

Transforming inpatient children's outcomes by rapid precision medicine

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No conflict of interest

- Informed consent was obtained for this research.
- Patient and parent photos, videos, and names are used with their permission
- Illumina, Alexion and Diploid provided “in kind” support for part of this research

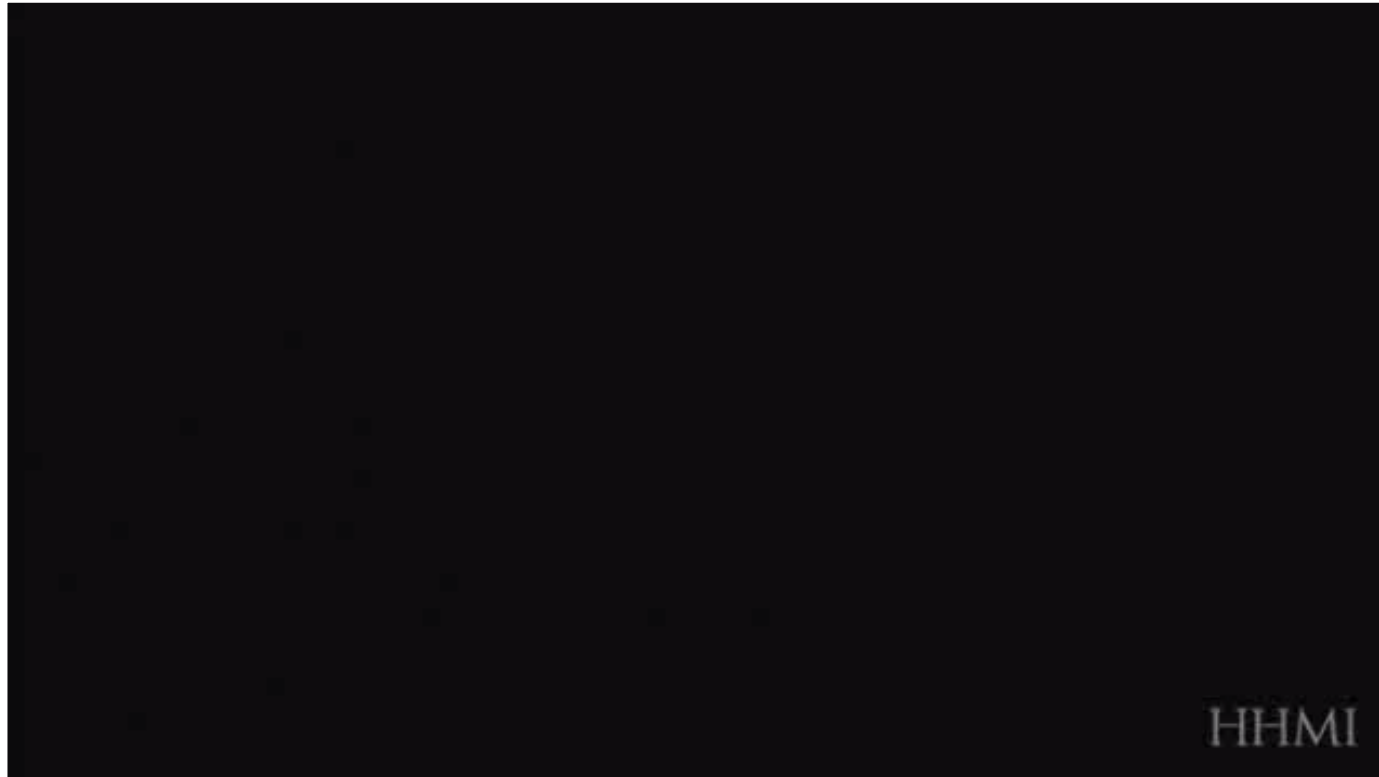


What is rapid precision medicine?

Acute medical management guided by genome information



Nearly all of my 37 trillion cells contain 2 genomes of 3.3 billion nucleotides



“We are fearfully and wonderfully made”
-- Psalm 139

How do you decode a genome?



Rapid Whole Genome Sequencing (40-fold, 16 hours)



Glossary: Rapid Whole Genome Sequencing – Rapidly decoding an individual's entire set of DNA molecules

Which children need their genomes sequenced rapidly?

- Inpatient children with diseases of unknown etiology
 - Those suspected of having a genetic disease
 - 5,429 simple (or Mendelian) genetic diseases
 - 19,176 pathogenic structural/chromosomal/copy number variants
 - Leading cause of infant death
 - Leading cause of death in NICU / PICU
 - Many with effective treatments
-

Autosomal recessive sickle cell disease *HBB* c.20A>T p.Glu6Val, Pathogenic variant

- DNA Code

G ₂	G ₂	T ₁	G ₂	T ₁	T ₁	G ₂	G ₂	G ₂
T ₁	T ₁	A ₁	T ₁	C ₃	C ₃	T ₁	A ₁	A ₁
A ₁	G ₂	C ₃	C ₃	A ₁	C ₃	G ₂	G ₂	A ₁

- Protein Code

M ₃	V ₄	H ₄	L ₁	T ₁	P ₃	V ₄	E ₁	K ₅
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Sickle cell disease

Why are we focused on speed?

- Time from receipt of blood sample to report of diagnosis: **19 hours**



3pm, October 25, 2017 – NICU family 243

8-day-old ♂ admitted from ER

Presenting Illness: *Status Epilepticus*

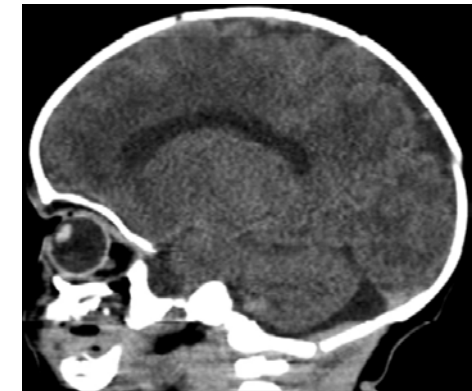
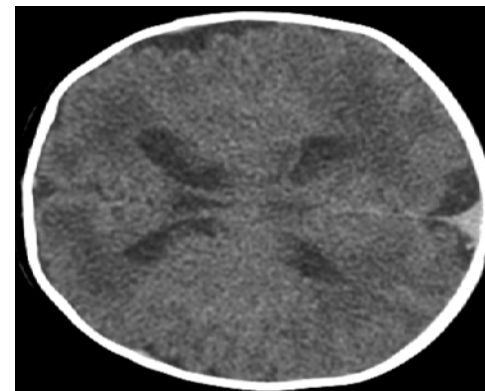
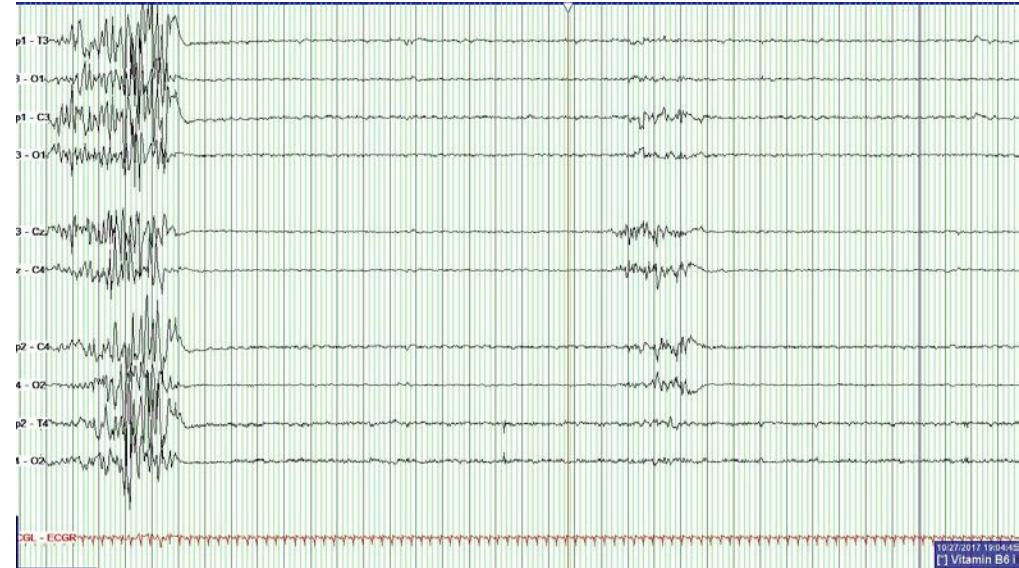
History:

- **23-yo G2P1 healthy mother**
- **Fetal ventriculomegaly detected by ultrasound during pregnancy**
- **Delivery by uncomplicated C-section 39 1/7 weeks**
- **Breast-feeding well, discharged home on day of life 3**

Glossary: Genetic disease – a disease caused by a DNA change(s)

NICU family 243: Initial NICU Workup

- **Electroencephalogram:** seizures & background burst suppression
- **Brain computed tomography:** mild hypoplasia of cerebellum; Borderline lateral ventriculomegaly
- **Infection workup:** negative
- Cerebrospinal fluid lactic acid 6.3 mmol/L (normal 1.1-2.8)
- Serum creatinine kinase 1,195 U/L (normal 13-80, not in acute renal failure range)



Disease Progressed Overnight

“Last night was rough with ongoing...multifocal seizures that continued despite...levetiracetam or phenobarbital”

- Maximal anti-epileptic drugs
- Worsening seizures
- No response to phenytoin, carbamazepine
- Midazolam drip increased until respiratory failure, emergent intubation

“I discussed with his parents the range of outcomes I have seen with Neonatal Burst Suppression encephalopathy which usually entails limited life expectancy and at least moderate to severe developmental disabilities.”

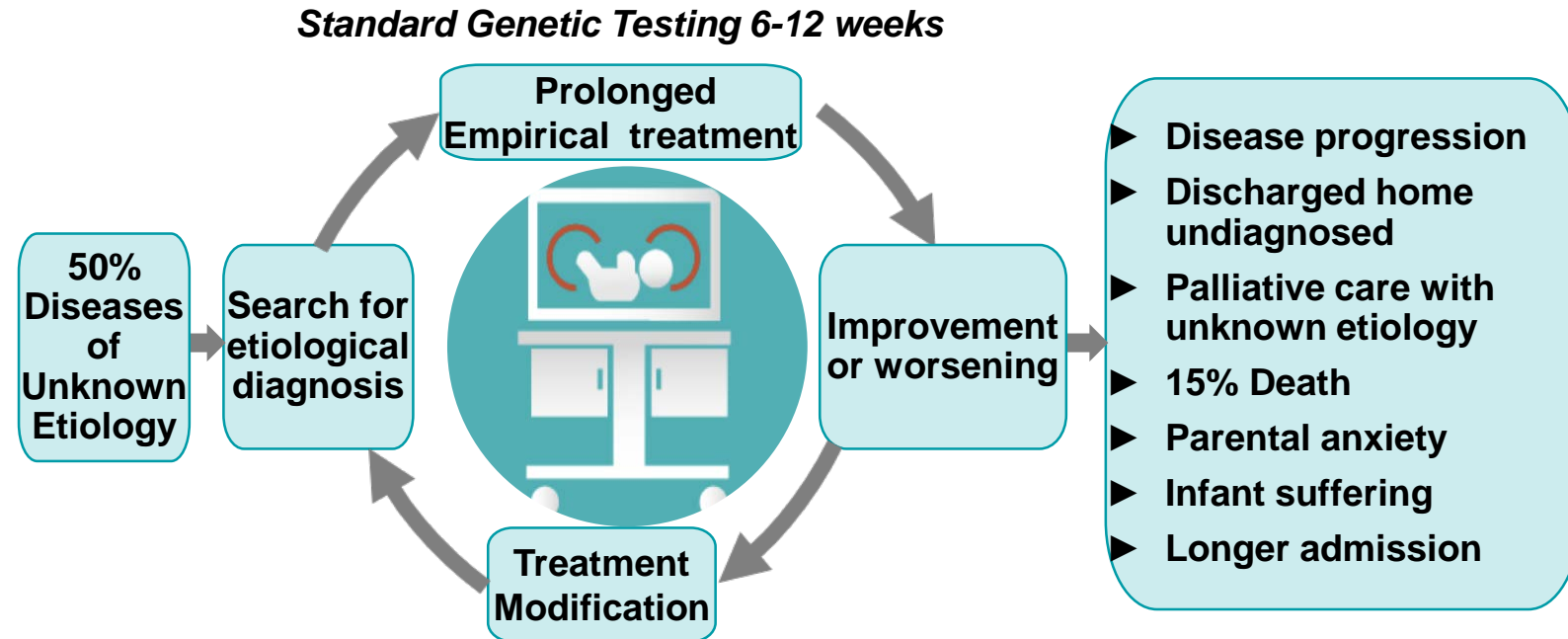
Neonatal Seizures

Cause of Neonatal Seizure*	
Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy	38%
Ischemic Stroke	18%
Intracerebral Hemorrhage	12%
Genetic disease	10%
Infection	4%
Brain Malformation	4%
Metabolic disturbance	4%

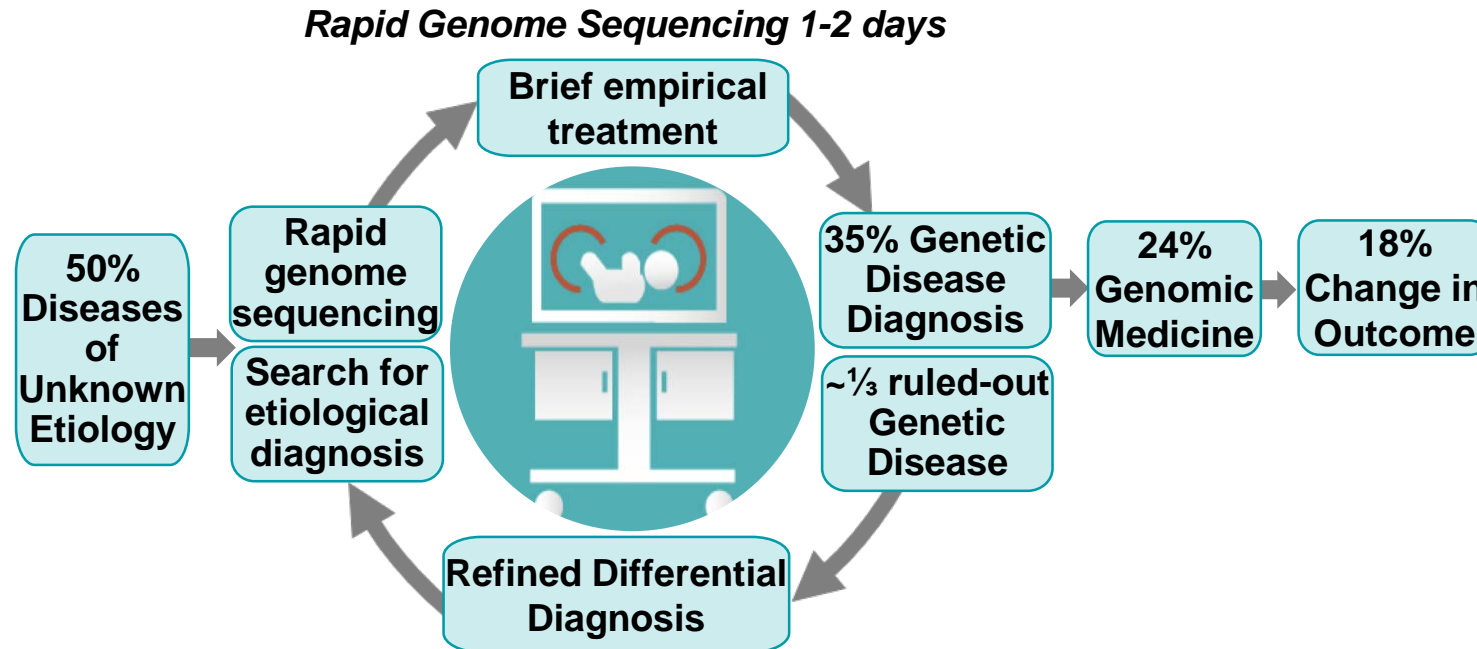
- >1,250 genetic disorders are associated with neonatal seizures

Gene	Specific Treatment
ALDH7A1	Pyridoxine; lysine restriction; valine supplementation
GRIN2A	Memantine or dextromethorphan for gain of function variants
KCNQ2	Ezogabine for loss-of function variants; carbamazepine
KCNT1	Quinidine for gain of function variants
PNPO	Pyridoxal 5'phosphate
PRRT2	Oxcarbazepine; carbamazepine
SCN1A	Avoid sodium channel blockers
SCN2A; SCN8A	Phenytoin; high dose carbamazepine
SLC2A1	Ketogenic Diet
TSC1; TSC2	Vigabatrin
MOCS1	Cyclic pyranopterin monophosphate

60% of the NICU & PICU infants with genetic diseases are misdiagnosed/treated



Summary: rWGS-based Genomic Medicine improves outcomes in children's ICUs



Diagnosis reported at 8pm October 27

- **Disease:** Pyridoxine-Dependent Epilepsy
- **Gene:** Aldehyde dehydrogenase 7 family member A1
- **Inheritance Pattern:** Autosomal Recessive
- **Variants:** 2 pathogenic variants

Genome variant (g.)

Chr5 g.125,919,689C>T

Chr5 g.125887751C>G

Gene variant (c.)

ALDH7A1 c.328C>T

ALDH7A1 c.1279G>C

Protein variant (p.)

p.Arg110Ter

p.Glu427Gln

C=Cytosine; T=Thymidine; G=Guanine

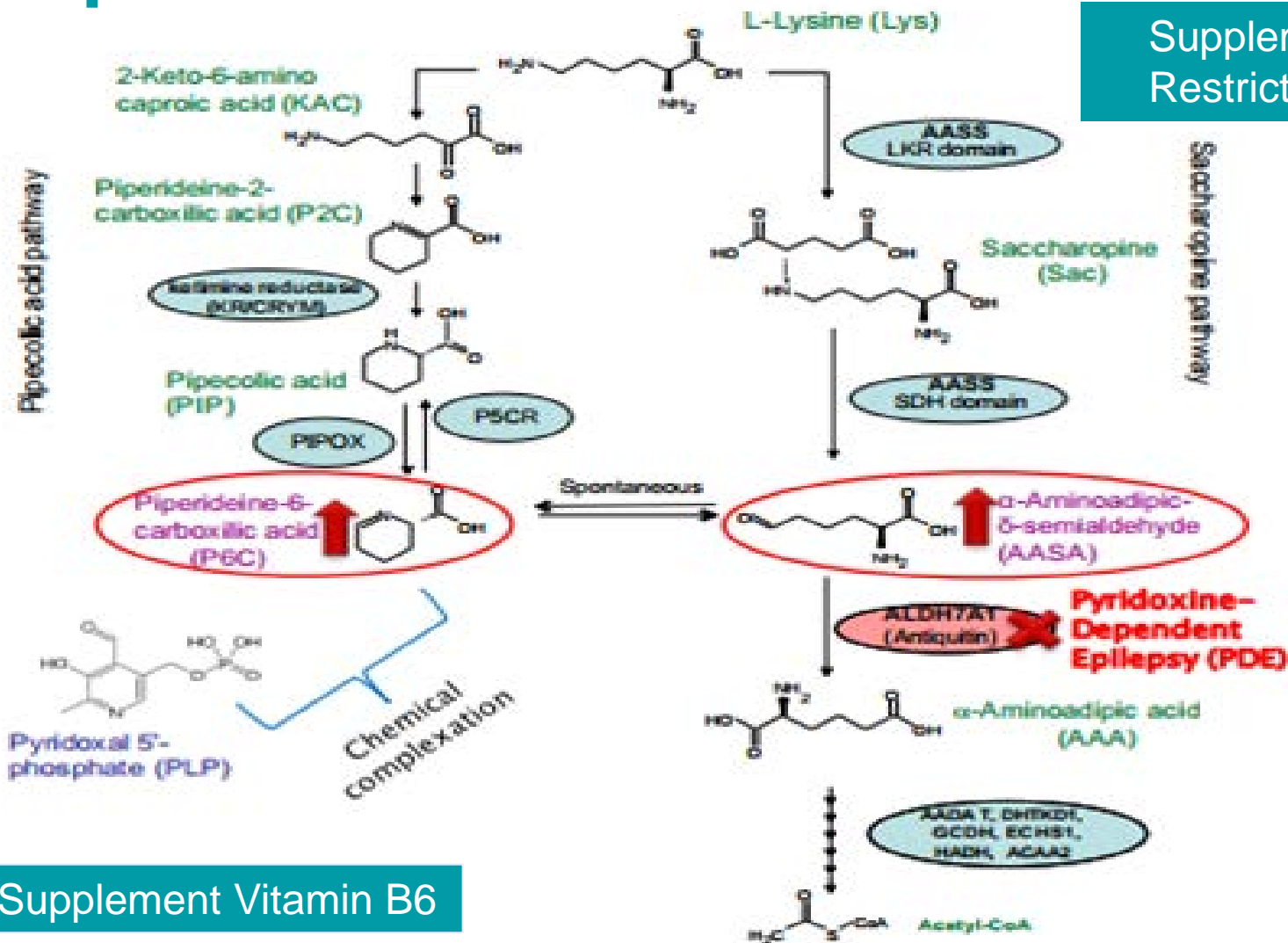
Arg=Argenine; Ter=Termination Codon; Gln=glutamine; Glu=glutamic acid

Glossary: Gene – a sequence of nucleotides in a genome that codes for a protein

Recessive – A disease expressed in offspring only when inherited from both parents

Rapid Precision Medicine

Supplement argenine
Restrict dietary lysine



Supplement Vitamin B6

Impact of diagnosis 55 hours after consent

Following triple therapy with pyridoxine, L-arginine supplementation and dietary lysine restriction

- Electroencephalogram normalized
- Seizures stopped

Within 36 hours

- Extubated
- All anti-epileptic drugs stopped

Discharged Home

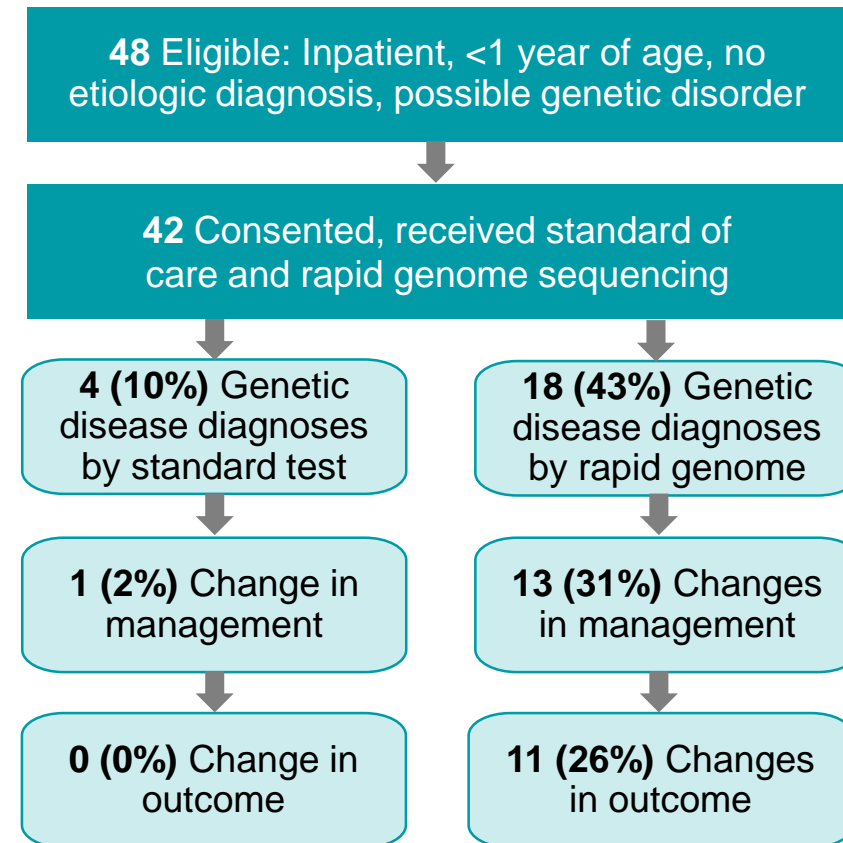
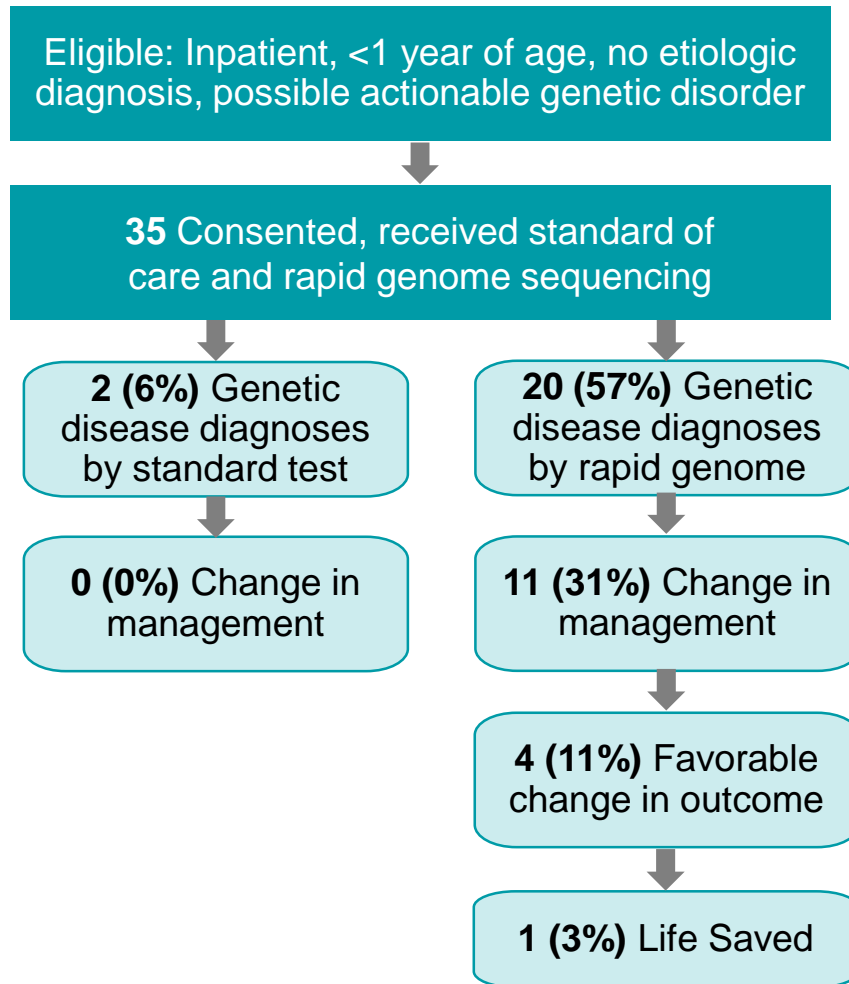
- Meeting milestones @ 22 months of age



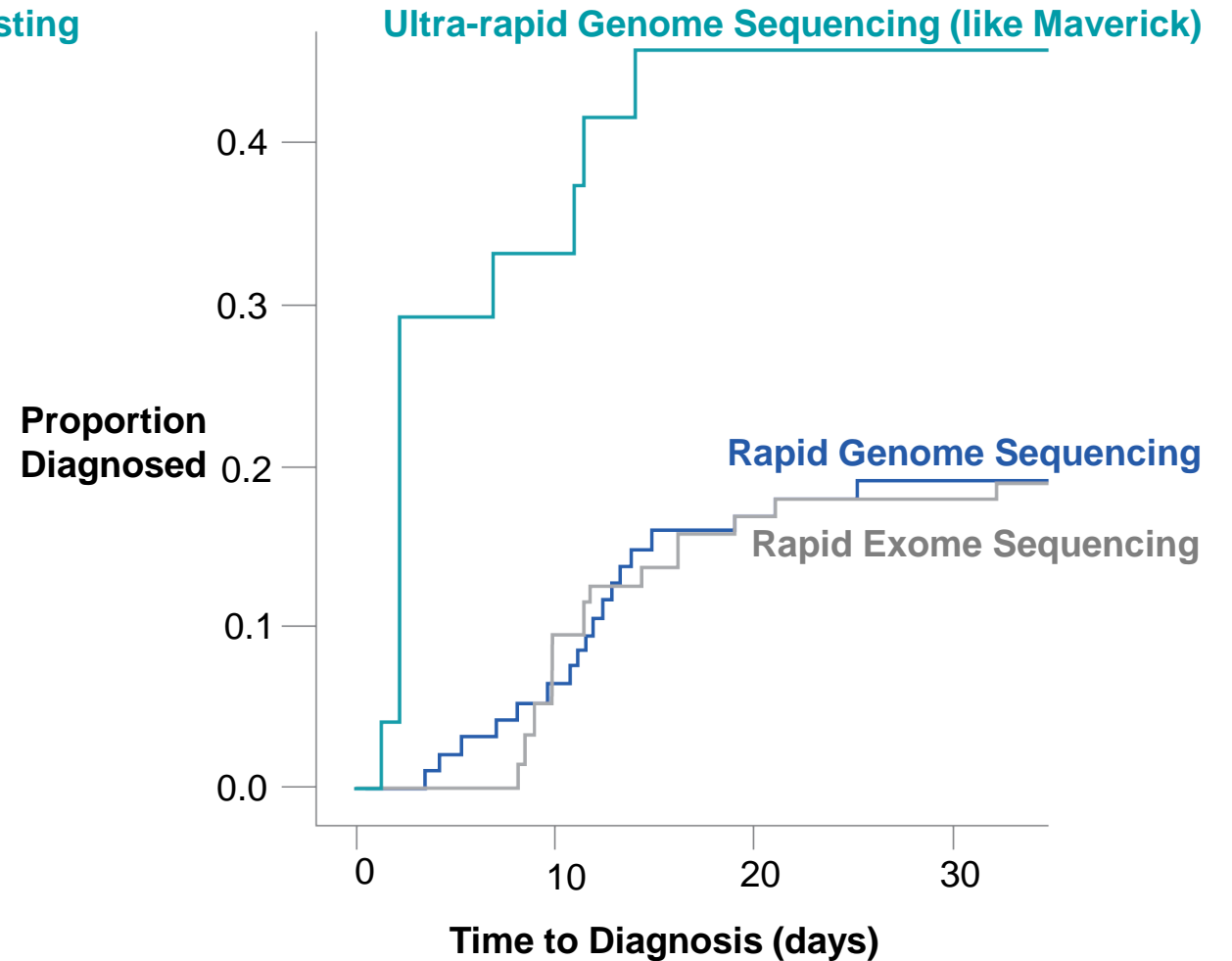
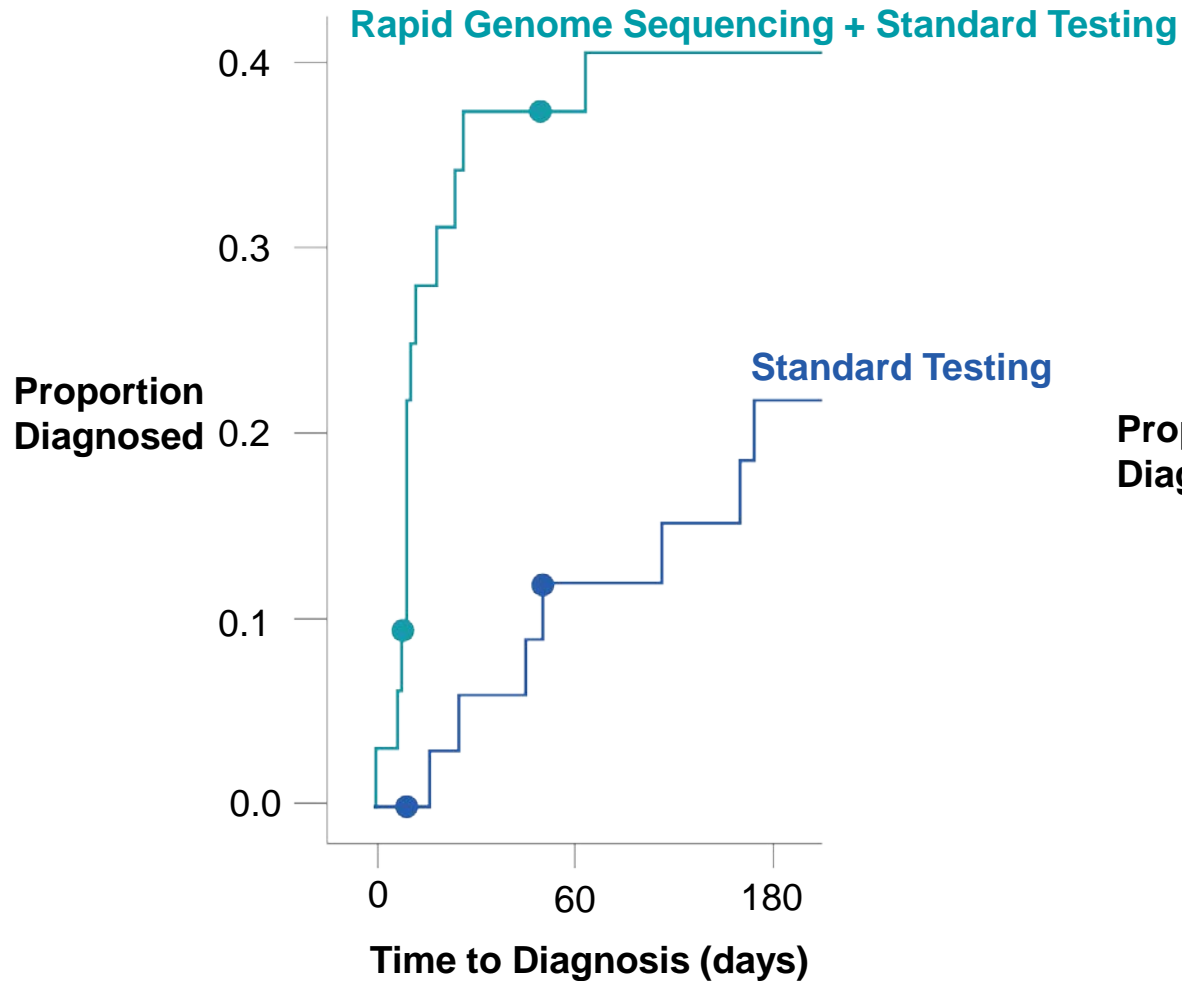
Video of Maverick and his Mum



Clinical Utility in 2 Studies

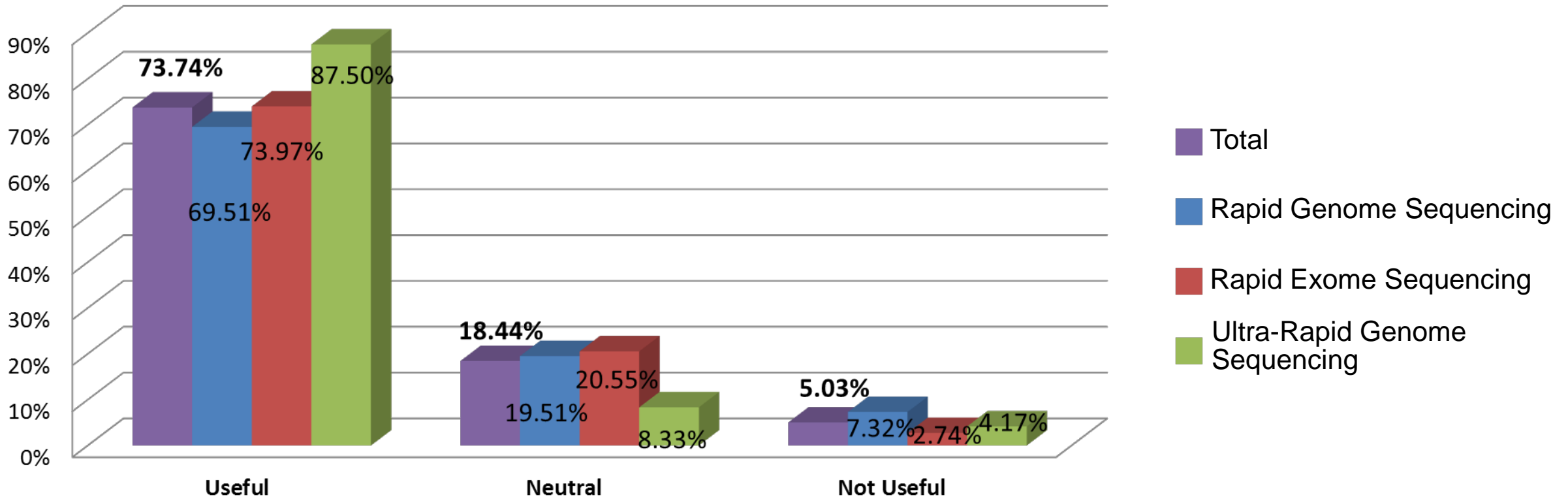


Time to Diagnosis in 2 Studies



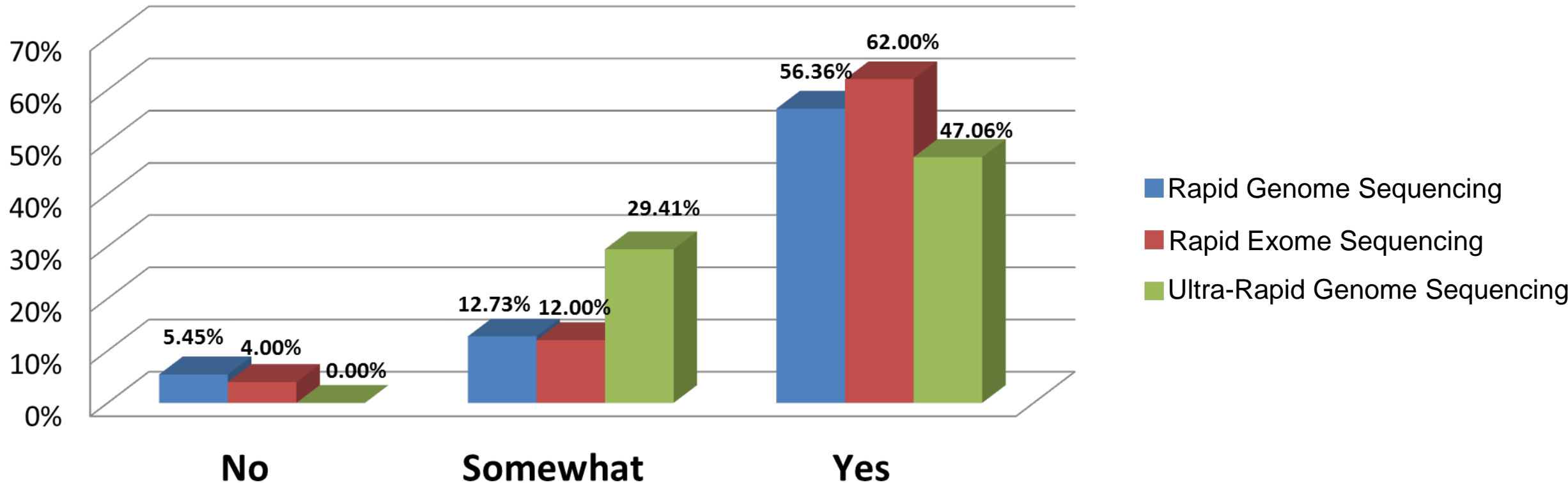
NSIGHT2 Clinician Survey Results

- Was rapid genome sequencing useful?



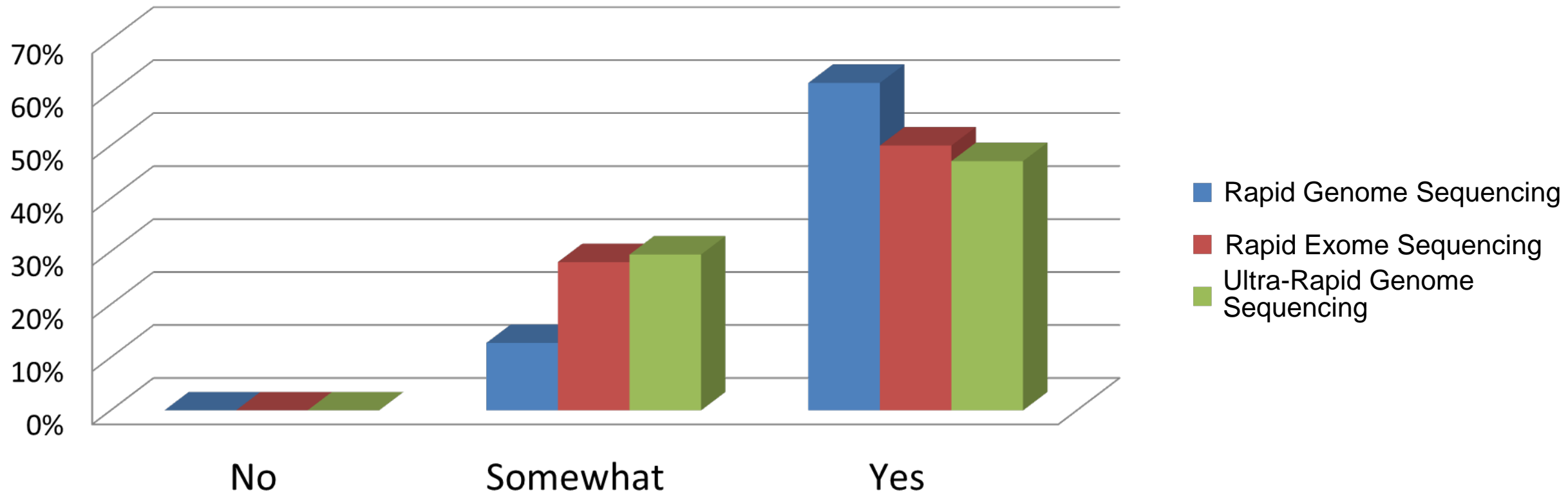
NSIGHT2 Acute Parent Survey Results

- Did you feel your child's genome sequencing results were useful?



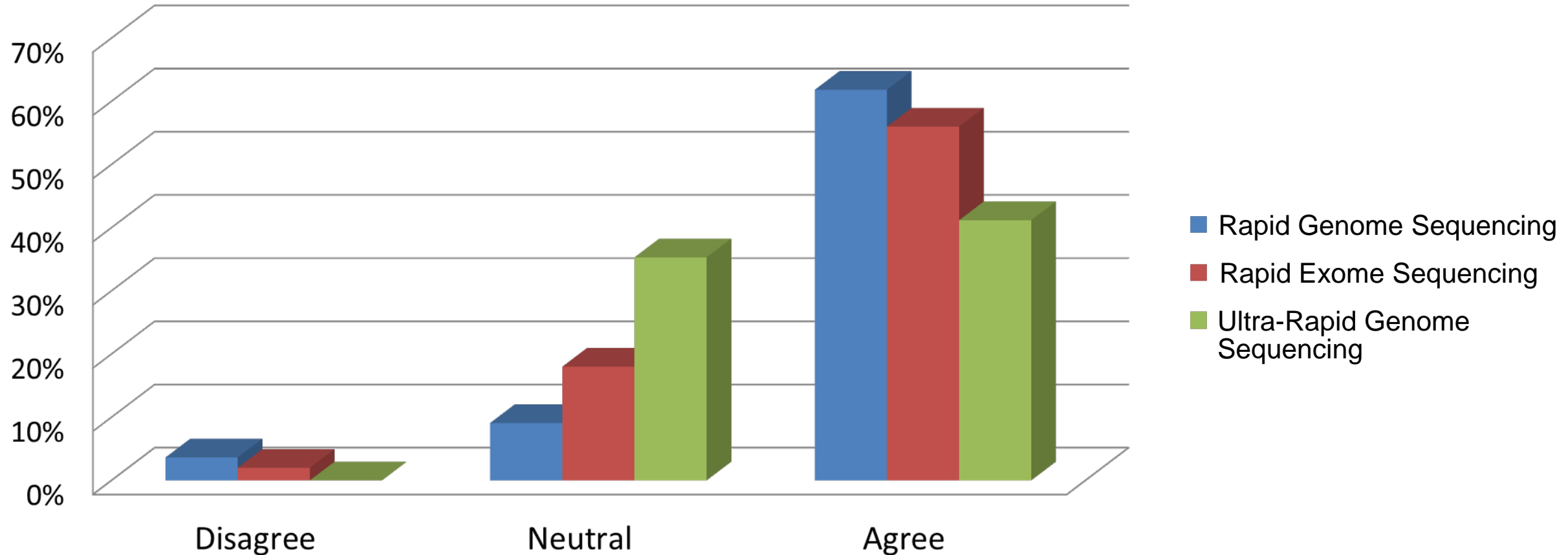
NSIGHT2 Acute Parent Survey Results

- **Did you understand your child's genome sequencing results?**



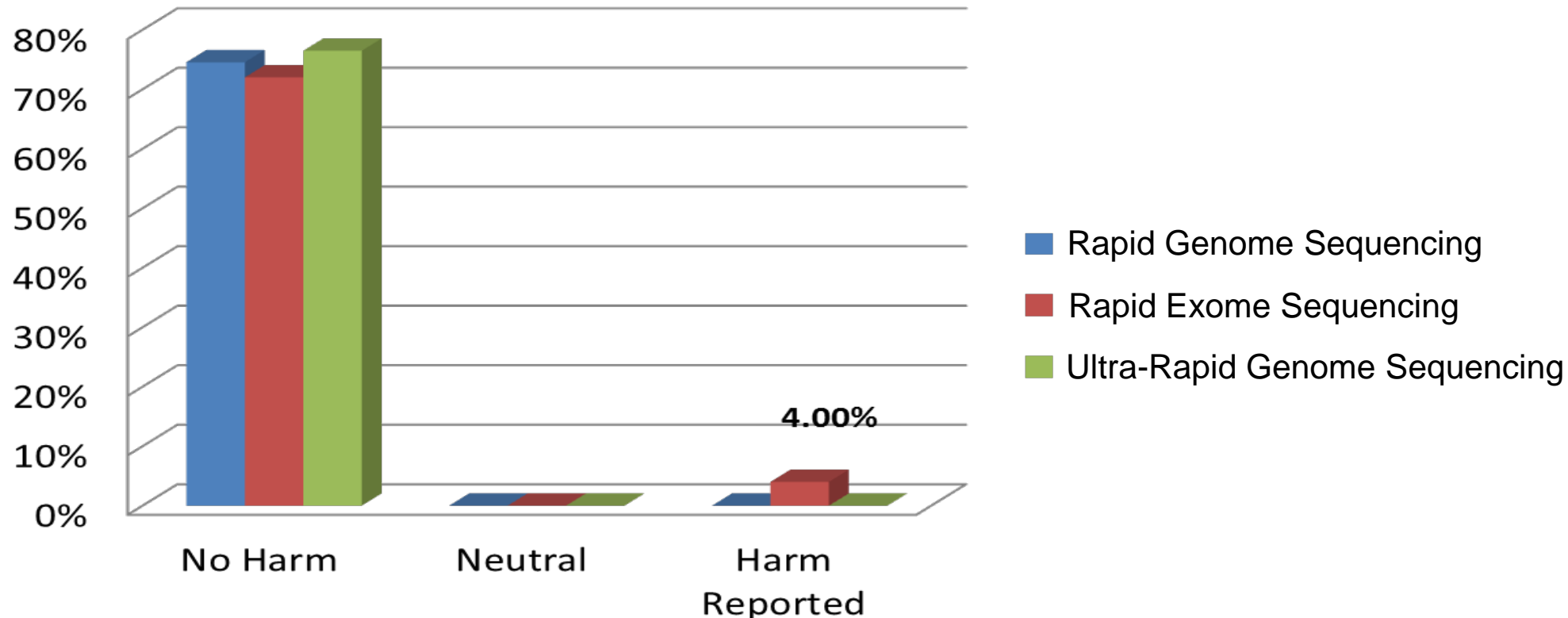
NSIGHT2 Acute Parent Survey Results

- The choice to sequence did my child a lot of good



NSIGHT2 Acute Parent Survey Results

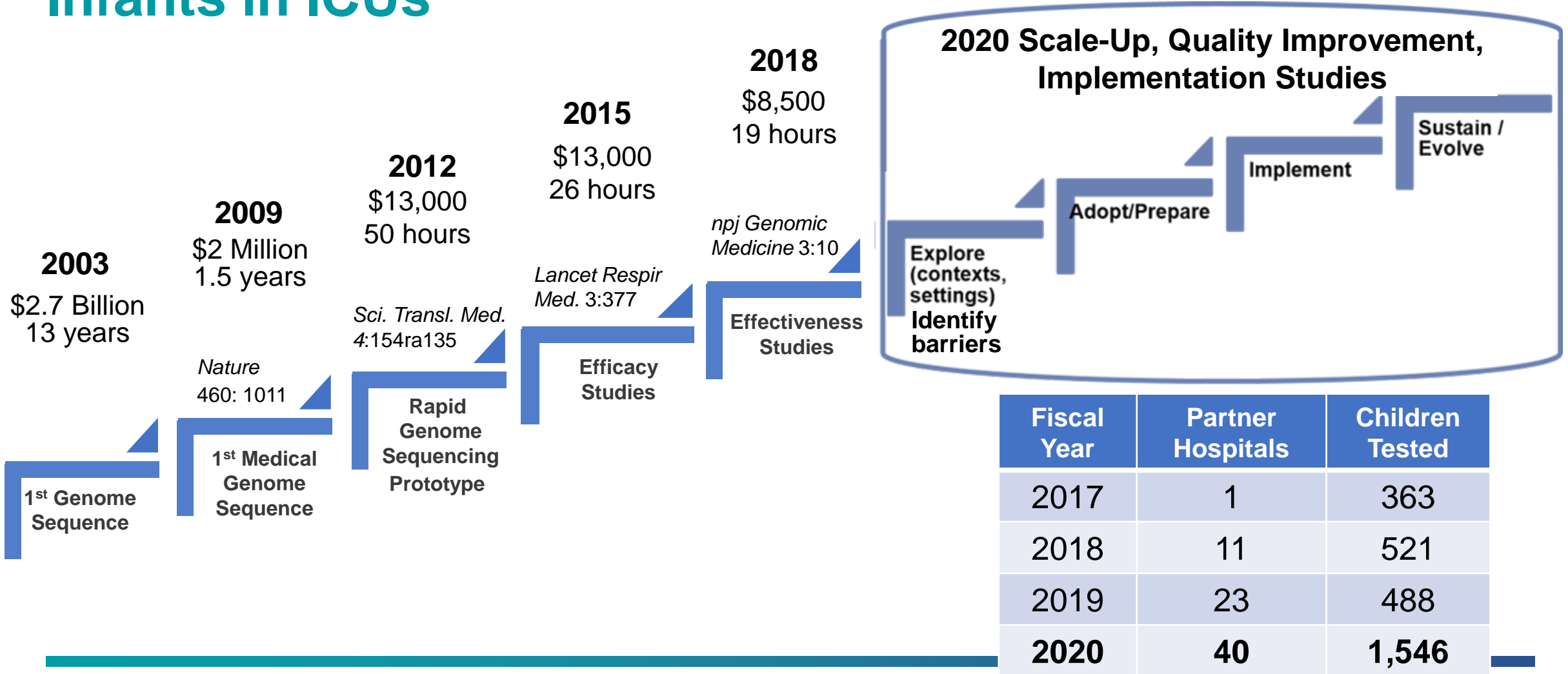
- The choice to sequence did my child a lot of harm



Literature Review

1 st Author	Date	Study Type	Seq Type	NICU and PICU Enrollment Criteria	Size	Dx Rate	Clinical Utility	Change in Outcome	TAT (d)
Saunders	2102	Cases	WGS	NICU infants with suspected genetic disease	4	75%	n.d.	n.d.	2
Willig	2015	Cohort	WGS	<4 mo of age; Suspected actionable genetic disease	35	57%	31%	29%	23
Meng	2017	Cohort	WES	<100 days of life; Suspected genetic disease	63	51%	37%	19%	13
van Diemen	2017	Cohort	Panel	Infants; Suspected genetic disease	23	30%	n.d.	22%	12
Petrikin	2018	RCT	WGS	<4 mo of age; Suspected genetic disease	32	41%	22%	n.d.	13
Farnaes	2018	Cohort	WGS	infants; Suspected genetic disease	42	43%	31%	26%	23
Stark	2018	Cohort	WES	Acutely ill children with suspected genetic diseases	40	53%	30%	8%	16
Ceyhan-Birsoy	2019	RCT	WES	NICU neonates	32	16%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Sanford	2019	Cohort	WGS	4 months-18 years; PICU; Suspected genetic disease	38	48%	39%	8%	14
French	2019	Cohort	WGS	Suspected genetic disease	195	21%	14%	n.d.	21
Clark	2019	Cases	WGS	Infants; Suspected genetic disease	7		100%	n.d.	1
Kingsmore	2019	RCT	WGS	Infants; disease of unknown etiology; within 96 hours of admission	94	19%	in progress		11
			WES		95	20%			11
			WGS		24	46%			5
Baby Bear	2019	Cohort	WGS	MediCal infants; within 1 week of admission; suspected genetic disease	116	50%	30%	in progress	
Average					840	34%	26%	18%	

Evolution of Rapid Precision Medicine in Infants in ICUs



Rapid Precision Medicine: A Healthcare System not a Test

Health System and Family Engagement

- Indications established
- Intuitive interface in EHR
- Automated site set-up, ascertainment, ordering, phenotyping
- QI: all sites

Rapid Diagnosis

- QI: 1 day to result
- Semi-automated interpretation & re-analysis
- Variant, gene, disease dB

Precision Medicine Delivery & Follow Up

- QI: rate/timeliness of NGM, parental counselling, outcomes
- Semi-automated eCDSS
- NGM implementation services
- Automated follow-up of outcomes

Early patient ascertainment, ordering, timely authorization, consent

Semi-automated rWGS-based genetic disease diagnosis

Clinical decision support for life-long, effective genomic medicine

1. Improved outcomes based on molecular diagnosis and genomic medicine
2. Knowledgebase of 10,000; natural history of disease with current treatment
3. N-of-few clinical trials of novel treatment bundles

Vermont Oxford Rady Children's Genomic Network



A learning network to shape the future of genomic medicine in newborn care.

Schedule of Activities

April 10, 2019

3:00 PM Eastern

Webinar: Bridging the Genomics Knowledge Gap: Introduction to Rapid Whole Genome Sequencing (rWGS)

Presenting Faculty: Stephen Kingsmore, MD, DSc

July 10, 2019

3:00 PM Eastern

Webinar: The Evolution of Genetic Testing and Its Clinical Application

Presenting Faculty: Nathaly Sweeney, MD

September 11, 2019

3:00 PM Eastern

Webinar: Genomic Network Case #1: Actionable Results to Guide Treatment

Moderating Faculty: Shimul Chowdhury, PhD, FACMG

October 4, 2019

Genomic Medicine: 21st Century Care for Acutely Ill Infants pre-conference session at VON's Annual Quality Congress

November 20, 2019

3:00 PM Eastern

Webinar: Genomic Network Case #2: Parent Perspectives on Genomic Testing

Moderating Faculty: Nathaly Sweeney, MD

Join the Genomic Network



Summary

- Rapid precision medicine can be successfully implemented in the care of inpatient children
- Rapid turnaround allows for timely medical interventions in infants in ICUs
- Infants with seizures and/or encephalopathy of unknown etiology frequently benefit from rapid precision medicine



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