



Personalized Medicine - to Narrow the Gap Between Knowledge and Clinical Practice



Eddy Karnieli, MD
Inst. Endocrinology, Diabetes
& Metabolism
Rambam Medical Center &
Galil Center, Faculty of
Medicine – Technion, Haifa,
Israel



Personalized Medicine

Predict, Prevent & Treat

www.upcp.org



What Is Personalized Medicine?



- The tailoring of medical treatment to the individual characteristics of each patient.
- The ability to classify individuals into subpopulations that differ in their susceptibility to a particular disease or their response to a specific treatment.
- Preventive or therapeutic interventions can then be focused on those who will benefit, sparing expense and side effects for those who will not.

*President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology
(PCAST) "Priorities for Personalized Medicine". September 2008*



Personalized Medicine vs Evidence based Medicine



- There is an inherent, unresolved tension between genomics-enabled personalized medicine and the tenets of population-based, evidence-based medicine.
- However, there is no reason that the two approaches to caring for patients should be in opposition.

Getting Up Close and Personal with Your Genome

- Scan a person's genome for as little as \$1000.
- Fun novelty or do valuable information ?



The Practitioner



- Many patients, both genders, wide span of ages, diverse cultural and genetic backgrounds with various disease conditions.
- Is Lonely....
- Needs to oblige to set of rules and regulations
- Patient centered & shared decision making
- **10 minutes !!**



The Patient



- ◉ Is exposed to recent medical information
- ◉ Has an open access to medical information and searches for updates
 - ❖ Internet, disease forums, newspapers, open lectures,...
- ◉ Is more knowledgeable than in the past to his disease
- ◉ Knows better his/her own medical data, accumulates it and expects the physician to consider it.
- ◉ The law requires that the patient will take part in the medical decision
- ◉ Expects the physician to talk to him....

Preparing for a Consumer-Driven Genomic Age

James P. Evans, M.D., Ph.D., David C. Dale, M.D., and Cathy Fomous, Ph.D.

- Patients are no longer subordinate,
 - often know more than their clinicians about particular genetic topics.
- Patients embrace direct-to-consumer (DTC) genetic tests and turn to social networks.
- In the future, a primary role of health care professionals may be to interpret patients' DTC genetic test results and advise them about appropriate follow-up.



The Problem



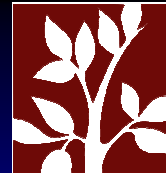
- An ever-growing **gap** exists between accumulating knowledge derived from basic scientific and clinical research, new molecular mechanisms, recent medical and therapeutic guidelines and its use at the bedside by the practitioner.
- There is an urgent need to **Narrow the Gap Between Knowledge and Clinical Practice**



Vision



- To design and develop a **patient-centric bio-informatic tools and decision support system** to personalize the treatment to the specific patient needs based upon his/her clinical, genetic and metabolic characteristics.
- The system will be based on **combined software and nano-technology platform** enabling the physician to analyze in real-time clinical, genetic and metabolic parameters.
- The integrated system will be used **during the physician-patient encounter** in order to improve quality of care and reduce expenses.

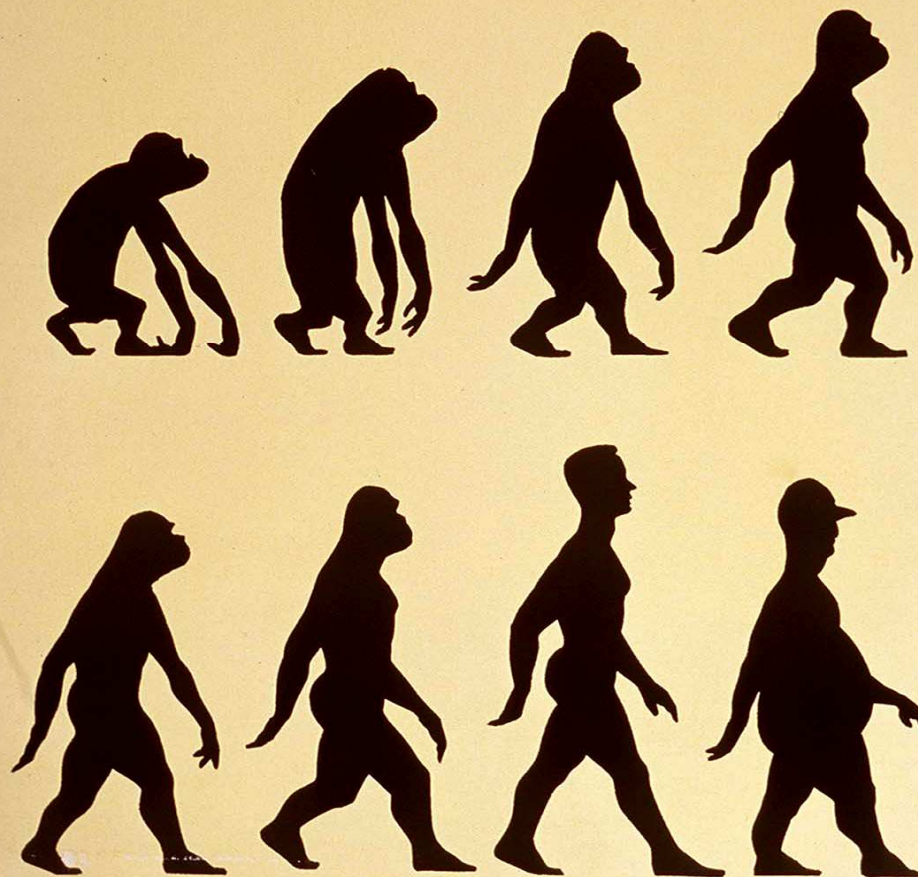


PRICE \$3.00

THE

MAR. 13, 2000

NEW YORKER



Falconer



Our Patient





Medical Complications of Obesity



Pulmonary disease

abnormal function
obstructive sleep apnea
hypoventilation syndrome

Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease

steatosis
steatohepatitis
cirrhosis

Gall bladder disease

Gynecologic abnormalities

abnormal menses
infertility
polycystic ovarian syndrome

Osteoarthritis

Skin

Gout

Idiopathic intracranial hypertension

Stroke

Cataracts

Coronary heart disease

Diabetes

Dyslipidemia

Hypertension

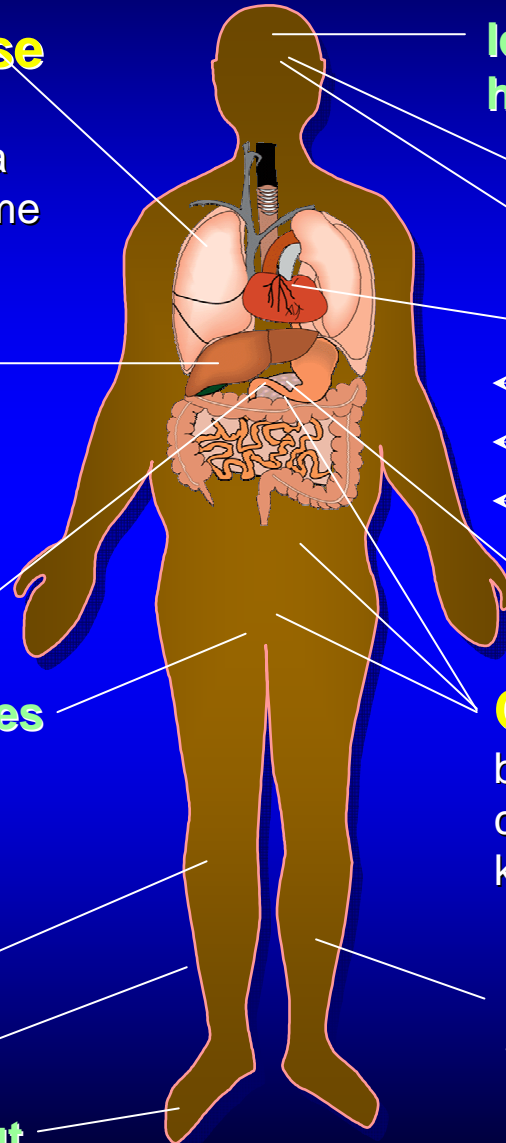
Severe pancreatitis

Cancer

breast, uterus, cervix
colon, esophagus, pancreas
kidney, prostate

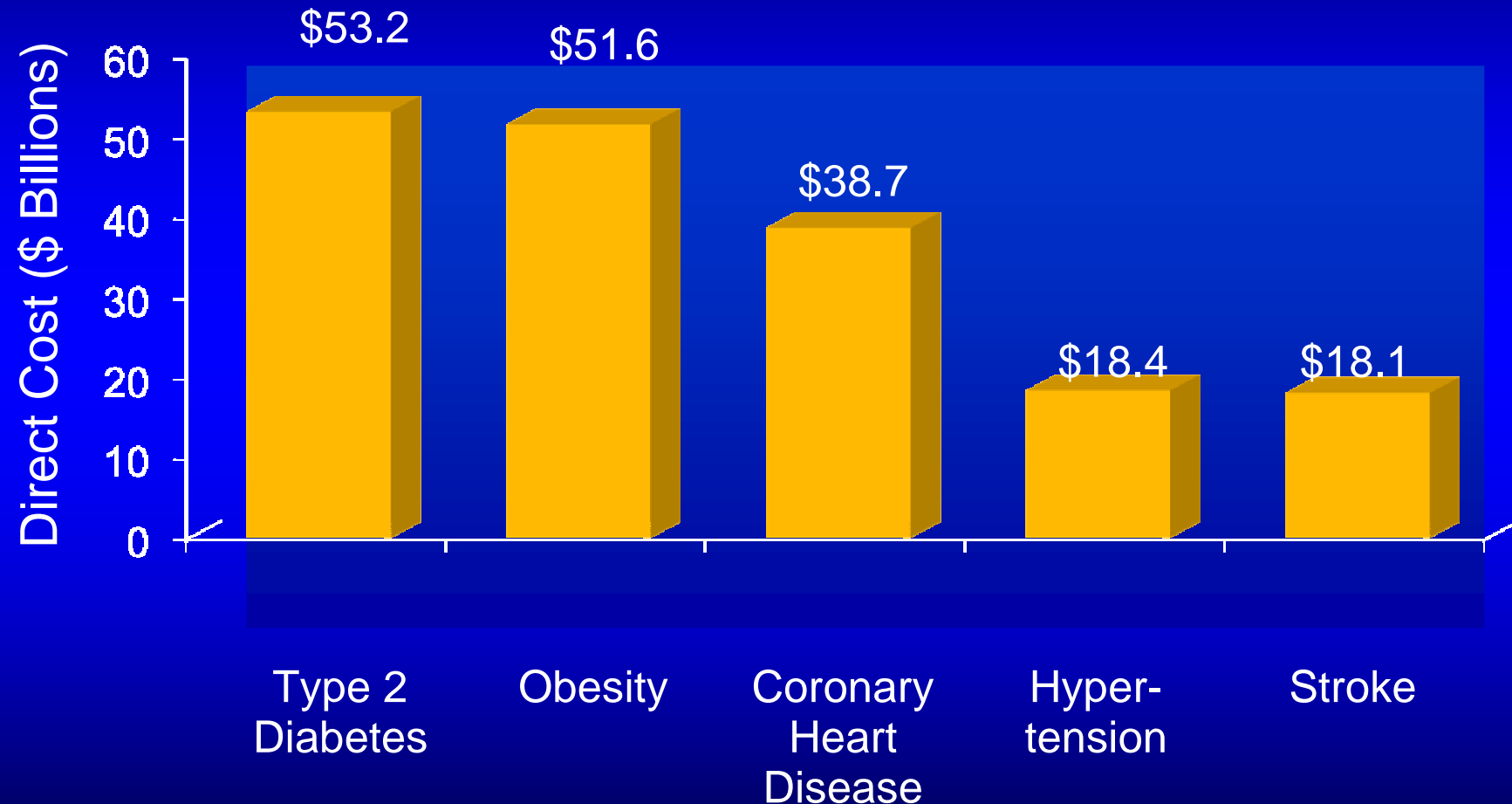
Phlebitis

venous stasis



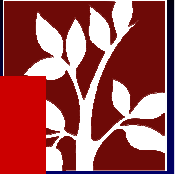


Direct Cost of Chronic Diseases in the United States

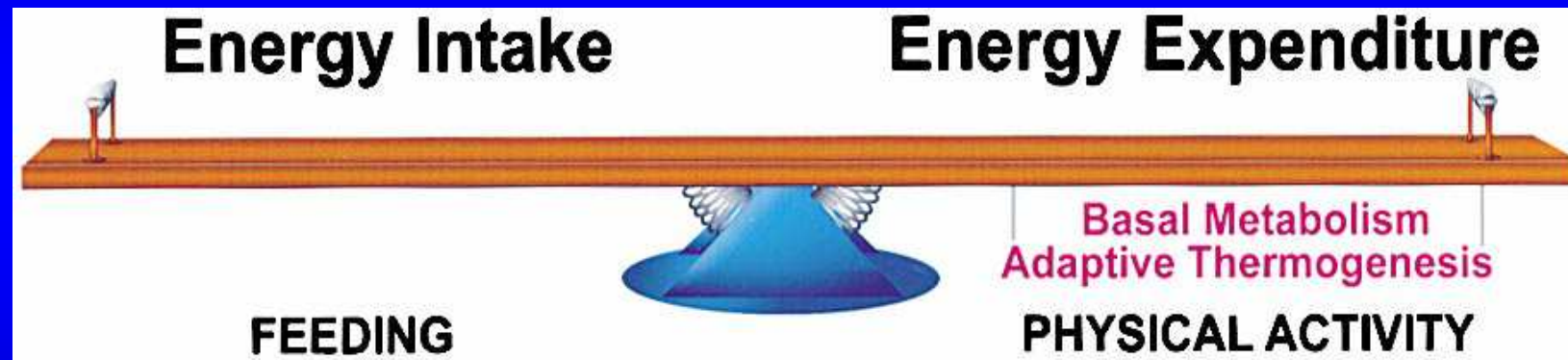


Wolf AM, Colditz GA. *Obes Res.* 1998;6:97-106.
Hodgson TA, Cohen AJ. *Med Care.* 1999;37:994-1012.

***Adjusted to 1995 dollars.**

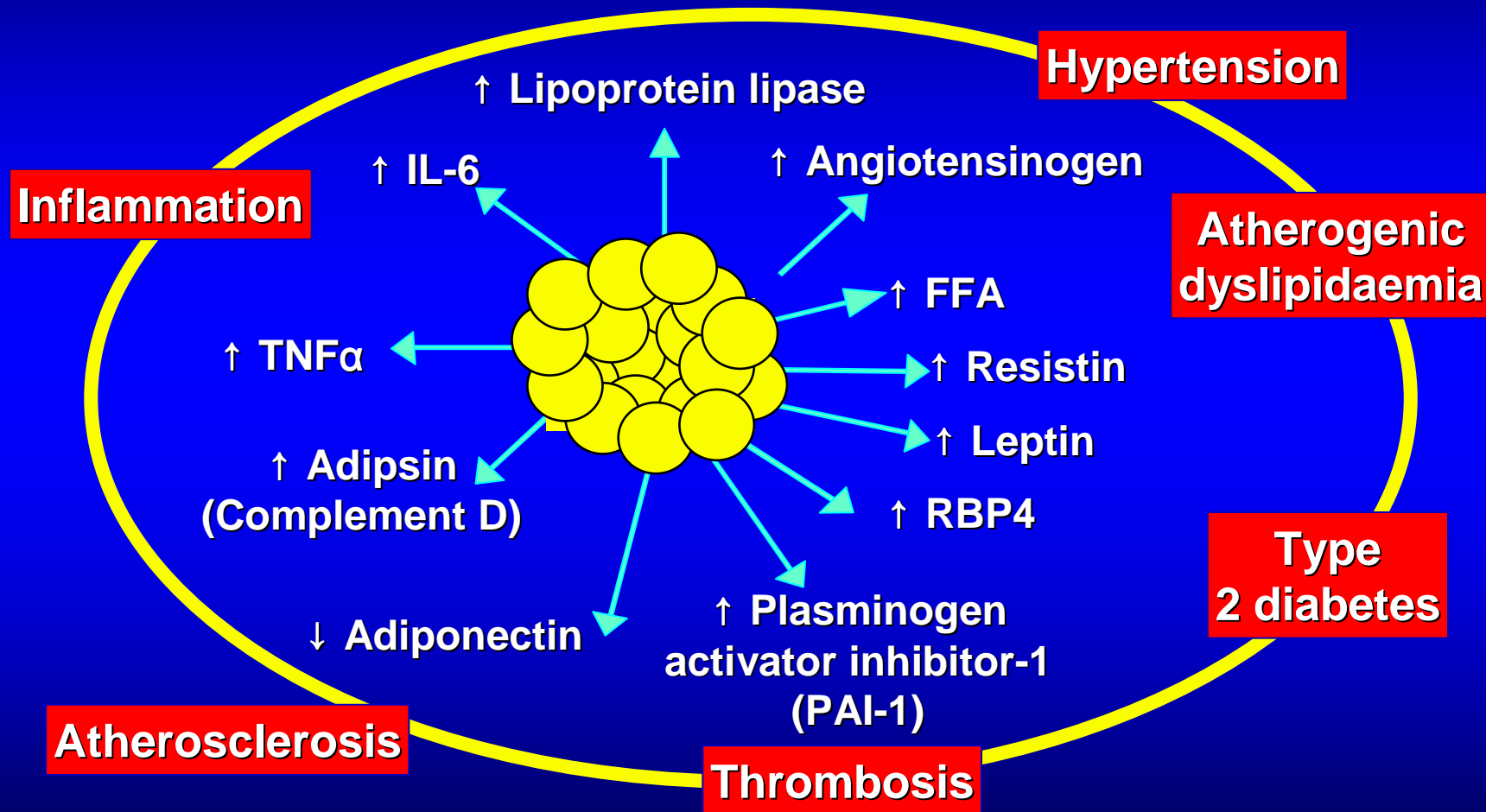


Key Component of the Energy Balance System



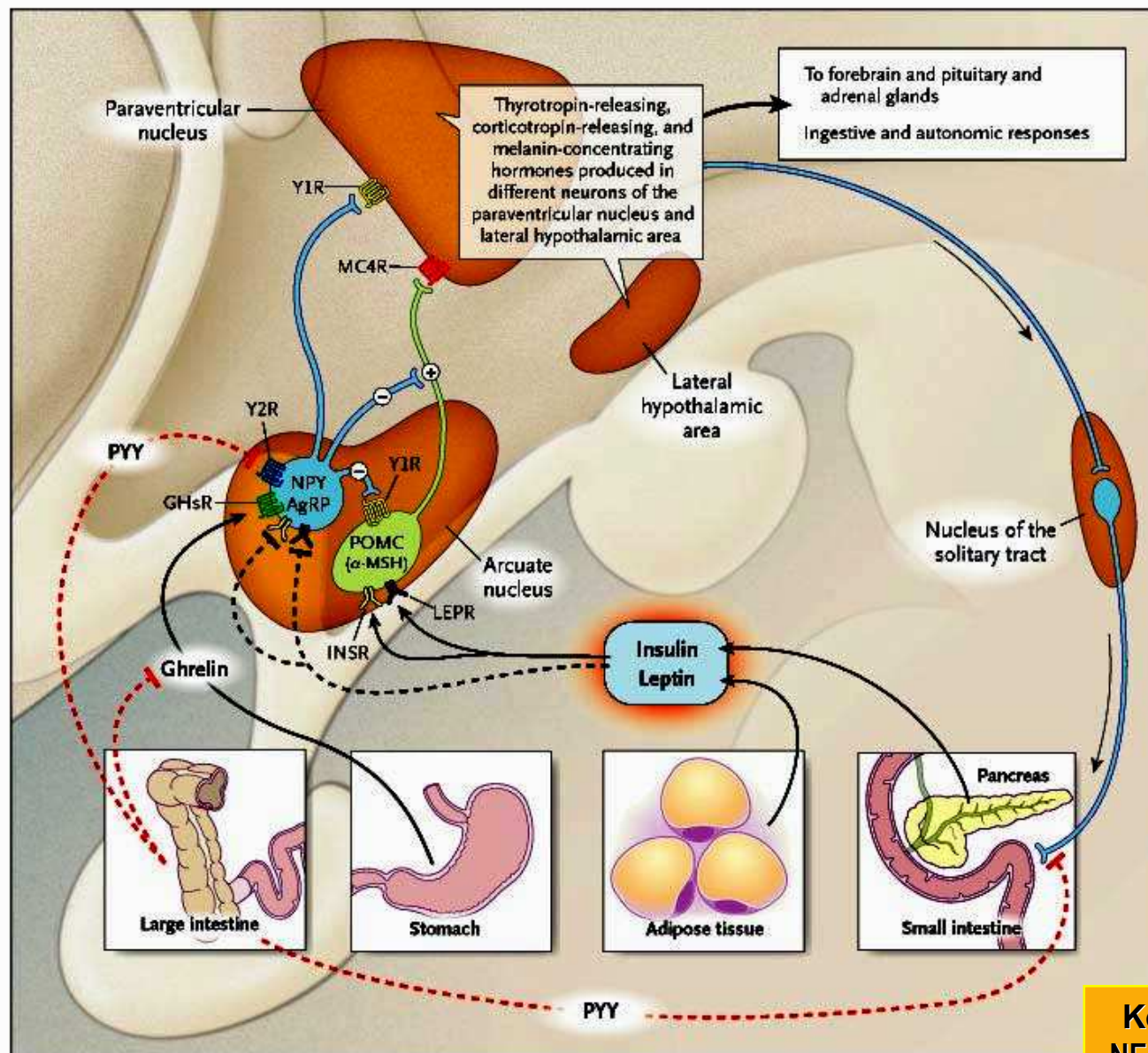


Cardiometabolic Risk Factors Promoted by Intra-abdominal Adiposity





To Eat or Not to Eat — the Brain and the Belly Love Story



Korner and Leibel
NEJM 349:926-928, 2003



Monogenic Obesity - Leptin Deficiency



(a)





Monogenic Obesity - MC4R Mutation



9 year- old with MC4R mutation



16 year- old sibling with Normal MC4R

Prevalence of Single-Gene Defects Causing Severe Early-Onset Obesity

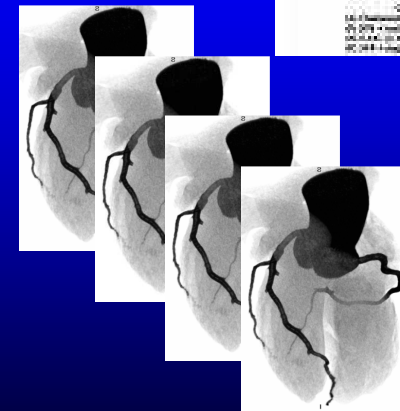
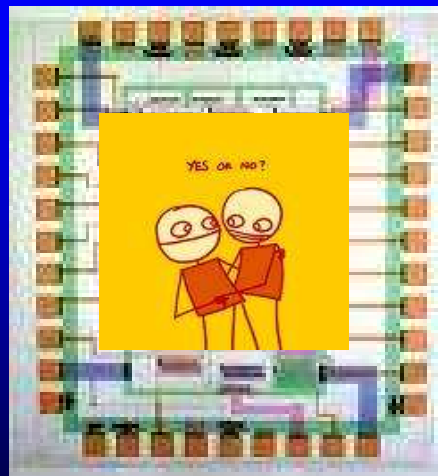
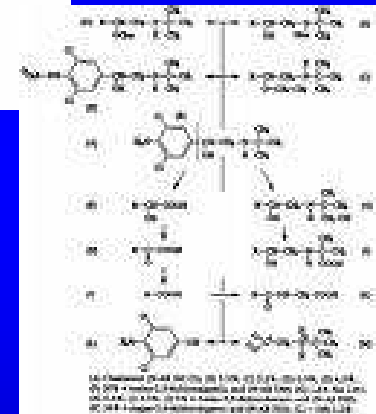
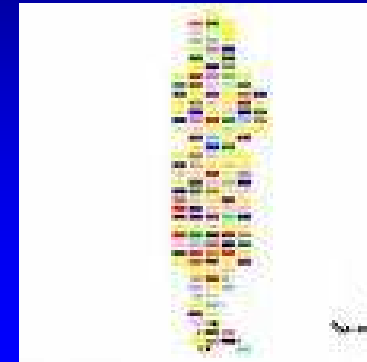
LEP (7q):	0.5%
LEPR (1p):	0.5%
POMC (2p):	0.8%
PCSK1 (5q):	0.4%
MC4R (18q):	3%
BDNF (11p):	rare
NTRK2 (9q):	rare

Obesity Associated genes

- **Orexigenic Genes**
 - Neuropeptides and Receptors
- **Anorectic Genes:**
 - Gut Hormones and Receptors:
 - Adipocyte-derived Peptides and Receptors
 - Pancreas Derived Peptides and Receptors
- **Energy Expenditure**
 - Adipocyte-Derived Peptides and Receptors
 - CNS-Derived Peptides and Receptors:

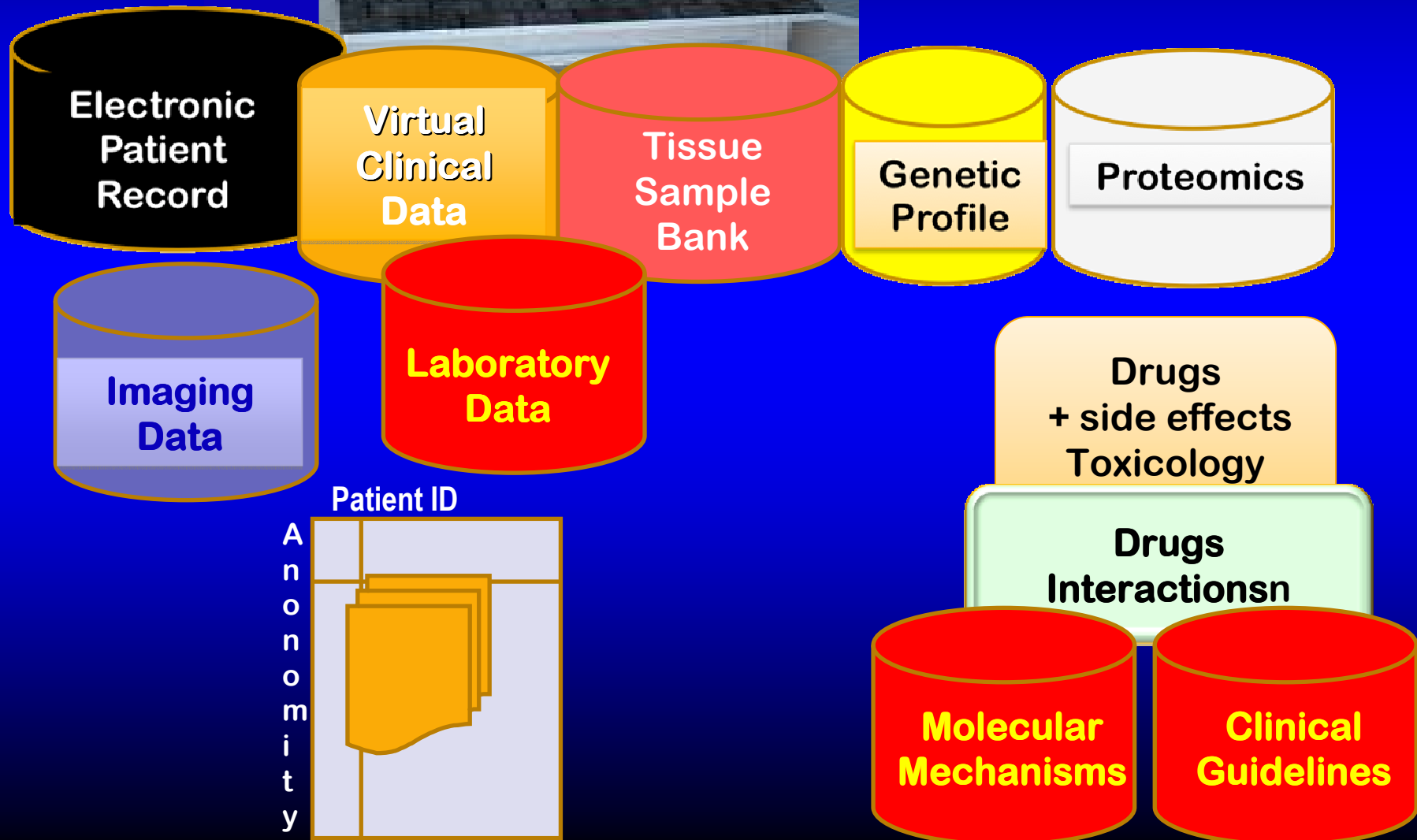


Our Patient





Our Patient = Data Bases





Our Patient = Populations

Proteomics

Genetic Profile

Relevant Populations

Target
Genes

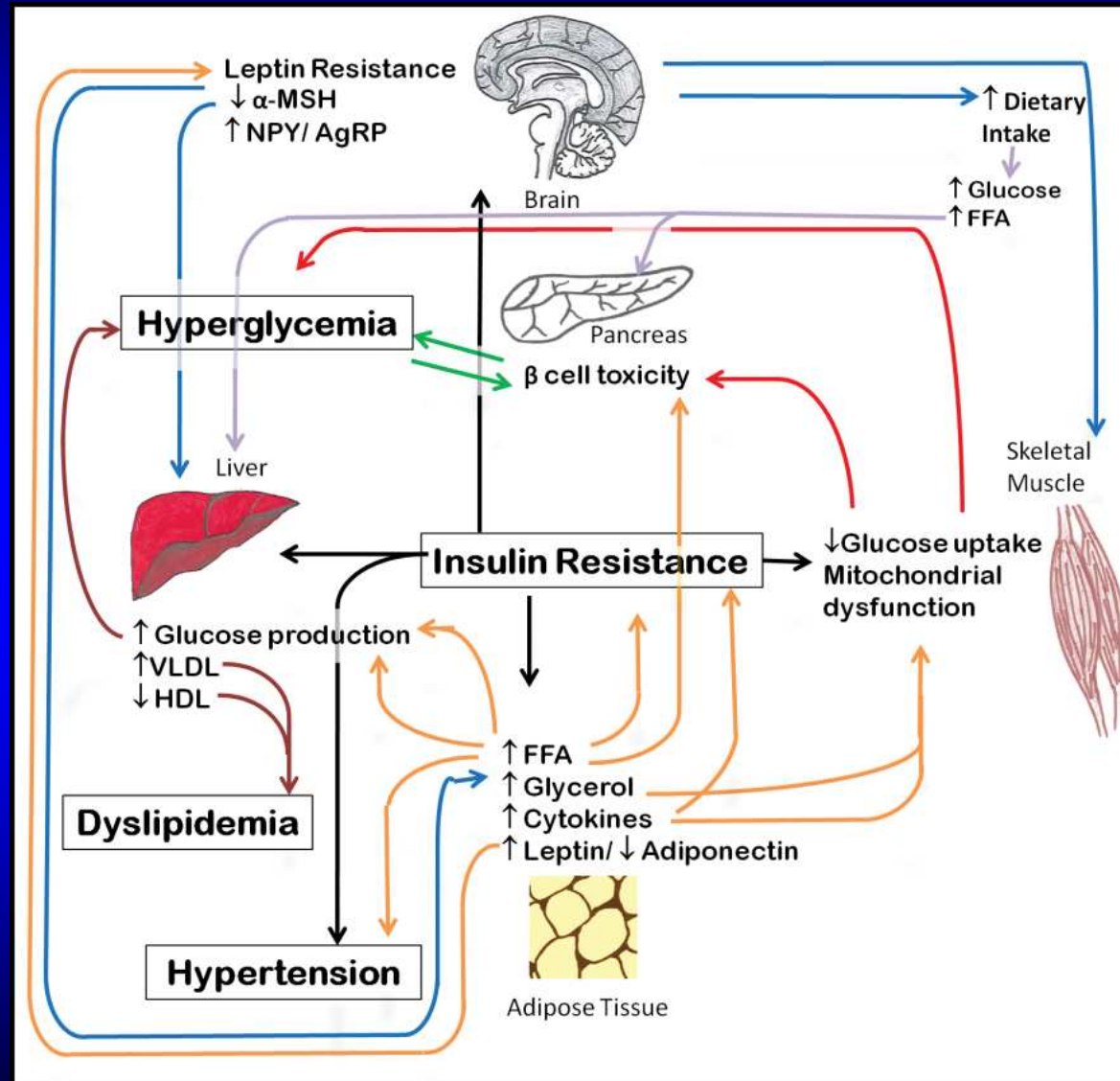
Epigenetics



Control
Population



Our Patient = Physiological and Molecular Mechanisms





Our Patient



How many subtypes of DM2 do we have ?

**Genomics
Proteomics
Metabolomics
Pharmacogenomics
Nutrigenomics
Epigenomics
Microbiomics**

40+



Prevention of Diabetes



Table 1. *Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Prevention Trials.*

Trial	No. of Subjects	Intervention	Duration, yr	Risk Reduction Versus Control Group, %
Diabetes Prevention Program ⁵²	3234	Diet + exercise	3	58
Finnish Diabetes Prevention Study ⁵³	522	Diet + exercise	3	58
Da Qing IGT and Diabetes Study ⁵⁴	577	Diet + exercise	6	43
Diabetes Prevention Program ⁵²	3234	Metformin	3	31
TRIPOD ⁷⁷	133	Troglitazone	2.5	55
DREAM ⁵⁶	2365	Rosiglitazone	3	60
STOP-NIDDM ⁷⁸	714	Acarbose	3	25

Cumulative in

50% by lifestyle

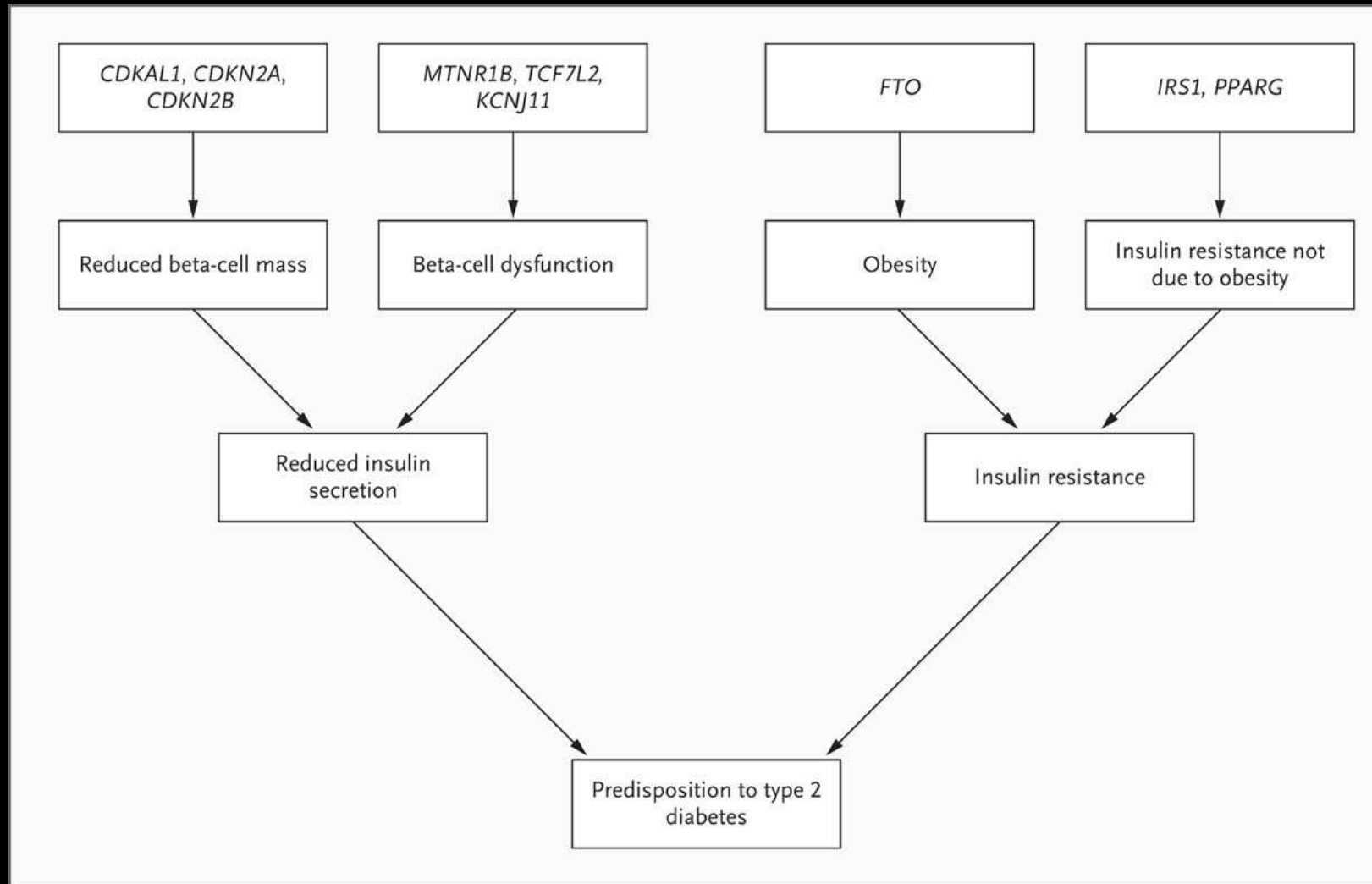
Why not all the patients will benefit from lifestyle modifications or Metformin ?

Can we predict who will develop Diabetes ?



**Can We Predict, Prevent and Treat
Diabetes Tailored to the the Specific
Patient ?**

Pathways to Type 2 Diabetes Implicated by Identified Common Variant Associations



McCarthy MI. *N Engl J Med* 2010;363:2339-2350



The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE



Six Functional Categories:



- Receptors;
- Transporters & Channels;
- Nuclear Receptors;
- Metabolic Enzymes;
- Secreted Factors;
- Signal Transduction Proteins;
- Transcription Factors.



Decision Support Systems



© Original Artist
Reproduction rights obtainable from
www.CartoonStock.com



**That's my diagnosis.
If you want a second opinion....
I will ask my computer**



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Clinical Risk Factors, DNA Variants, and the Development of Type 2 Diabetes

Valeriya Lyssenko, M.D., Anna Jonsson, M.Sc., Peter Almgren, M.Sc.,
Nicoló Pulizzi, M.D., Bo Isomaa, M.D., Tiinamaija Tuomi, M.D.,
Göran Berglund, M.D., David Altshuler, M.D., Peter Nilsson, M.D.,
and Leif Groop, M.D.

Lyssenko et al. NEJM 359, 21: 2220-2232, 2008

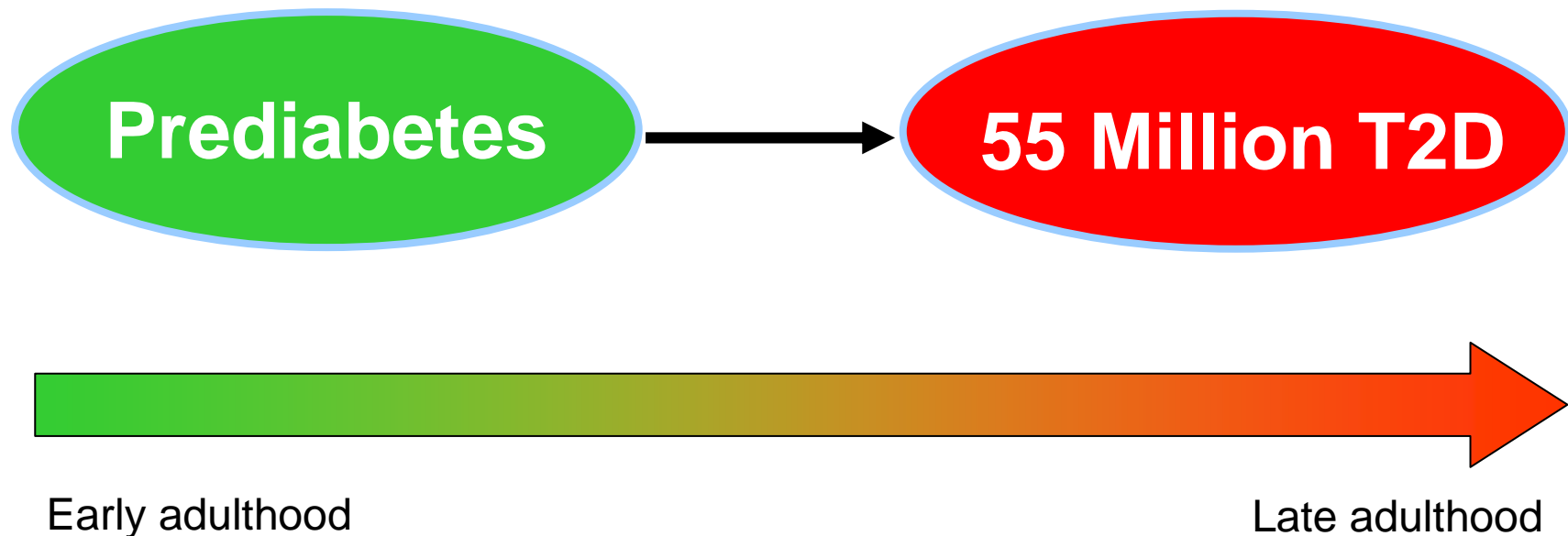


Predictors To Develop Type 2 Diabetes



- Family history of the disease, an increased BMI, elevated liver-enzyme levels, current smoking status, and reduced measures of insulin secretion and action.
- Variants in 11 genes (*TCF7L2*, *PPARG*, *FTO*, *KCNJ11*, *NOTCH2*, *WFS1*, *CDKAL1*, *IGF2BP2*, *SLC30A8*, *JAZF1*, and *HHEX*)
 - ❖ independent of clinical risk factors;
- Common genetic variants associated with the risk of diabetes had a small effect on the ability to predict the future development of type 2 diabetes.

Prevalence of Type 2 Diabetes in Europe

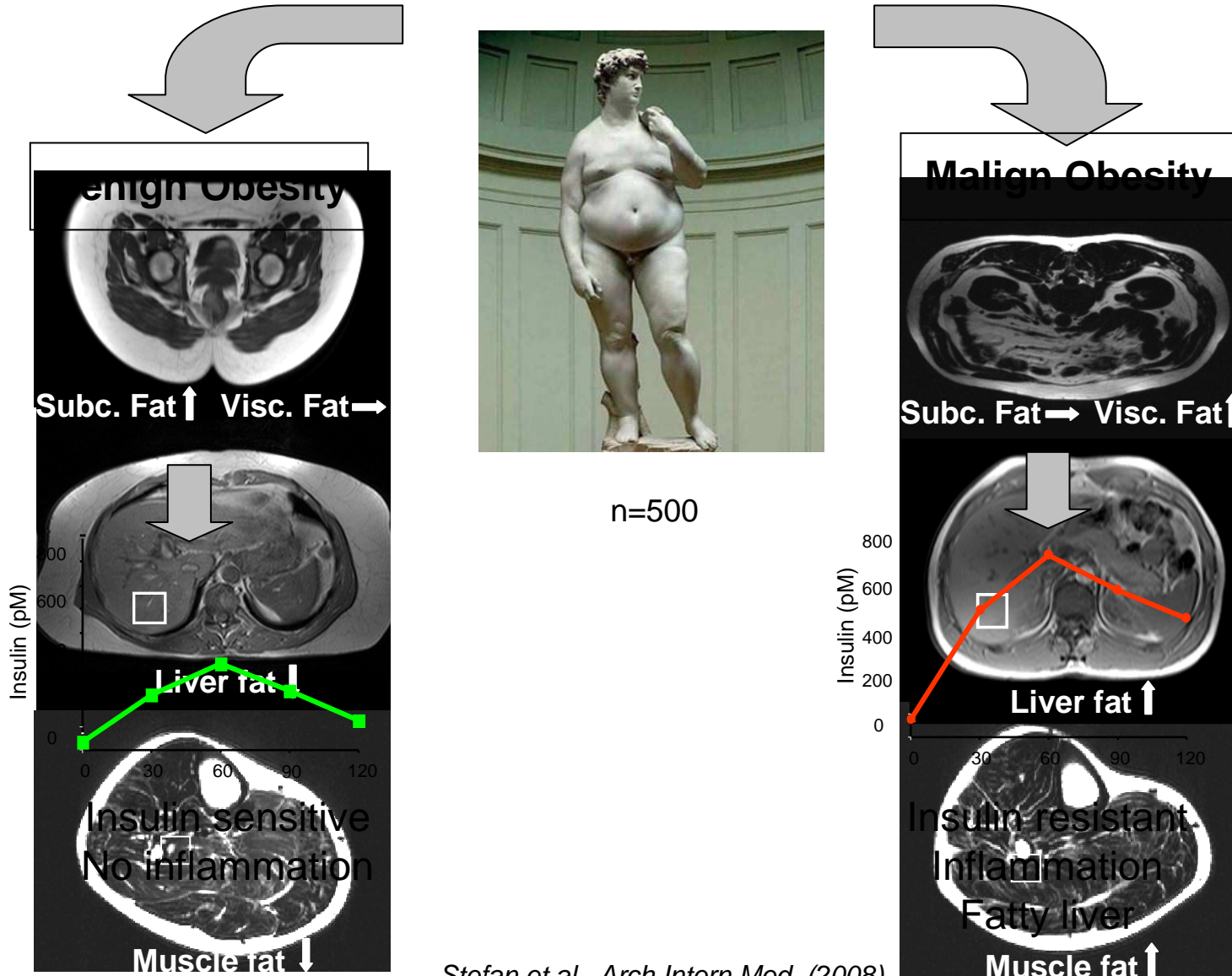


Tübingen Family study (TÜF): prediabetic individuals (N=2000)

TULIP Lifestyle Intervention (N=400)

Subphenotypes of Obesity

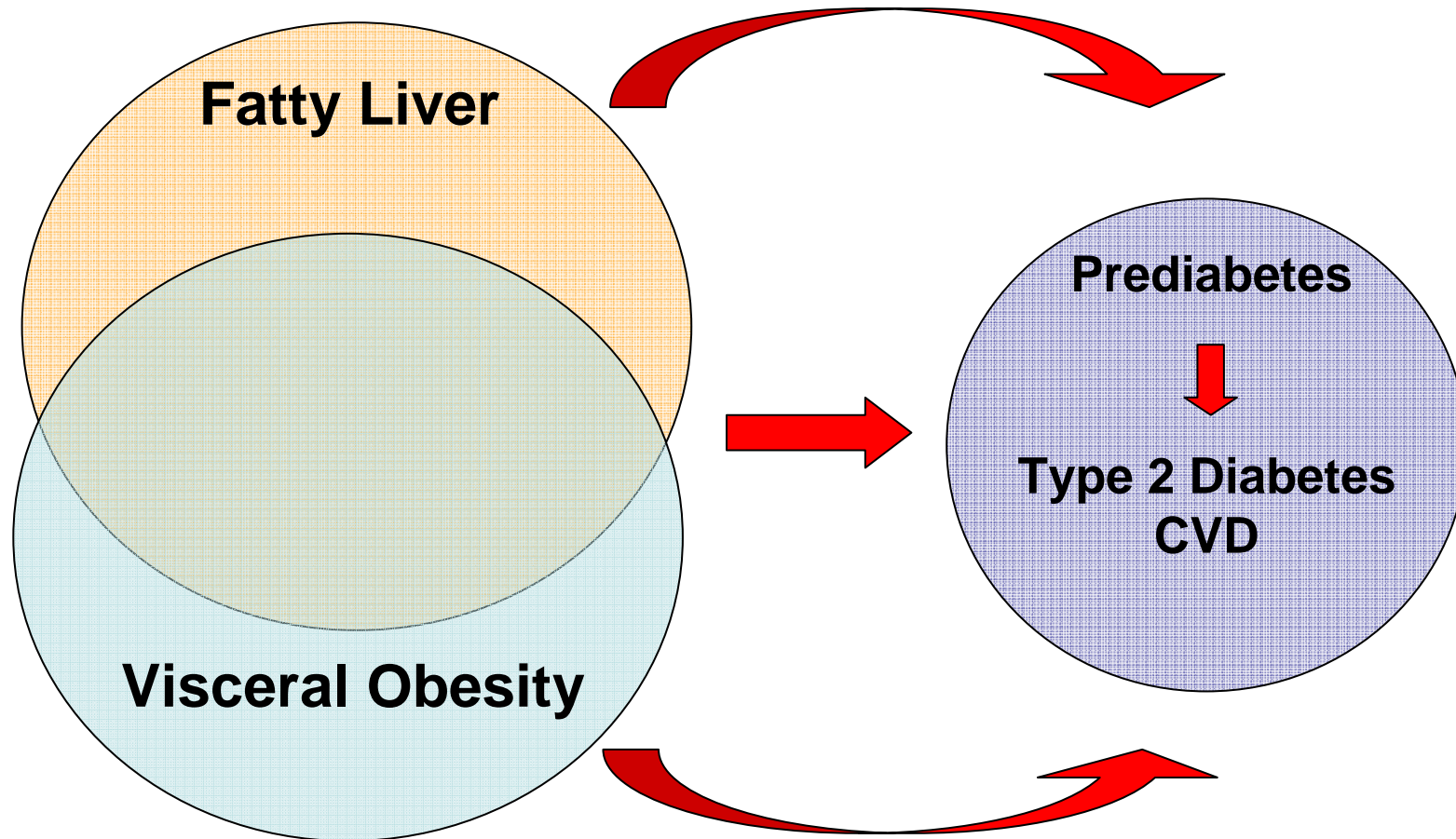
The role of ectopic fat storage



Stefan et al., Arch Intern Med. (2008)

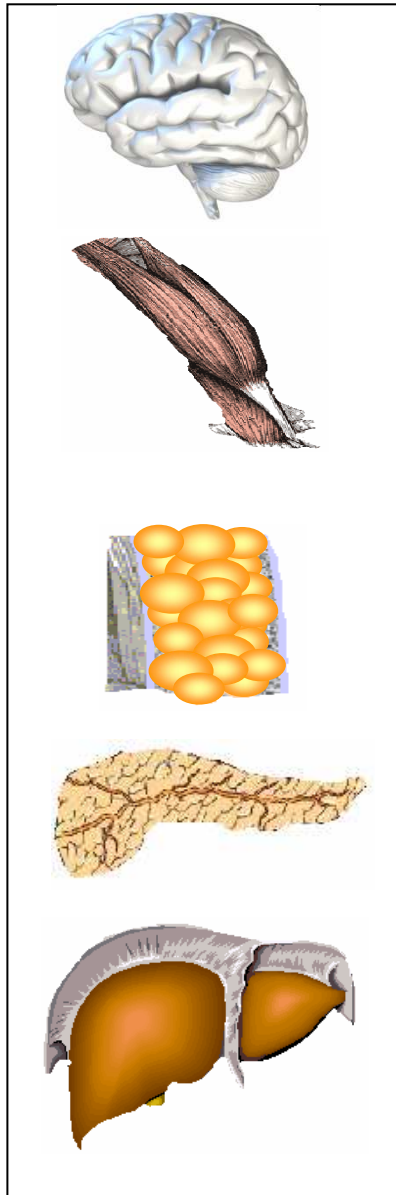
Kantartzis et al., Diabetologia 2010, Kantartzis et al., Diabetologia 2011

Contribution of different fat depots for the progression to diabetes



Stefan et al., Arch Intern Med. (2008)
Kantartzis et al., Diabetologia 2010, Kantartzis et al., Diabetologia 2011

Subphenotypes of prediabetes in TULIP



→ Insulin resistance of the brain

Tschrirter et al., Diabetologia 2011
Tschrirter et al., Diabetologia 2007
Tschrirter et al., PNAS 2006

→ Exercise non-responders

Kantartzis et al., Gut 2009
Thamer et al., JCEM 2008
Stefan et al., JCEM 2007

→ The metabolically benign versus malignant obesity

Kantartzis et al., Diabetologia 2010
Stefan et al., Arch. Int. Med. 2008

→ Incretin resistance
TCF7L2 → IR and PG interaction

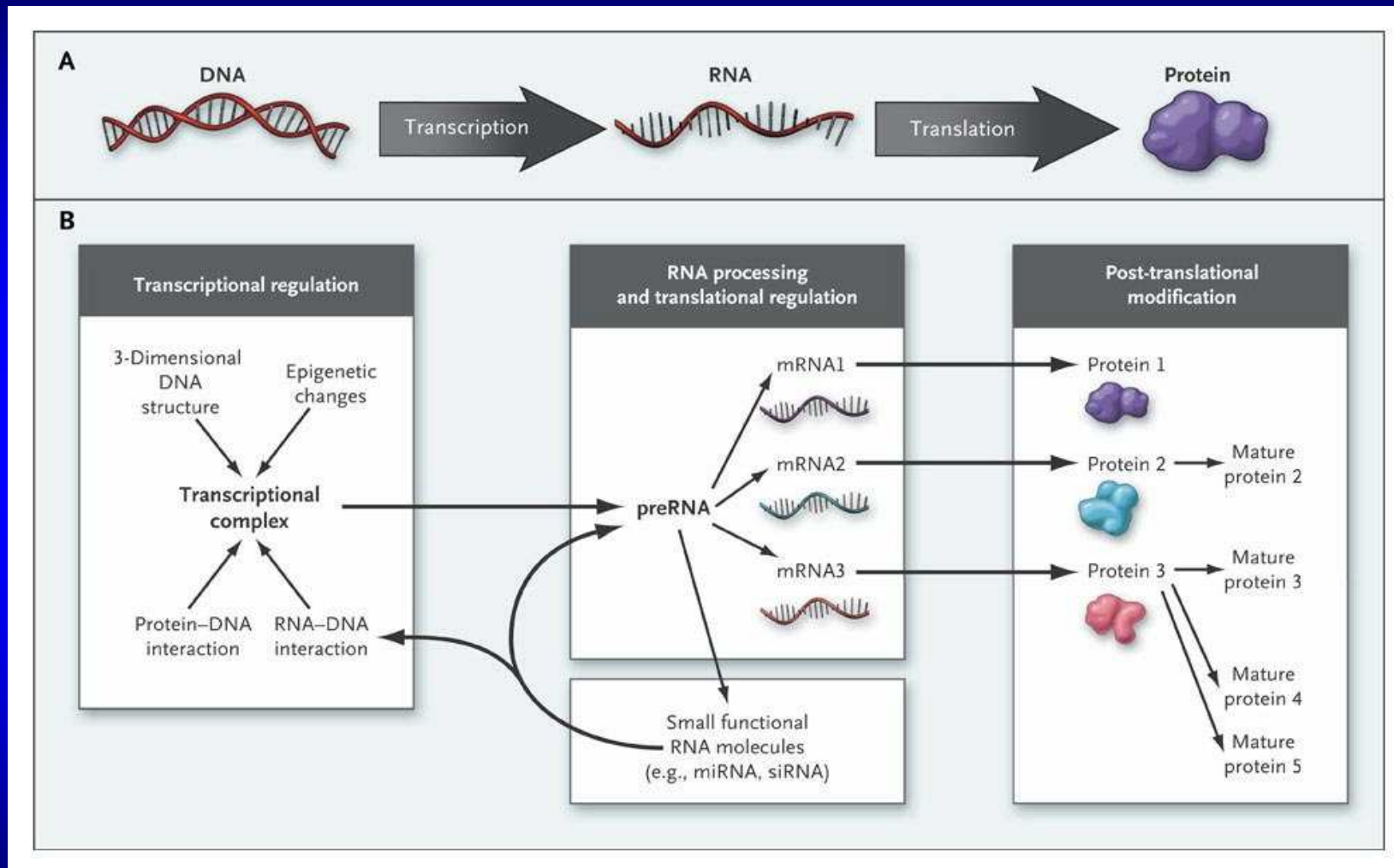
Schäfer et al. Diabetologia 2007
Müssig et al. Diabetes 2009,
Diabetologia 2010
Haupt et al., JCEM 2009
Haupt et al., Diabetologia 2009

→ The metabolically malignant fatty liver predicts diabetes

Stefan & Häring Diabetes 2011
Stefan et al., NEJM 2009
Peter et al., Diabetes 2010
Stefan et al., Diabetes 2008
Hennige et al., PLoS ONE 2008



The Complexity of the Central Dogma of Molecular Biology.

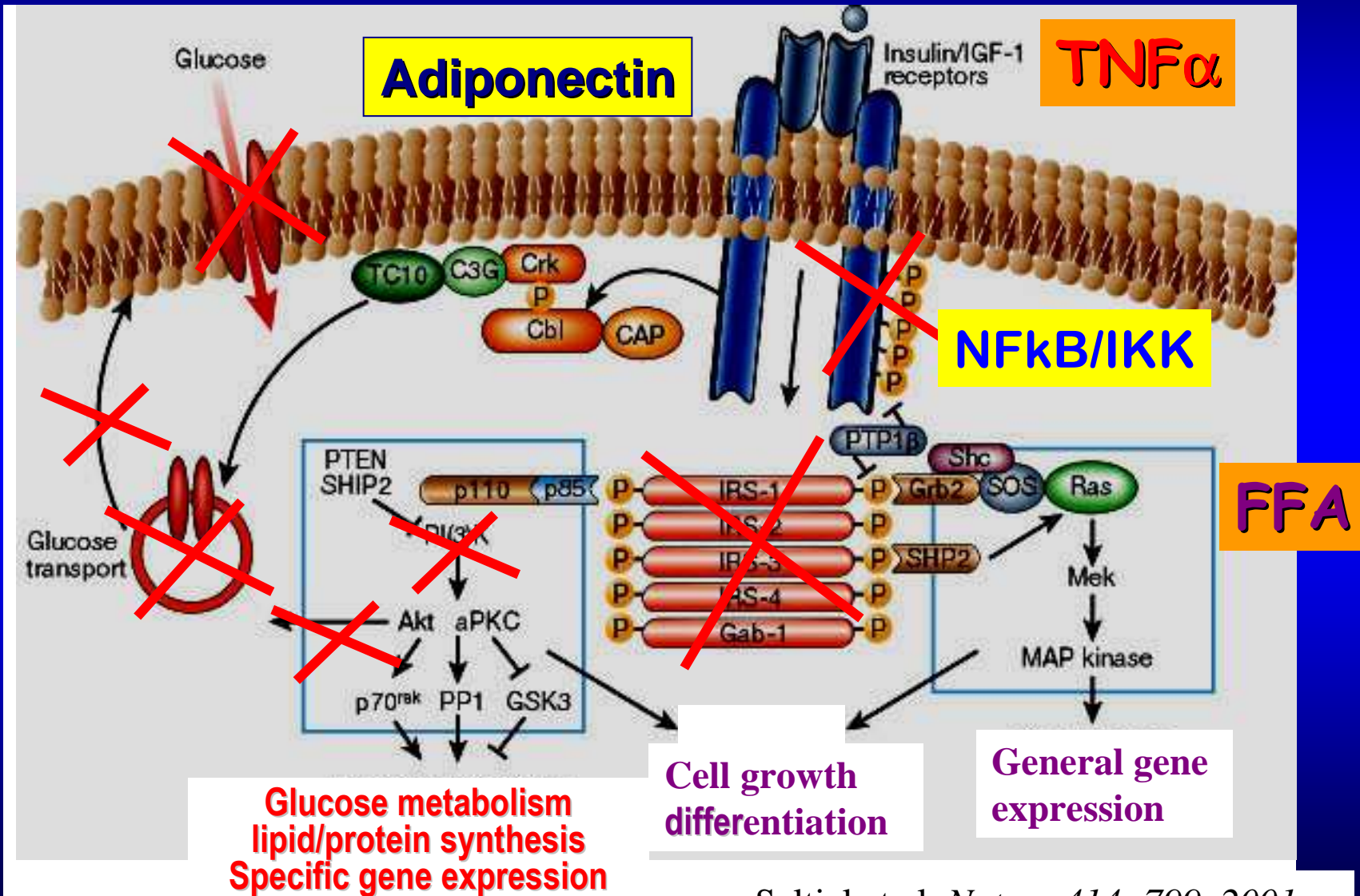


Feero WG et al. N Engl J Med 2010;362:2001-2011.



The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Potential Defects Associated With Type 2 Diabetes

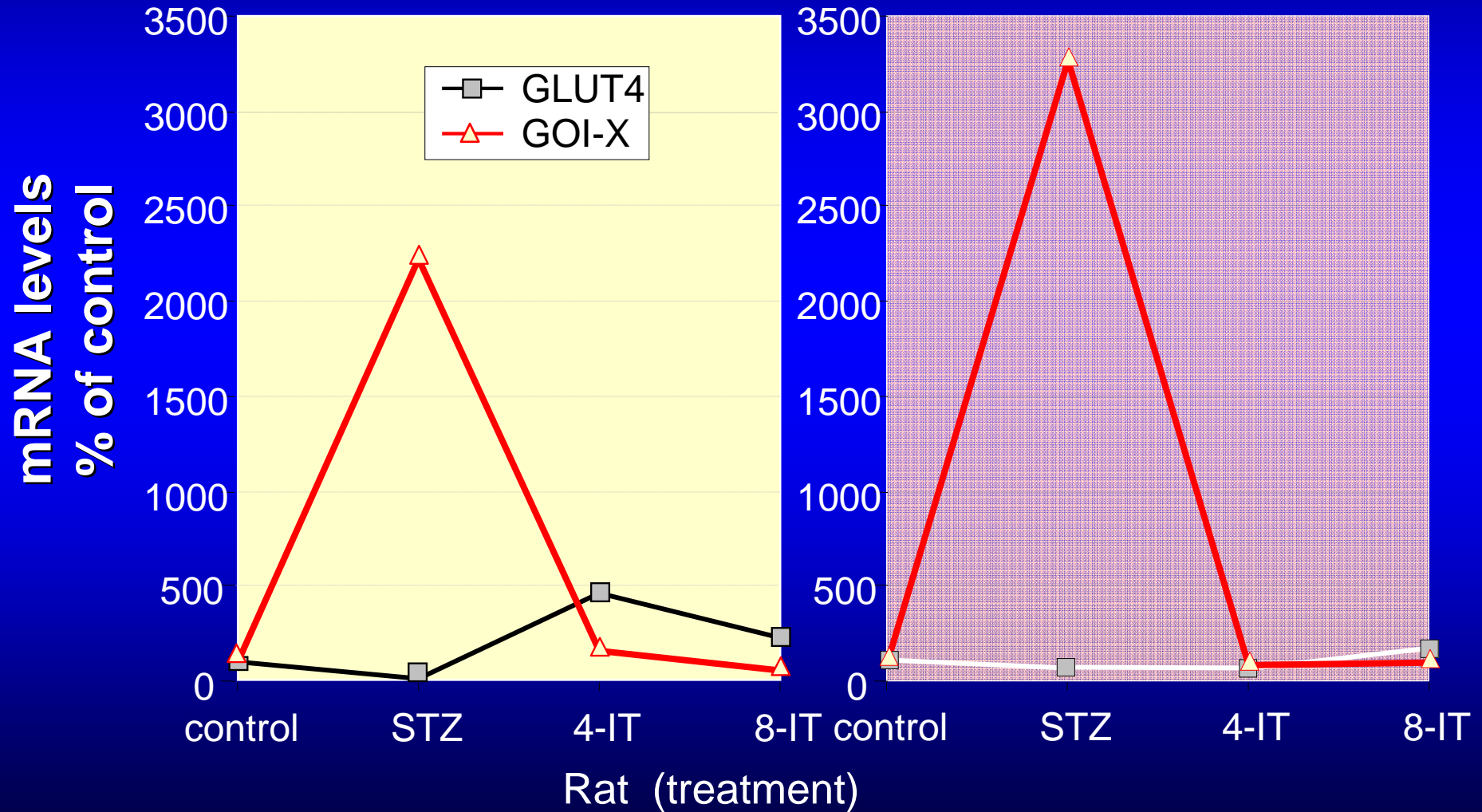


Saltiel et al, *Nature* 414: 799, 2001

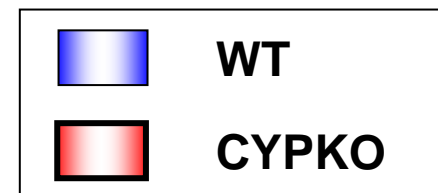
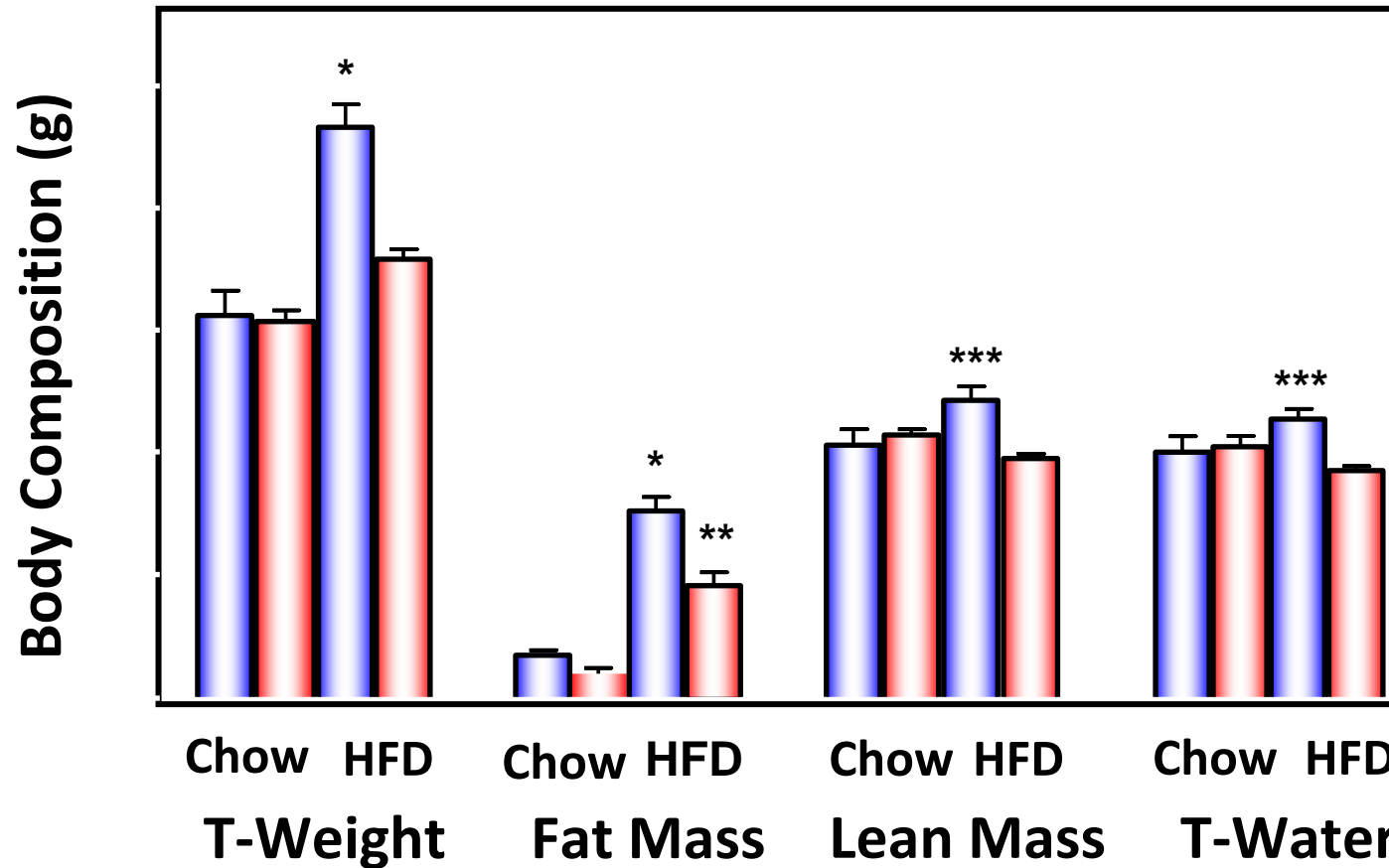
mRNA Levels of CYP2E1 in Rat: (Real-time PCR analyses)

A. White adipose

B. Skeletal muscle

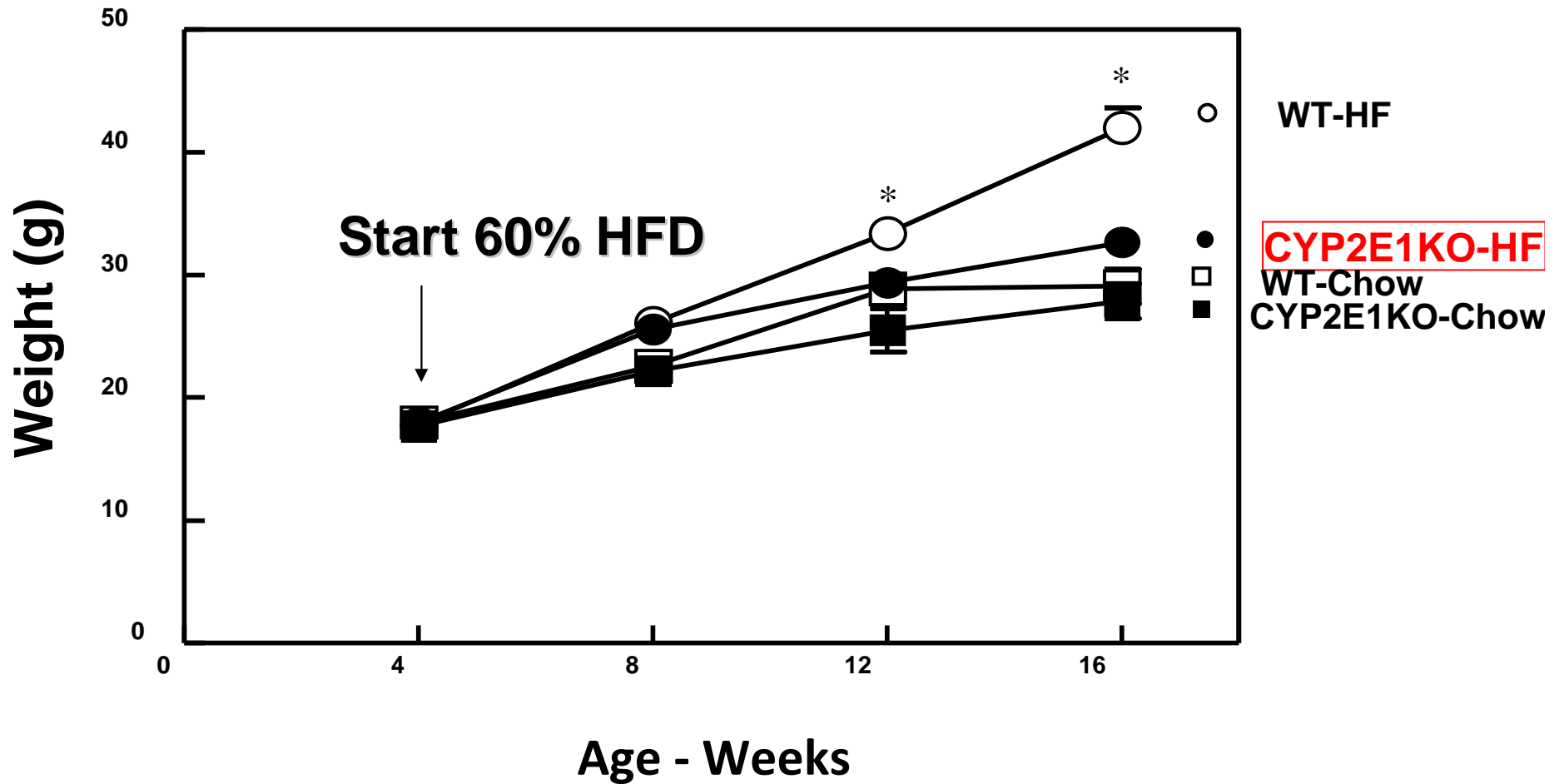


CYPKO Mice Are Protected From HFD-induced Obesity



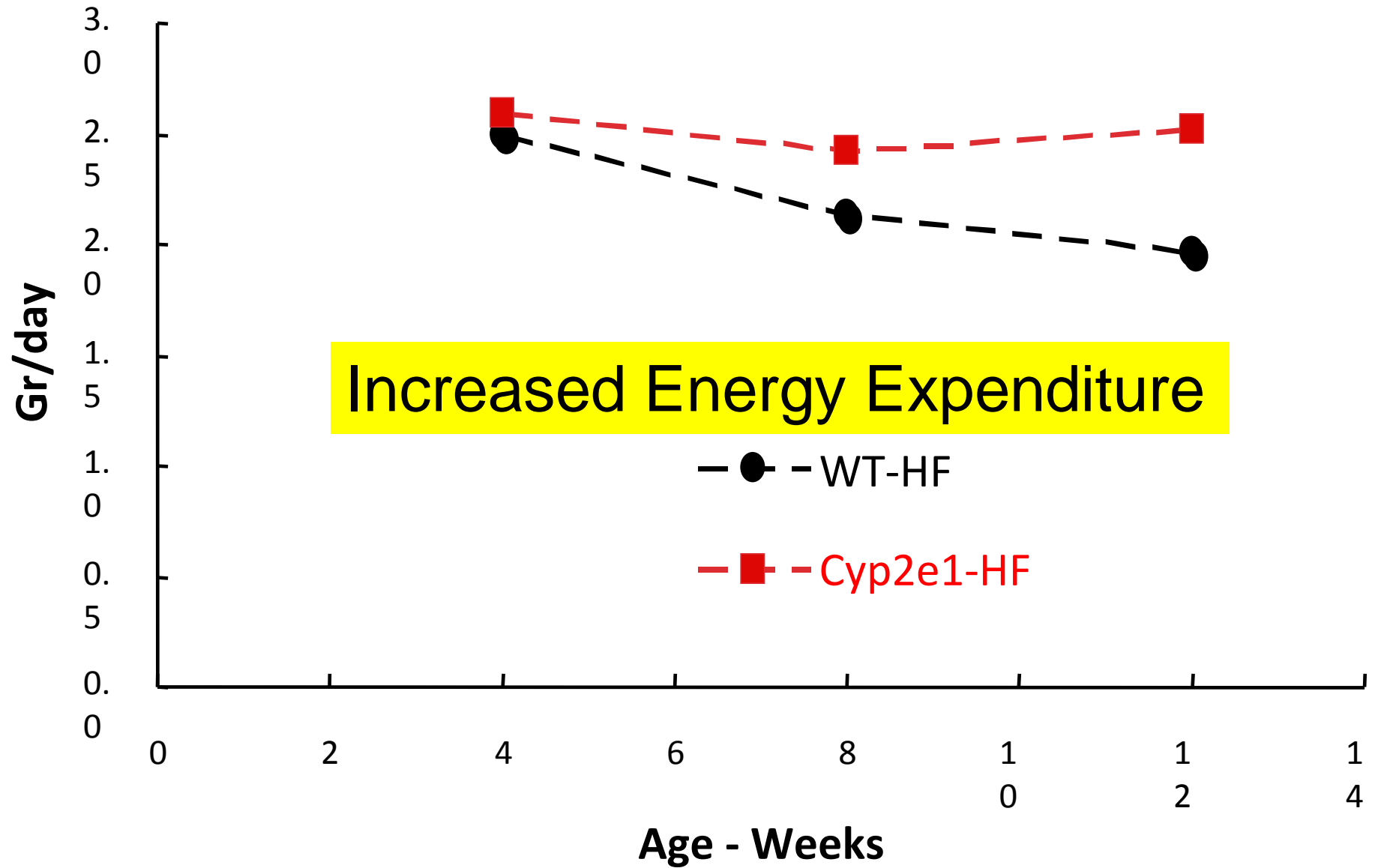
Zong et al. Am. J. Physiol, 302: in press 2012

CYP2E1 Null Mice Gain Less Weight



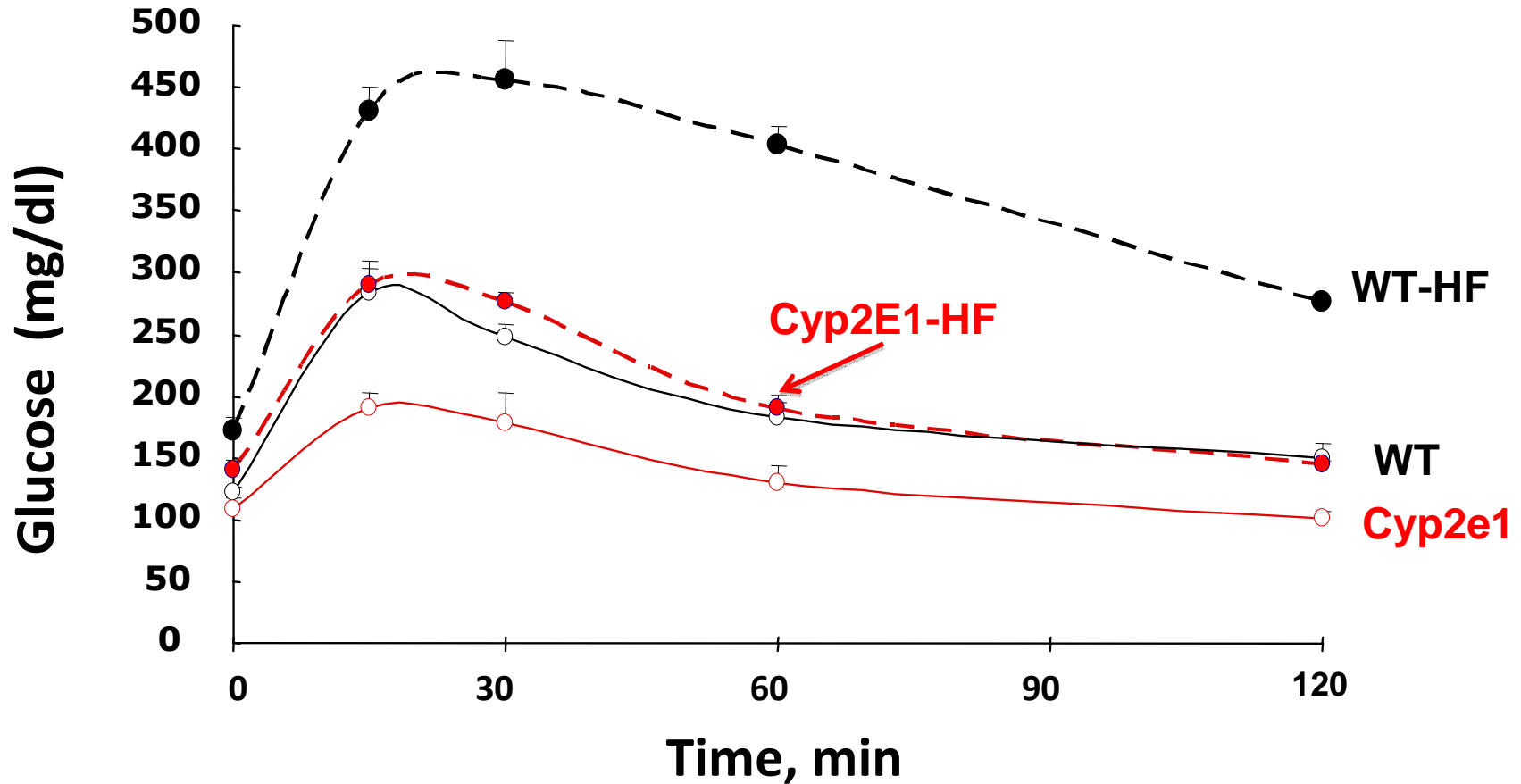
Zong et al. Am. J. Physiol, 302: in press 2012

Food Intake *CYP2E1* Null Mice



What About Glucose Tolerance ?

IPGTT In Cyp2E1 KO Mice - 12 Weeks HF



Zong et al. Am. J. Physiol, 302: in press 2012



What are Our Treatment Options ?



The New York Times



Heart Attack Risk Seen in Drug for Diabetes

By STEPHANIE SAUL

An analysis of trials for Avandia concluded that the drug might significantly increase the risk of heart attacks.



**Avandia (Rosi) + Actos (Pio) 2006
Prescriptions per Year: 22.6 Million
Sales per Year : \$ 3.6 Billion**

U.S. drug safety official recommends Avandia be
withd...

By Gar
Publis

**US Sales declined 70%
EU – Withdrawn**

warnings

By GARDINER HARRIS

A federal drug advisory committee voted to recommend that the diabetes drug Avandia remain on the market, despite finding that it raised the risks of heart attacks.

July 31, 2007 | HEALTH | NEWS





Acomplia (Rimonabant) Story



Articles

Weight loss – 5-8 Kgs/year
Side effects: Anxiety & Depression

Never approved by FDA
Retracted from EU market

Lancet 2007; 370: 1706-1

See [Comment](#) page 167

The Parker Institut
Musculoskeletal Statistics Uni

Frederiksberg Hospital,
Frederiksberg, Denmark
(R Christensen MSc,
P K Kristensen BSc,
Prof H Bliddal MD);

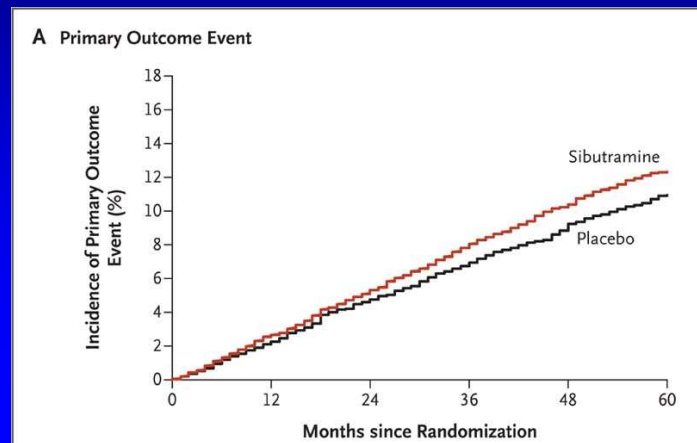
Methods We searched The Cochrane database and Controlled Trials Register, Medline via Pubmed, Embase via WebSpirs, Web of Science, Scopus, and reference lists up to July, 2007. We collected data from four double-blind, randomised controlled trials (including 4105 participants) that compared 20 mg per day rimonabant with placebo.

ant:

d safe anti-obesity
is of all published
nt rimonabant.



Incidence of a Primary Outcome Event and Death from Any Cause, According to the Time from Randomization



Subjects with preexisting cardiovascular conditions who were on treatment with sibutramine had a higher incidence of myocardial infarction but not of cardiovascular death or death from any cause.

Sibutramine – Retracted from Market

No. at Risk	Months since Randomization					
	0	12	24	36	48	60
Placebo	4898	4838	4744	4643	3628	1815
Sibutramine	4906	4838	4766	4639	3595	1820





Why Good Medications Aiming at Treating Obesity And Diabetes Fail ?

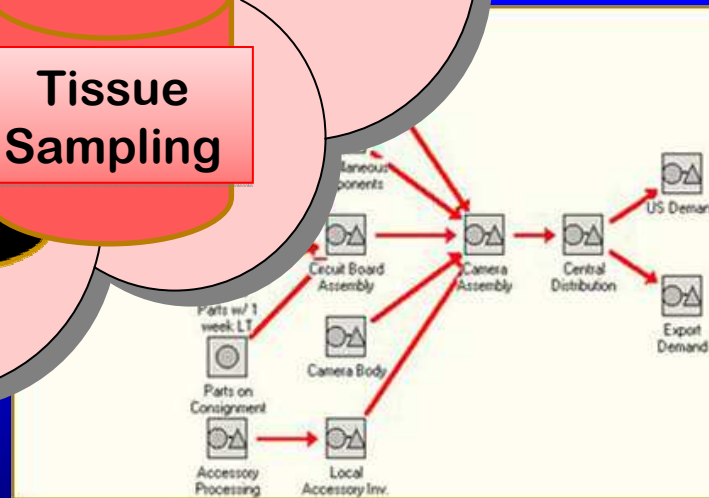
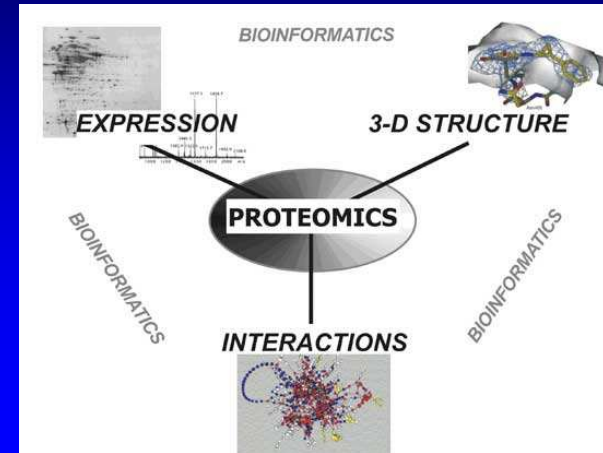
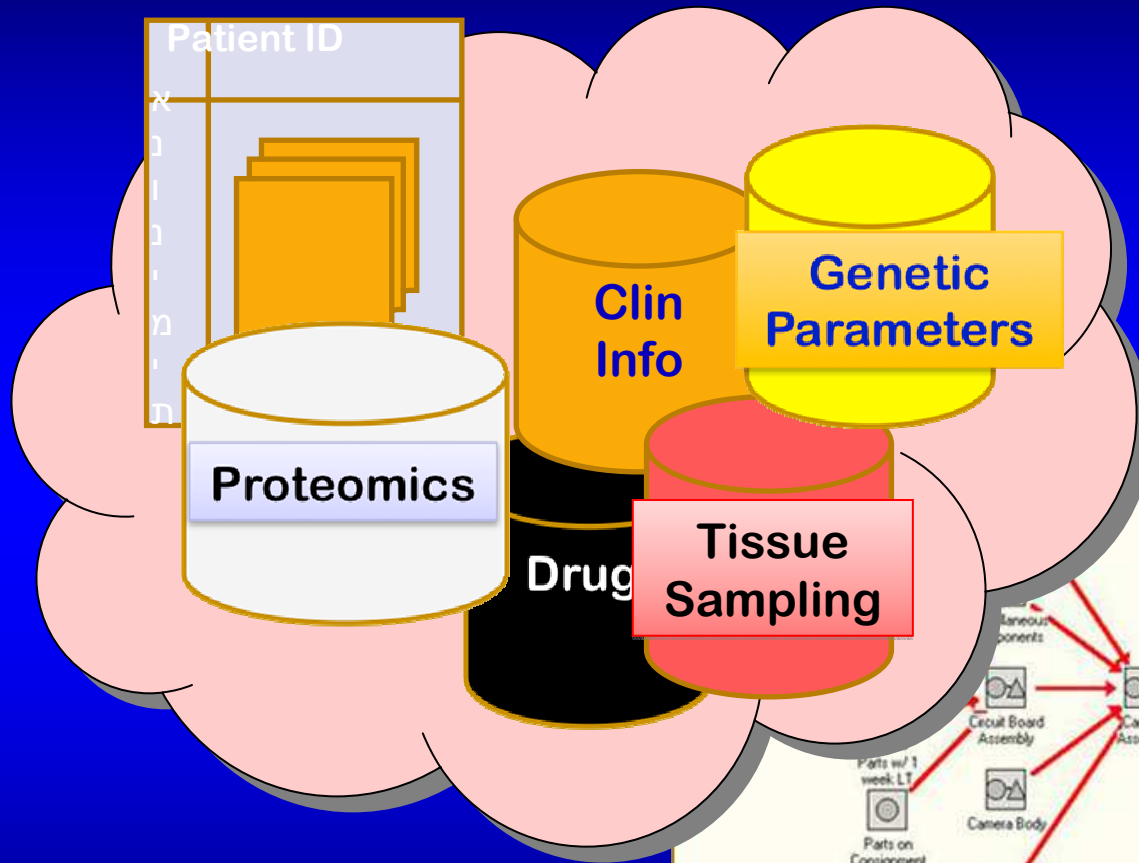


Future Directions

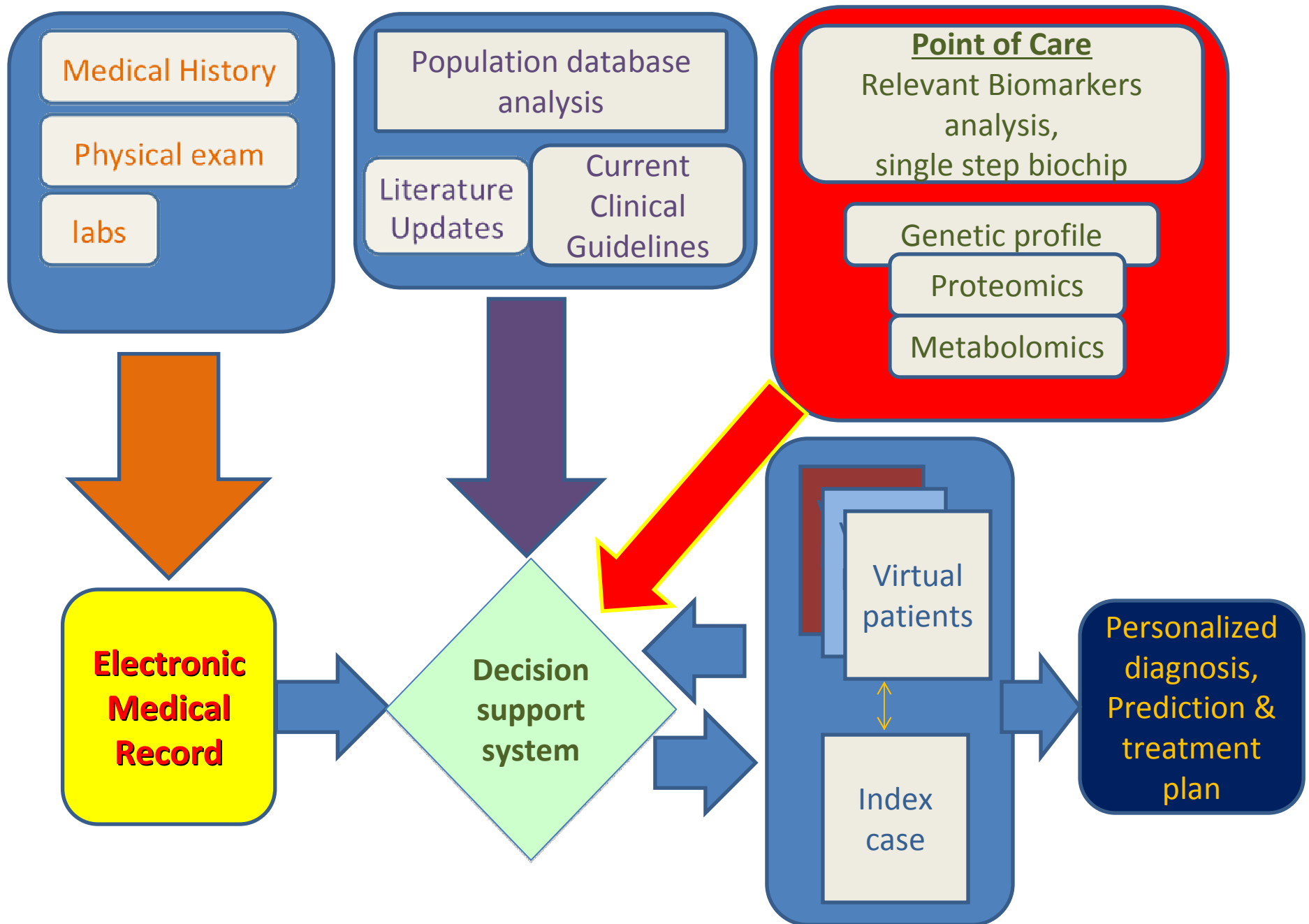
- To analyze and define the essential clinical and laboratory data in order to develop reliable algorithms for predicting clinical outcome.
- Examine the specificity and sensitivity of these algorithms in subset of patients by checking their molecular profile.
- Apply and integrate the algorithms into updated decision support systems
- Test the applicability of the new platform in selected clinics.



To Narrow the Gap Between Knowledge and Clinical Practice



Personalized Medicine - Predict Prevent & Treat



Acknowledgment

Uzia Galil

Our Group:

Michal Armoni

Chava Harel

Dafna Ben-Yosef

Natalia Krits

Sagit Zolotov

Margalit Levy

USA

Yelena Yesha

Naphtali Rishe

Norberto Krivoy

Yaron Denecamp

Hussam Haieck



e-Mal-Practice:



I know an excellent
Web Site that
can help you with this..

*Doc,
All my life is around
Internet, websites, games &
chats.
Please help me...*

Thank You

