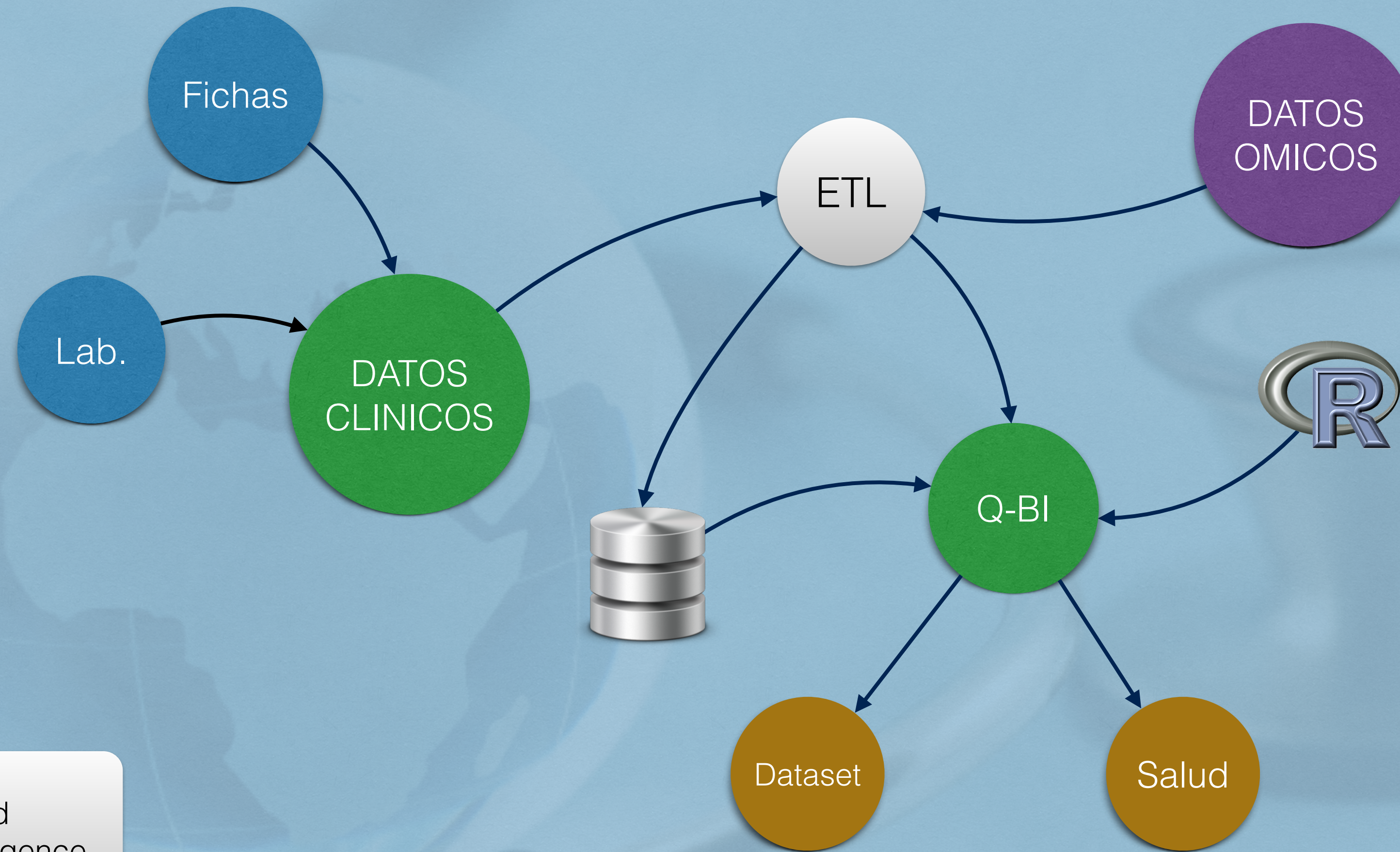
Análisis Predictivo | R [12]

Integración de información para estudios estadísticos analíticos y predictivos.

Estudio de grandes volúmenes de datos.

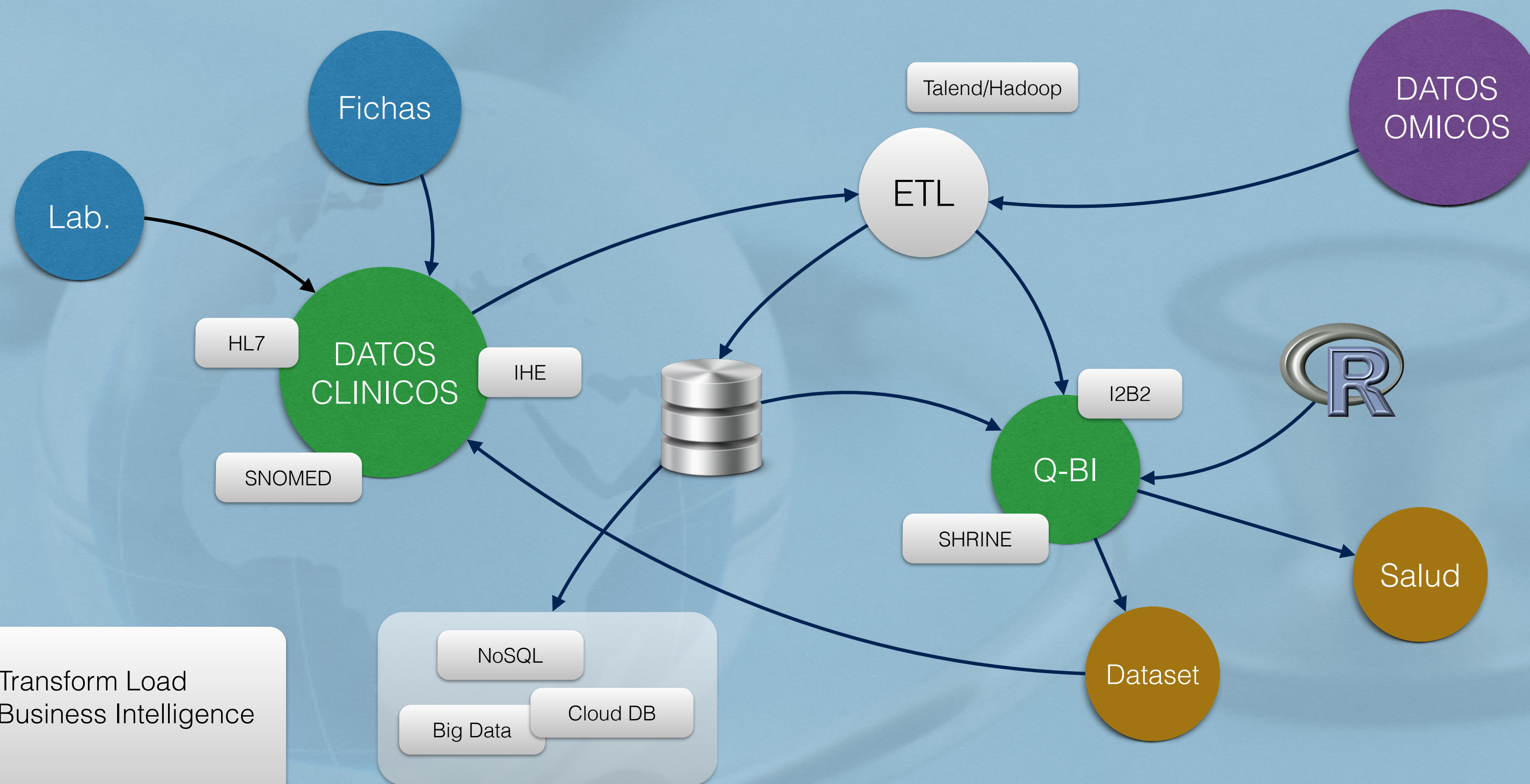


Plataformas de integración



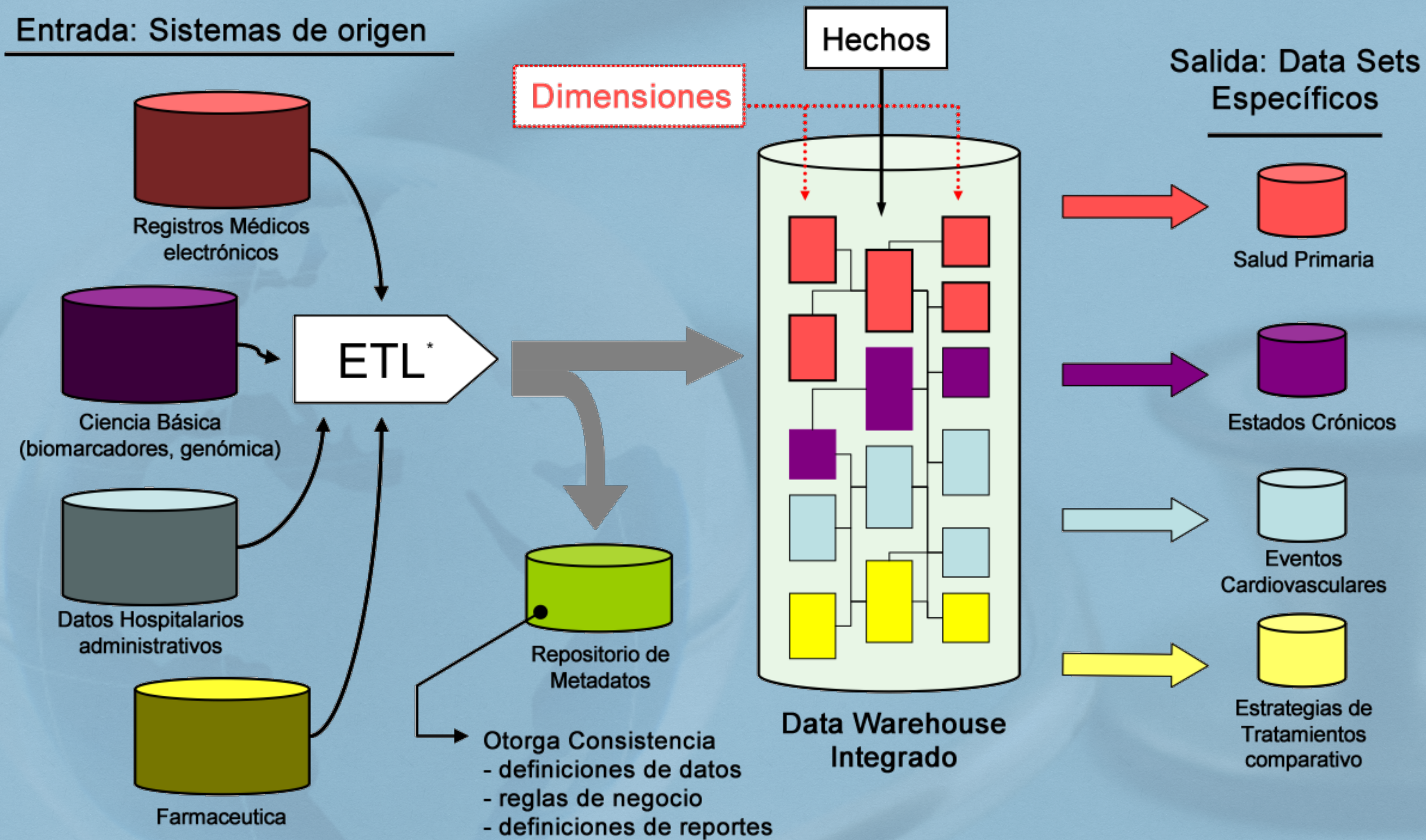
ETL: Extract Transform Load
Q-BI: Query Business Intelligence

Plataformas de integración



ETL: Extract Transform Load
Q-BI: Query Business Intelligence
IHE:
SHRINE:

ETL (Extract, Transformation and Load)

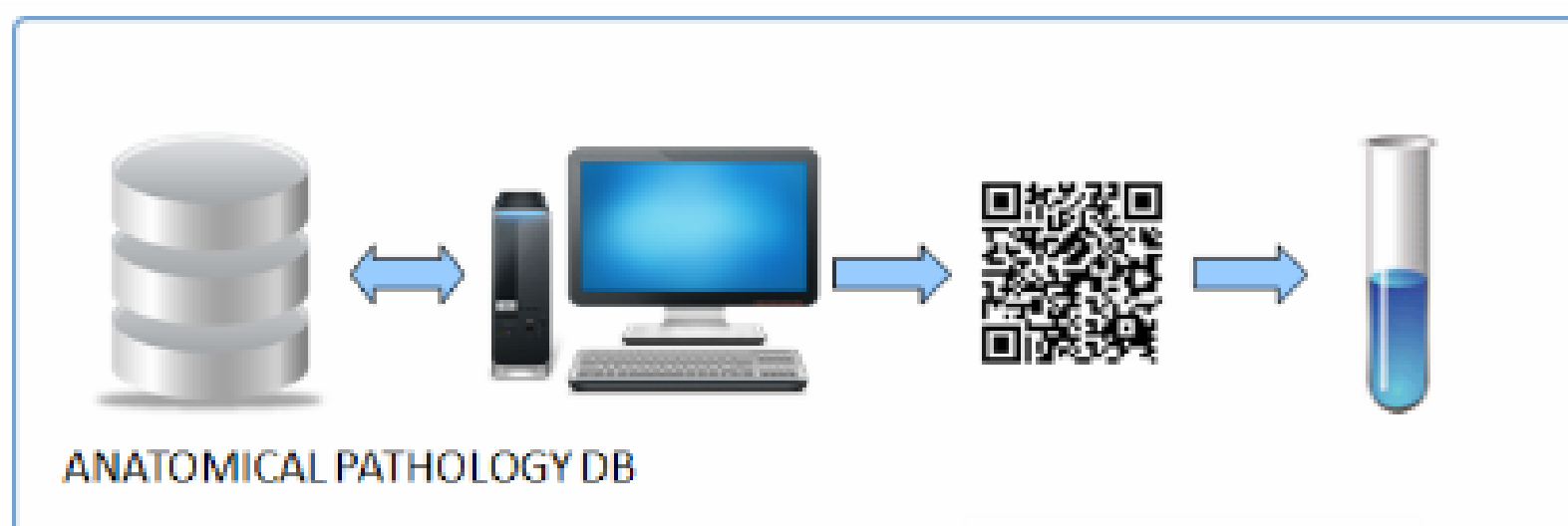


- Basado en el modelo de datos de i2b2 (Hechos=medidas, dimensiones=conceptos o descripciones)
- Arquitectura escalada, el contenido es mapeado a los conceptos en repositorio de metadatos
- Rápido, incremental, con un proceso de desarrollo aditivo

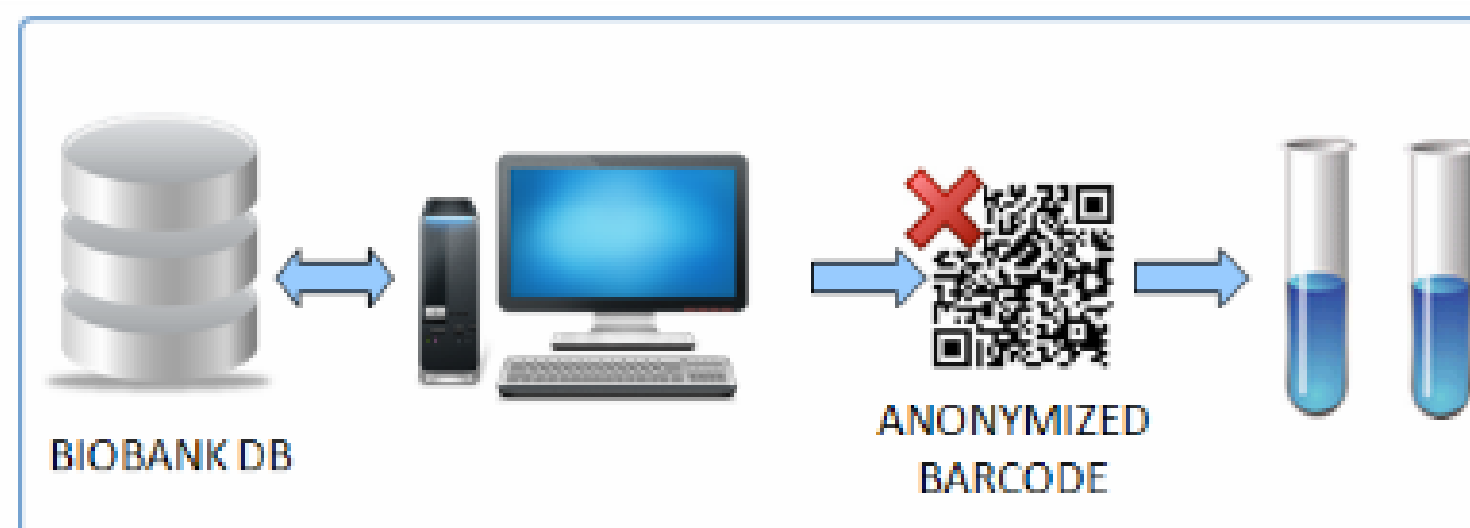
Perspectivas

The background of the slide is a monochromatic blue-tinted image. It depicts a human hand, with the fingers slightly spread, overlaid with a glowing DNA double helix structure. The DNA strands are rendered in a lighter shade of blue, creating a sense of depth and highlighting the biological and technological themes. The overall aesthetic is clean, modern, and scientific.

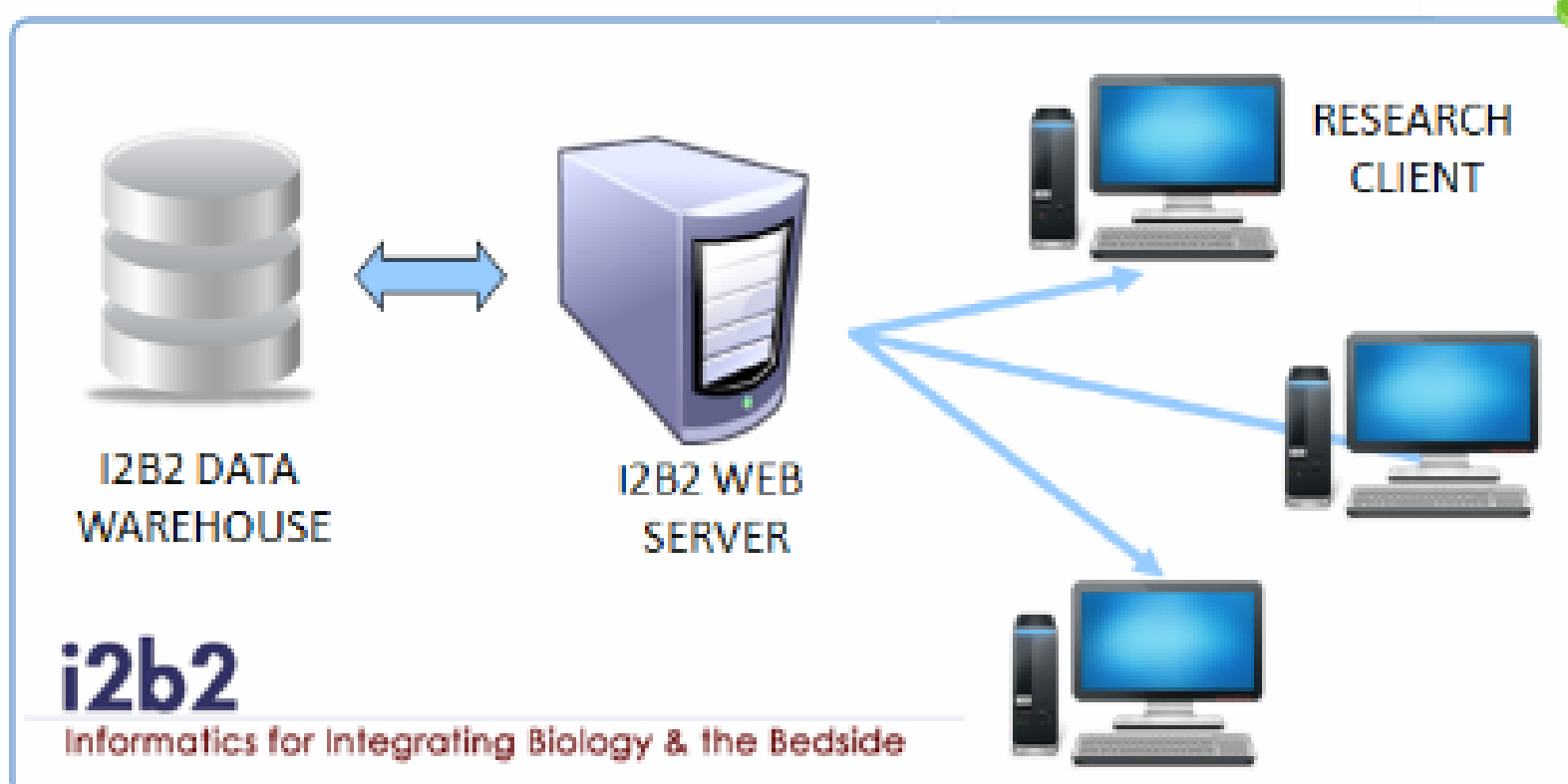
1. Pathology Unit



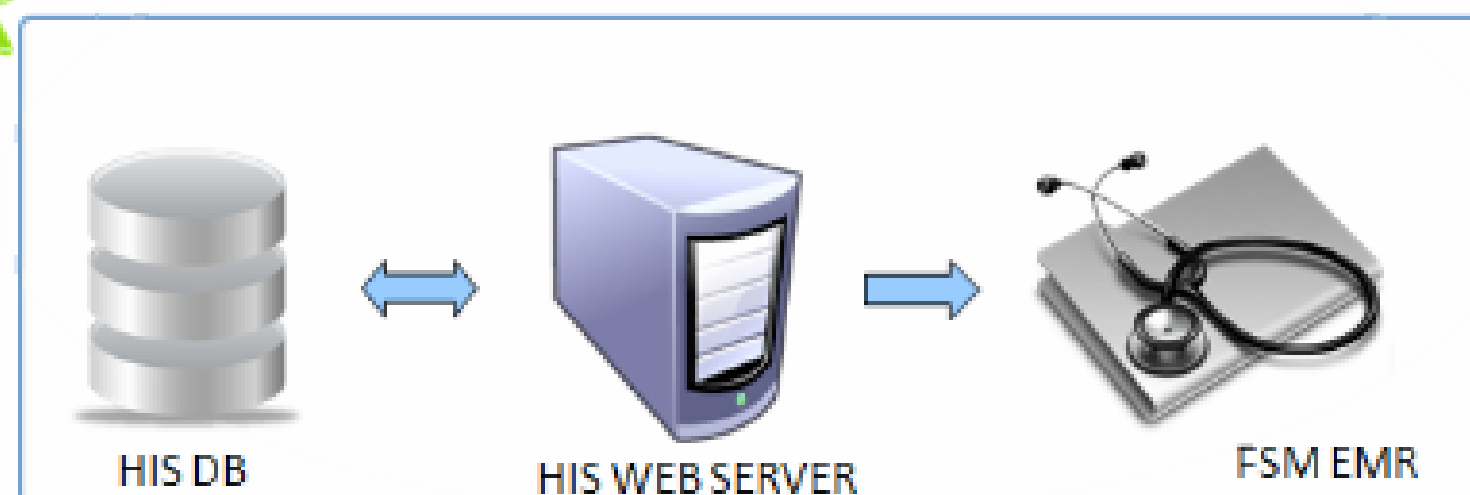
2. Biobank "Bruno Boerci"



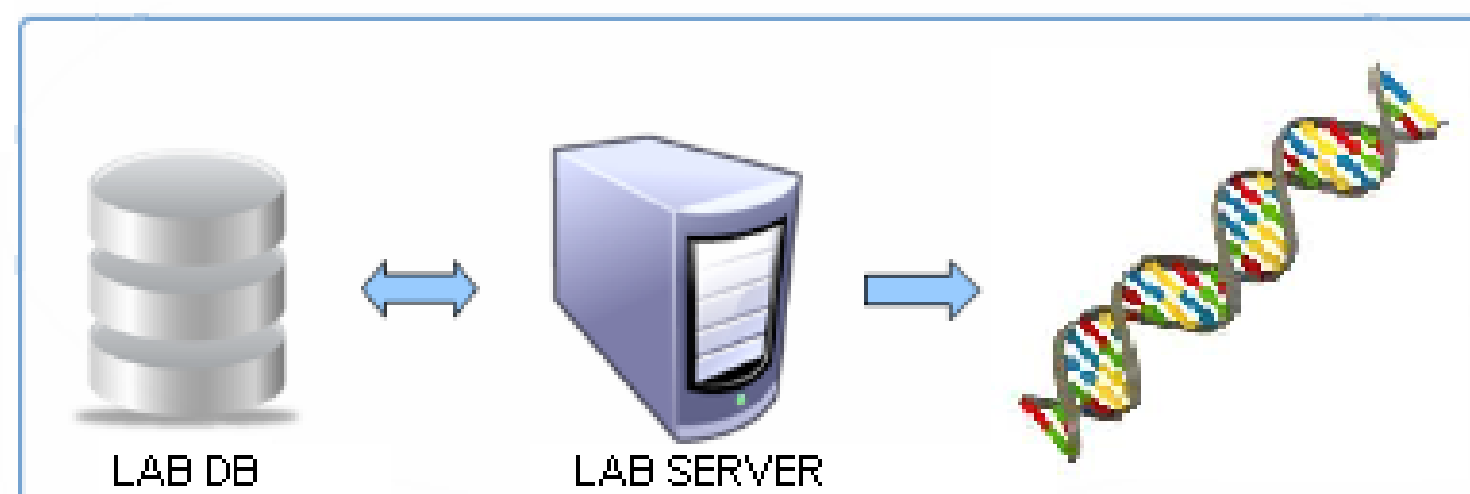
4. I2b2



3. FSM HIS



5. -OMICS DATA



Personalización

7 web plugins.

1 Módulo de integración con R.

1 Módulo de procesamiento de lenguaje natural.

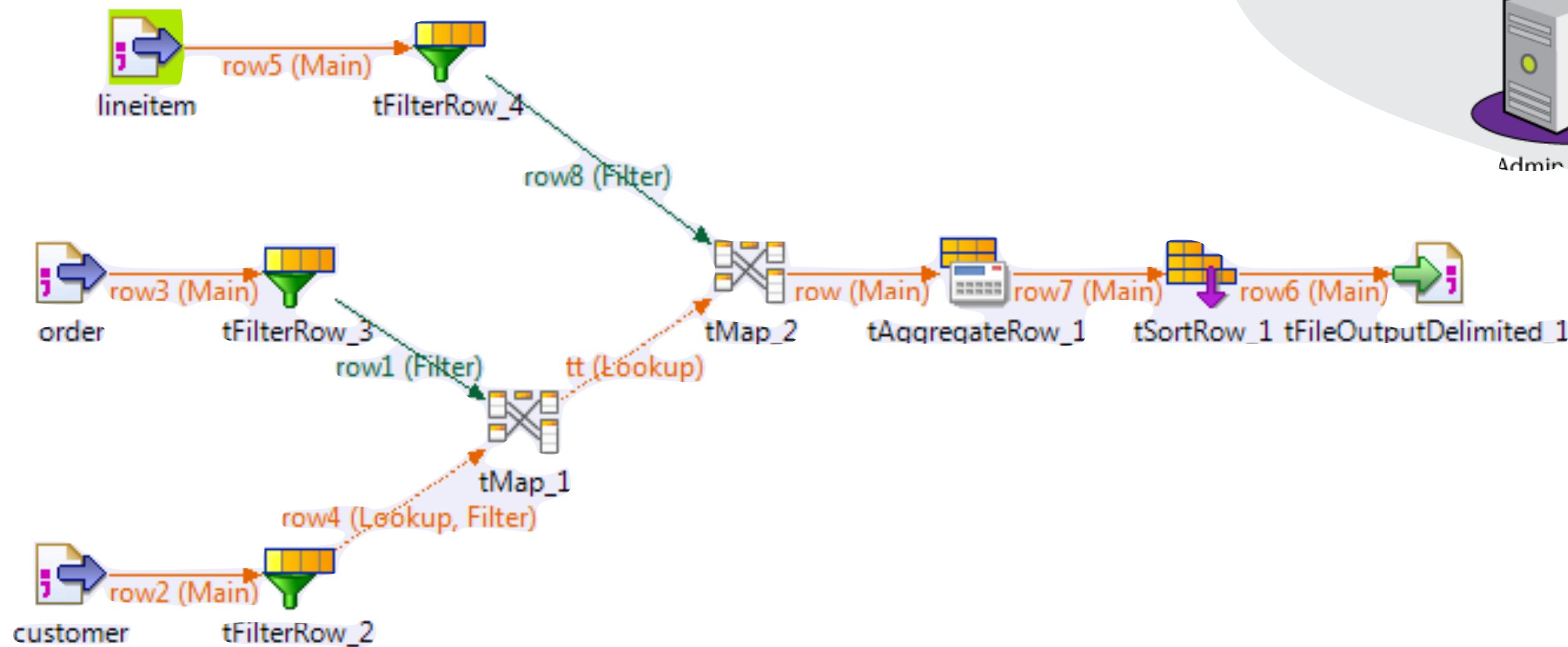
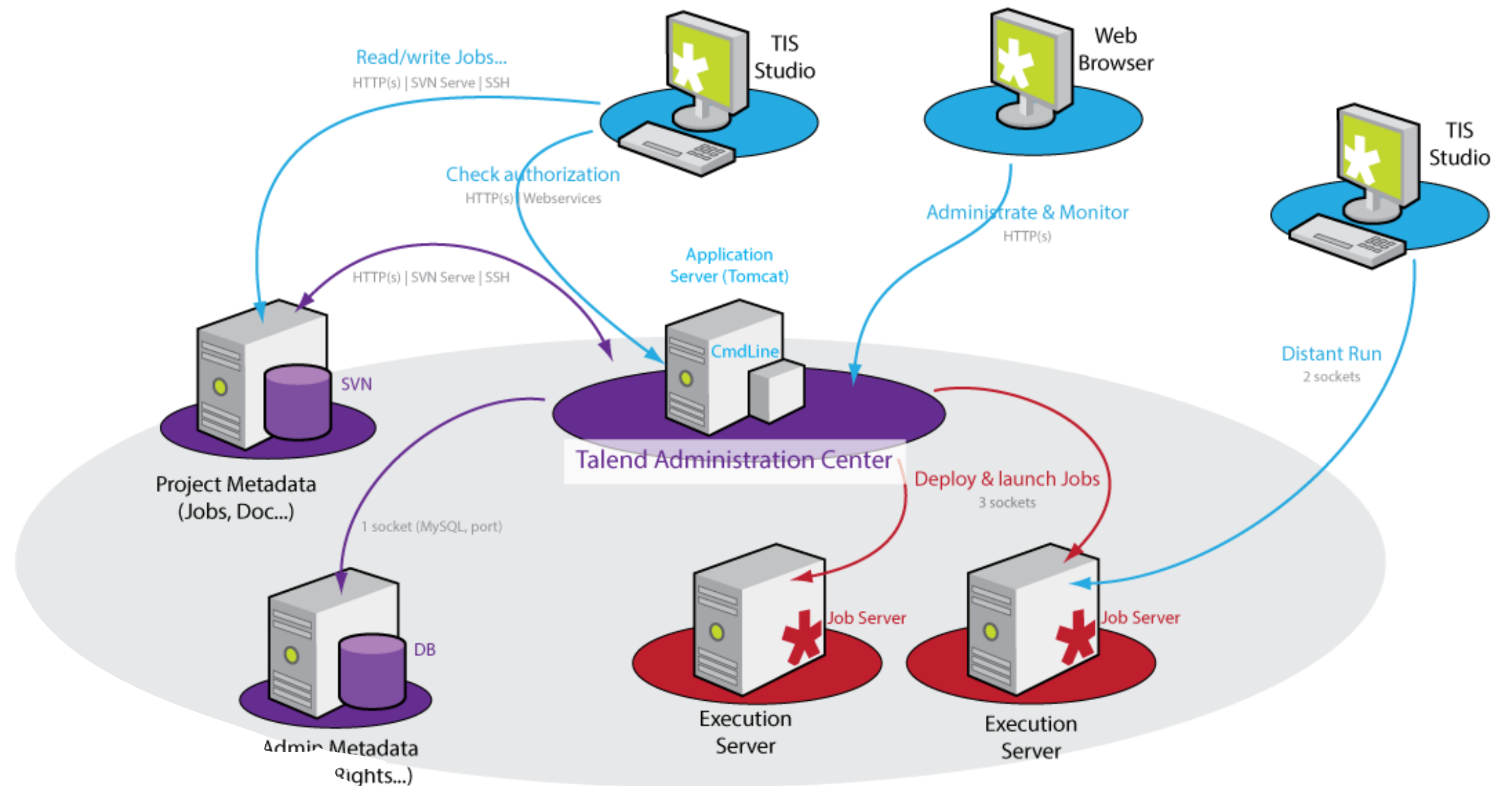
Múltiples tareas ETL.

Oncología (2010): 28.838

Cardiología (2009): 6.334

ETL: Talend Open Studio

- Herramientas de análisis.
- Integración de operaciones / procesos.
- Sincronización o replicación de bases de datos.
- Transformaciones de datos complejos y carga.
- Calidad de datos.



Conclusiones

- La interrelación de datos clínicos requiere estandarización de la información.
- Procesos de ETL (extracción, transformación y carga) es determinante en la obtención de datos relevante.
- i2B2 se presenta como la opción mas ampliamente aceptada.
- i2B2 Requiere desarrollo de modelos específicos a la necesidad.
- El gran volumen de datos requiere adopción de plataformas de Big Data para almacenamiento y análisis.

Referencias

- [1] L. J. Frey, L. Lenert, and G. Lopez-Campos, "EHR Big Data Deep Phenotyping. Contribution of the IMIA Genomic Medicine Working Group.," *Yearb. Med. Inform.*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 206–11, Jan. 2014.
- [2] S. Jauhari and S. Rizvi, "Mining Gene Expression Data Focusing Cancer Therapeutics: A Digest," *IEEE/ACM Trans. Comput. Biol. Bioinforma.*, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 533–547, 2014.
- [3] M. Lawrence and M. Morgan, "Scalable Genomics with R and Bioconductor," *Stat. Sci.*, vol. 29, no. 2, pp. 214–226, May 2014.
- [4] M. G. de Lecea and M. Rossbach, "Translational genomics in personalized medicine – scientific challenges en route to clinical practice," *Hugo J.*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 2, 2012.
- [5] McMurry AJ, Murphy SN, MacFadden D, Weber G, Simons WW, et al. (2013) SHRINE: Enabling Nationally Scalable Multi-Site Disease Studies. *PLoS ONE* 8(3).
- [6] A. R. Post, T. Kurc, S. Cholleti, J. Gao, X. Lin, W. Bornstein, D. Cantrell, D. Levine, S. Hohmann, and J. H. Saltz, "The Analytic Information Warehouse (AIW): a platform for analytics using electronic health record data.," *J. Biomed. Inform.*, vol. 46, no. 3, pp. 410–24, Jun. 2013.
- [7] J. F. Hurdle, S. C. Haroldsen, A. Hammer, C. Spigle, A. M. Fraser, G. P. Mineau, and S. J. Courdy, "Identifying clinical/translational research cohorts: ascertainment via querying an integrated multi-source database.," *J. Am. Med. Inform. Assoc.*, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 164–71, Jan. 2013.
- [8] V. Canuel, B. Rance, P. Avillach, P. Degoulet, and A. Burgun, "Translational research platforms integrating clinical and omics data: a review of publicly available solutions.," *Brief. Bioinform.*, Mar. 2014.
- [9] R. Sabatier, A. Gonçalves, and F. Bertucci, "Personalized medicine: present and future of breast cancer management.," *Crit. Rev. Oncol. Hematol.*, vol. 91, no. 3, pp. 223–33, Sep. 2014.
- [10] R. L. Schilsky, "the future is now," vol. 9, no. May, pp. 363–366, 2010.
- [11] D. Segagni, V. Tibollo, A. Dagliati, A. Zambelli, S. G. Priori, and R. Bellazzi, "An ICT infrastructure to integrate clinical and molecular data in oncology research.," *BMC Bioinformatics*, vol. 13 Suppl 4, no. Suppl 4, p. S5, Jan. 2012.
- [12] D. Segagni, F. Ferrazzi, C. Larizza, V. Tibollo, C. Napolitano, S. G. Priori, and R. Bellazzi, "R engine cell: integrating R into the i2b2 software infrastructure.," *J. Am. Med. Inform. Assoc.*, vol. 18, no. 3, pp. 314–7, May 2011.
- [13] E. Zapletal, N. Rodon, N. Grabar, and P. Degoulet, "Methodology of integration of a clinical data warehouse with a clinical information system : the HEGP case," in *MEDINFO 2010*, 2010, pp. 193–197.
- [14] M. D. Natter, J. Quan, D. M. Ortiz, A. Bousvaros, N. T. Ilowite, C. J. Inman, K. Marsolo, A. J. McMurry, C. I. Sandborg, L. E. Schanberg, C. a Wallace, R. W. Warren, G. M. Weber, and K. D. Mandl, "An i2b2-based, generalizable, open source, self-scaling chronic disease registry.," *J. Am. Med. Inform. Assoc.*, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 172–9, Jan. 2013.
- [15] B. Knoppers, "Framework for responsible sharing of genomic and health-related data," *Hugo J.*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 3, 2014.
- [16] S. Jakka and M. Rossbach, "An economic perspective on personalized medicine," *Hugo J.*, vol. 7, no. 1, p. 1, 2013.
- [17] R. L. Richesson, M. M. Horvath, and S. a Rusincovitch, "Clinical research informatics and electronic health record data.," *Yearb. Med. Inform.*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 215–23, Jan. 2014.



Análisis de Plataformas de Integración Clínico-Omicas y Métodos Estadísticos Predictivos para Apoyo al Diagnóstico y Tratamiento

Patricio Araneda García
Magíster (c) en Informática Médica

Prof. Rodrigo Assar

nanoschematic

DNA contains the genetic information that allows all modern living things to function, grow and reproduce. However, it is unclear how long in the 4-billion-year history of life DNA has performed this function, as it has been proposed that the earliest forms of life may have used RNA as their genetic material. [98] [10] RNA may have acted as the central part of early cell metabolism as it can both transmit genetic information and carry out catalysis as part of ribozymes. [11] This ancient DNA world where nucleic acid would have been used for both catalysis and genetics may have influenced the evolution of the current genetic code based on four nucleotide bases. This would occur, since the number of different bases in such an organism is a trade-off between a small number of bases increasing replication accuracy and a large number of bases increasing the catalytic efficiency of ribozymes. [12]

However, there is no direct evidence of ancient genetic systems, as the early DNA from fossilized plants is less than 100,000 years old. [13] [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] [24] [25] [26] [27] [28] [29] [30] [31] [32] [33] [34] [35] [36] [37] [38] [39] [40] [41] [42] [43] [44] [45] [46] [47] [48] [49] [50] [51] [52] [53] [54] [55] [56] [57] [58] [59] [60] [61] [62] [63] [64] [65] [66] [67] [68] [69] [70] [71] [72] [73] [74] [75] [76] [77] [78] [79] [80] [81] [82] [83] [84] [85] [86] [87] [88] [89] [90] [91] [92] [93] [94] [95] [96] [97] [98] [99] [100]