



From Bioinformatics to Health Decision Support

Bart De Moor

ESAT-SCD Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

- A: Kasteelpark Arenberg 10, B-3001 Leuven Belgium
- T: +32(0)475 2 8 7052
- W: www.esat.kuleuven.be
- E: <u>bart.demoor@esat.kuleuven.be</u>





Content

- I. Exponential evolution of technology
 - a. Computers
 - b. Communication
 - c. Data
 - d. Bio-Technology and Bioinformatics
- II. Multi-, cross- and interdisciplinarity: integration
- III. Societal demands
 - a. Translational gap
 - b. Clinical decision support systems
- IV. Health Decision Support

Gordon Moore's law







Broad band capacity



Source: Heavy Reading report "FTTH Worldwide Market & Technology Forecast, 2006-2011"



Figure 1.1: The estimated number of web sites on the World Wide Web. More precisely, the number of web servers is counted. Hence, the actual number of web sites will be larger since one server may host multiple sites. Moreover, most web sites contain a multitude of web pages or documents. *Google* currently indexes more than eight billion web pages! The total number of static and dynamic web pages is even many times larger and continuously increasing.

By 2010, 1/3 of all world data bases will consist of biomedical data

Making sense of the 1000 \$ genome ?

- Human genome project
 - Initial draft: June 2000
 - Final draft: April 2003
 - 13 year project
 - \$300 million value with 2002 technology
- Personal genome
 - June 1, 2007
 - Genome of James Watson, codiscoverer of DNA double helix, is sequenced
 - \$1.000.000
 - Two months
- €1000-genome
 - Expected 2012-2020



Year	Cost per base pair	Genome cost
1990	10	3E+10
1995	1	3.000.000.000
2000	0.2	600.000.000
2002	0.09	270.000.000
2005	0.03	90.000.000
2007	0.000333333	1.000.000
2010	3.33333E-06	10000
2015	0.0000001	300

Moore versus Carlson



Year

ACACATTAAATCTTATATGC TAAAACTAGGTCTCGTTTTA GGGATGTTTATAACCATCTT TGAGATTATTGATGCATGGT TATTGGTTAGAAAAAATATA CGCTTGTTTTTCTTTCCTAG GTTGATTGACTCATACATGT GTTTCATTGAGGAAGGAAC TTAACAAAACTGCACTTTTT TCAACGTCACAGCTACTTTA AAAGTGATCAAAGTATATCA AGAAAGCTTAATATAAAGAC ATTTGTTTCAAGGTTTCGTA AGTGCACAATATCAAGAAG ACAAAAATGACTAATTTTGT TTTCAGGAAGCATATATATT ACACGAACACAAATCTATTT TTGTAATCAACACCGACCAT GGTTCGATTACACACATTAA ATCTTATATGCTAAAACTAG GTCTCGTTTTAGGGATGTTT ATAACCATCTTTGAGATTAT TGATGCATGGTTATTGGTTA GAAAAAATATACGCTTGTTT TTCTTTCCTAGGTTGATTGA







genome



GS-FLX Roche **Applied Science 454**

transcriptome proteome





interactome







Prometa

Microarray data: genetic fingerprints



Imaging mass spectrometry



Text mining





1.2: Growth of MEDLINE, the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM) bibliographic database covering the fields of medicine, nursing, deneterinary medicine, the health care system and preclinical sciences. The imber of scientific publications (in millions) is indicated for each year. MEDLINE contains approximately 15 million unique records about joureles in life sciences. This figure was constructed using data published by 61].

Medical images

-New technologies generate more data

-Increased spatial and temporal resolution

-More studies per patient, more datasets per study



Virtual colonoscopy from CT images with automatically detected polyps



subtraction CT angiography

Radiography and Computed tomography

Dose reduction, increased volume coverage, higher contrast-to- noise ratio, improved spatial and temporal resolution for tissue characterization, automatic segmentation, monochromatic imaging and improved beam hardening correction (e.g., blooming).

Magnetic resonance imaging

Diffusion-weighted imaging for detection, quantification and therapy response in oncology; New contrast agents; better image quality (higher resolution, better SNR) and shorter acquisition times; higher external magnetic fields, higher gradients (e.g., gradient head insert coils to avoid cardiac stimulation) in each direction, multiple coils, and reconstruction algorithms that are not based on Fourier theory;

Nuclear medicine imaging

Improved TOF and hybrid systems, new detectors, removal of motion artifacts; development of new generations of tracers; more specific biomarkers that bind to specific receptors; molecular imaging: towards the visualization of biological processes at the cell level; imaging small animals;

Ultrasound

Increased resolution and contrast-to-noise ratio; tissue characterization based on backscatter ; contrast echography and its therapeutic application; targeted contrast-enhanced ultrasound;

Analysis bottlenecks



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Transdisciplinary integration



Materials, energy, IT



Ubiquitous computing





Ambient intelligence



Embedded intelligence Smart pills



Neuron on chip





An integrated molecular profile derived from high-throughput genetic, transcriptional and proteomics data.

Heterogenous data source gene prioritization



Multimodal image data integration

Assessment of myocardial infarction and residual viability: multimodal characterization of function, perfusion and metabolism

MR









Clinical decision support



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Societal demands

-Improve quality performance of health decision/diagnosis systems

-Support individual medical doctor

-Avoid/decrease number of medicial errors

-Web portal for Evidence Based Medicine

-Organised access to literature

-Examples: UK, Norway, Sweden, Finland

-Information sharing among doctors

-avoid/monitor patient (s)hopping behavior

-Global Medical File per patient

-Interoperability

-Deal with 'empowerment of the patient': Patient-centric health care

-Medical care in 4P: personalized, preventive, predictive, participatory

-Increasing trend for 'customized''personalized' medicine

-Improve transparancy and consistency

-Deal/cope with 'professional' (chronical) patients (heart, diabetes, cancer,...)

-Improve patient mobility

-Cost effectiveness of the health care system

-Ageing population:

-EU 2050: 65+ → +70%; 80+ → +180%

-VI. 2012: 60+ → 25 % of VI.

-Monitor overconsumption

-Improve transparancy

-Detect abnormalities in diagnosis/therapy/...

-Cope with tsunami of available information and data (clinical, population,)

Obama

But in order to lead in the global economy and to ensure that our businesses can grow and innovate, and our families can thrive, we're also going to have to address the shortcomings of our health care system.

The Recovery Act will support the long overdue step of *computerizing America's medical records*, to reduce the duplication, waste and errors that cost billions of dollars and thousands of lives. But it's important to note, *these records also hold the potential of offering patients the chance to be more active participants in the prevention and treatment of their diseases*. We must maintain patient control over these records and respect their privacy. At the same time, we have the opportunity to offer billions and *billions of anonymous data points to medical researchers who may find in this information evidence that can help us better understand disease*.

History also teaches us the greatest advances in medicine have come from scientific breakthroughs, whether the discovery of antibiotics, or improved public health practices, vaccines for smallpox and polio and many other infectious diseases, antiretroviral drugs that can return AIDS patients to productive lives, pills that can control certain types of blood cancers, so many others.

Because of recent progress --- not just in biology, genetics and medicine, but also in physics, chemistry, computer science, and engineering --- we have the potential to make enormous progress against diseases in the coming decades. And that's why my administration is committed to increasing funding for the National Institutes of Health, including \$6 billion to support cancer research -- part of a sustained, multi-year plan to double cancer research in our country. (Applause.)

http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/09/04/27/The-Necessity-of-Science/

Translational medicine: bed $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ bench



Source: NIH; CMR International & IMS Health





Clinical decision support: model + data integration



IOTA (International Ovarian Tumour Analysis)

Phase I (1999-2002): 1066 patients, 9 European Centers Phase II (2005-2007): 2093 patients, 20 European Centers Phase III (to come): > 2000 patients, multicentre



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Health security aspects

-Multilateral security for community-centric healthcare IT platforms

- -System and software security of critical community (e-health) infrastructures
- -Enabling technologies for collaborative work in the e-health sector

-Policy negotiation, enforcement and compliance

-Privacy preserving data-mining and statistical databases

-Body Area Networks (implanted devices, wearable devices,...) and Personal Area Networks

- E-government : identity management, delegation, controlled data exchange

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