

The 100,000 Genomes Project

Jim Davies Seattle, October 2015

The 100,000 Genomes Project



Project announced by the Prime Minister in December 2012





Genomics England announced by Secretary of State for Health in July 2013

Rare Disease



- incidence for each disease < 0.05%
- > 7000 diseases
- cumulative incidence in population ~5%
- cardiovascular, endocrine and metabolism, gastroenterology and hepatology, hearing and sight, immunology and haematology, inherited cancer predisposition, musculoskeletal, neurological, paediatric sepsis, paediatrics, renal, respiratory, skin
- 50,000 participants

Rare Disease



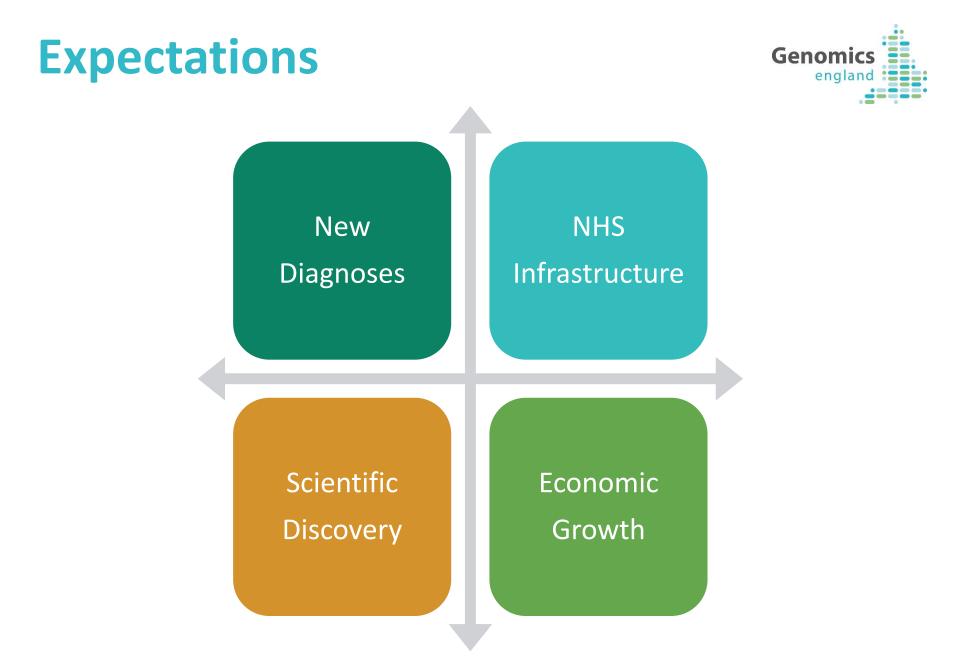
- 30x coverage whole genome sequences
- phenotyping using Human Phenotype Ontology

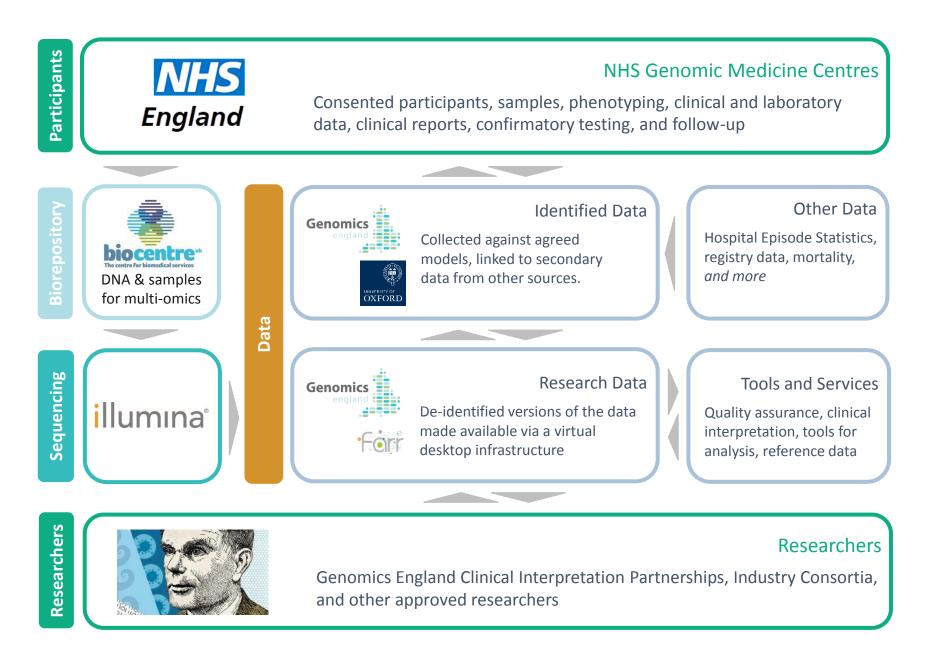
sease				
Disease Group Renal and urinary tract disorders	v¶ * €			
Disease Subgroup Syndromes with prominent renal ab	normalities 💿 * 🍽			
Specific disease Alport syndrome				S * 🍋
asic Phenotyping				
4 Phenotype Description	5 Phenotype Identifier	7 Phenotype Present	Modifiers	Actions
Proteinuria	HP:0000093	Unknown Yes No		Edit
Hematuria 💿 阳	HP:0000790	 Unknown Yes No 		Edit
Nephrotic range proteinuria 💿 ங	HP:0012593	Unknown Yes No		Edit
Renal insufficiency	HP:000083	Unknown Yes No		Edit





- ovarian, breast, colorectal, prostate, lung, leukaemia, sarcoma, renal, rare and childhood cancers, cancer of unknown primary
- 25,000 participants
- 75x coverage somatic, 30x coverage germline
- dataset reflects requirements for genomic medicine





Infrastructure

- Genomic Medicine Centres (NHS England)
- NIHR national biosample centre
- Hinxton sequencing centre (Wellcome Trust)
- secure data centre (NIHR, MRC)

biosample centre

sequencing centre



data centre





Data Acquisition



- registration, consent, family history, phenotyping via web-based interface
- clinical and laboratory data submitted as XML messages, reports upon clinical events
- secondary data from clinical audits and national reporting datasets
- integrated, longitudinal record via LabKey server for review and quality assurance
- patient-reported data

Research Environment



- separate data centre
- a research 'embassy' for each group
- access to shared LabKey server
 - explore data within policy
 - take snapshots for analysis
- private cloud
- 'airlock' system

virtual desktop infrastructure

Progress



- 11 Genomic Medicine Centres
- 5000 whole genome sequences
- 125 rare diseases
- 5 cancers
- 1 pathogen
- 4 tool providers
- 10 pharma companies
- 2500 researchers

Contributors (include)



- NIHR Biomedical Research Centres
- NIHR Bioresource for Rare Diseases
- NIHR Health Informatics Collaborative
- NHS England, Public Health England
- Medical Research Council
- Cancer Research UK
- Wellcome Trust

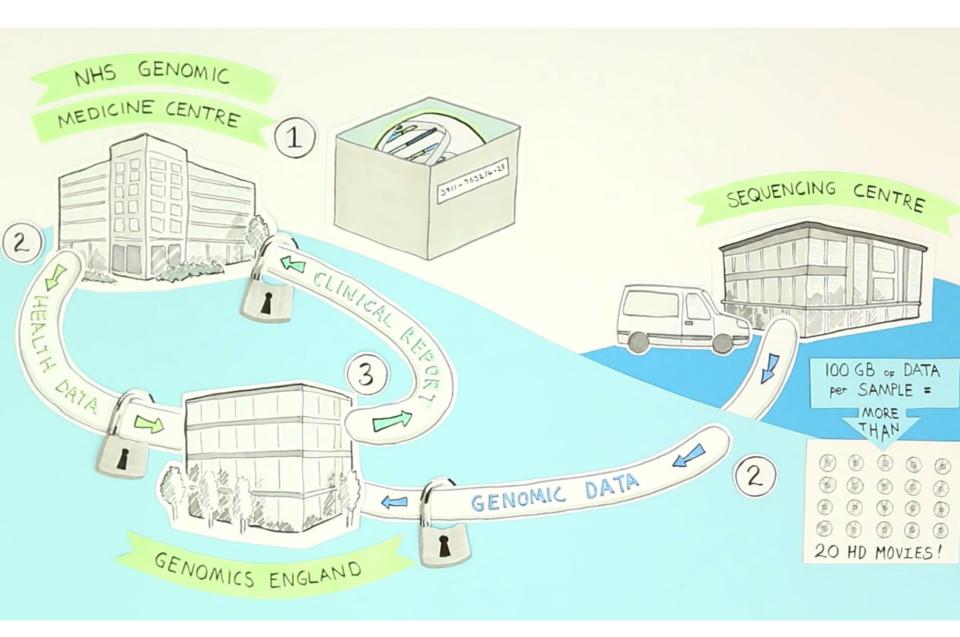
12 October 2015

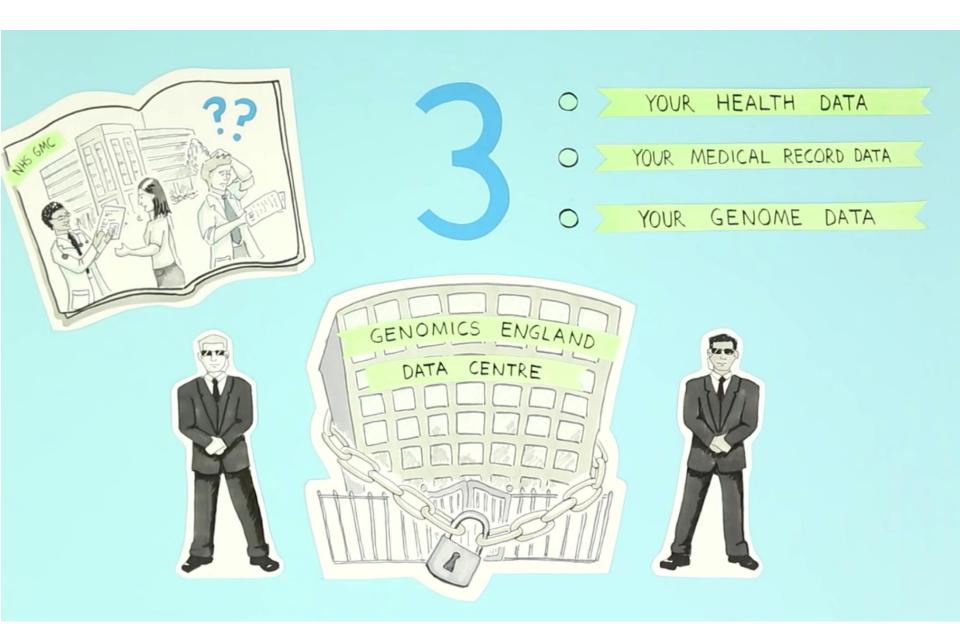
Challenges

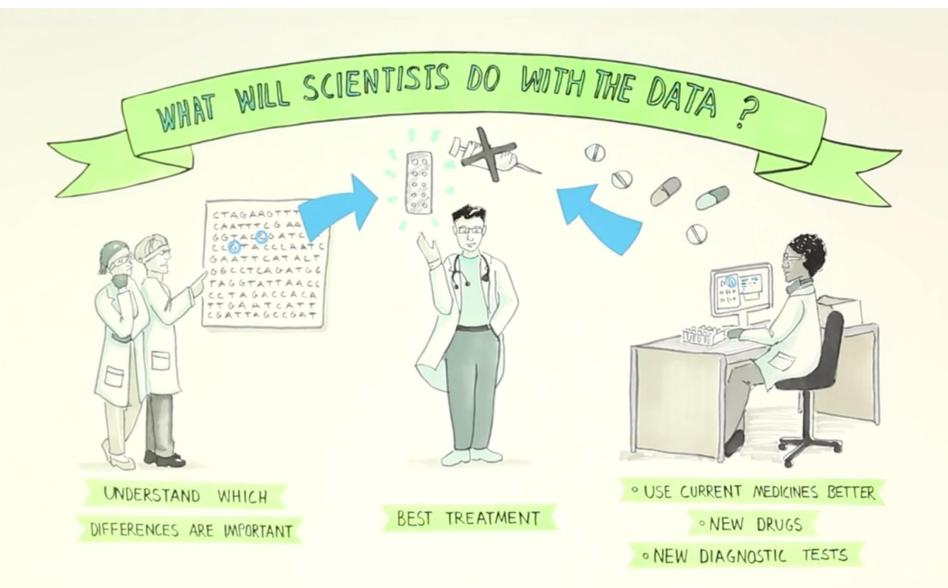
- earn the trust of:
 - patients
 - clinicians
 - researchers
- help to transform:
 - clinical informatics
 - research informatics
 - culture















Thanks



- The Genomics England team: in particular,
 - Sir John Chisholm (Executive Chair)
 - Professor Mark Caulfield (Chief Scientist)
 - Vivienne Parry (Communications and Outreach)
 - Ed Stafford (Director of Informatics)
- LabKey
 - enjoy the rest of the conference!