

Implementing Genomic Medicine in Thailand's Healthcare System

Cancer Precision Medicine





Genomics Thailand Vision

Vision

Thailand will be among ASEAN Genomic Medicine leaders in 5 years All Thai people can have access to quality Genomic Medicine services

Research and Application

Clinical Service

- Infrastructure for research
 - Thailand Genome Database
 - National Bioresource Center
- Development of research platform and ecosystem

- Technology Assessment
- Service Improvement and Quality Assurance
- Law and Regulations
- Clinical Practice Guidelines

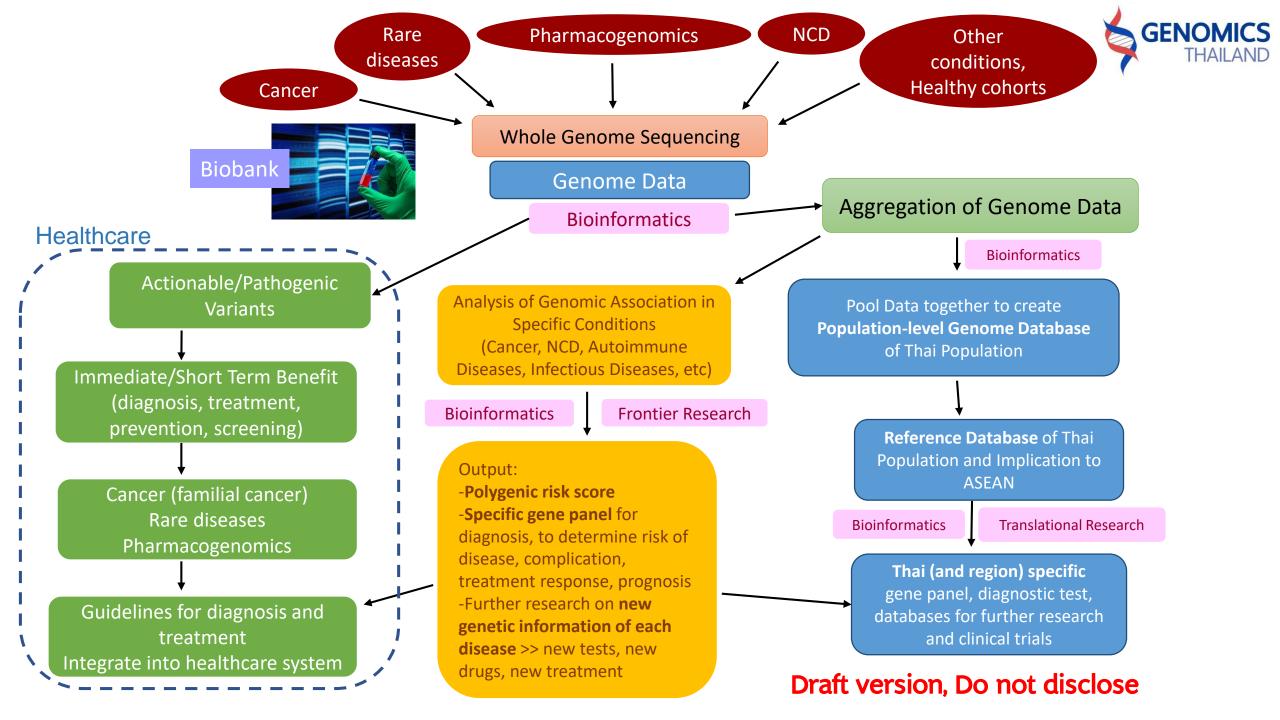
Data Analysis and Management

Ethical, Legal and Social Implications (ELSI)

Workforce Development

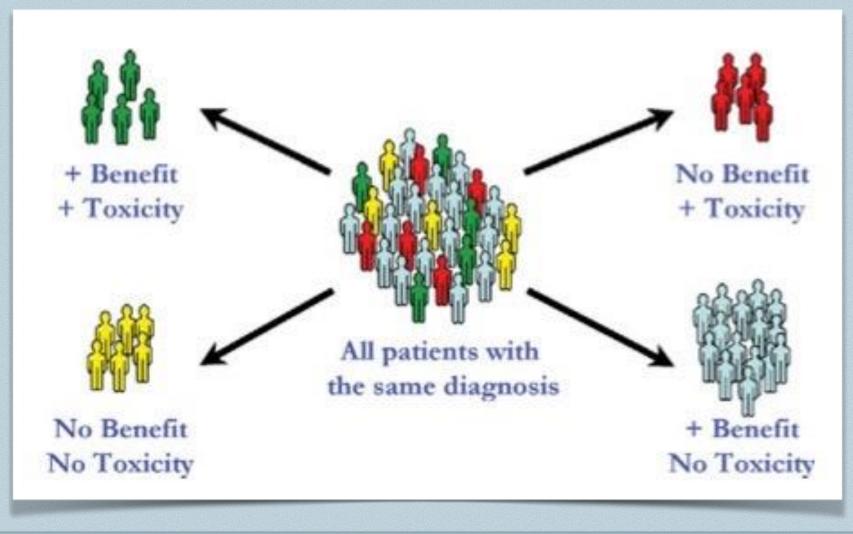
Promotion of New S-curve Industry

Draft version, Do not disclose



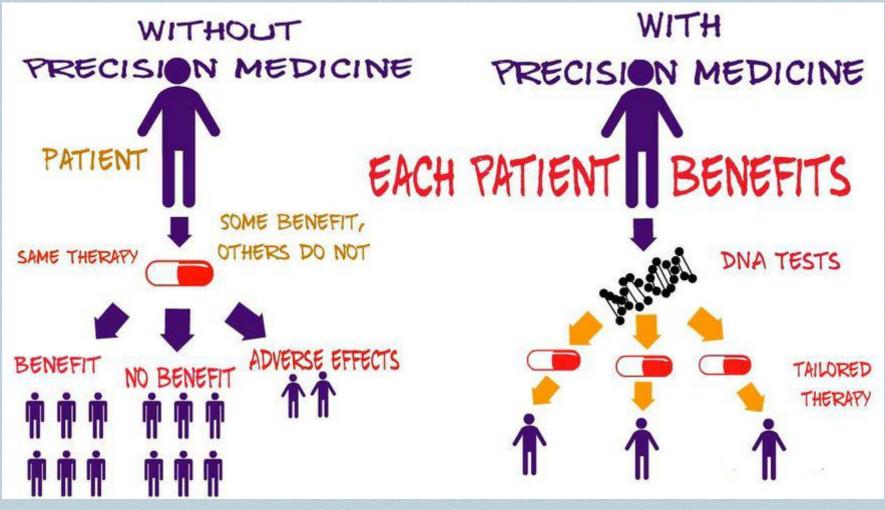


Conventional medical treatment





Precision Medicine





Precision Medicine

WHY NOW?

The time is right because of:

Sequencing of the human genome



Improved technologies for biomedical analysis



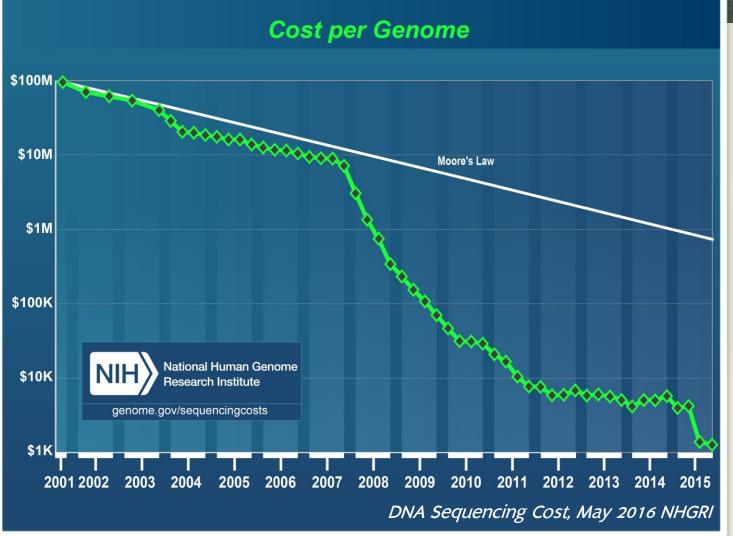
New tools for using large datasets



The Precision Medicine Initiative 2015



DNA Sequencing Cost

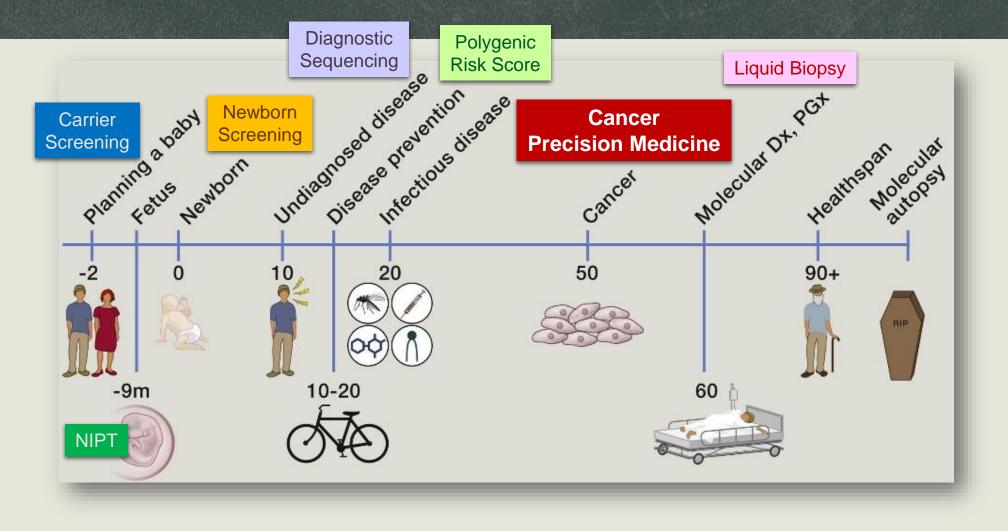






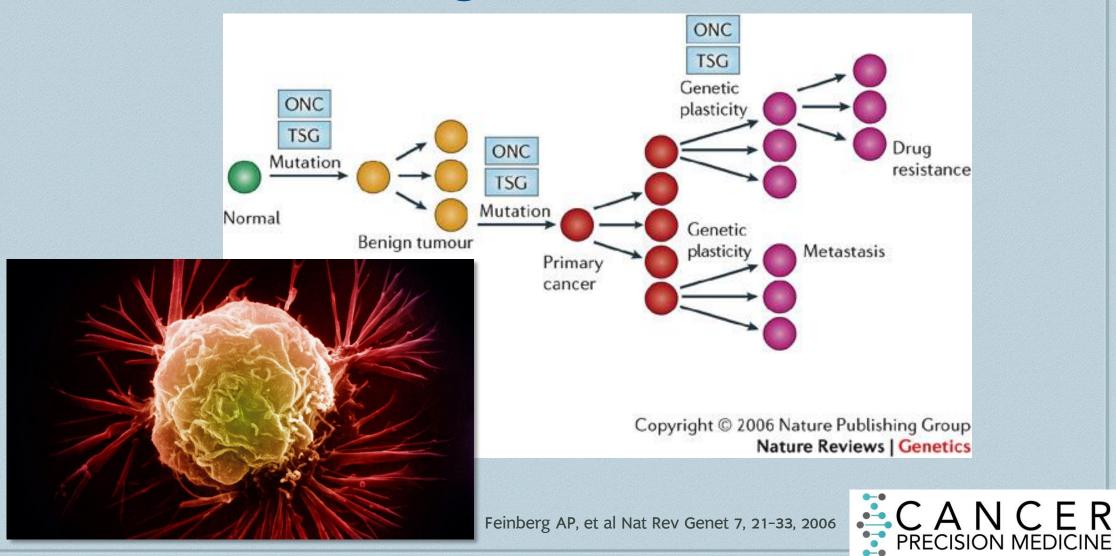
Diagnostic Area Rare diseases Cancer NIPT Pharmacogenomics Other conditions

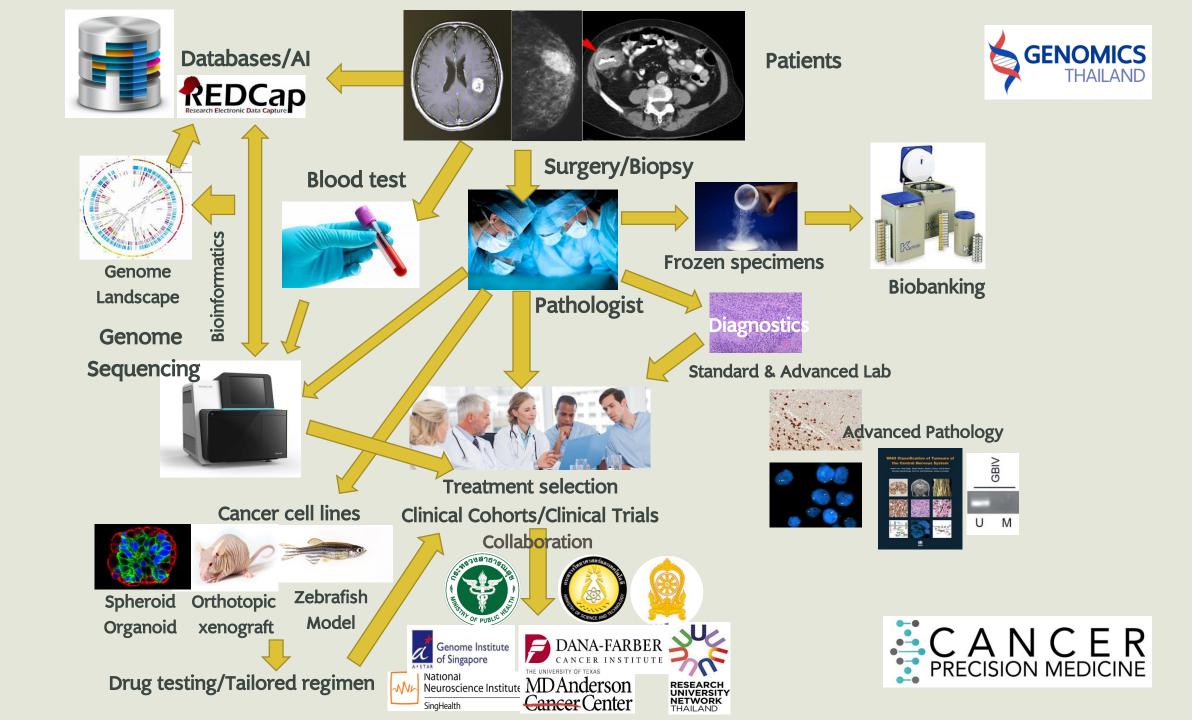
Precision Medicine : Across Our Lifespan

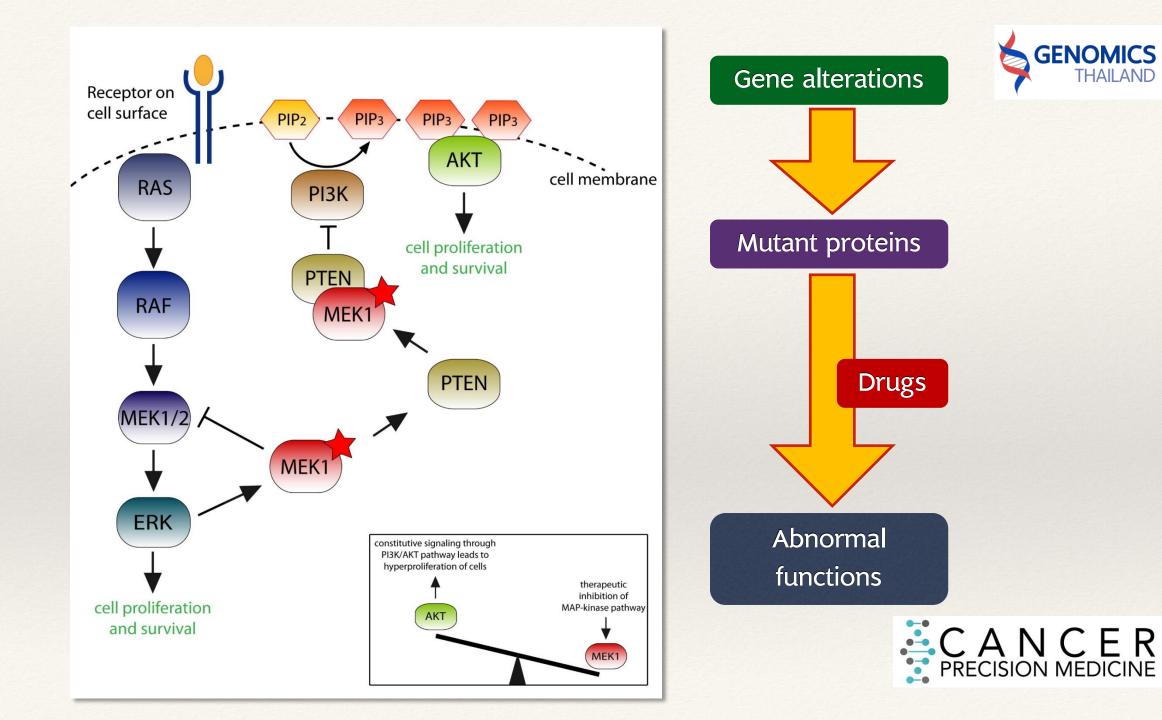


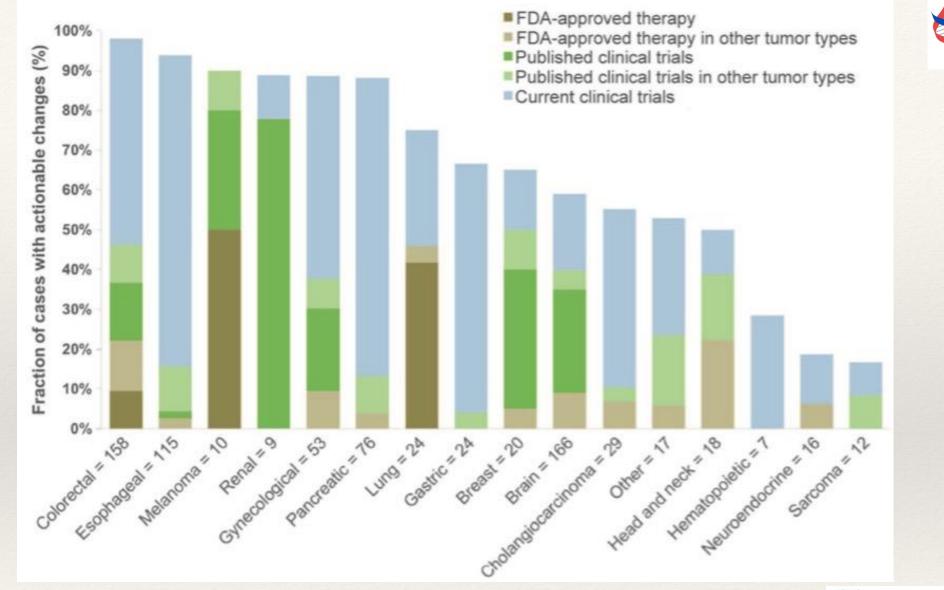


Cancer is a genetic disease





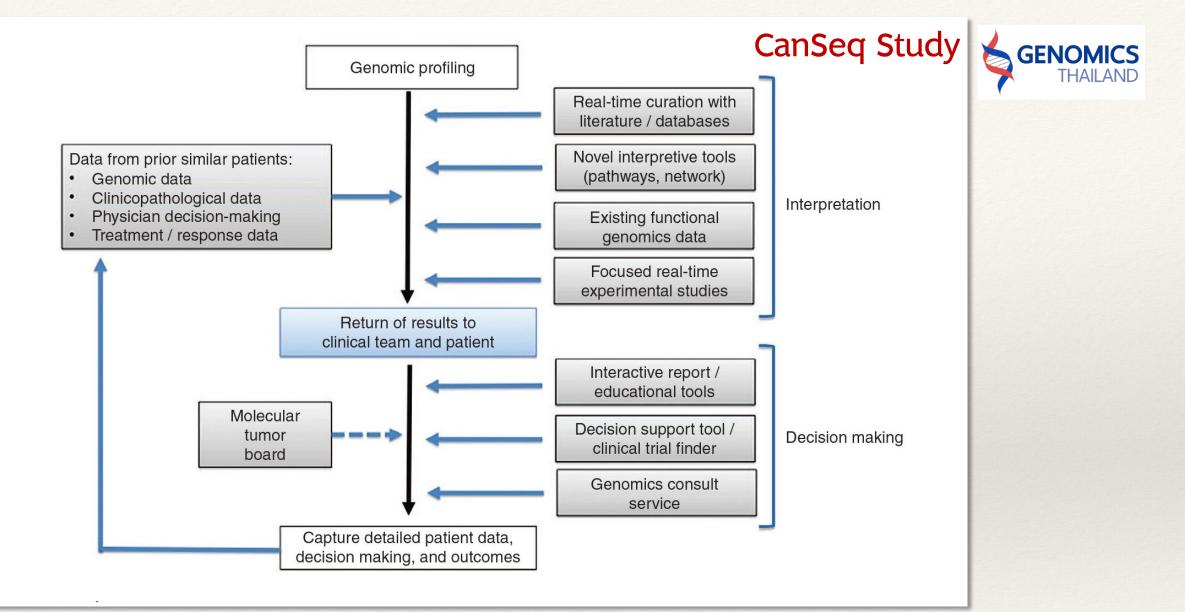






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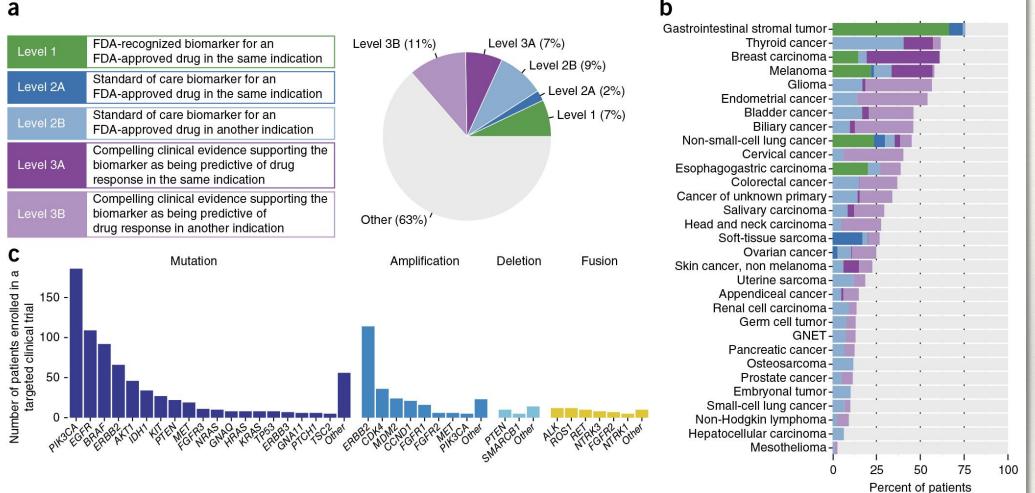
THAILAND





MSK-IMPACT

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Zehir A, et al. Nat Med (2017) published online May 8, 2017



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NRCT



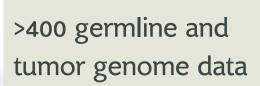


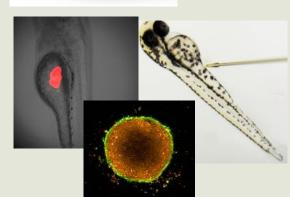
Current Work and Resources

REDCap

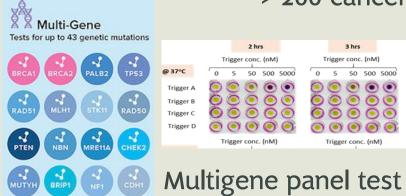
Research Electronic Data Capture

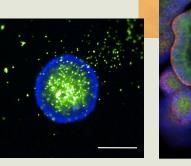
Clinical data and biospecimens >3,000 cases





Cell lines and drug testing platform



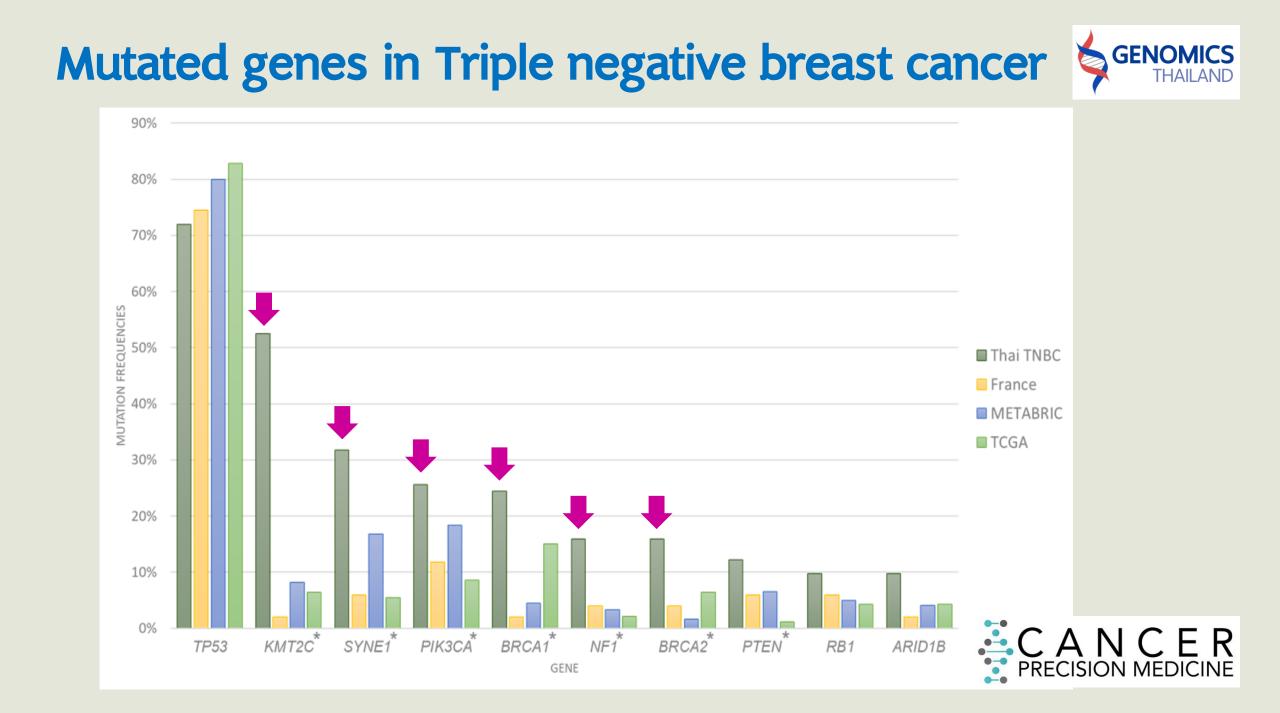


> 200 cancer cell lines and avatars

POCT

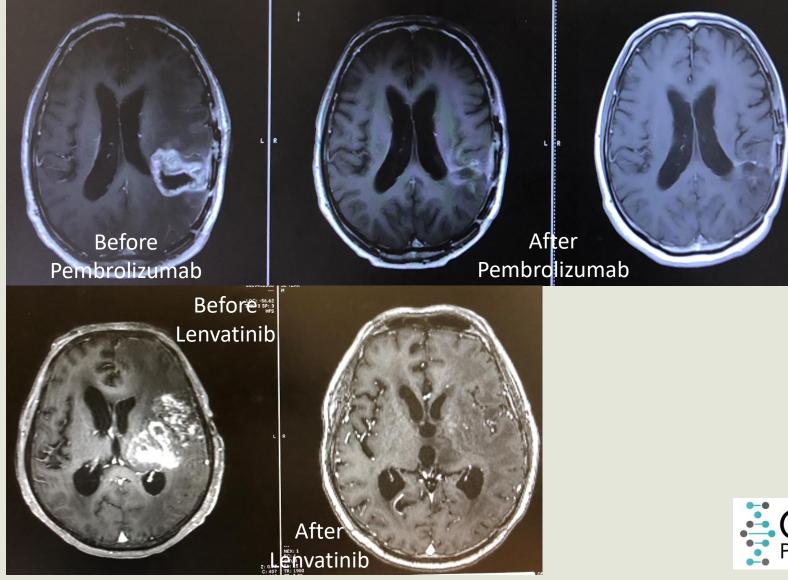
(rapid Dx)







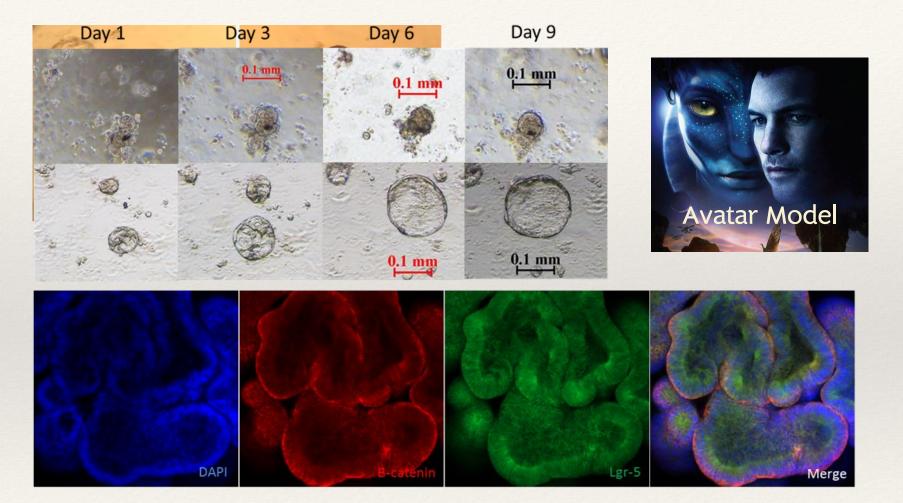
Tumor sequencing can guide treatment in selected cases







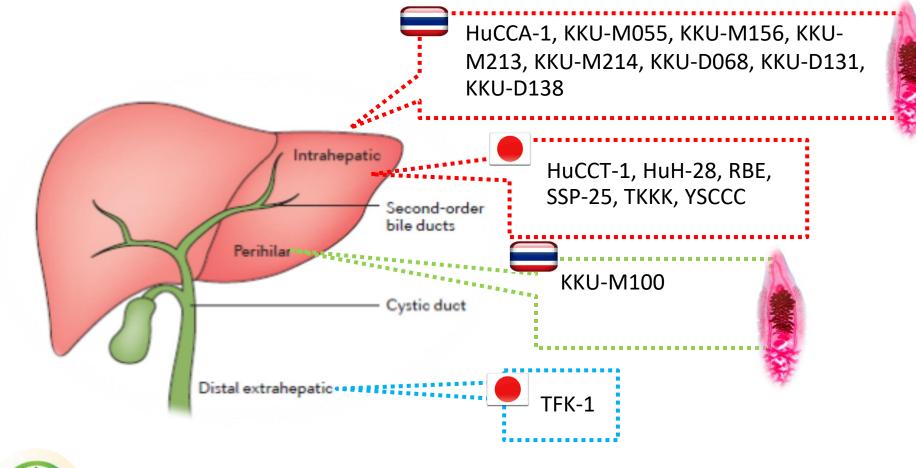
Living cancer cells in the tube



Colon & breast cancer organoid



SYSTEMS-BASED CLASSIFICATIONS OF CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA USING PAN-OMICS

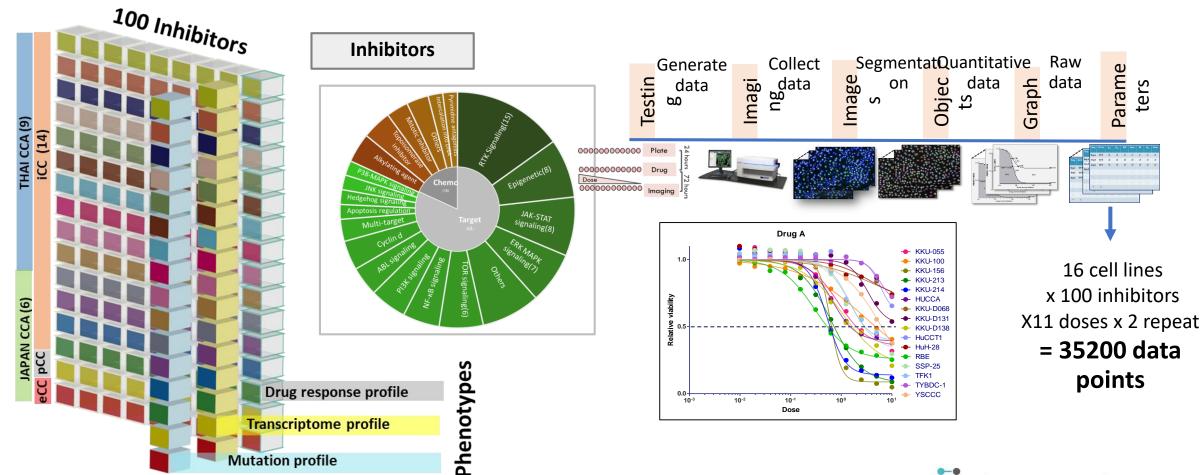




Manuscript In preparation

Integrated network-based cellular signatures and drug response in cholangiocarcinoma

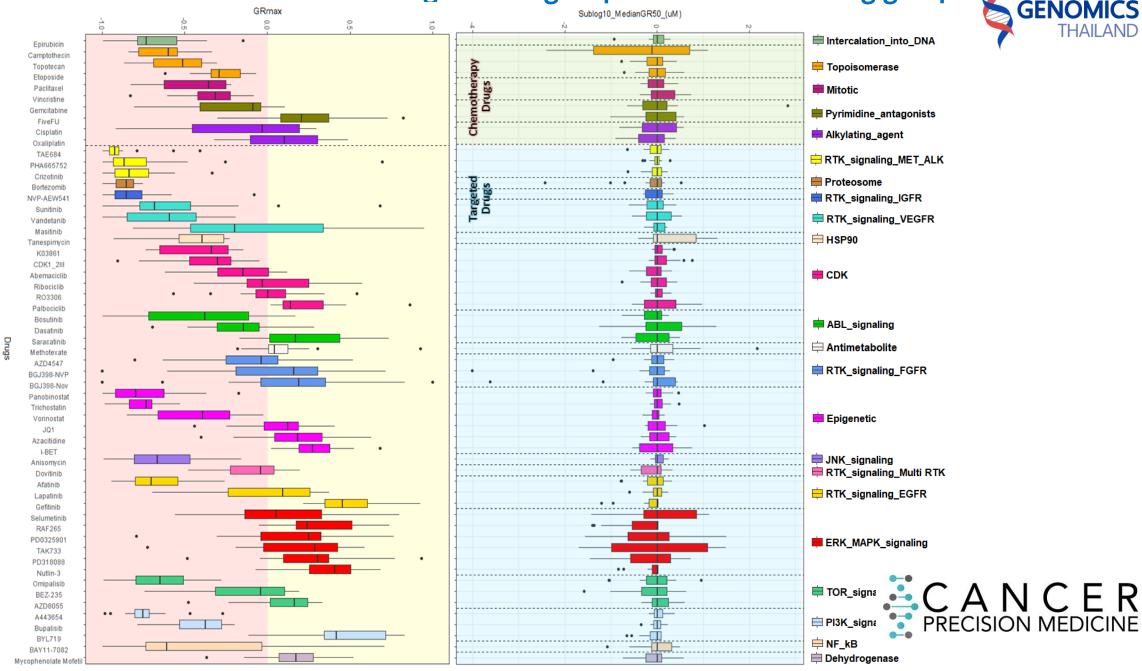






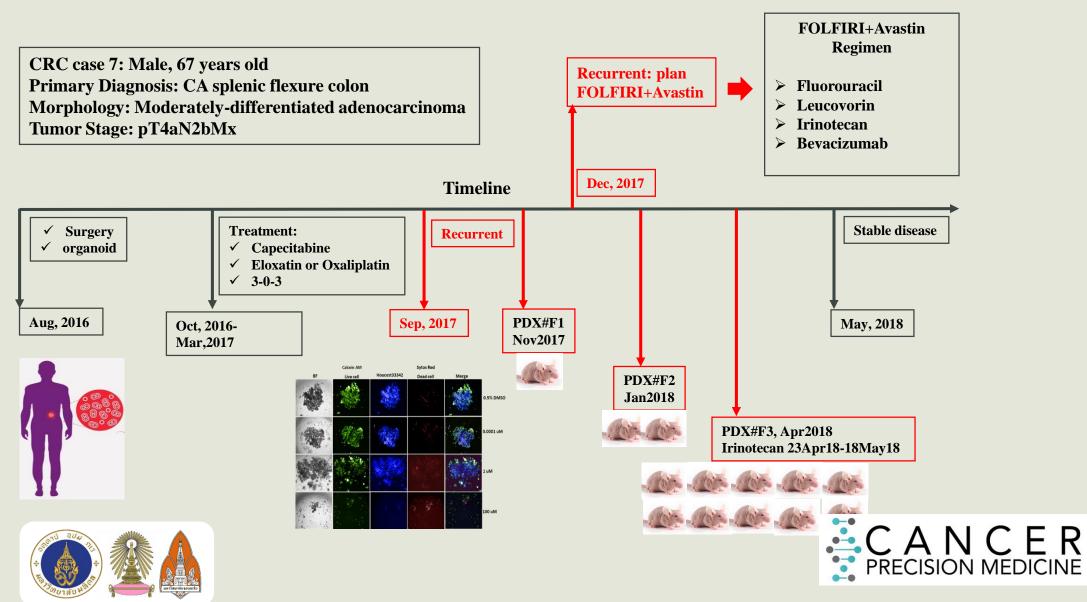
Manuscript In preparation

CCA Cell lines show broad ranges of drug response to different drug groups



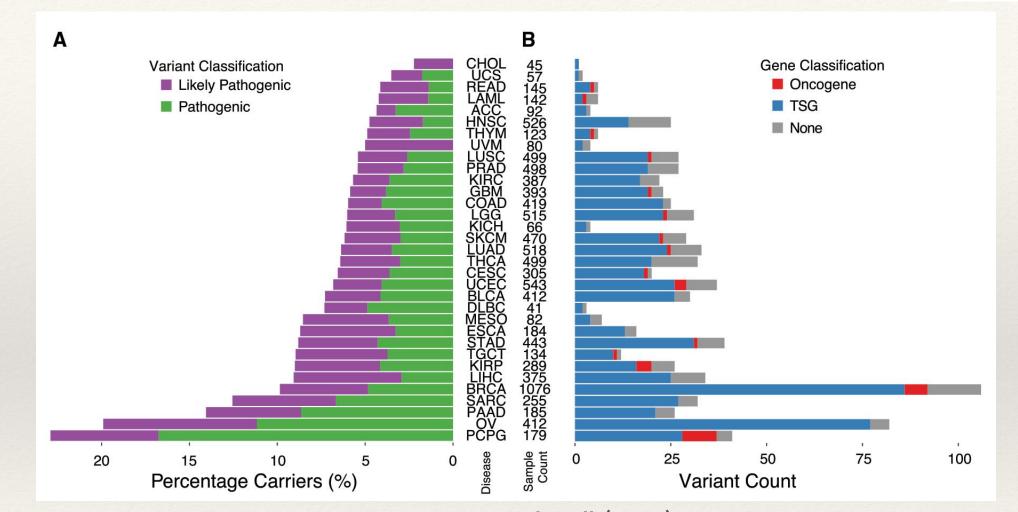
Drug testing parallel to treatment





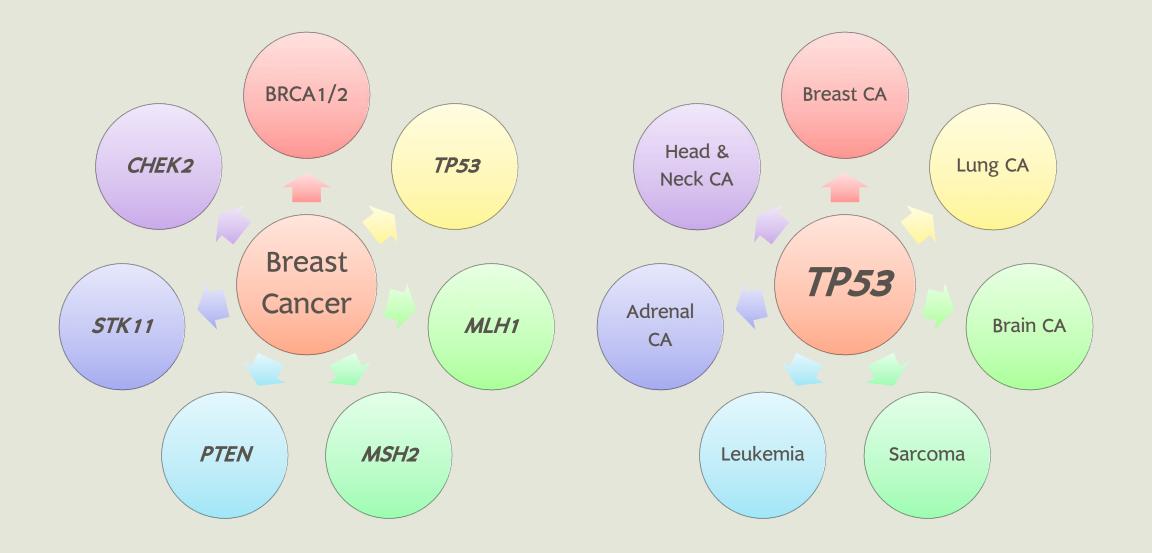
Germline Variants in TCGA



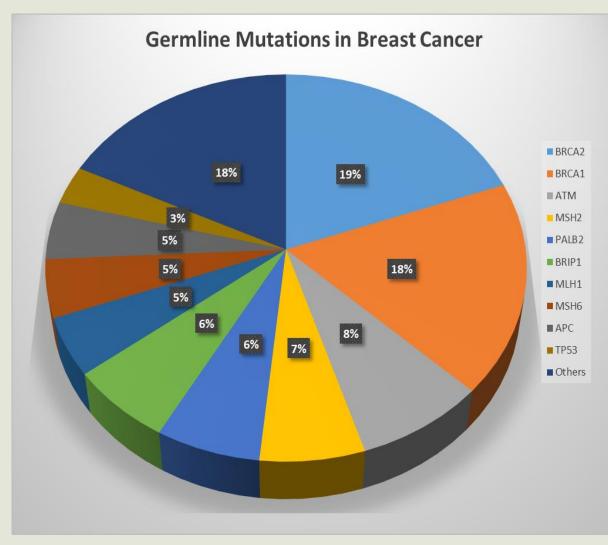


Huang KL, et al. Cell (2018) 173, 355-370





Germline Variants in Thai Breast Cancer



Probands with clinical suspicion of hereditary breast cancer (NCCN guideline 2018)

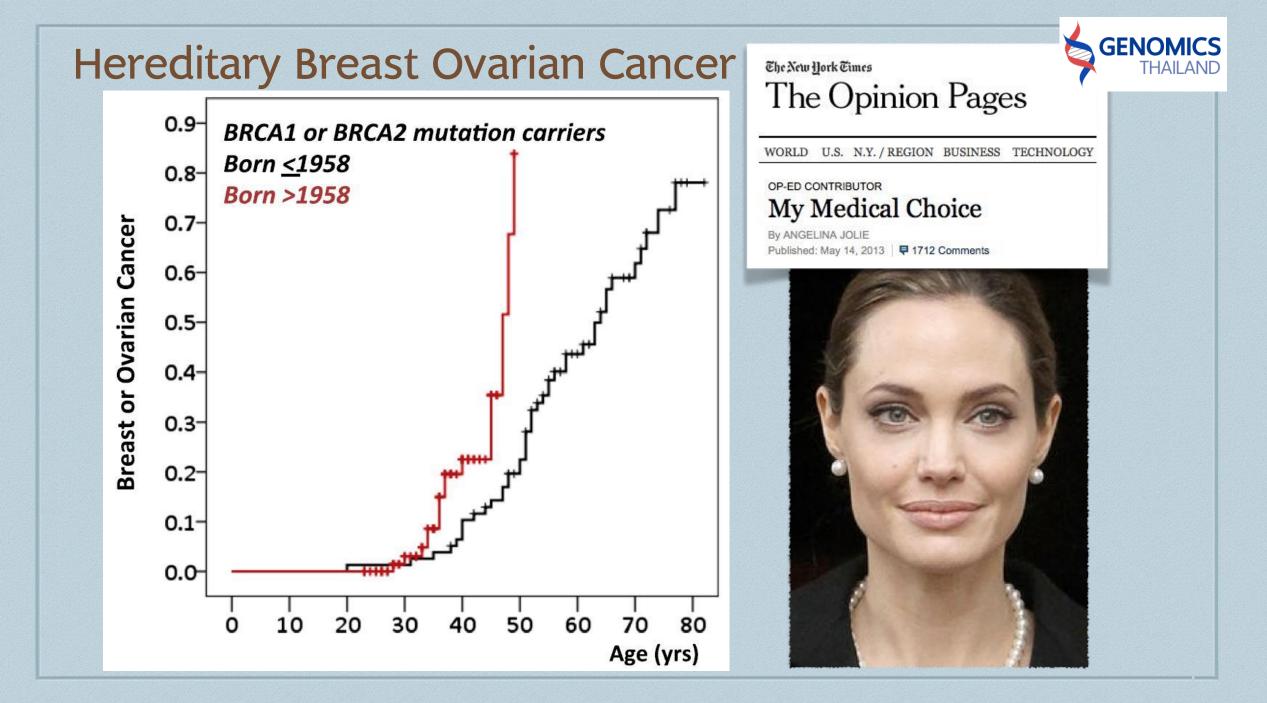
31.2% identifiedpathogenic/likelypathogenic variants (PVS,PS)

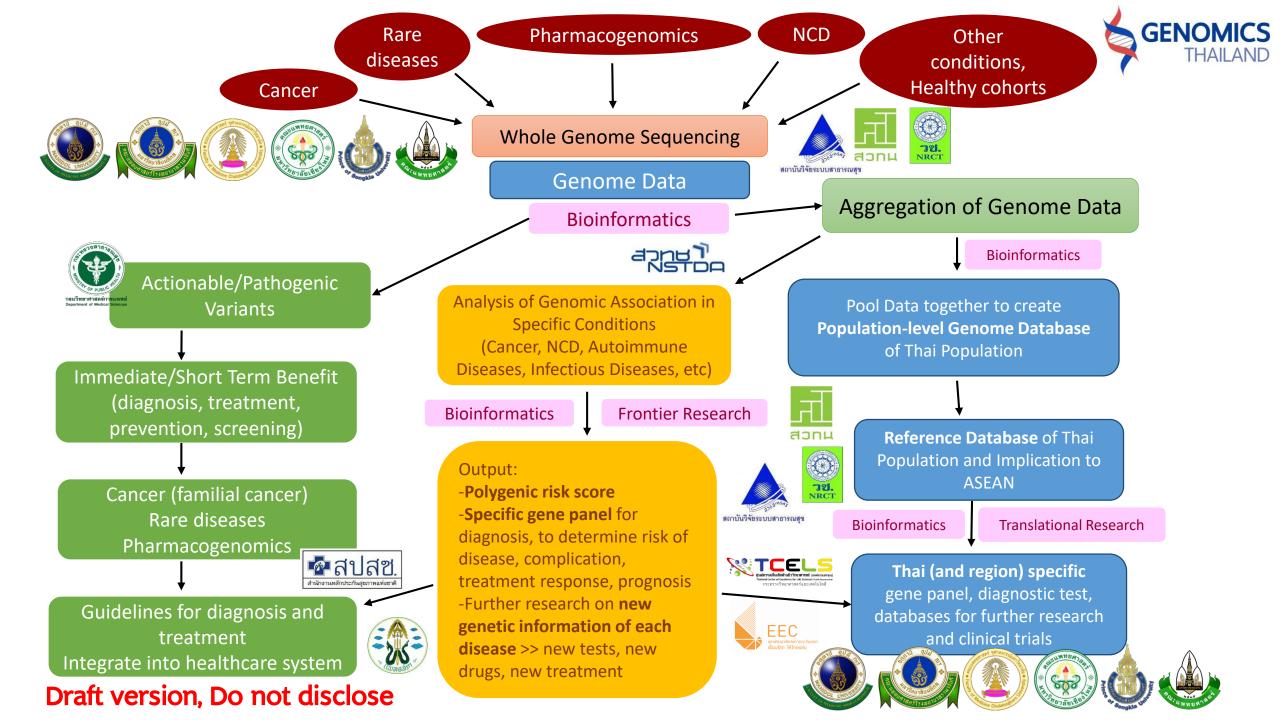
Nation-wide expansion could prevent/early detect breast cancer up to 5,000 cases/yr and save 220M/yr

(Unpublished data)

APC, ATM, AXIN2, BARD1, BMPR1A, BRCA1, BRCA2, BRIP1, CDH1, CDK4, CDKN2A, CHEK2, EPCAM, FANCC, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, MUTYH, NBN, NTHL1, PALB2, PMS2, POLD1, POLE, PTEN, RAD51C, RAD51D, SMAD4, STK11, TP53, VHL, XRCC2









Health Cluster RESEARCH UNIVERSITY CANCER PRECISION MEDICINE

NETWORK

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