



## **Million Veteran Program**

## Part I: Development & Use of Database

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### **Million Veteran Program**



 The Million Veteran Program will create a genomic database over 5-7 years of 1 million Veterans who are users of the VA healthcare system

#### Database will have available

- DNA specimens and links to tissue specimens
- Access to the VA Electronic Health Record
- IT capability to identify patients for a variety of types of studies
- Analytical tools

 MVP is part of a larger initiative in genomic rans Health Add medicine by the VA

### **Million Veteran Program**



#### MVP will facilitate

- Developing new diagnostic tests to enable disease prevention and earlier treatment
- Personalize therapies to the Veteran's individual genetic characteristics and conditions, e.g. Pharmacogenomic customization
- Conduct surveillance for early detection of military exposure and other deployment-related conditions and possibly link them to genetic susceptibilities
- Overall establish how genetic information will be used in clinical medicine
  - Link genotype to phenotype
  - Complex, adult, multi-gene diseases possibly with strong environmental influences
- VA assets
  - Large HCS, Electronic Health Record, research embedded in clinical program
- Large population with substantial diversity
  - Enables rigorous examination of a variety of subpopulations



#### 85 Years of Discovery, Innovation, and Advancement MVP/Genomic Medicine Initiative: Building Infrastructure



- Biorepository (in Boston) to extract and store DNA from samples - Expanding to 4 million samples
- Special laboratories and contracts, e.g. Pharmacogenomics
- Equipment purchases
- Central IRB
- IT infrastructure to enable research use of databases
  - High performance environment and secure platform for storing and analyzing genetic and health information
  - Coordinate central recruitment, scheduling and enrollment for studies using MVP database
  - Software analysis and reporting tools for all projects
  - Natural language processing
- Veterans Consultation Project Survey



### **Genomics Survey Findings**



- With VSO and Veterans' collaboration, internet survey performed April 24 – May 5, 2008
  N = 931
- 83% said program should be done
- Increased support associated with
  - Attitudes about research
  - Attitudes about helping and history of previous "altruistic behaviors"
  - Curiosity about genetics
  - Satisfaction with VA healthcare
- Important issues
  - Privacy
  - Safeguarding data



## Million Veteran Program Enrollment Process

- Receive letter of invitation to MVP
- Respond to the letter
- Read and sign an informed consent and HIPAA authorization in VAMC
- Fill out health and behavior surveys
- Provide contact info
- Provide a blood sample
- Get an optional health assessment
- Allow secure access to VA and VA-linked medical and health information





## **Protection of Veteran's** Samples and Data

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#### • Security

- Veteran's samples and health data will be labeled with a code instead of the name or other personally identifying information
- Samples will be stored in a central, secure biorepository and data will be stored in a central, secure database
- All analyses will be performed behind a secure firewall

#### VA Central Institutional Review Board review

- Initial and ongoing review of all aspects of MVP study design, implementation, and operation
- Access to data and samples for any database project will be granted only after rigorous scientific peer review and specific new IRB approval





## **Research Using MVP Database**



### **Research Using MVP Database**



- Identification and validation of genomic associations
- Genomic customization of treatment observational studies to be validated by clinical trials (including trials conducted by the VA Cooperative Studies Program)
- Population surveillance (illnesses following deployment, for example)
- Studies validating the effectiveness of using genomic data in the healthcare system





## Validating Use of Genomic Data in Healthcare



## Using MVP Database Research Approaches to Validation

#### Observational Studies

- Retrospective and prospective database analysis
- Natural experiment but confounding factors and bias are issues
- Stratification, Regression analysis, Case control, Matching, Propensity scores, Instrumental variables, etc

#### Randomized Clinical Trials

- o Trials performed under strict "laboratory" conditions
- Confounding factors addressed by randomization
- Rigorous but limits in generalizability and applicability of RCT protocols and issue of expense and time

#### • Point of Care Research – Hybrid being piloted in VA

- Natural experiment with randomization
- How VA can contribute to general research capability



### **Point of Care Research**



- **Research designed to randomize clinical choices within the** • healthcare system at Point of Care
  - Choices that are part of care but have equipoise ο
- At Point of Care, when a patient identified by MVP • software sees clinician, EHR reminder will inform that patient is a suitable research subject
- **Clinician** in routine visit decides whether the patient so • identified should be randomized and, if so, enters the patient into the study
- **Randomized study is then conducted by the patient's** clinician within the healthcare system using healthcare system resources and with findings recorded Resear in patient's EHR



## Point of Care Research Examining Use of Genomic Data



- Point of Care Research examining use of genomic data Hypothetical example - Decision-making via genetic testing when initiating Warfarin therapy
- Arms of study might be
  - Hospital laboratory initiation and monitoring follow-up with clinician-determined dosing
  - Hospital laboratory initiation followed by home PT monitoring with clinician-determined dosing
  - Hospital laboratory initiation with clinician-determined dosing followed by hospital lab monitoring with *computer-assisted dosing*
  - Hospital laboratory initiation followed by home PT monitoring with computer-assisted dosing
  - o Initial dosing using genetic testing, followed by any of above-veterans Health Administration
- Direct healthcare system data obtained





## **Million Veteran Program**

## Part II: Questions for Discussion

Timothy O'Leary, MD, PhD Deputy Chief Research & Development Officer



### **Issues to Consider**



- Technical issues with regards to specimen handling and analysis
- Issues associated with data sharing
- Return of research results to Veterans
- Implications for health care systems



### **Specimen Handling and Analysis**



- The cost of whole genome sequencing is dropping rapidly. Should VA make sequencing the "standard for analysis?"
  - o Level of coverage? (80%, 90%, more?)
  - Depth of sequencing (40X, 200X?)
  - o Cost vs. value?
  - Begin now or wait for lower costs and increased reliability?
- How should VA approach the issues of providing specimens to researchers, or instead the resulting data?

### **Data Sharing**



 How can VA make data from MVP widely available to the community while protecting Veterans?



### **Re-identification Risk**



 What risks of re-identification must be mitigated to provide individualized genomic information and/or health record information to the research comunity?



### **Return of Results**



 Should VA develop a strategy that would allow return of individualized results to Veterans?



## **Implications for Health Care Systems**



 How can health care systems prepare to deal with a possible deluge of information?



### Conclusions



- The Million Veteran Program will create a substantial database of genomic and healthcare data
- Research deriving from this database at all levels of study will address issues for the benefit of Veterans and all Americans
- VA has the appropriate assets, has created an infrastructure and has established a logistical structure to accomplish these ends
- Database enrollment is proceeding well

