

ICT en eHealth

Nieuwe uitdagingen voor de wetenschap

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Inhoud

-Trends

-Context

-Opportunities en uitdagingen

-De toekomst

Trends

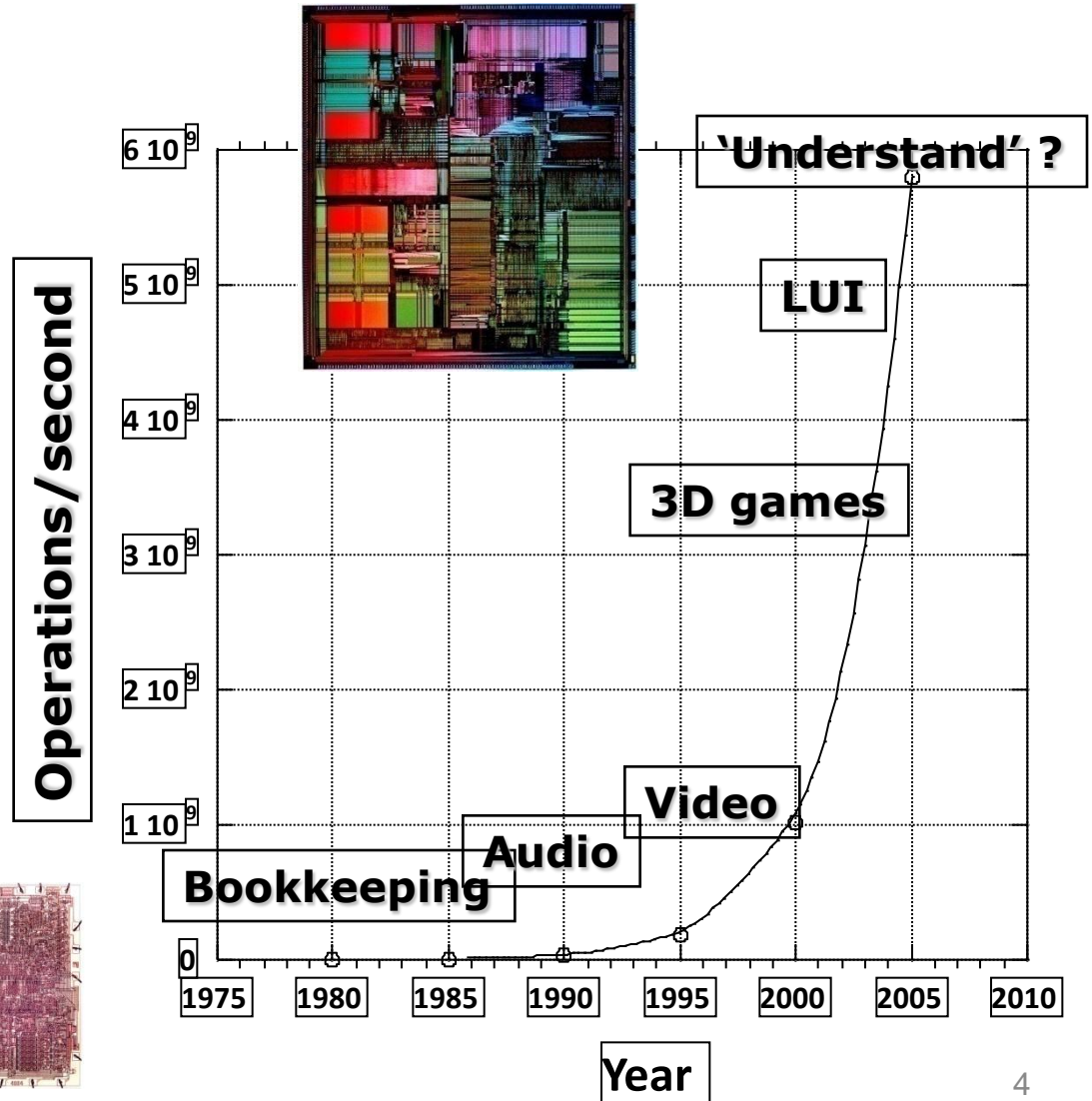
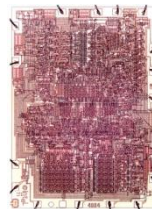
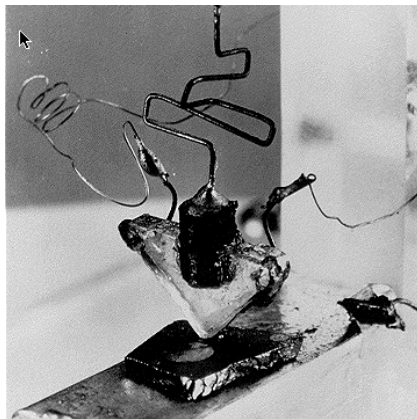
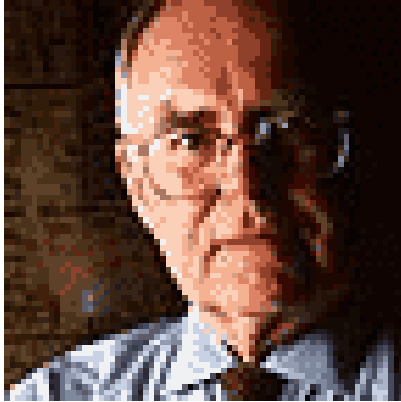
I. Exponentiele evoluties

II. Tsunami van data

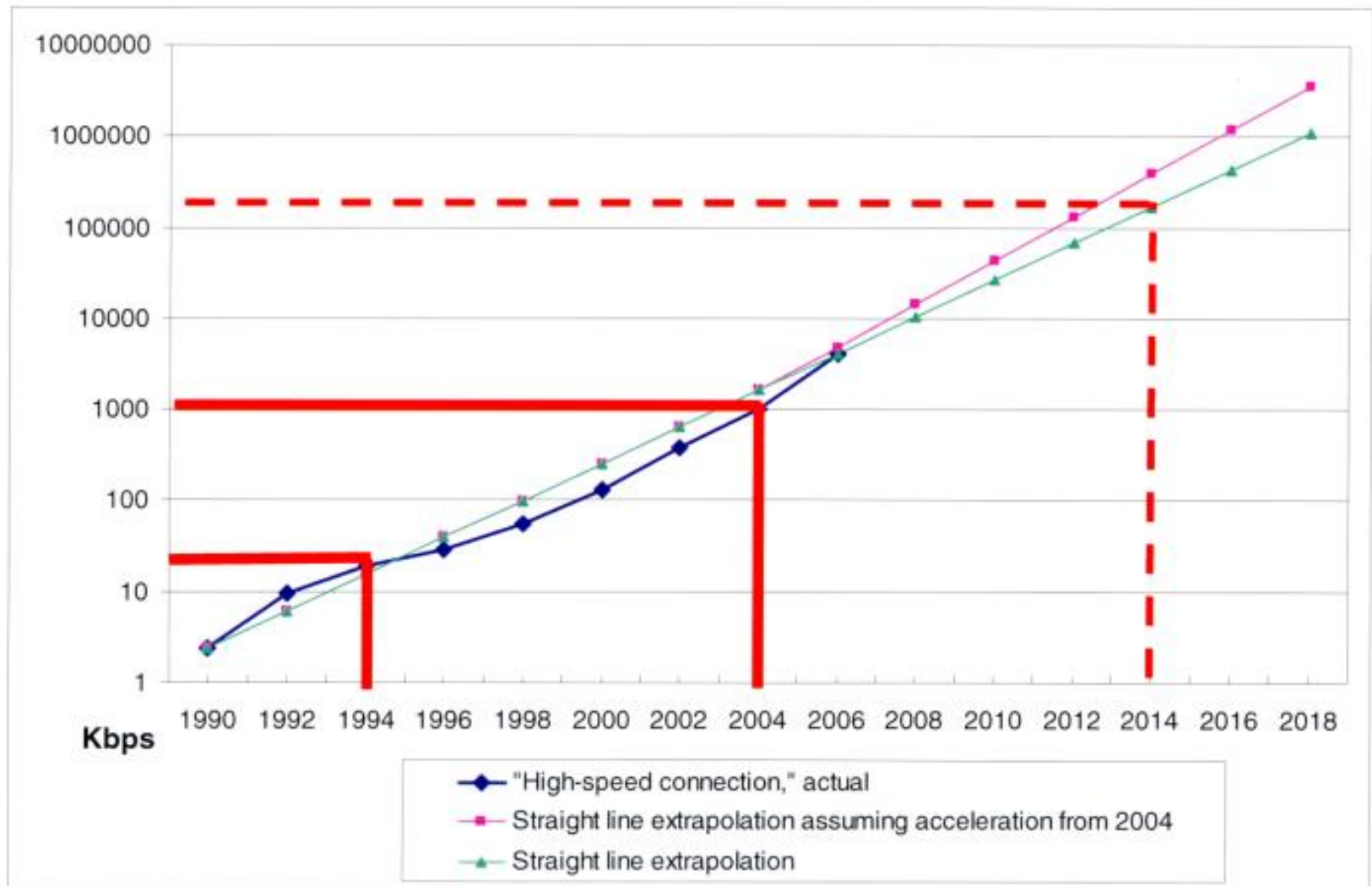
III. Inter-, cross-, and multi-disciplinariteit

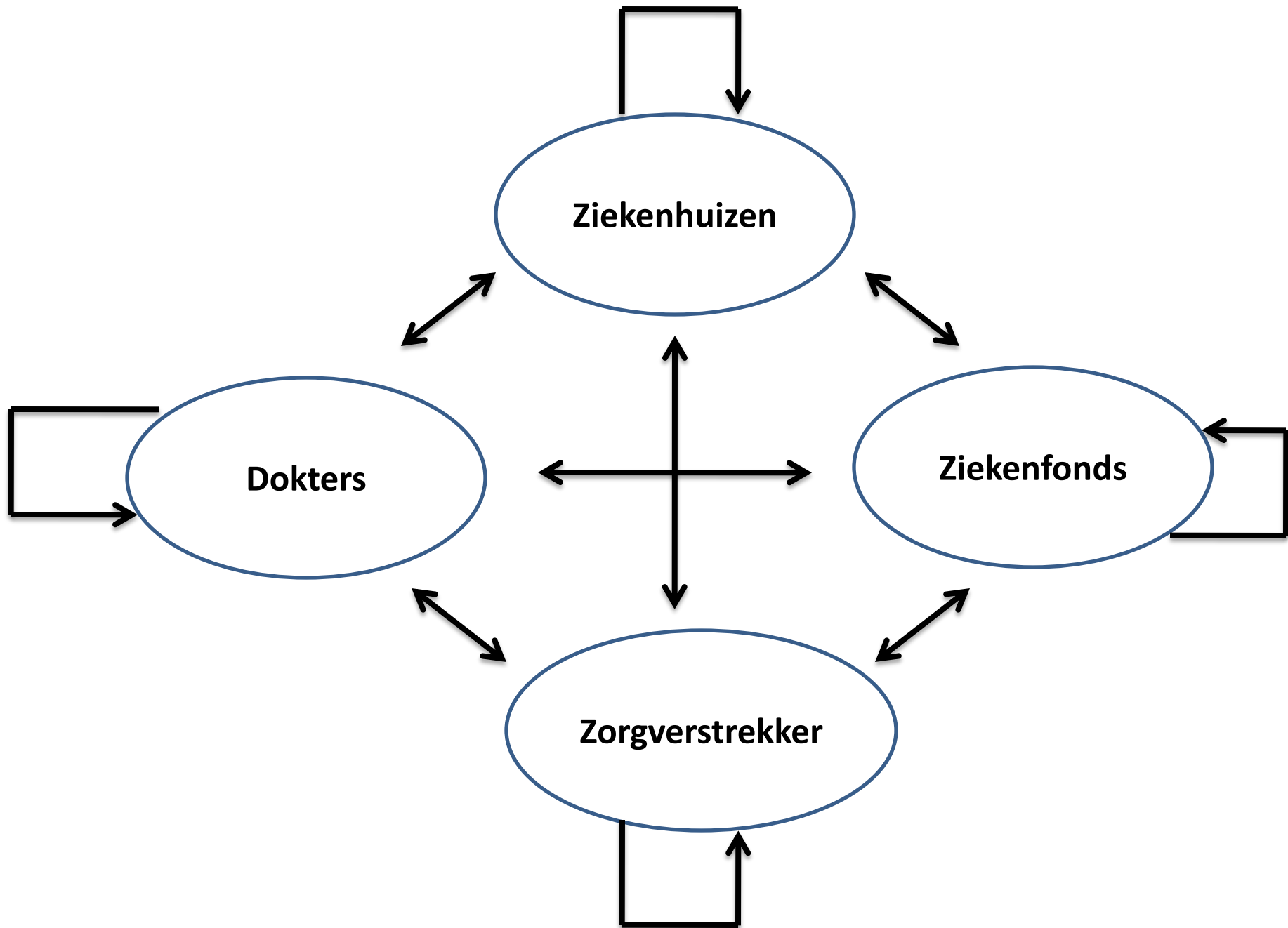
IV. De samenleving is vragende partij

De wet van Gordon Moore



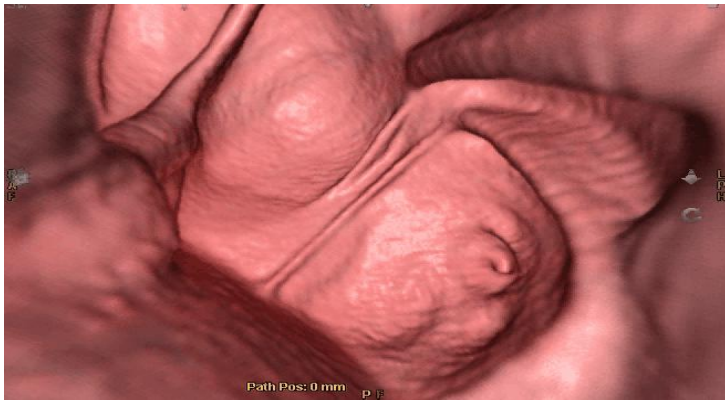
Het is een kleine wereld





Tsunami van data

- Nieuwe technologieën genereren steeds meer data
- Resolutie en nauwkeurigheid in ruimte en tijd neemt toe
- Meer data per patient, meer patienten per databank ('high throughput')



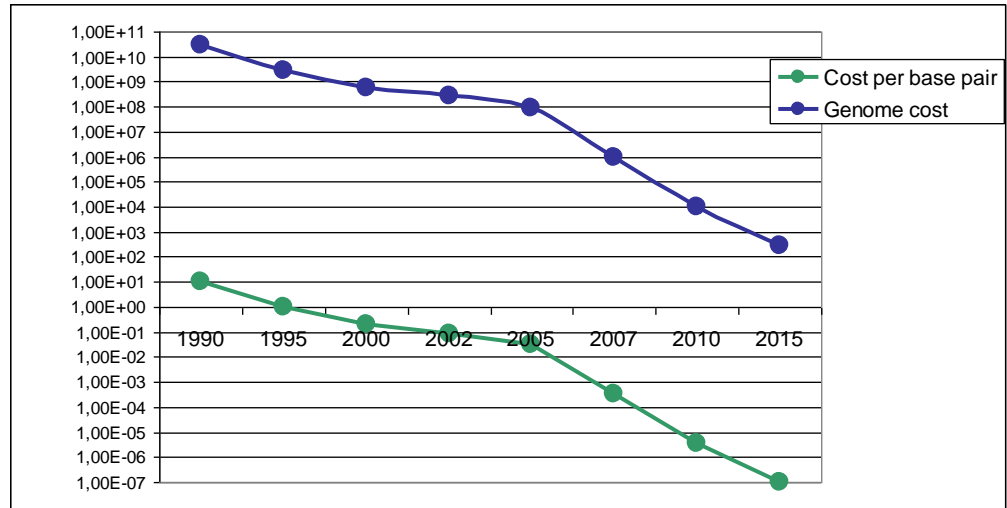
Virtual colonoscopy from CT
images
with automatically detected
polyps



subtraction CT angiography

Een genoom voor 1000 dollar ?

- 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, co-discoverer of DNA double helix, is sequenced
 - \$1.000.000
 - Two months
- €1000-genome
 - Expected 2012-2020

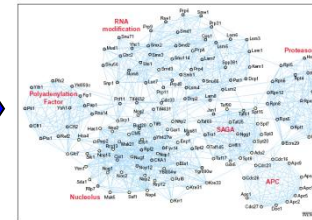
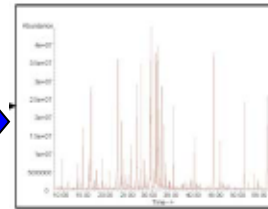
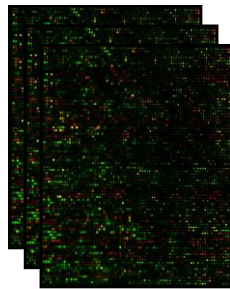
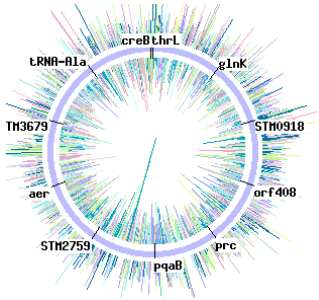
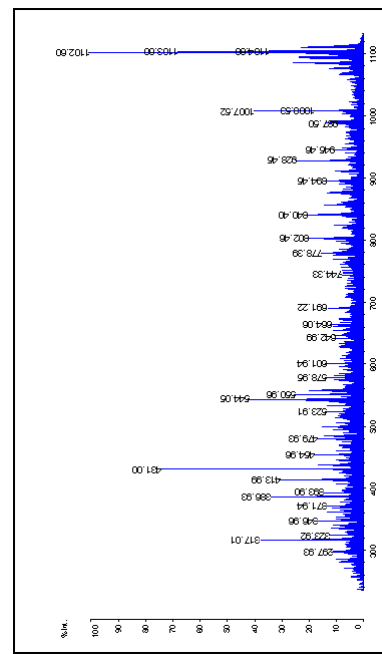
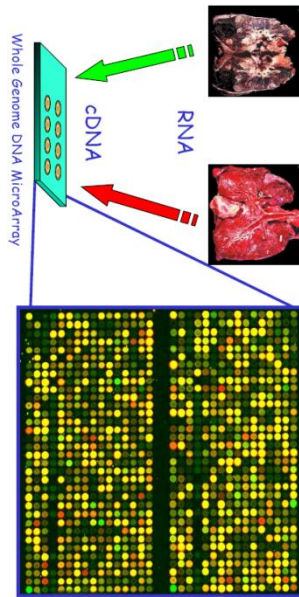


Year	Cost per base pair	Genome cost
1990	10	3E+10
1995	1	3.000.000.000
2000	0.2	600.000.000
2002	0.09	270.000.000
2005	0.03	90.000.000
2007	0.000333333	1.000.000
2010	3.33333E-06	10000
2015	0.0000001	300


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ACACATTAATCCTTATATGC
TAAACTAGGTCTCGTTTTA
GGGATGTTTATAACCATCTT
TGAGATTATTGATGCATGGT
TATTGGTTAGAAAAATATA
CGCTTGTTTTCTTTCCTAG
GTTGATTGACTCATACATGT
GTTTCATTGAGGAAGGAAC
TTAACAAACTGCACTTTTT
TCAACGTACAGCTACTTTA
AAAGTGATCAAAGTATATCA
AGAAAAGCTTAATATAAAGAC
ATTTGTTTCAAGTTTCGTA
AGTGCACAATATCAAGAAG
ACAAAAATGACTAATTTTGT
TTTCAGGAAGCATATATATT
ACACGAACACAAATCTATTT
TTGTAATCAACACCGACCAT
GGTTCGATTACACACATTA
ATCTTATATGCTAAAACCTAG
GTCTCGTTTTAGGGATGTTT
ATAACCATCTTTGAGATTAT
TGATGCATGTTATTGGTTA
GAAAAAATATACGCTTGTTT
TTCTTTCCTAGGTTGATTGA

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genome

transcriptome

proteome

metabolome

interactome



GS-FLX Roche
Applied Science 454



Prometa



De kennis neemt snel toe

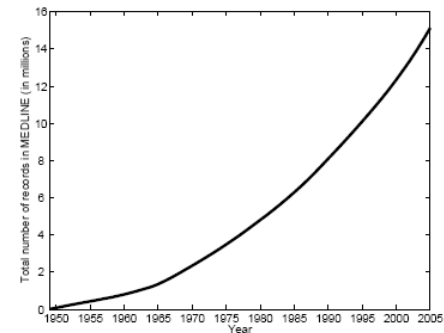
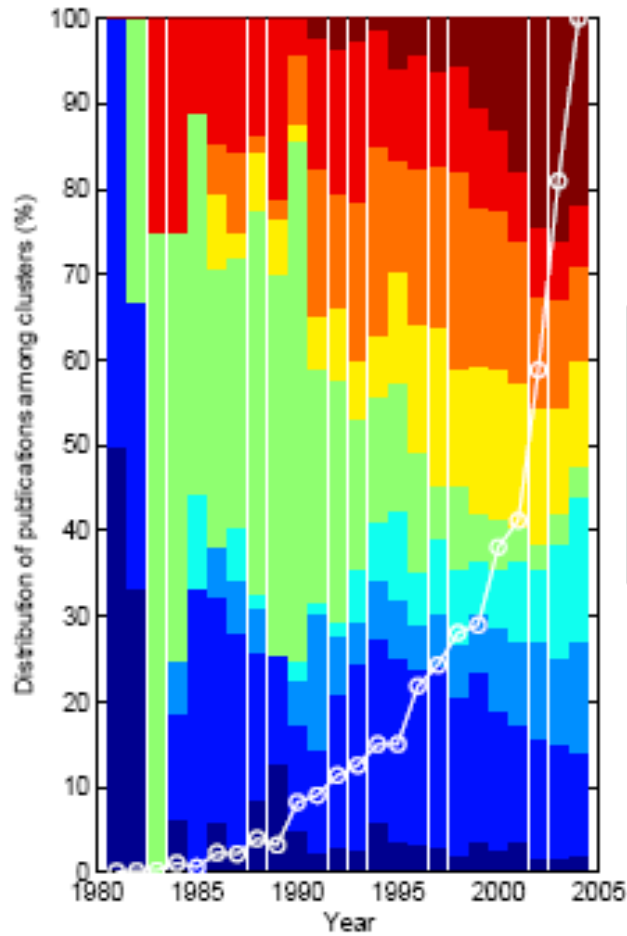


Figure 1.2: Growth of MEDLINE, the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM) premier bibliographic database covering the fields of medicine, nursing, dentistry, veterinary medicine, the health care system and preclinical sciences. The total number of scientific publications (in millions) is indicated for each year. Today, MEDLINE contains approximately 15 million unique records about journal articles in life sciences. This figure was constructed using data published by NLM [161].

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

Inhoud

-Trends

-Context

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Context



- VRWB cluster analysis
 - Cluster 2: ICT and Health Care
 - Cluster 5: New business models

- VR 30/04/2009: Oprichting van een Centrum voor Translationele Biomedische Innovatie / m.i.v. 8 mio euro voor biobank

- IMEC (40 mio euro/jaar), VIB (40 mio euro/jaar), IBBT (20 mio euro/jaar)

- Universiteiten (KUL: 650 mio euro/jaar, waarvan 50 % onderzoek;
De helft daarvan biomedisch; Omzet Gasthuisberg 740 mio euro/jaar)

- eHealth platform

Meer aandacht voor gezondheidszorg

-De kwaliteit verbeteren van de gezondheidszorg

- Individuele dokter ondersteunen
 - Aantal medische fouten verminderen
 - ‘Evidence Based Medicine’
- Informatie-uitwisseling tussen dokters
 - ‘doctor hopping’ vermijden
 - 1 medische dossier per patient
 - Interoperabiliteit tussen ziekenhuizen – mobiliteit van de patient

-‘Empowerment’ van de patient

- 4P: personalized, preventive, predictive, participatory
- Gepersonaliseerde therapieën
- Transparantie en consistentie verhogen
- Steeds meer chronische patienten met welvaartziektes (hart, diabetes, kanker,...)
- Mobiliteit van de patienten verhoogt steeds meer

-Kosteneffectiviteit van het gezondheidszorgsysteem

- Verouderende bevolking
 - EU 2050: 65+ → +70%; 80+ → +180%
 - VI. 2012: 60+ → 25 % of VI.
- Overconsumptie tegengaan
- Detecteer abnormaliteiten in diagnoses, therapieën, voorschrijfgedrag,
- Zorgprogramma’s

-Werken in een tsunami van data

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/>

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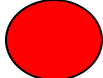

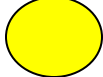

-De toekomst

Voorbeelden van nieuwe methodes

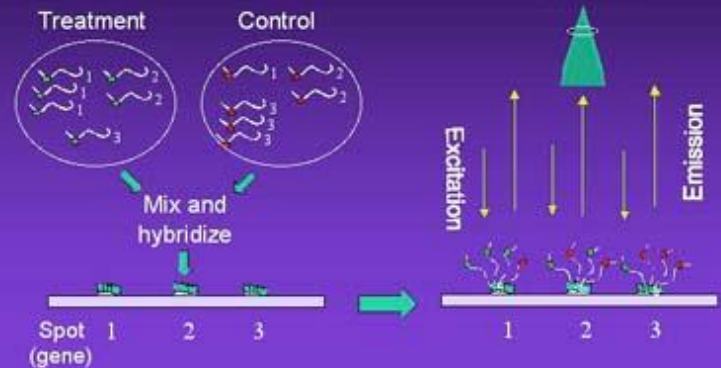
- Diagnose via DNA-chips
- Werken met verschillende bronnen van medische meetgegevens
- Biobanken: IOTA: International Ovarian Tumor Analysis

DNA-chips

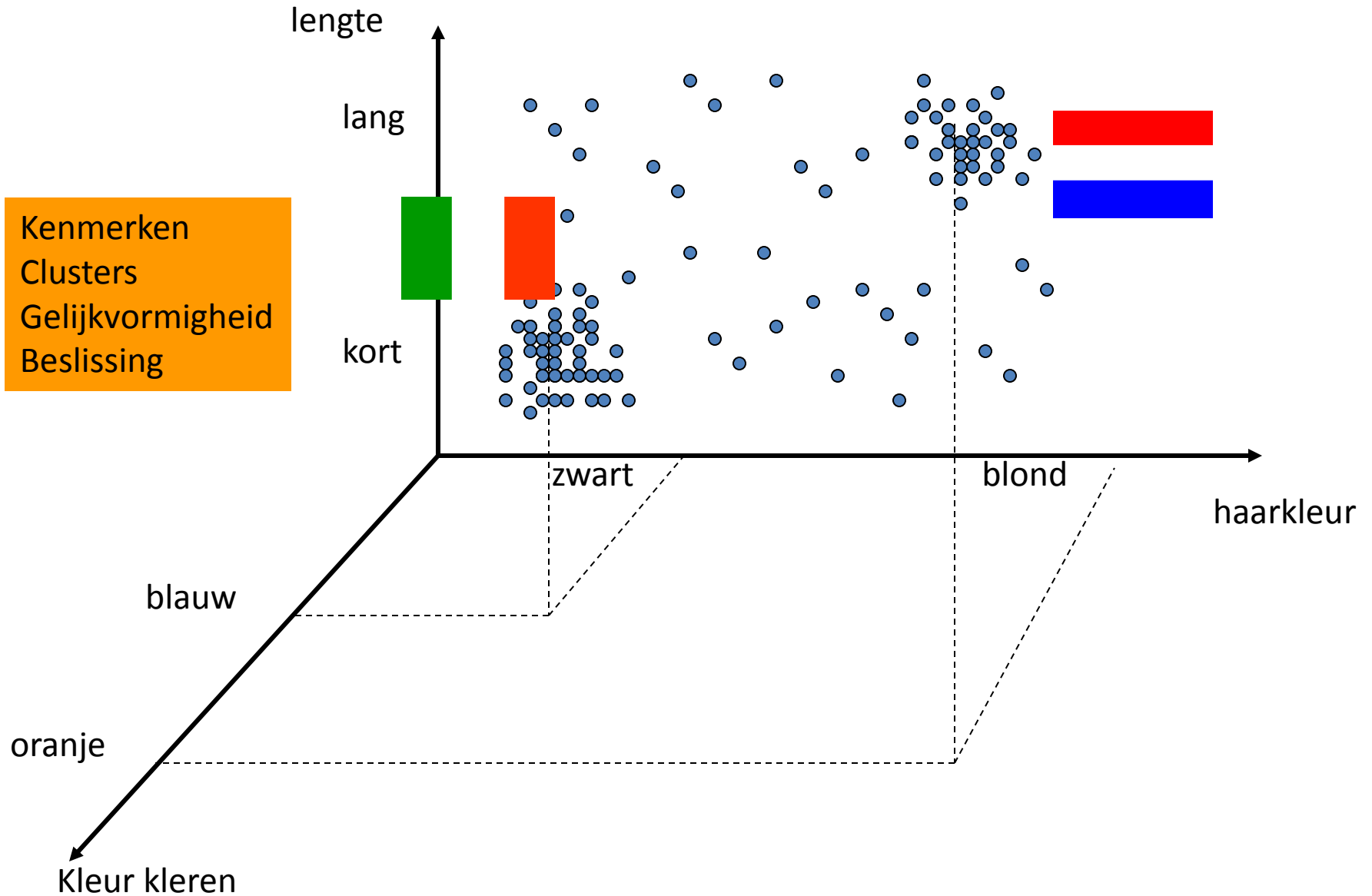
Two color hybridization on a yeast array with two differing samples of genomic DNA.

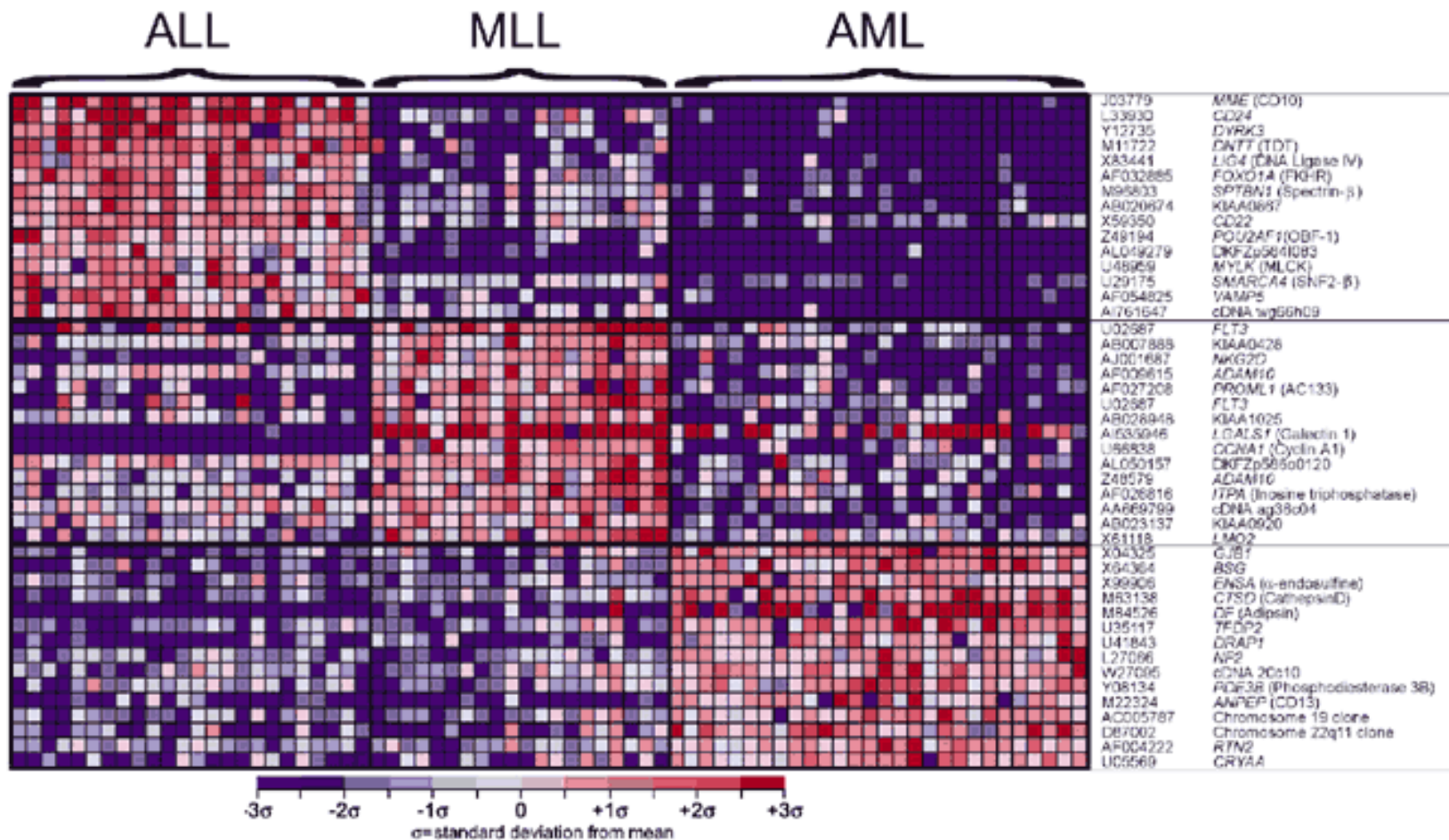
	Test	Ref.
	High	Low
	Low	High
	High	High
	Low	Low

Relative Abundance Detection



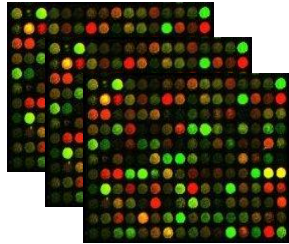
Methodes om te clusteren



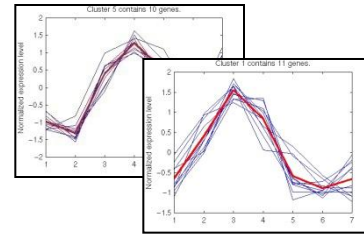


Verschillende databronnen combineren

High-throughput genomics



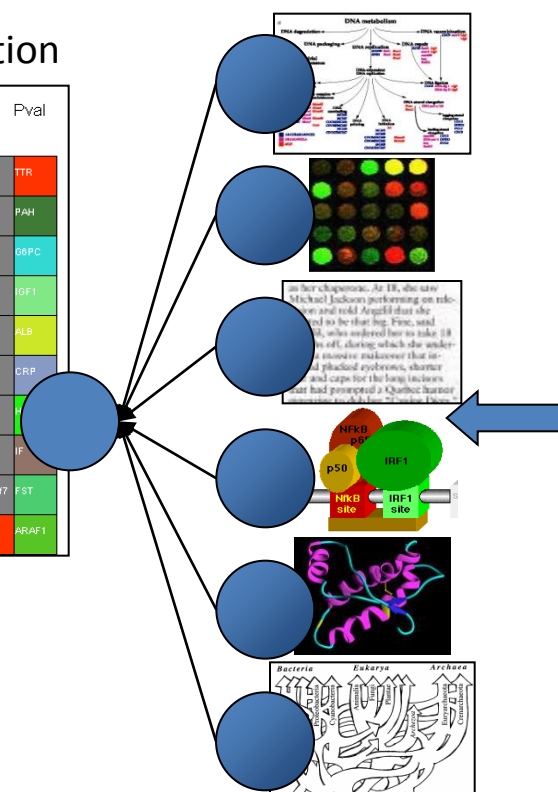
Data analysis



Candidate genes

Name	Ensembl
TTR	ENSG00000118271
PAH	ENSG00000171759
G6PC	ENSG00000131482
IGF1	ENSG00000017427
ALB	ENSG00000163631
CRP	ENSG00000132693
HABP2	ENSG00000148702
IF	ENSG00000138799
FST	ENSG00000134363
ARAF1	ENSG00000078061
HMGA2	ENSG00000149948
C9	ENSG00000113600
PCBP2	ENSG00000111406
HOXB6	ENSG00000108511
RERE	ENSG00000142599
HOXA11	ENSG00000005073
CLIC1	ENSG00000096238
ERCC3	ENSG00000163161
ERCC3	ENSG00000163161
TLL2	ENSG00000095587
SYT4	ENSG00000132872
SYT4	ENSG00000132872
PIK4CB	ENSG00000143393
PKD2	ENSG00000118762
	ENSG00000081026
ANKRD3	ENSG00000183421
F13A1	ENSG00000124491
BPAG1	ENSG00000151914
KCNN3	ENSG00000143603
GRIN2A GRIN2B	ENSG00000150086
SIM1	ENSG00000112246
	ENSG00000174891
	ENSG00000089195
C14orf10	ENSG00000092020
STX8	ENSG00000170310
	ENSG00000107671
MSH5	ENSG00000096474
CRH	ENSG00000147571
MID1	ENSG00000101871
	ENSG00000184508
	ENSG00000113460
TGFB3	ENSG00000111111
C10orf10	ENSG00000111111
NFYA	ENSG00000111111
PDCD1	ENSG00000111111
PDGFRA	ENSG00000111111
PDGFRA	ENSG00000111111
NFYA	ENSG00000111111
NFYA	ENSG00000111111
	ENSG00000106537
MMP3 MMP1	ENSG00000149968
	ENSG00000111111

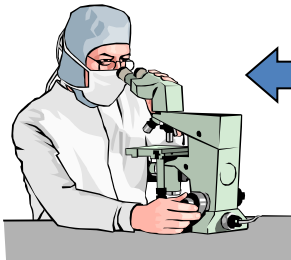
Information sources



Candidate prioritization

Rank	En	Ex	Ip	Ke	GO	Te	Avg	Pval
1	TTR	G6PC	PAH	G6PC	IGF1	TTR		TTR
2	IGF1	TTR	IGF1	PAH	PAH	IGF1		PAH
3	CRP	ALB	TTR	RERE	G6PC	CRP		G6PC
4	HOXB6	HABP2	ALB	ERCC3	TTR	HOXB6		IGF1
5	ALB	PAH	HDC	ERCC3		ALB		ALB
6	NR4A2	IF	TLL2	ANKRD3	HMGA2			CRP
7	PAH		C10R1	ARAF1	HDC	NR4A2		
8	HOXA11	IGF1	G6PC	PKD2	F13A1	PAH		IF
9	NFYA	CRP	HABP2	MTMR1	KCNN3	HOXA11	C13orf7	FST
10	C9	ARAF1	IF	HDC	CLIC1	NFYA	TTR	ARAF1

Validation



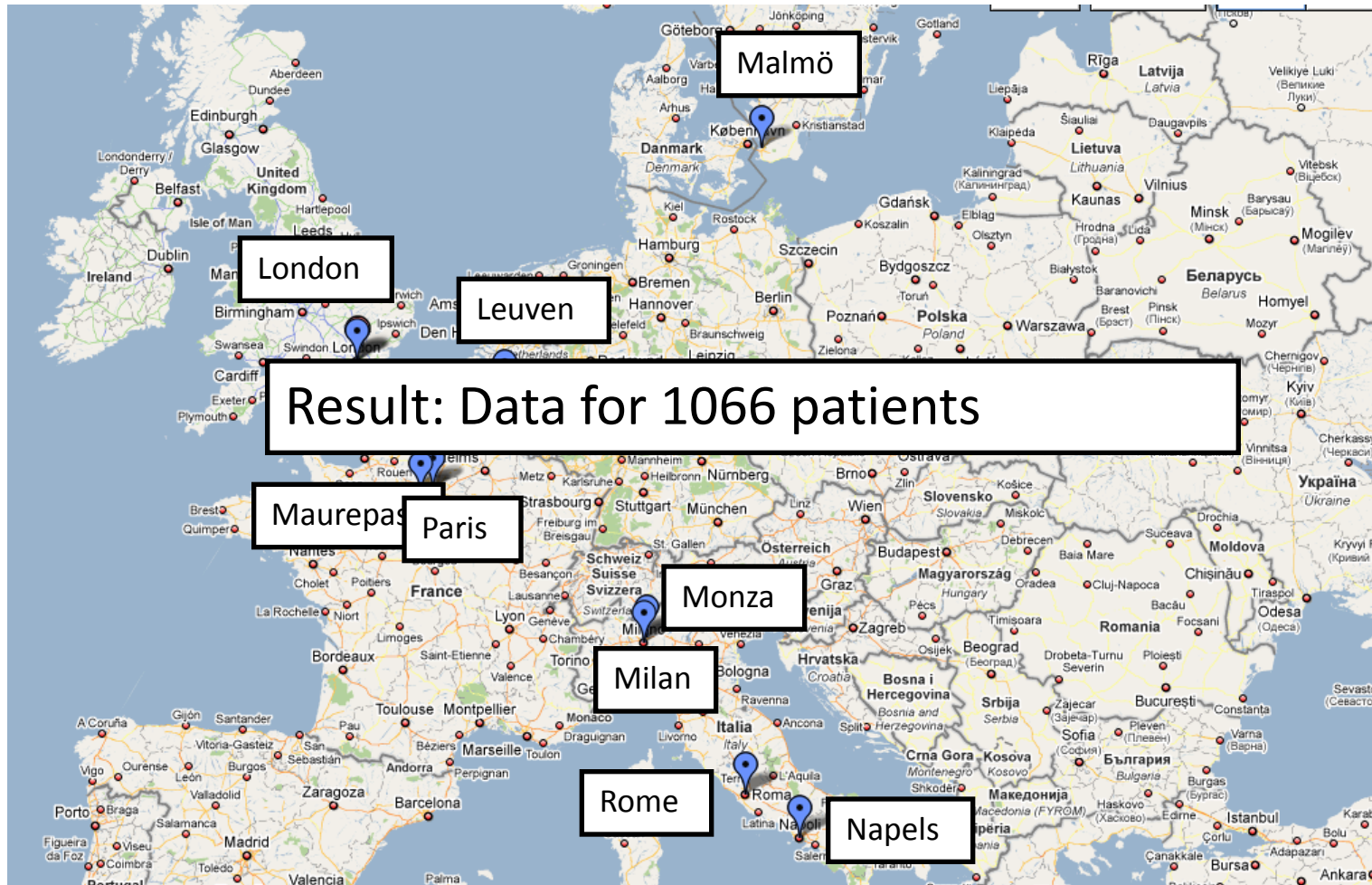
Aerts et al, Nature Biotechnology, 2006

International Ovarian Tumor Analysis Group (IOTA)

Making it easier to diagnose ovarian
cancer

IOTA phase 1 centers

9 centers, 60 variabelen/patient



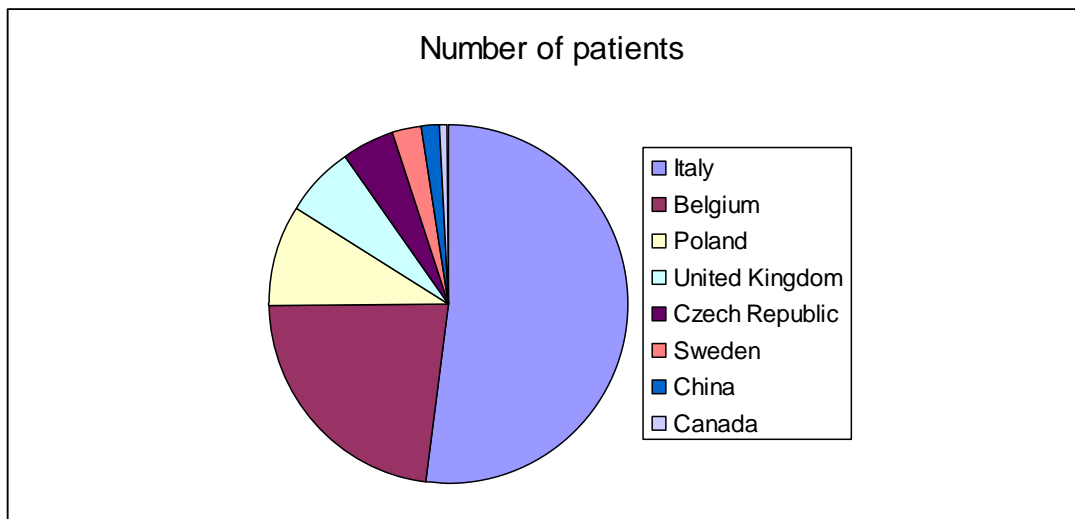
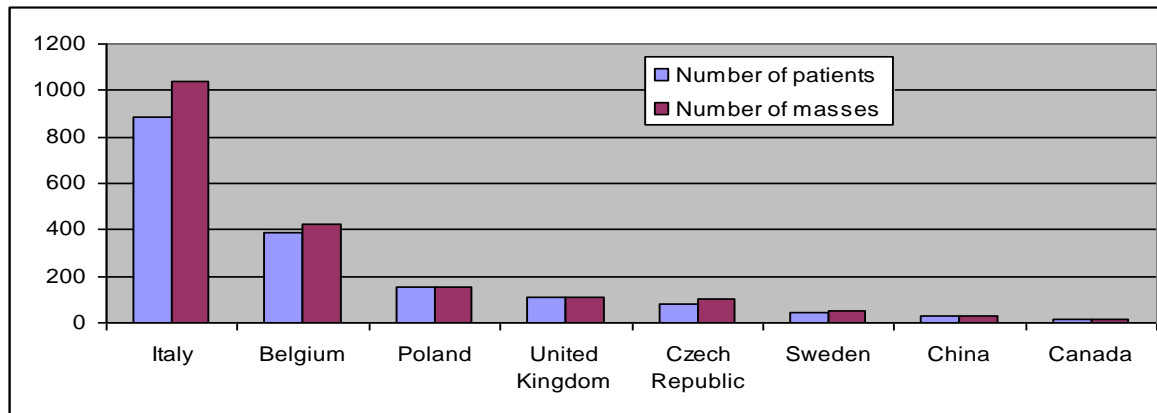
IOTA phase 2 centers

12 new centers

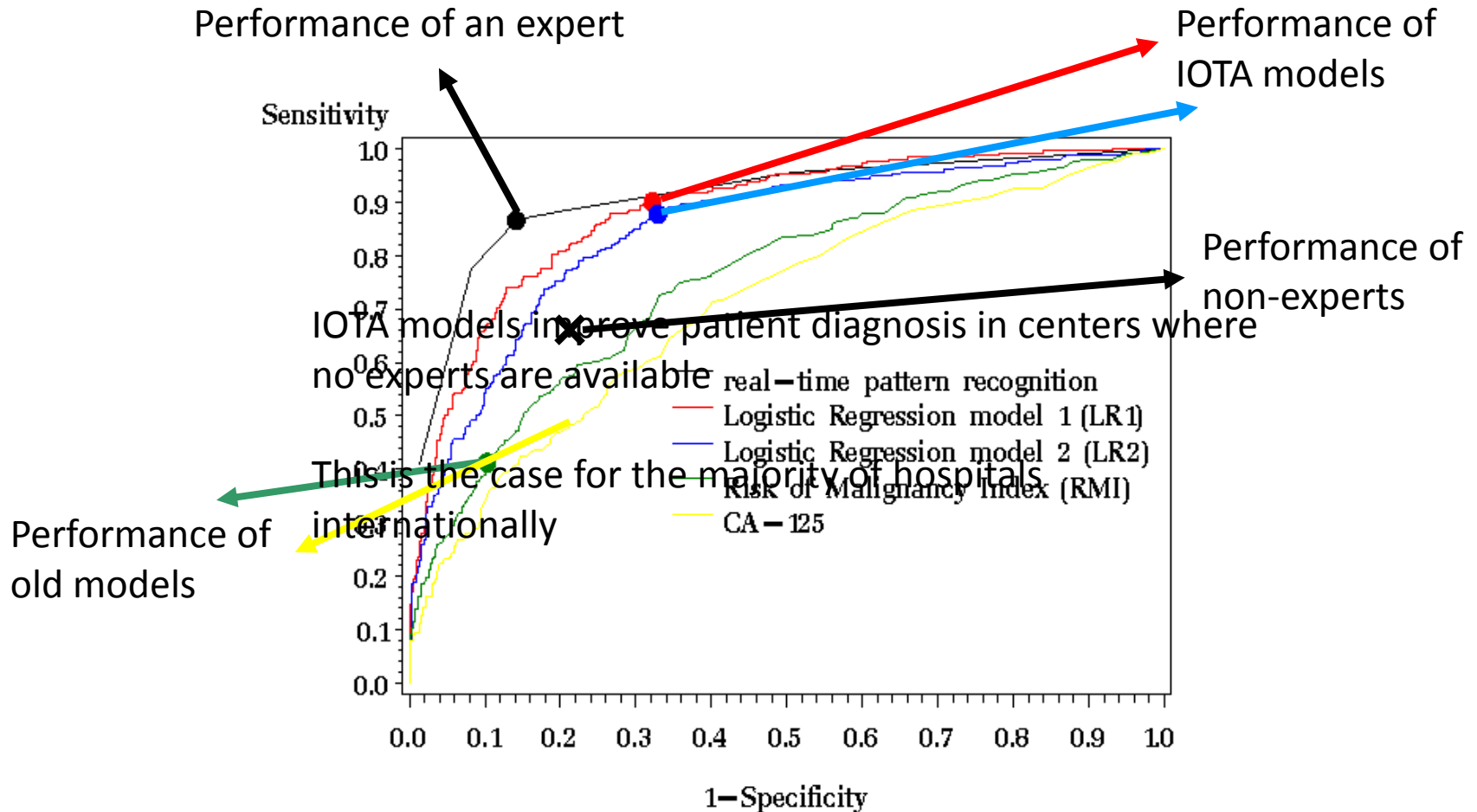


IOTA phase 2

numbers



Performance comparison



You share, we care !

Inhoud

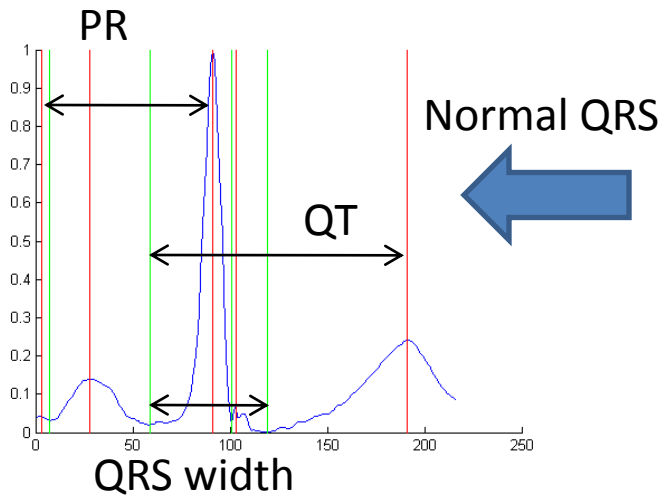
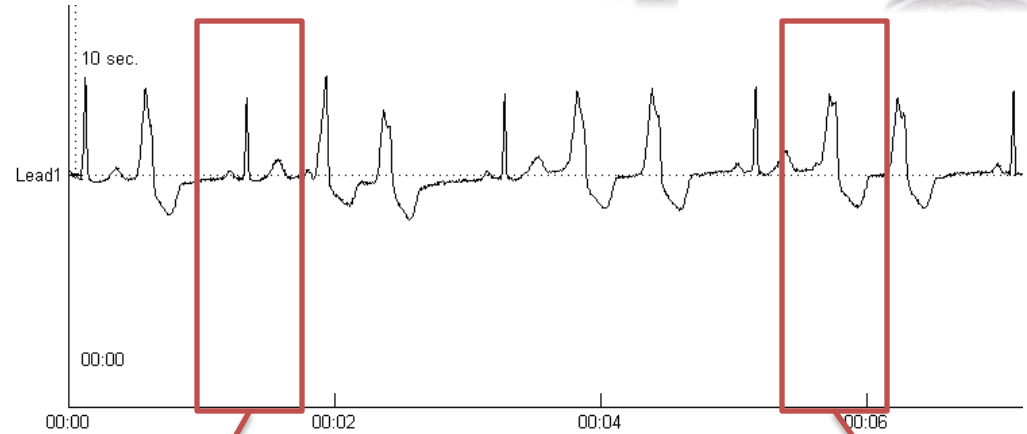
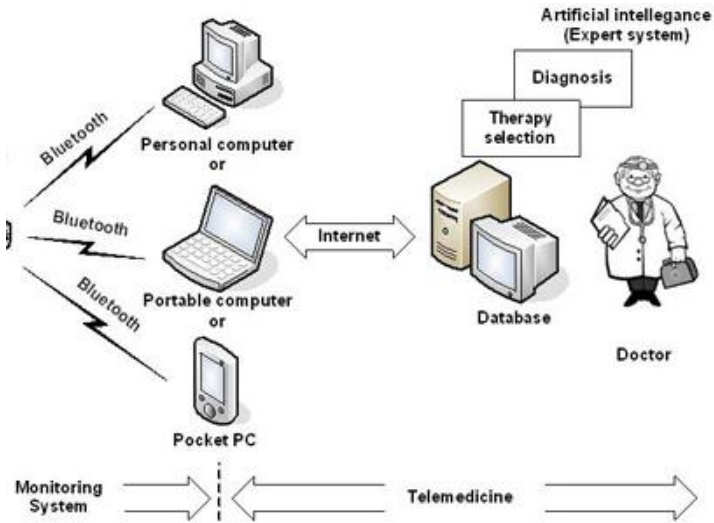
-Trends

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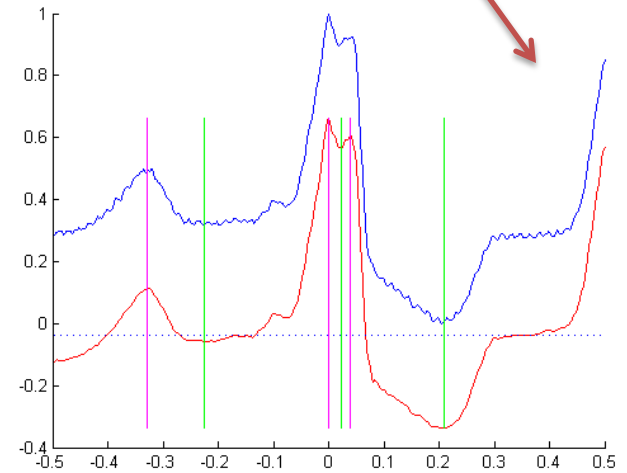
-Opportunities en uitdagingen

-De toekomst

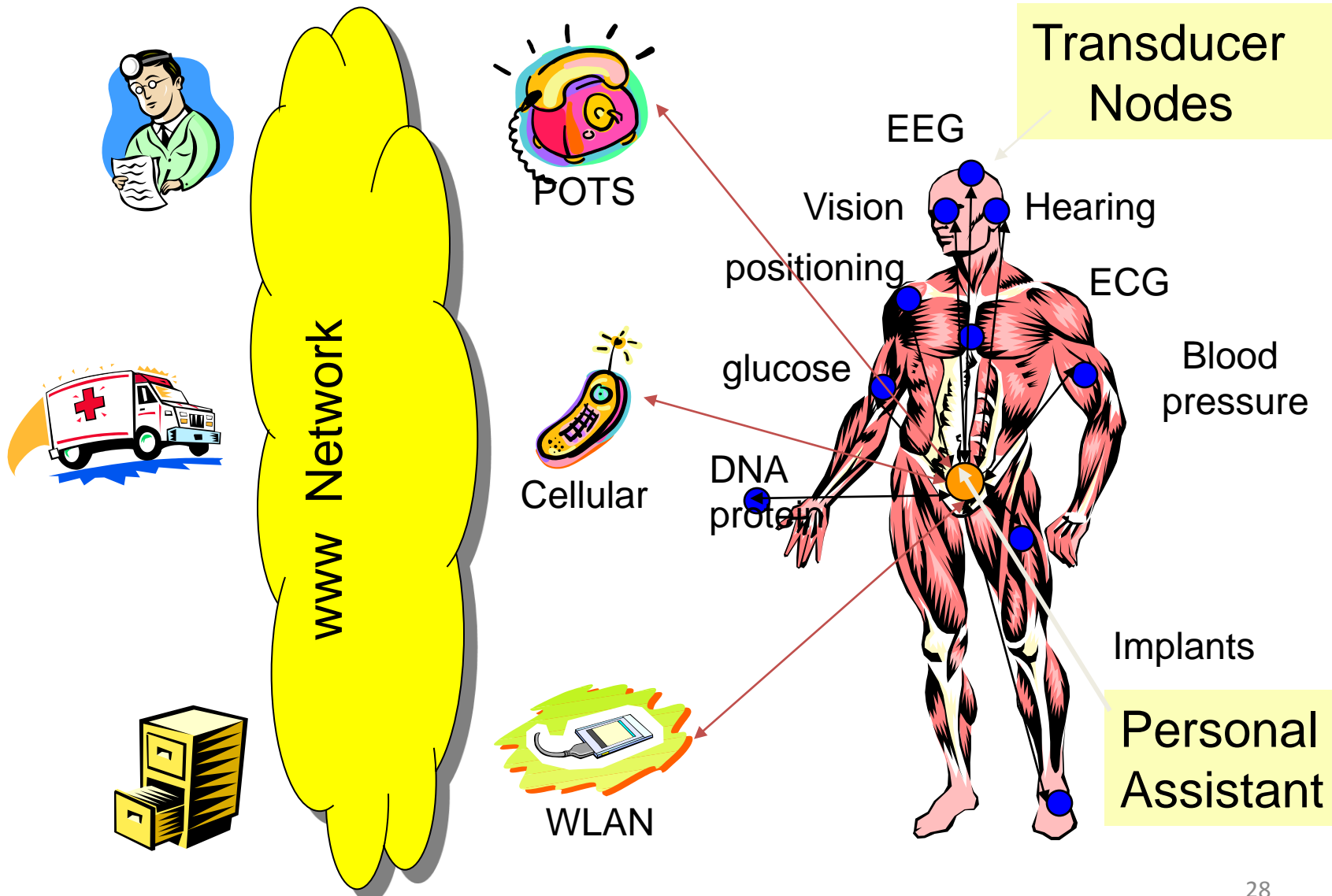
Draagbare monitors



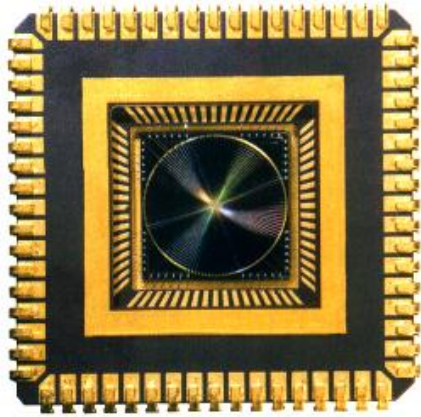
Left Bundle Branch Block



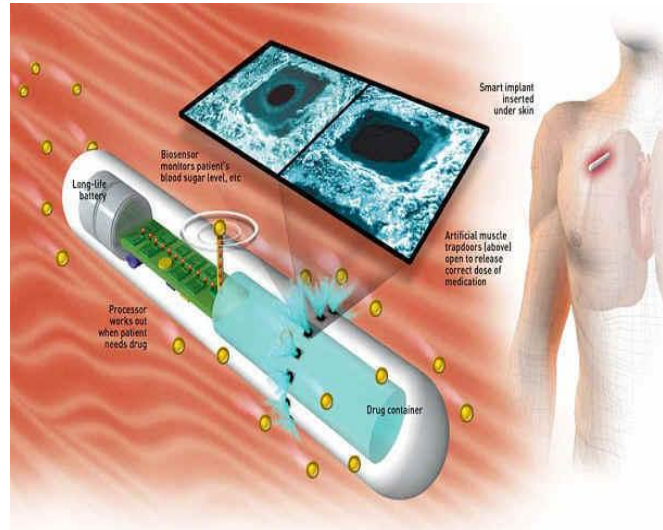
Human++ programma IMEC



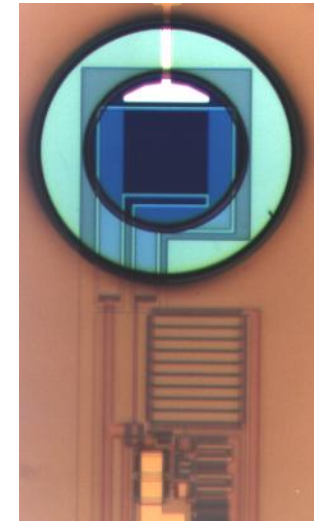
Nano-Sensoren en Actuatoren



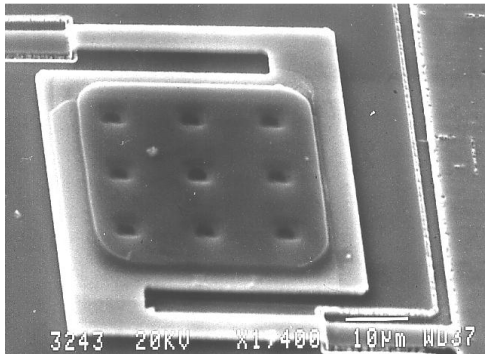
CMOS Imager



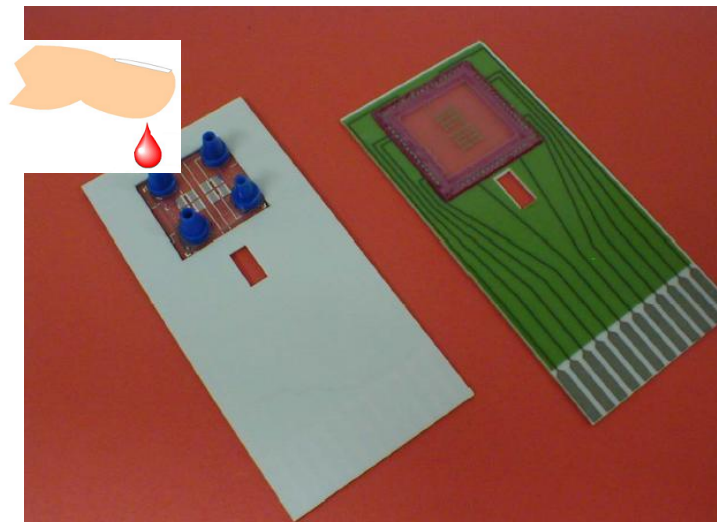
Smart Pill (Ohio State Univ)



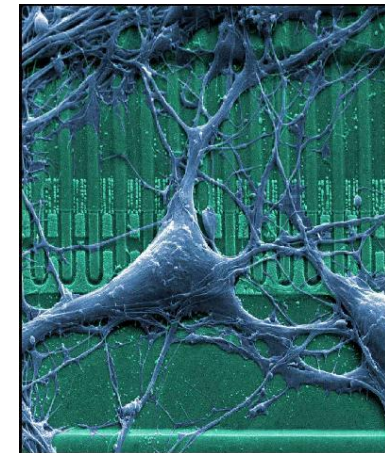
Blood gas sensor (IMEC)



IR Sensor (IMEC)



Prostate cancer diagnosis (IMEC)



NeuronSensor (KNS)

Dr. Coli

The bacterial drug
delivery system

Leuven - BELGIUM

Multidisciplinary team



Maarten



Antoine



Nick



Dries



Jan



Stefanie



Elke



Andim



Nathalie



Jonas



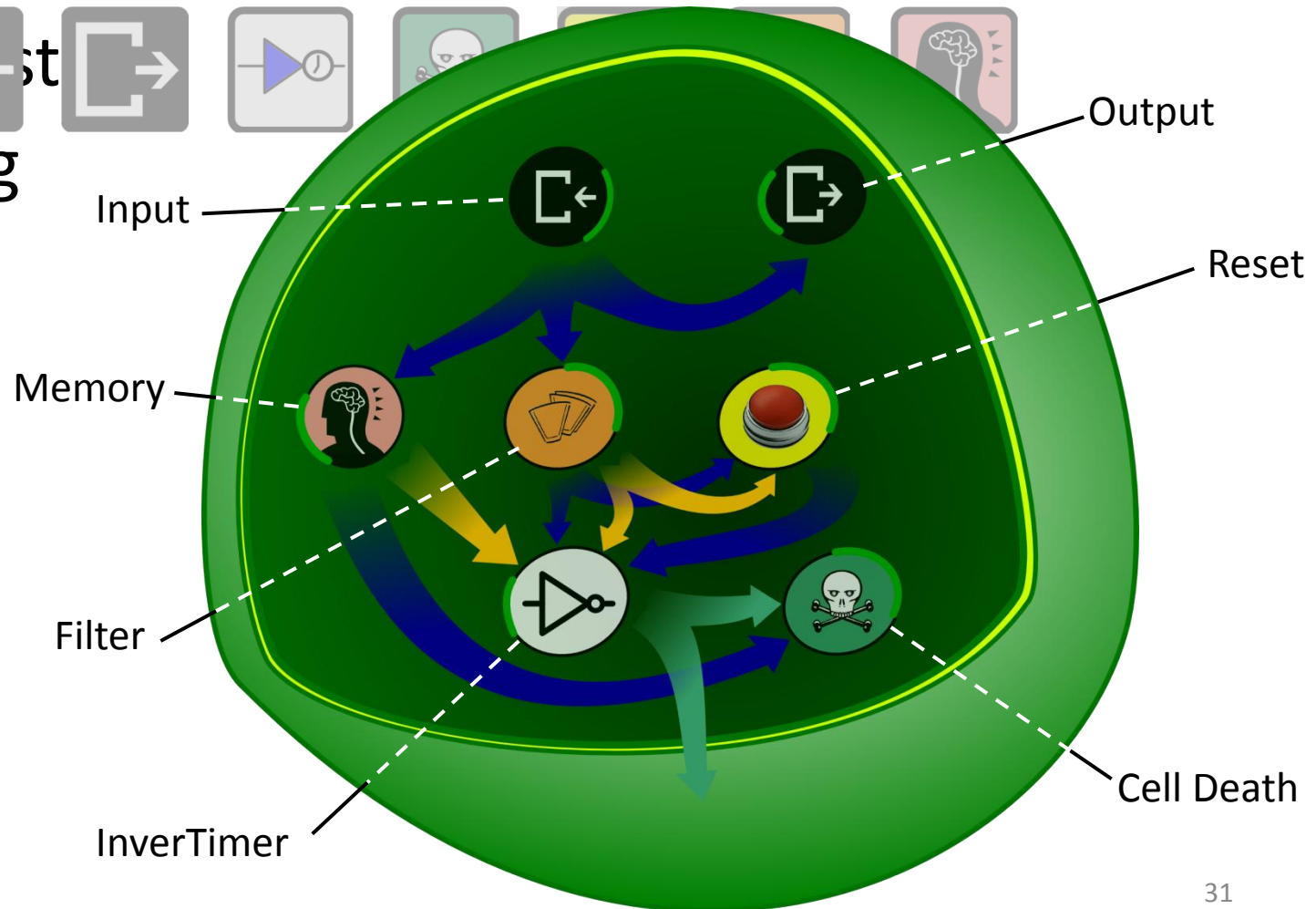
Benjamin



Hanne

Slimme bacterie

- 7 subsystems
- Global state
- Modeling



Inhoud

-Trends

-Context

-Opportuniteiten en uitdagingen

-De toekomst