

One Community's Effort to Control Genetic Disease

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*No Disclosures

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Start with a Healthy Child



Build a Medical Home



Local, Accessible, Affordable Care



Identify Needs



Lysine

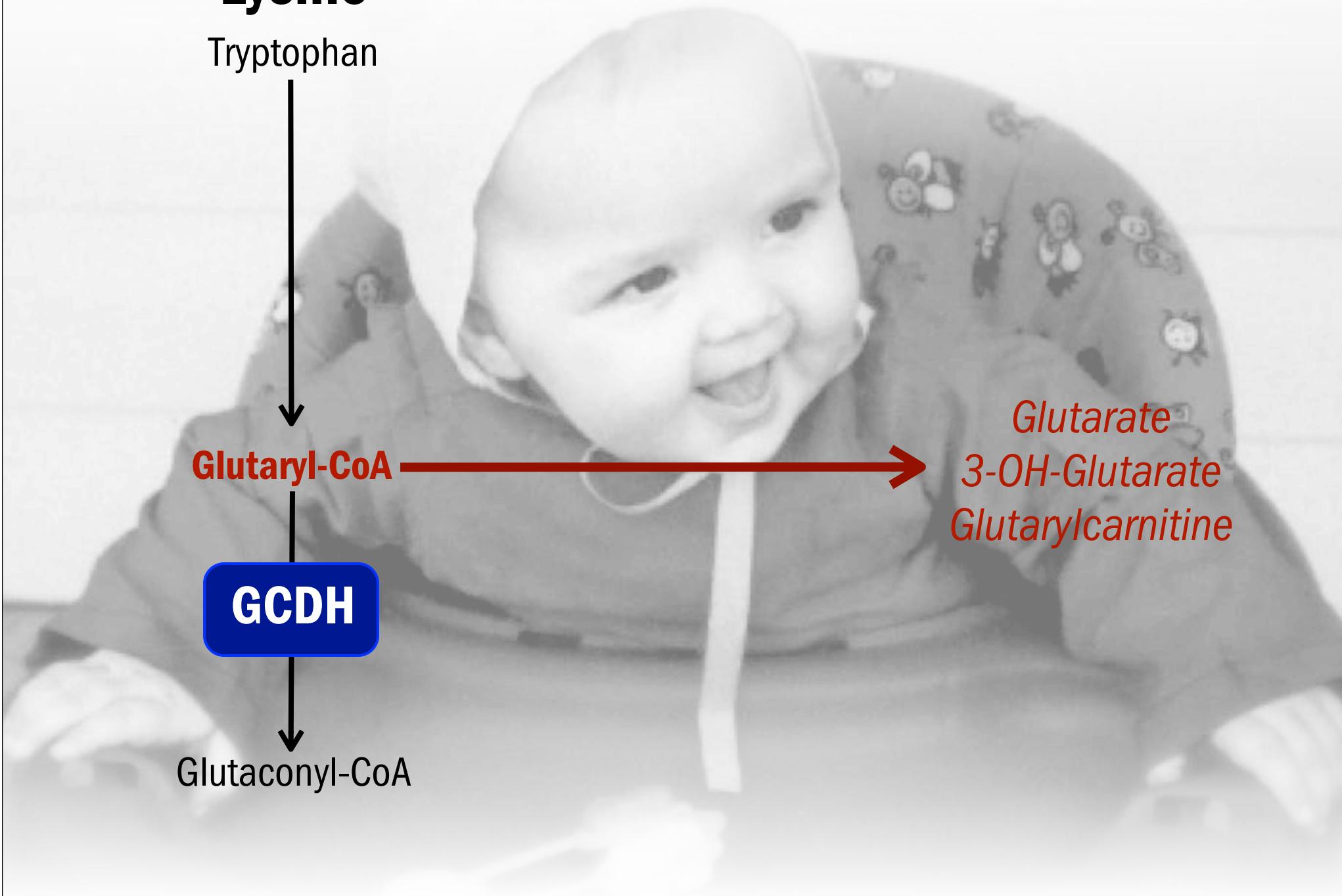
Tryptophan

Glutaryl-CoA

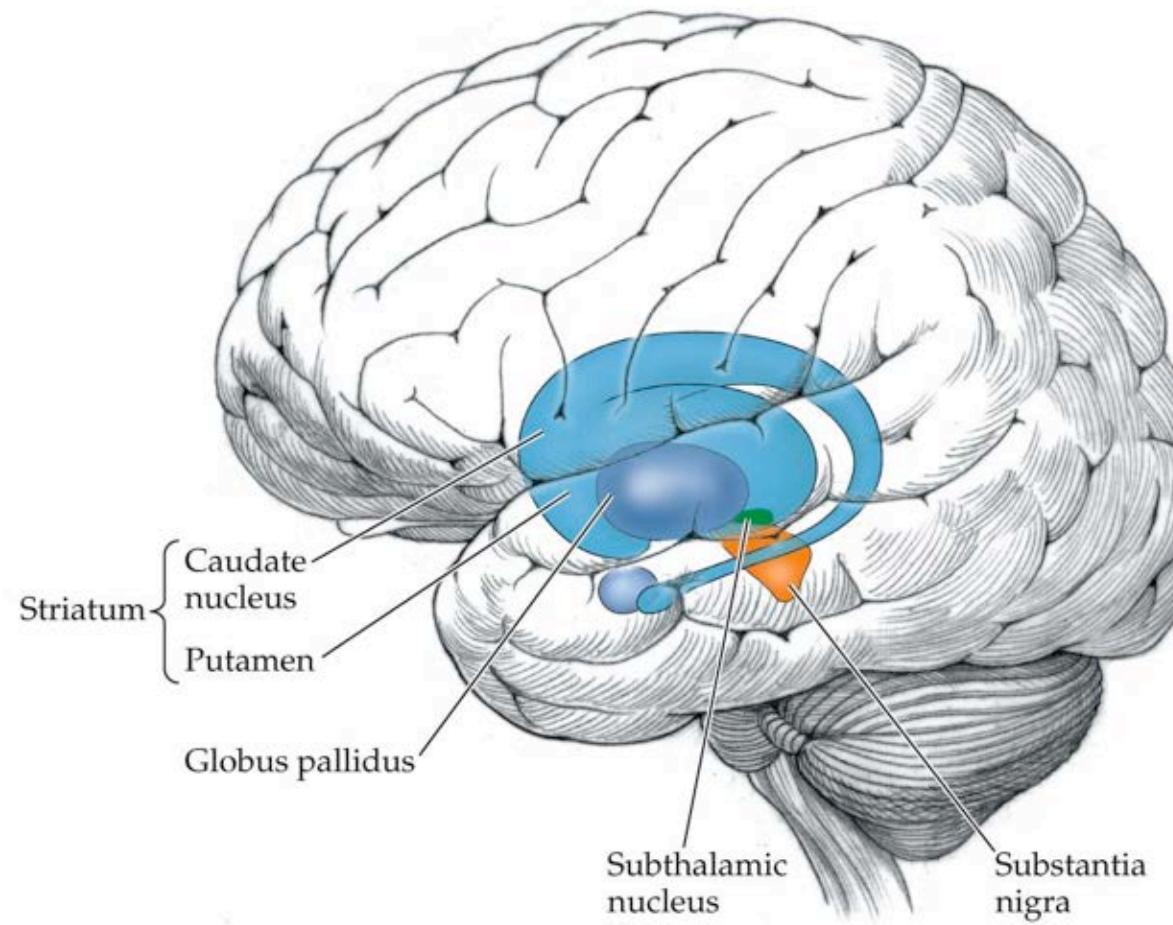
GCDH

Glutaconyl-CoA

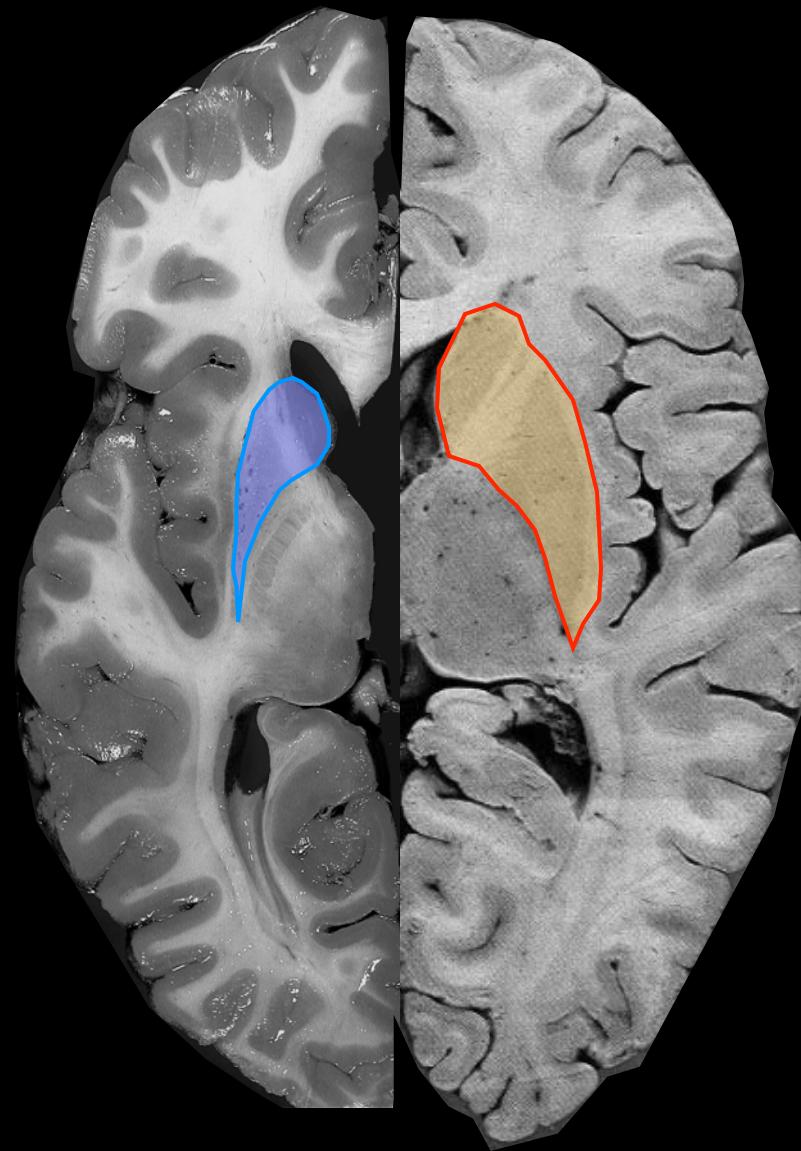
*Glutarate
3-OH-Glutarate
Glutarylcarnitine*



Understand Natural History



GA1

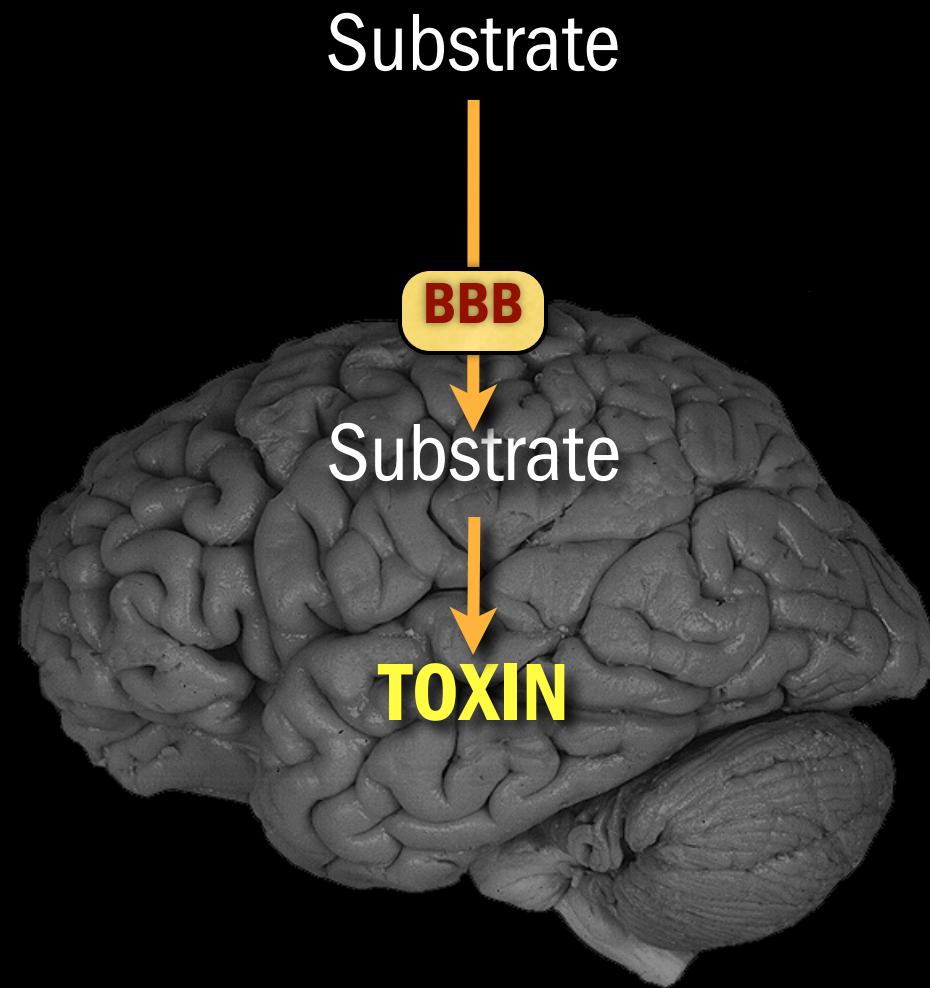


Normal



Study Disease Mechanisms



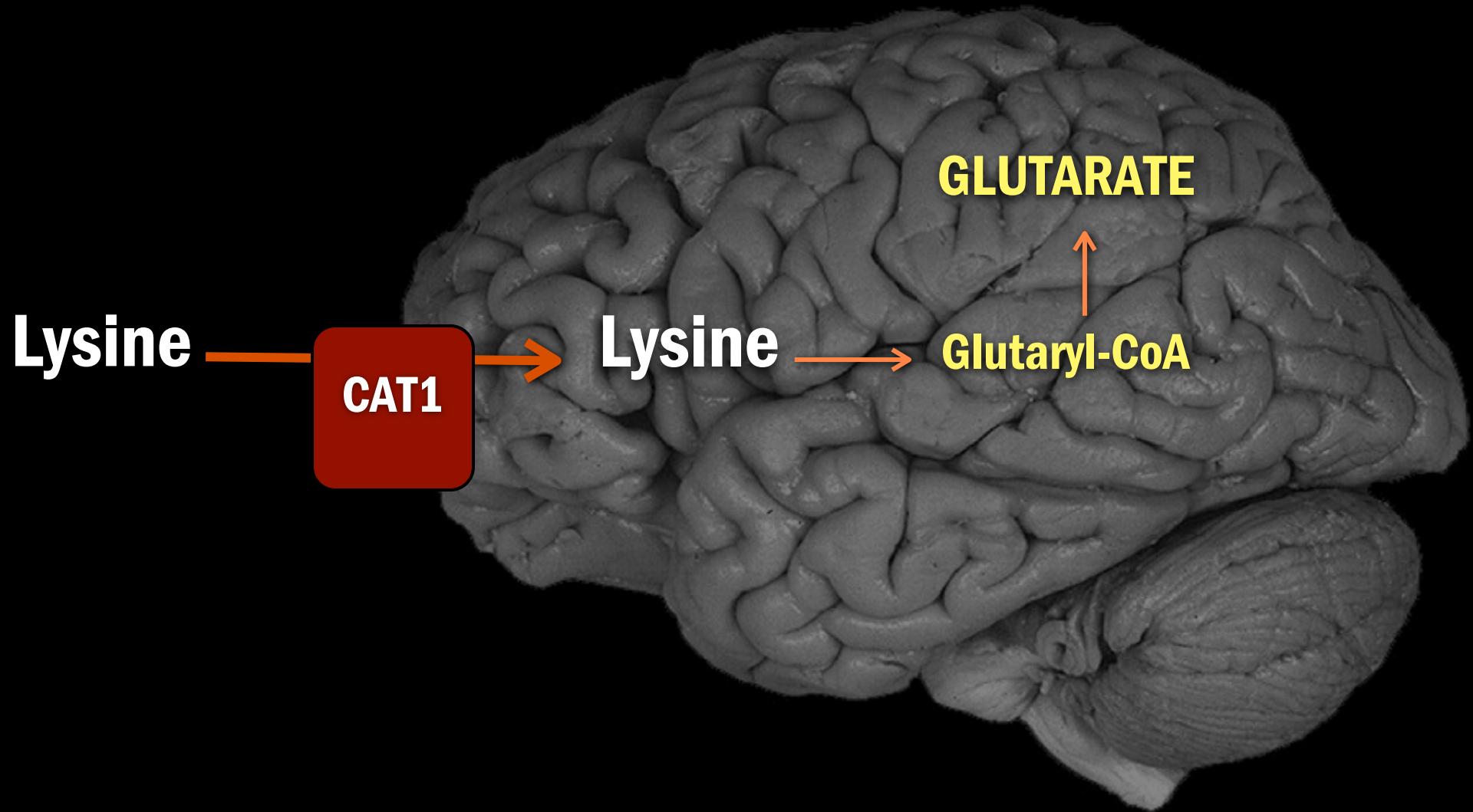


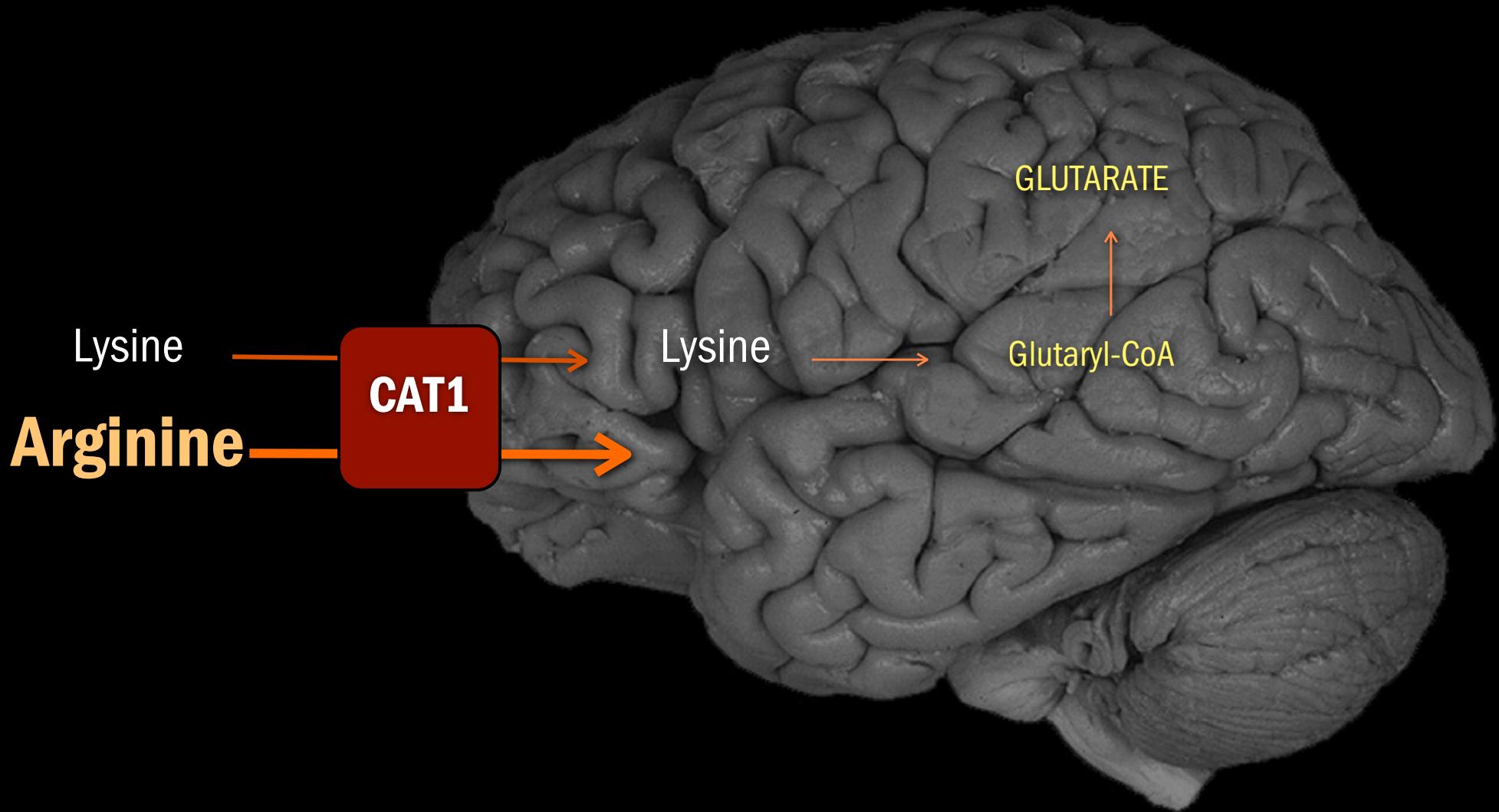
Substrate

BBB

Substrate

TOXIN

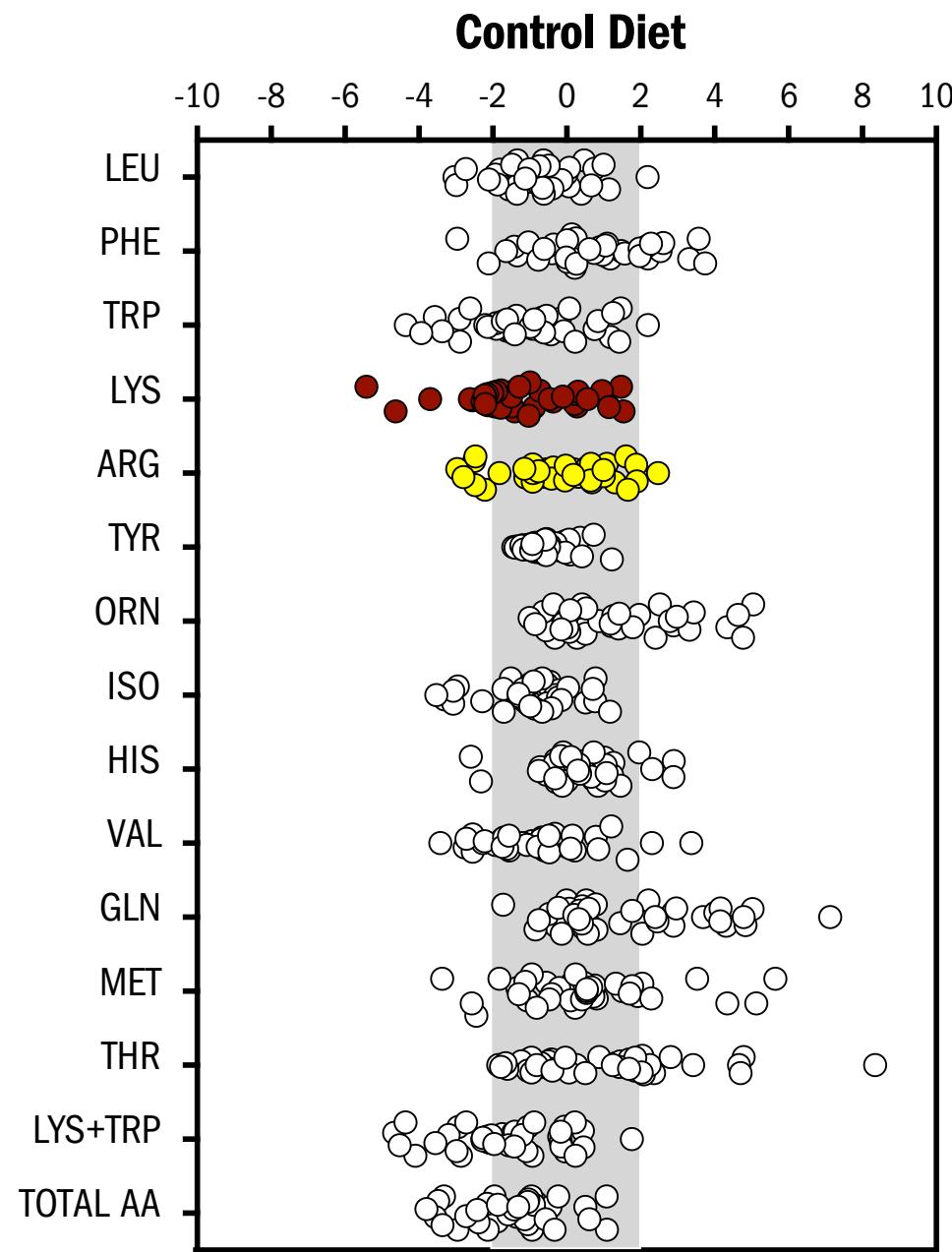




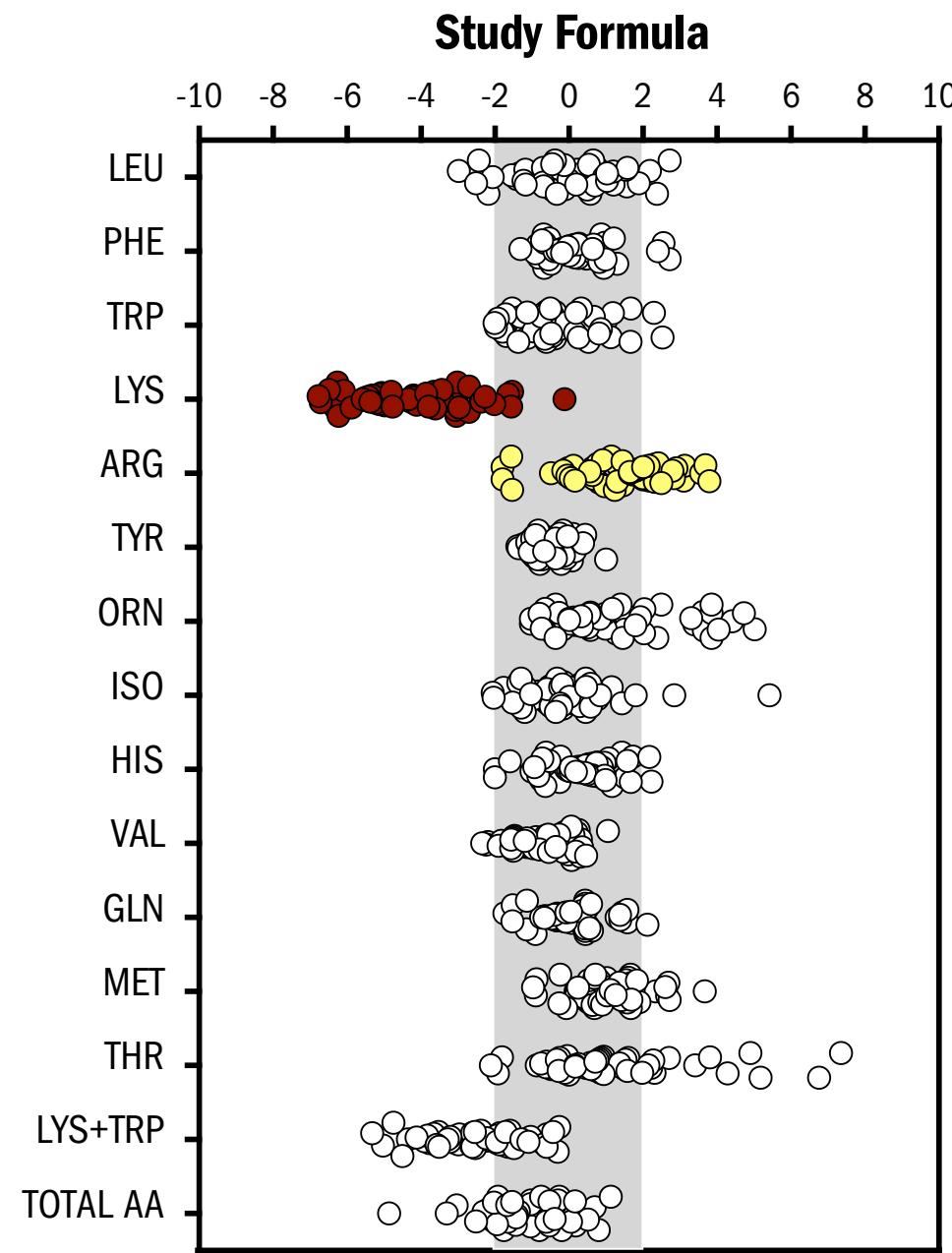
Implement Solutions



Calculated Brain Amino Acid Influx (z-scores)

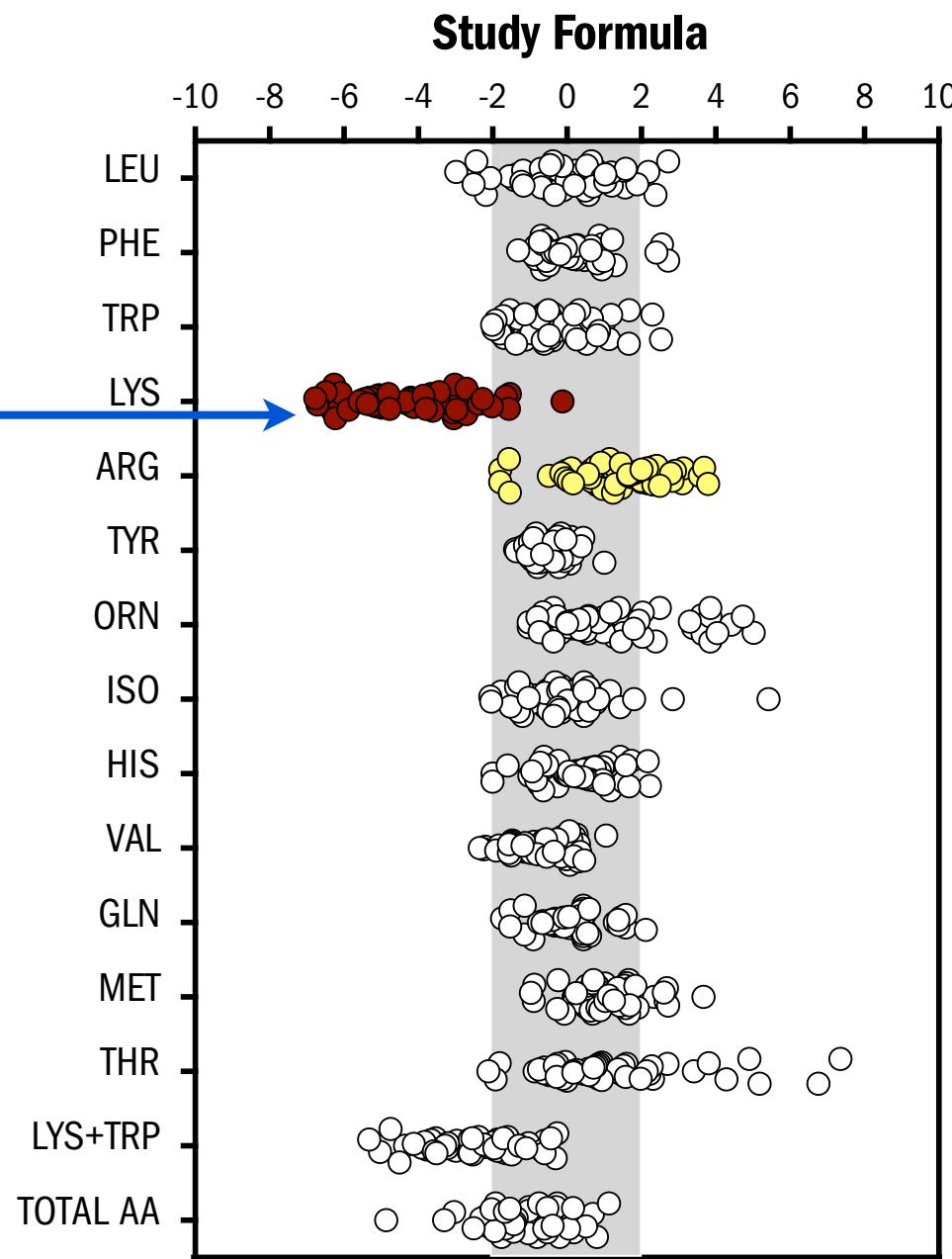


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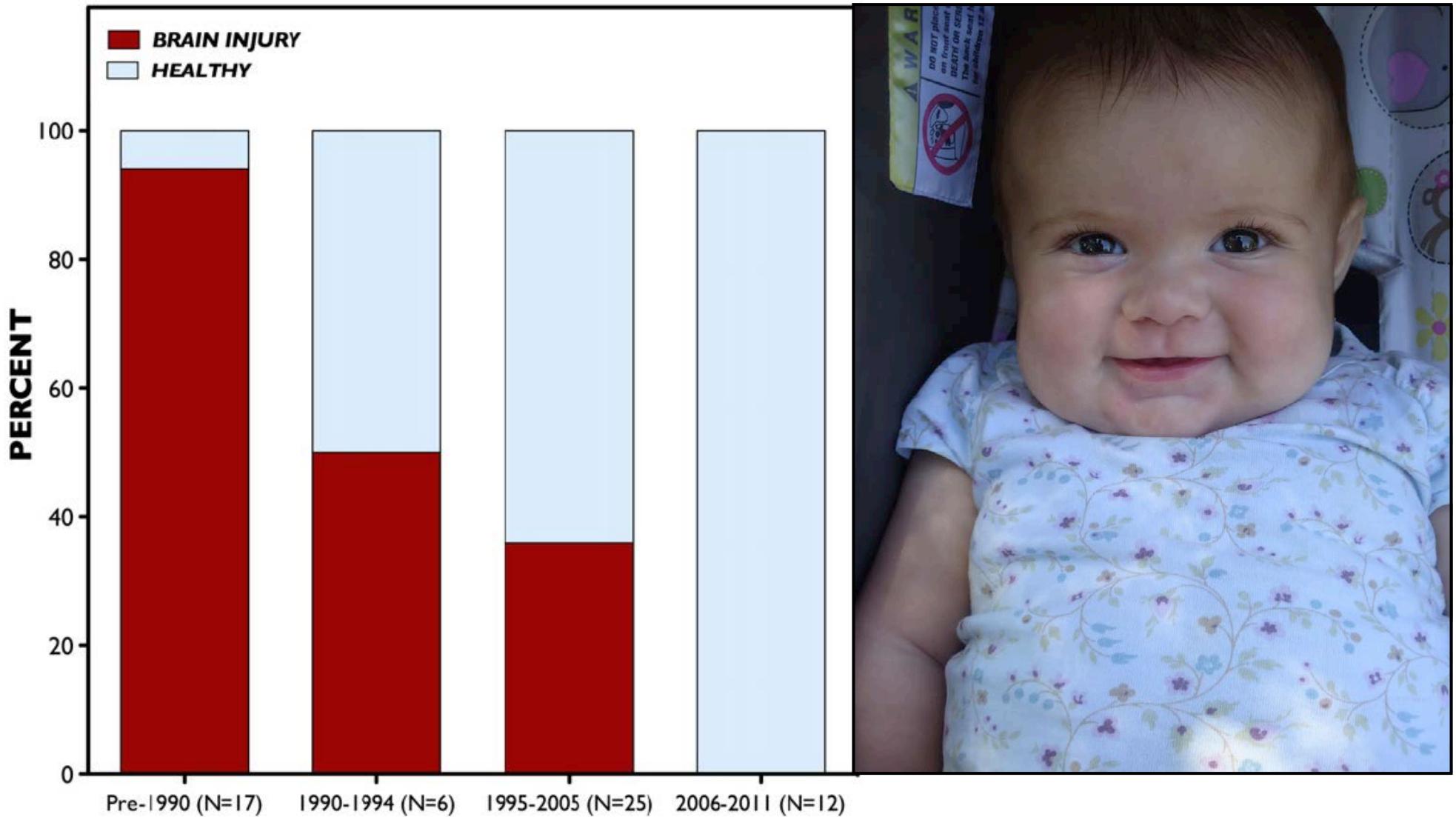
Calculated Brain Amino Acid Influx (z-scores)

50% Reduction
in Brain Glutaryl-
CoA Production



Measure Progress

Track Clinical Outcomes



Map the Causes of Childhood Illness



CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS	DISORDER	GENE
Cerebral palsy	Glutaric aciduria, type 1 Propionic acidemia Gap junction deficiency Crigler-Najjar syndrome Hereditary spastic paraparesis Segawa dystonia syndrome Idiopathic dystonia	<i>GCDH</i> <i>PCCB</i> <i>GJA12</i> <i>UGT1A1</i> <i>SPG20</i> <i>TH</i> <i>DYT1</i>
Mental retardation	MTHFR deficiency Maple syrup urine disease Phenylketonuria Salla disease Tyrosinemia Bardet-Biedl syndrome Fragile X syndrome	<i>MTHFR</i> <i>BCKDHA</i> <i>PH</i> <i>SLC17A5</i> <i>HPD</i> <i>BBS1</i> <i>FMR1</i>
Epilepsy	Biotinidase deficiency CDFE syndrome (CASPR2) GM3 synthase deficiency LYK5 deficiency syndrome	<i>BTD</i> <i>CNTNAP2</i> <i>ST3GAL5</i> <i>LYK5</i>
Stroke and Hemorrhage	Hypercholanemia, TJP type Hypercholanemia, BAAT Factor V Leiden Sitosterolemia Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency	<i>TJP2</i> <i>BAAT</i> <i>F5</i> <i>ABCG8</i> <i>SERPIN A1</i>
Sudden death	SIDD syndrome Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	<i>TSPY L1</i> <i>SLC25A4</i>
Lethal infection	Properdin deficiency (X-linked) SCID, IL7 receptor type SCID, Omenn type Adenosine deaminase	<i>PFC</i> <i>IL7R</i> <i>RAG1</i> <i>ADA</i>

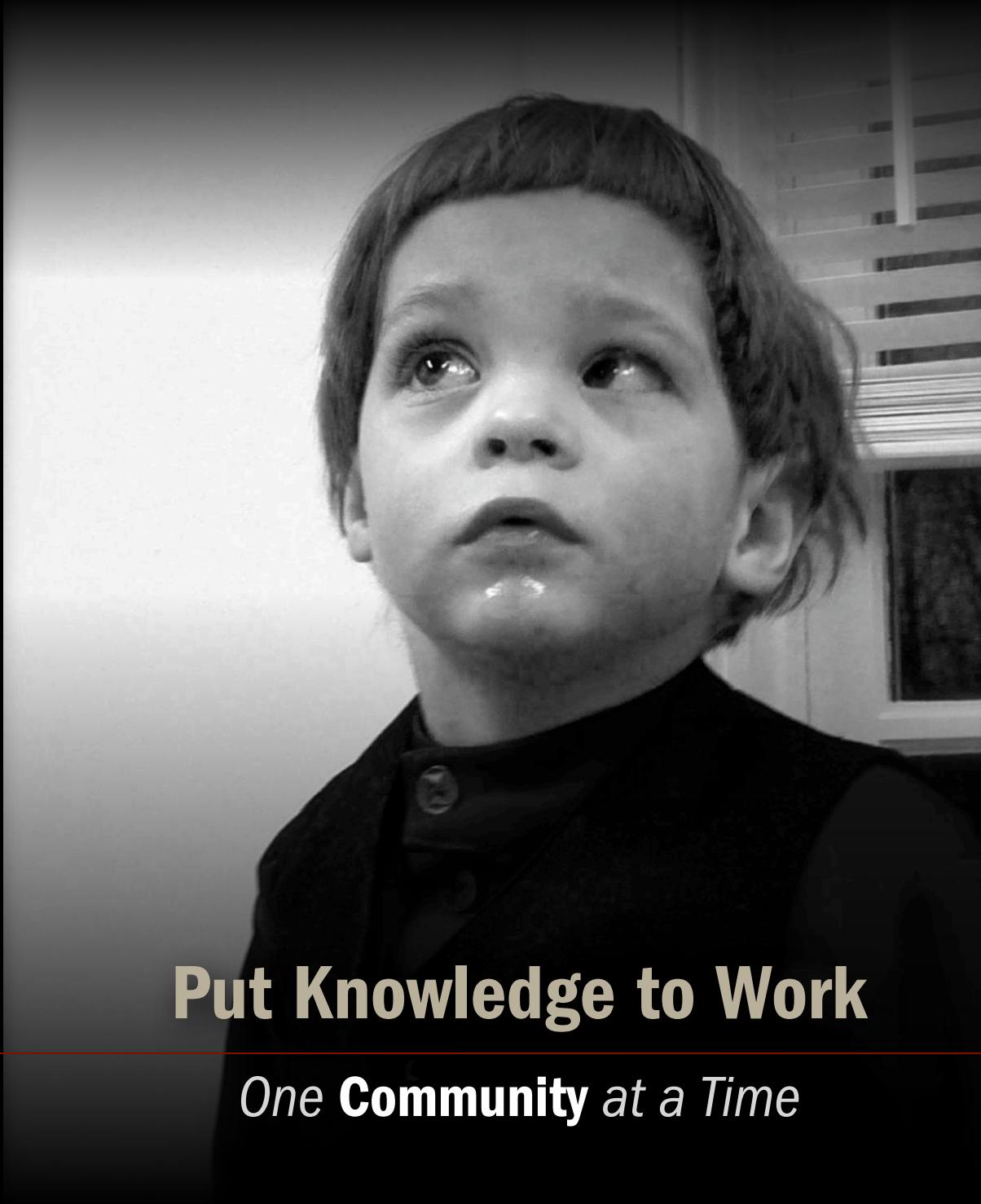
Map the Causes of Childhood Illness

ABCG8 1720G>A	DNAH5 4348C>T	LMNA 568C>T	SGCB 271C>T
ACADM 985A>G	EDNRB 828G>T	LRP5 1225A>G	SLC12A3 1924C>G
ACADM IVS4-30A>G	ERCC6 IVS14+1G>T	LRP5 1275G>A	SLC12A3 8,627 bp deletion
ADA 646G>A	EVC IVS13+5G>T	MCCC2 295G>C	SLC17A5 115C>T
ADAMTS10 17,346 bp deletion	F11 1327C>T	MCCC2 518insT	SLC25A19 530G>C
AMN 44 bp deletion	F5 1601G>A	MCCC2 687A>C	SLC25A4 523delC
APOA4 552_749dup	FLVCR1 361A>G	MKKS [250C>T + 724G>T]	SLC3A1 IVS6+2T>C
ATP8B1 923G>T	FMR1 (CGG)n expansion	MTHFR 1129C>T	SLC3A1 1354C>T
BAAT 226A>G	GALT 563A>G	MVK 803T>C	SLC6A3 [1408T>A + 1409A>G]
BBS1 1169T>G	GALT 940A>G	MVK 1174G>A	SLC6A3 IVS9+1G>T
BCKDHA 1312T>A	GCDH 1262C>T	NPHS1 1481delC	SLC7A9 201C>T
BTD 1459T>C	GJB2 35delG	NPHS1 3250delG	SLC7A9 1166C>T
BTD 1368A>C	GJC2 203A>G	NPHS2 413G>A	SMN1 exon 7 deletion
BTD 1330G>C	GLB1 902C>T	NTRK1 IVS12+1G>A	SPG20 1110delA
C7orf10 895C>T	GLDC 2186delC	PAH 280_282delATC	ST3GAL5 694C>T
C7orf27 638_639insA	GLDC 128delA	PAH 782G>A	STRADA 7 kb deletion
CAPN3 2306G>A	HARS 1361A>C	PAH IVS10-11G>A	TERT 1710C>G
CFP 379T>G	HFE 187C>G	PAH IVS12+1GA	TH 698G>A
CHST3 1298C>T	HFE 845G>A	PAH 782G>A	TJP2 143T>C
CLCNKB 22,508 bp deletion	HPD 85G>A	PCCB 1606A>G	TMC01 139_140delAG
CNGA3 1126G>A	HPD 479A>G	PEPD 793C>T	TNFRSF1A 362G>A
CNTNAP2 3709delG	HPD 1005C>G	PKLR 1436G>A	TNNT1 505G>T
COL1A2 2098G>T	HSD3B2 35G>A	PYGL IVS13+1G>A	TOR1A GAG deletion
CRADD 382G>C	IL7R 2T>G	RAG1 2974A>G	TSPYL1 457_458insG
CYBB 1335C>A	ITCH 394_395insA	RMRP 70A>G	TUBGCP6 5458T>G
CYP11B1 1343G>A	KRIT1 47G>C	SERPINA1 1096G>A	UGT1A1 222C>A
CYP11B2 5 bp deletion	LAMB2 440A>G	SGCB 452C>G	ZMPSTE24 54_55insT

“Stunning scientific and technological advances in genetics will mean little **if they do not benefit people.**”

A. Guttmacher et al., 2012

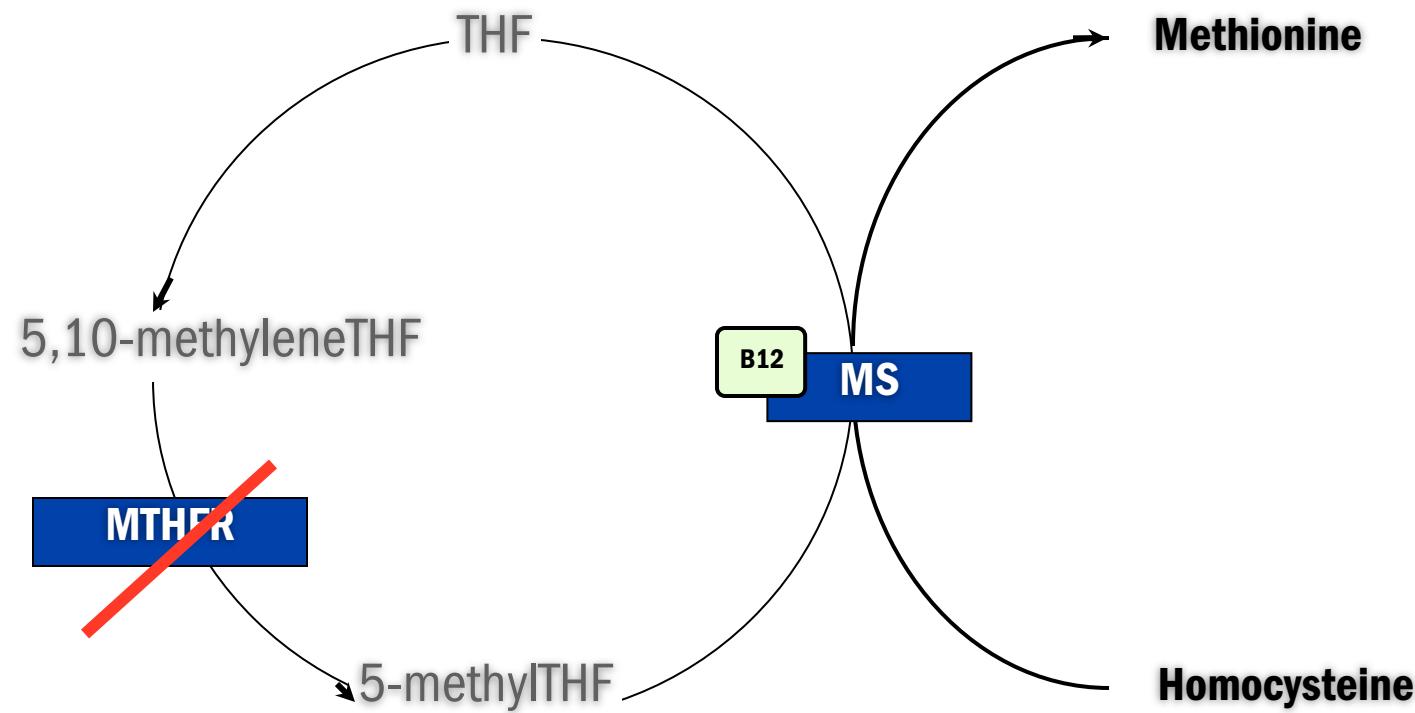


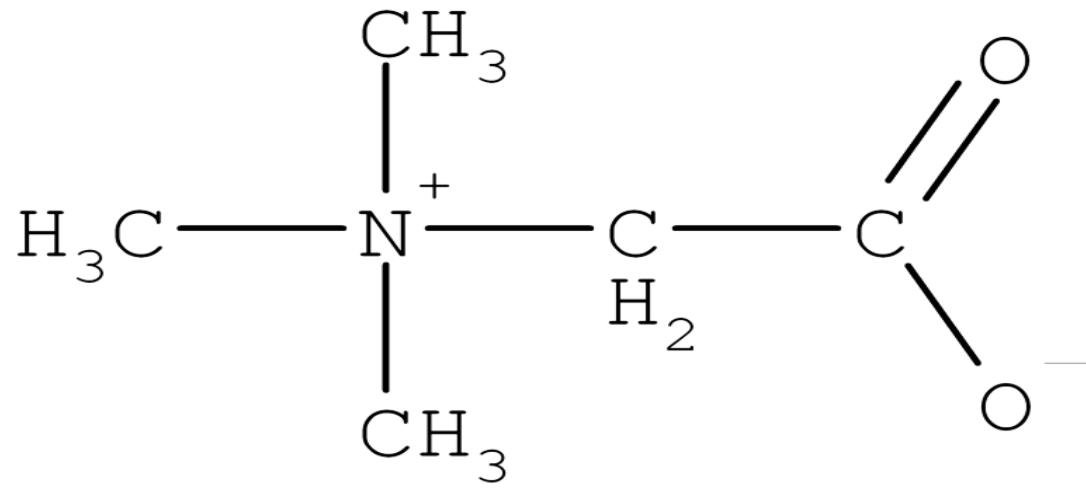


Put Knowledge to Work

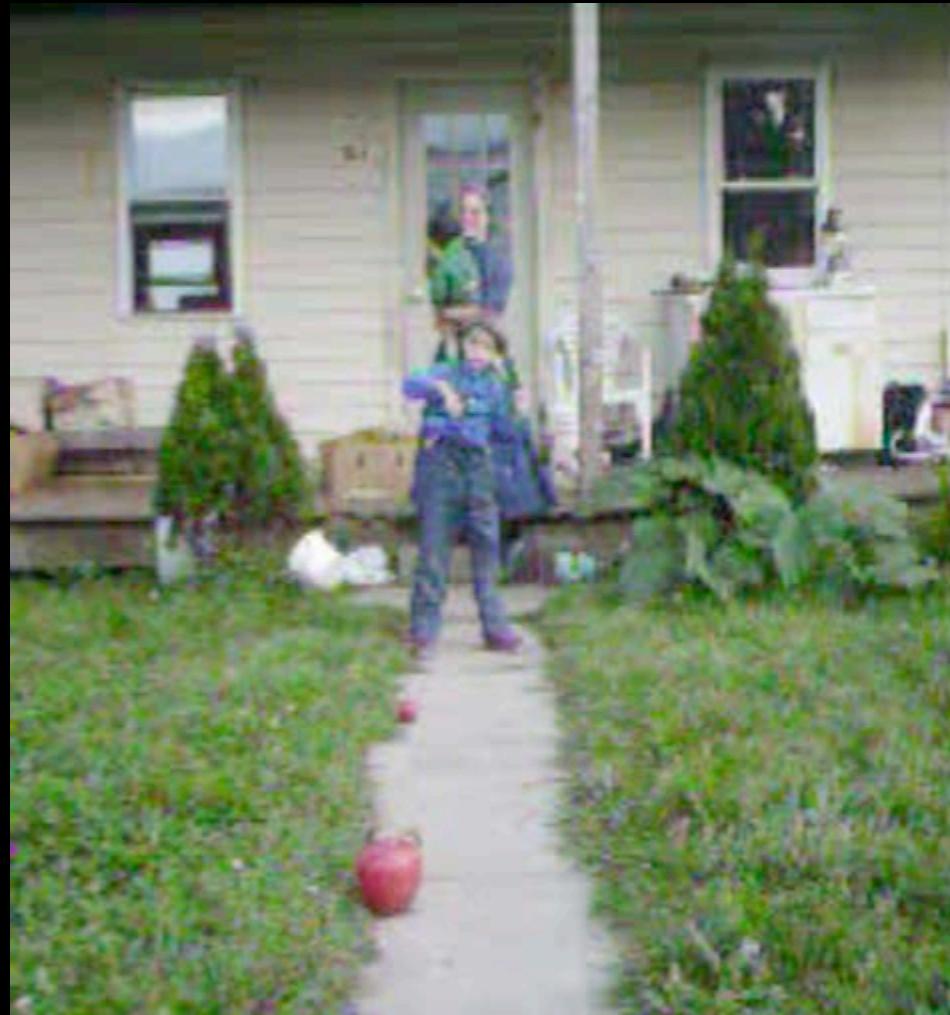
One Community at a Time

5,10-Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase (**MTHFR**) Deficiency





Johnny Walks



Population Screening

Quantify Risk

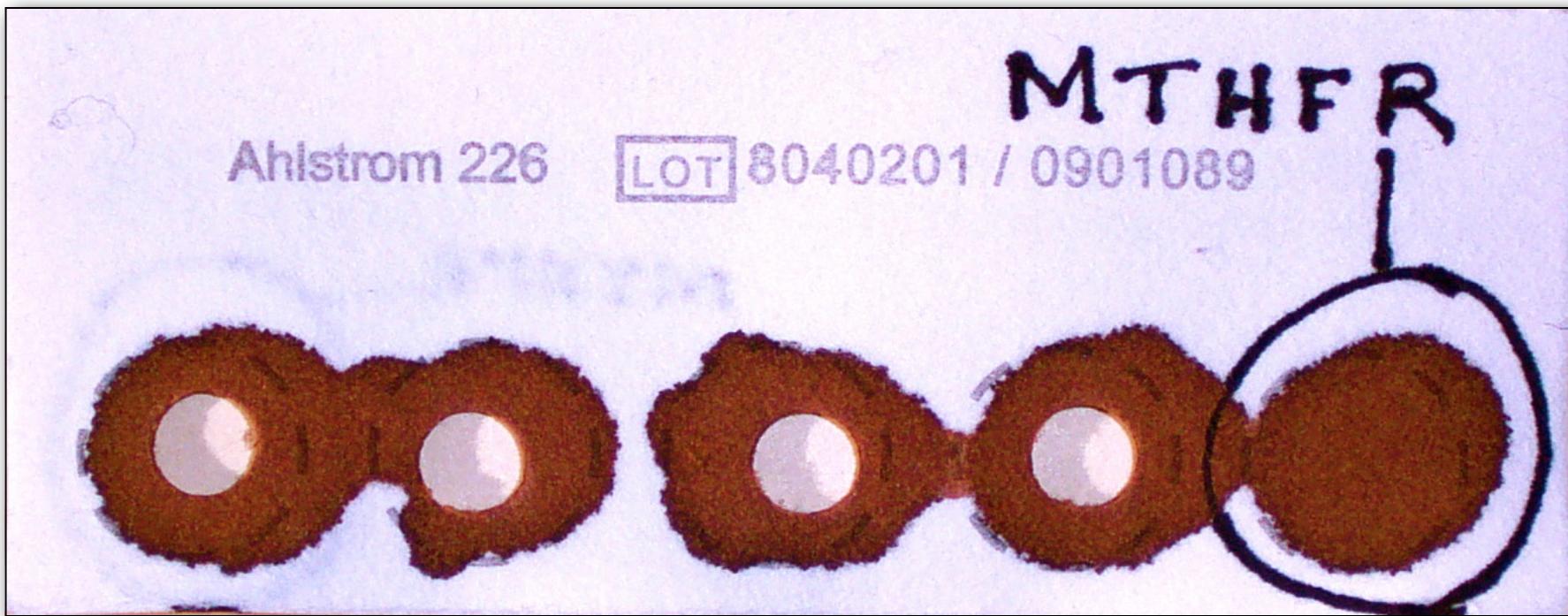


LightScanner 32

by Idaho Technologies

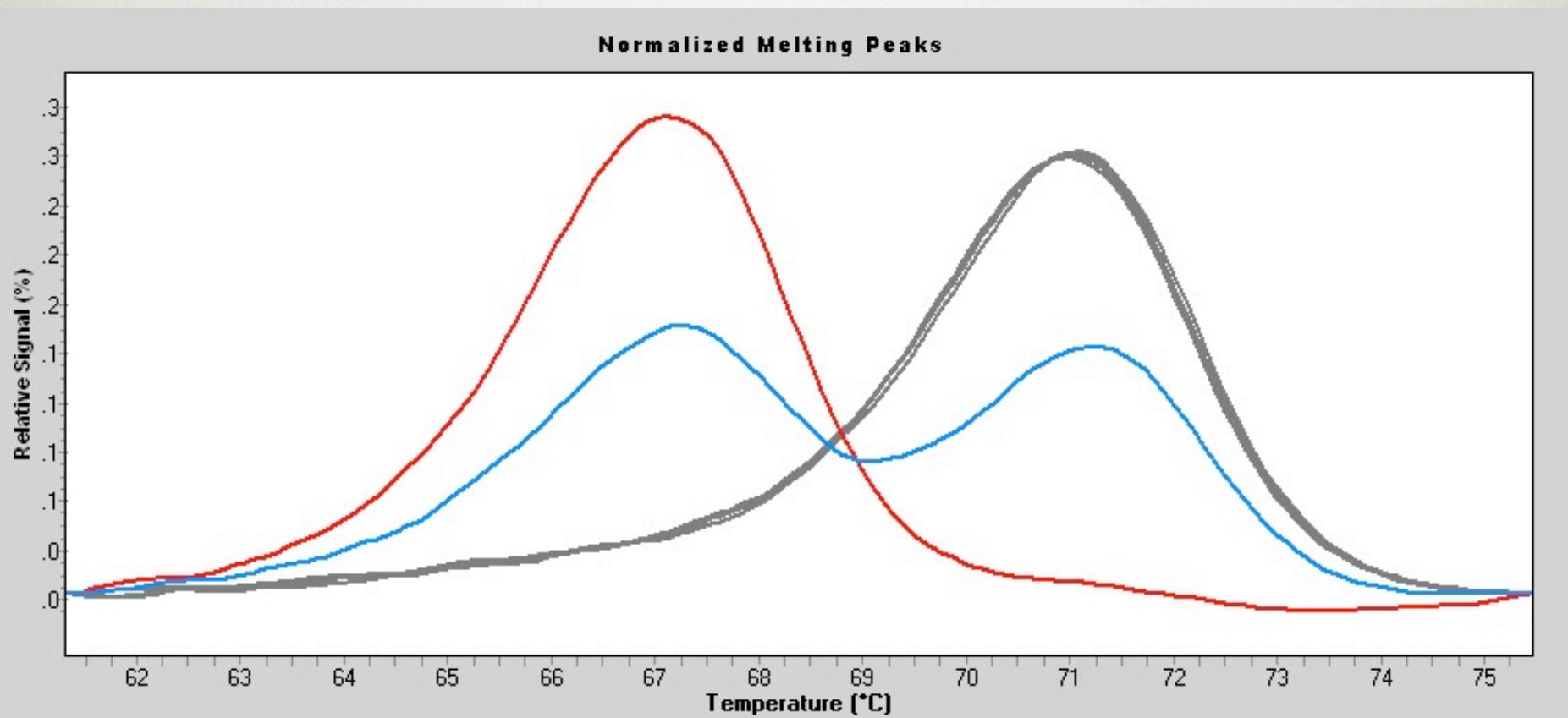
Population Screening

Implement Solutions



Population Screening

Implement Solutions

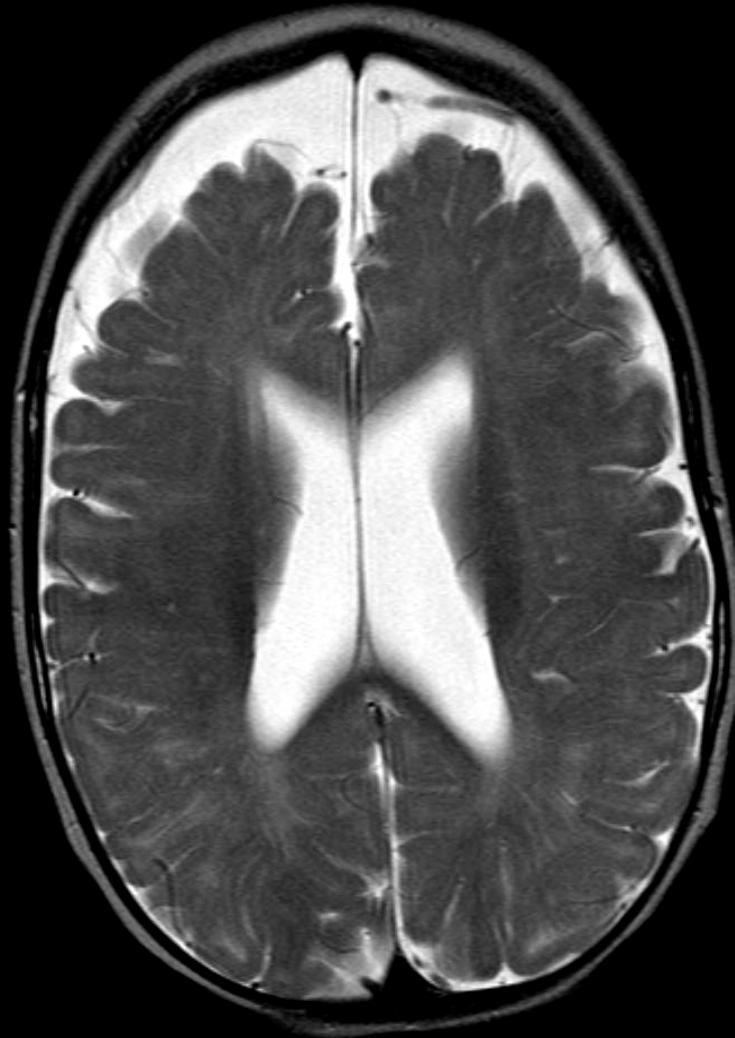


MTHFR c.1129C>T LunaProbe assay

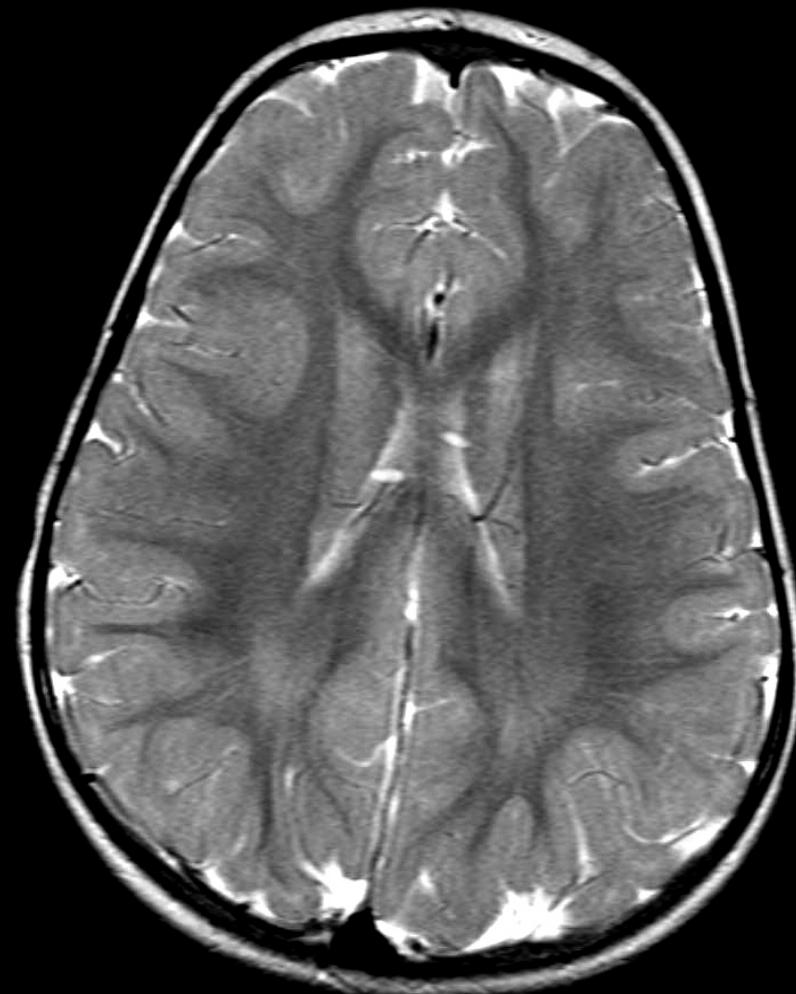
Measure Outcomes



Measure Outcomes



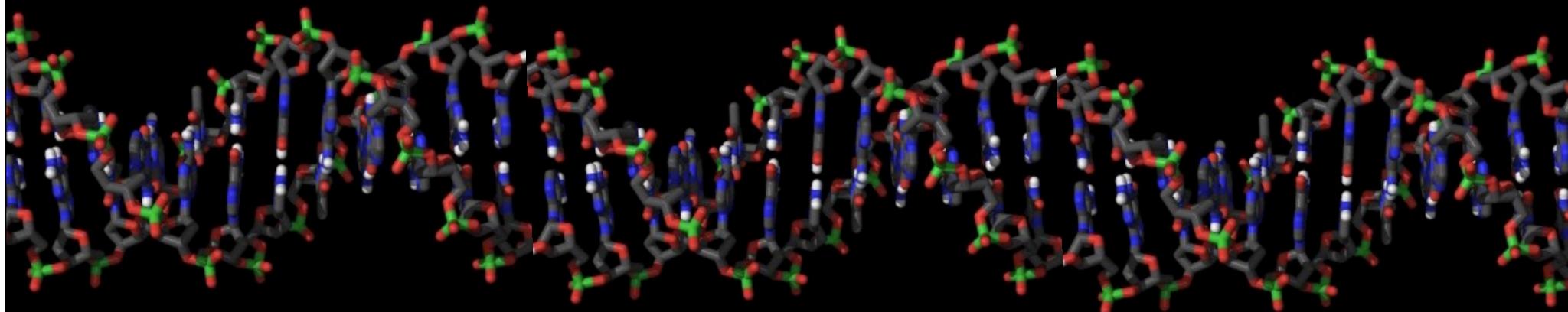
Untreated



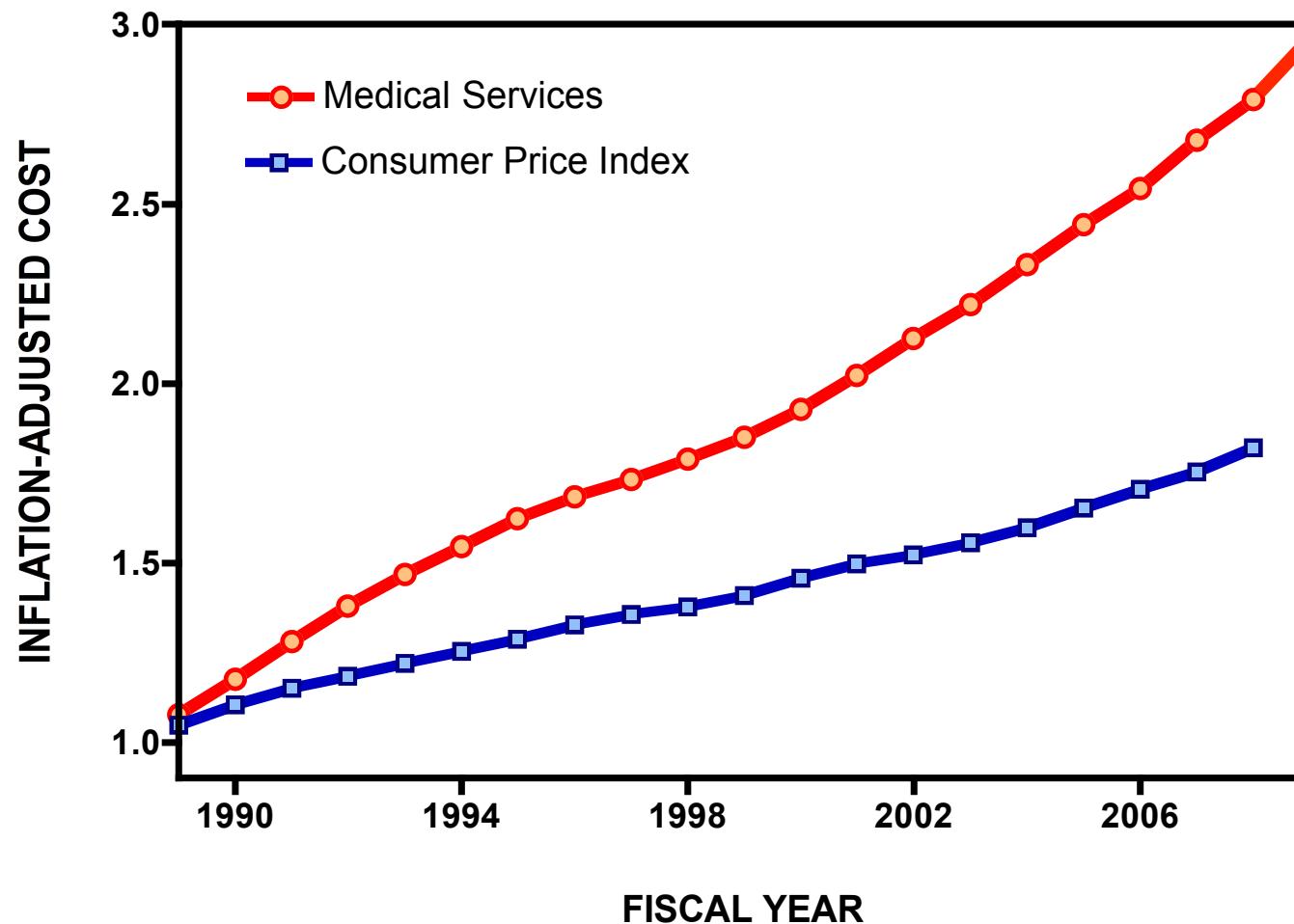
Treated

The Economics of Prevention

Genes, Money, and Public Health



6.1%



Measuring Community Savings

Diagnostic Efficiency

Hospitalization Rates

Hospital Discounts

Disability Prevention

4% of Pediatric Patients

40% of Medical Costs

	Cost per patient*	New Cases/year†	Annual Cost Savings
Troponin myopathy (<i>TNNI1</i>)	\$35,000	4.5	\$157,500
Amish microcephaly (<i>SLC25A9</i>)	\$27,000	4.4	\$118,800
CDFE syndrome (<i>CNTNAP2</i>)	\$21,500	3.0	\$64,500
Yoder dystonia	\$27,000	2.3	\$62,100
GM3 synthase deficiency	\$27,000	2.0	\$54,000
Spinal muscular atrophy	\$35,000	2.0	\$70,000
SIDDT syndrome (<i>TSPYL</i>)	\$27,000	1.3	\$35,100
Pretzel syndrome (<i>STRADA</i>)	\$27,000	0.8	\$21,600
Symptomatic epilepsy and skull dysplasia (<i>SNIP1</i>)	\$21,500	0.6	\$12,900
TMCO1 syndrome	\$27,000	0.6	\$16,200
Amish lethal rigidity/seizures	\$27,000	0.5	\$13,500
OPPG syndrome	\$27,000	0.5	\$13,500
Cardiomyopathy and lactic acidosis (<i>SLC25A4</i>)	\$35,000	0.3	\$10,500
MTHFR deficiency	\$27,000	0.3	\$8,100
Non-syndromic mental retardation (<i>CRADD</i>)	\$27,000	0.3	\$8,100
Usher-like syndrome (<i>HARS</i>)	\$27,000	0.3	\$8,100
AXPC1 syndrome (<i>FLVCR1</i>)	\$27,000	0.2	\$5,400
Bardet-Biedel	\$27,000	0.2	\$5,400
Cockayne	\$27,000	0.2	\$5,400
Hereditary spastic paraparesis	\$35,000	0.2	\$7,000
Hypomyelinating leukodystrophy (<i>GJC2</i>)	\$27,000	0.2	\$5,400
Infantile Parkinsonism-dystonia (<i>SLC6A3</i>)	\$27,000	0.1	\$2,700
Thanatophoric dysplasia (<i>FGFR3</i>)	\$27,000	0.1	\$2,700
Totals	-	25	\$708,500

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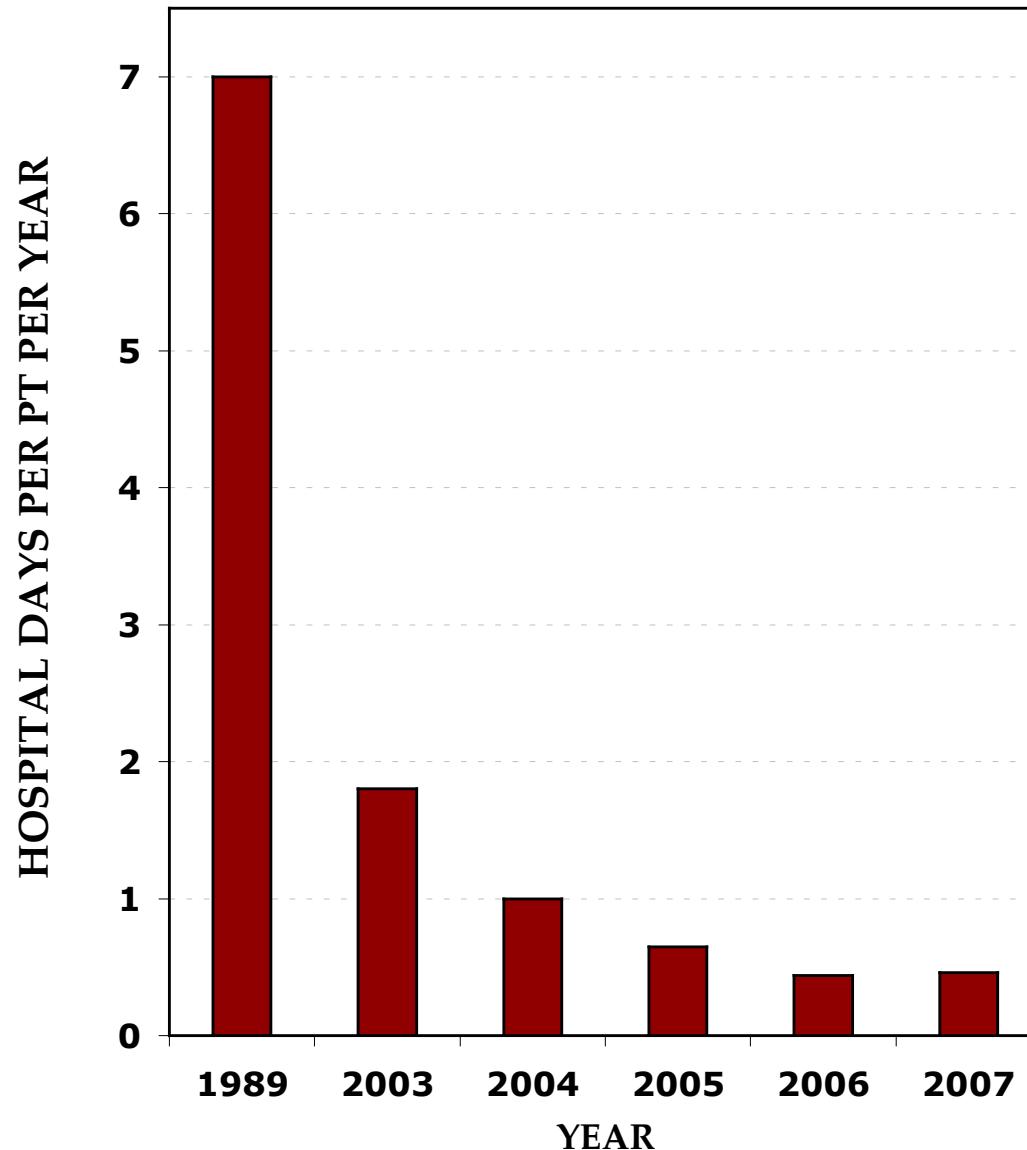
Savings from the Core Lab:

1 - 2 million dollars per year

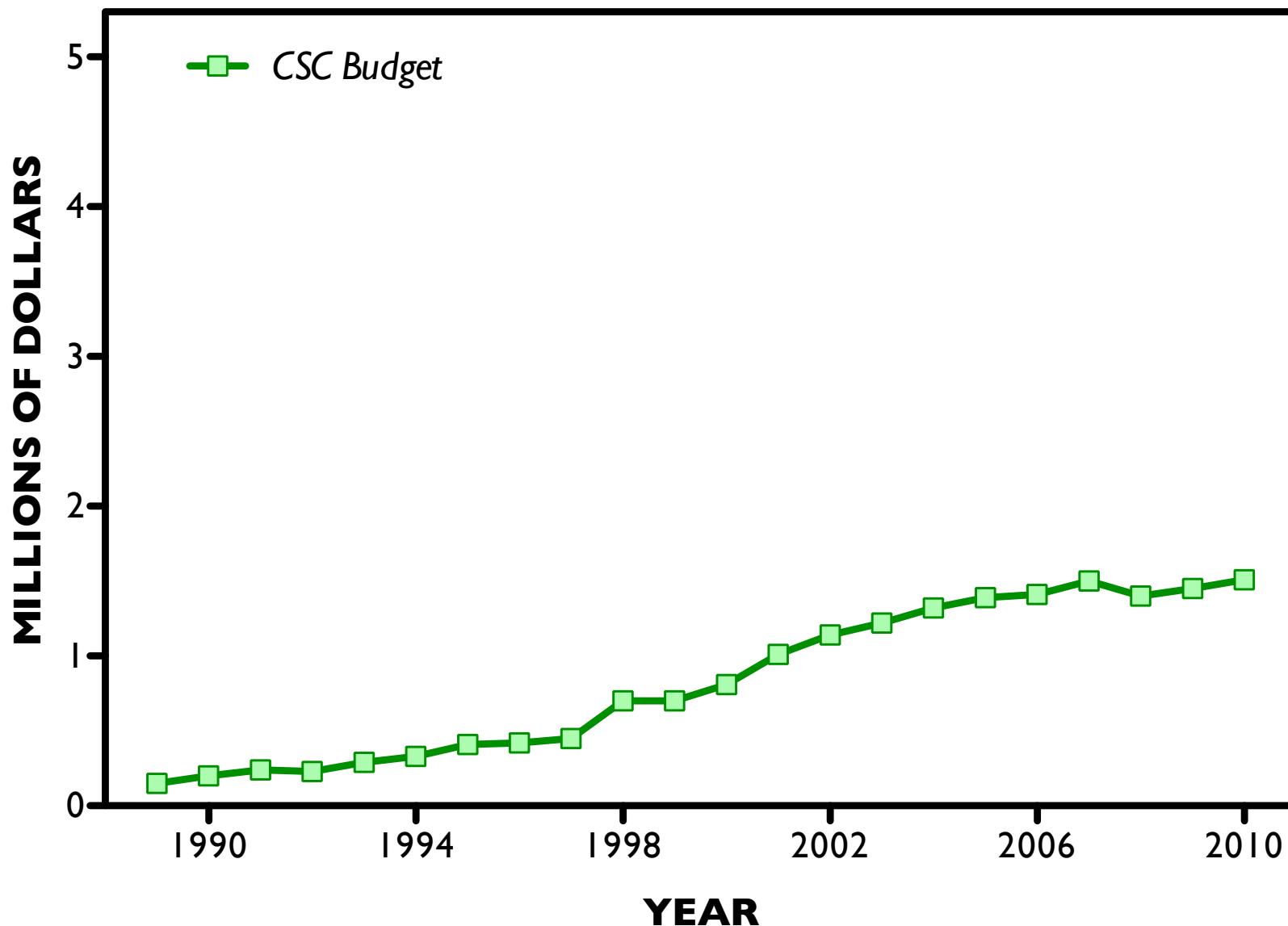


Hospitalization

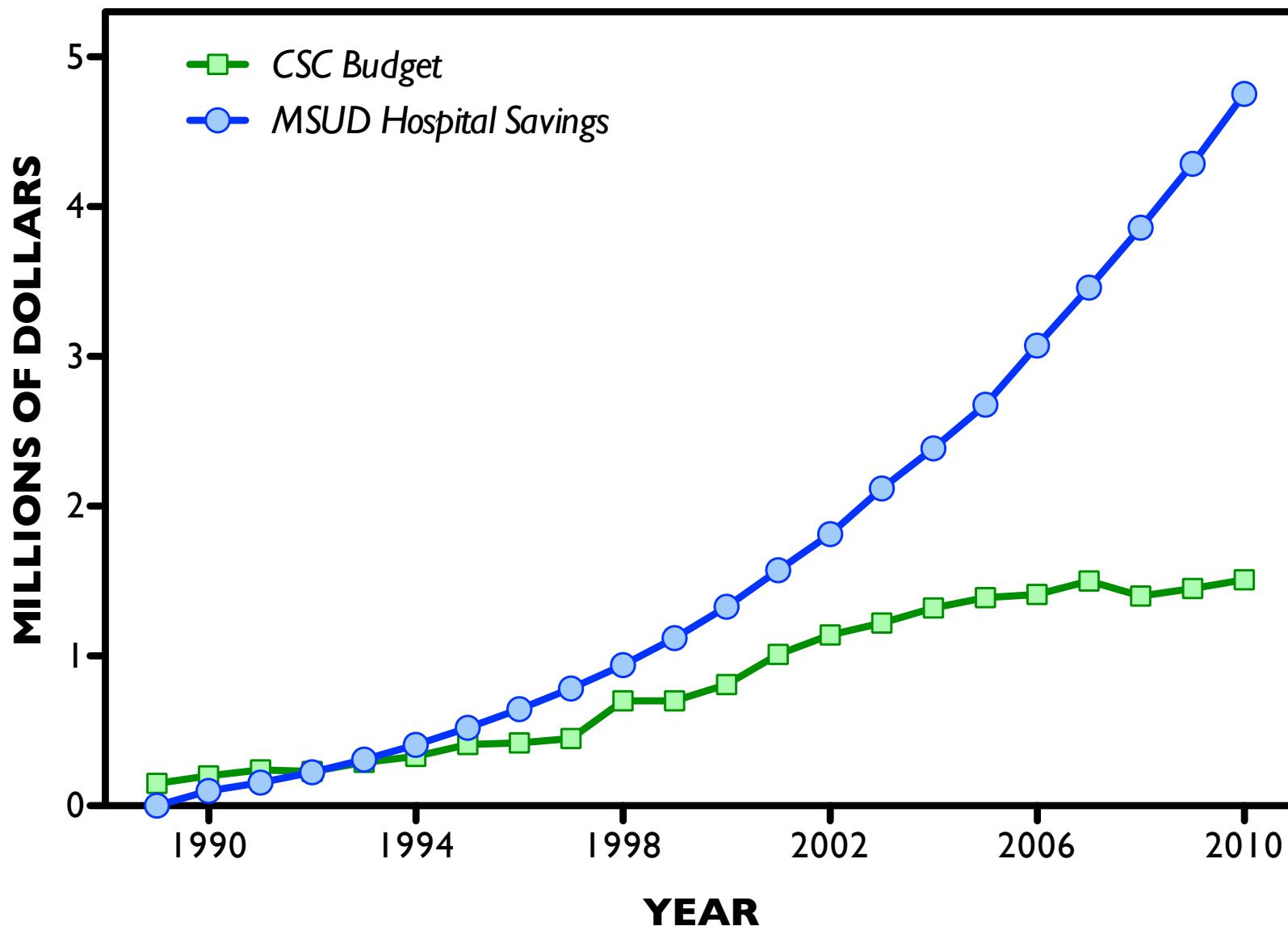
MSUD Hospitalization Rates, 2003-2007



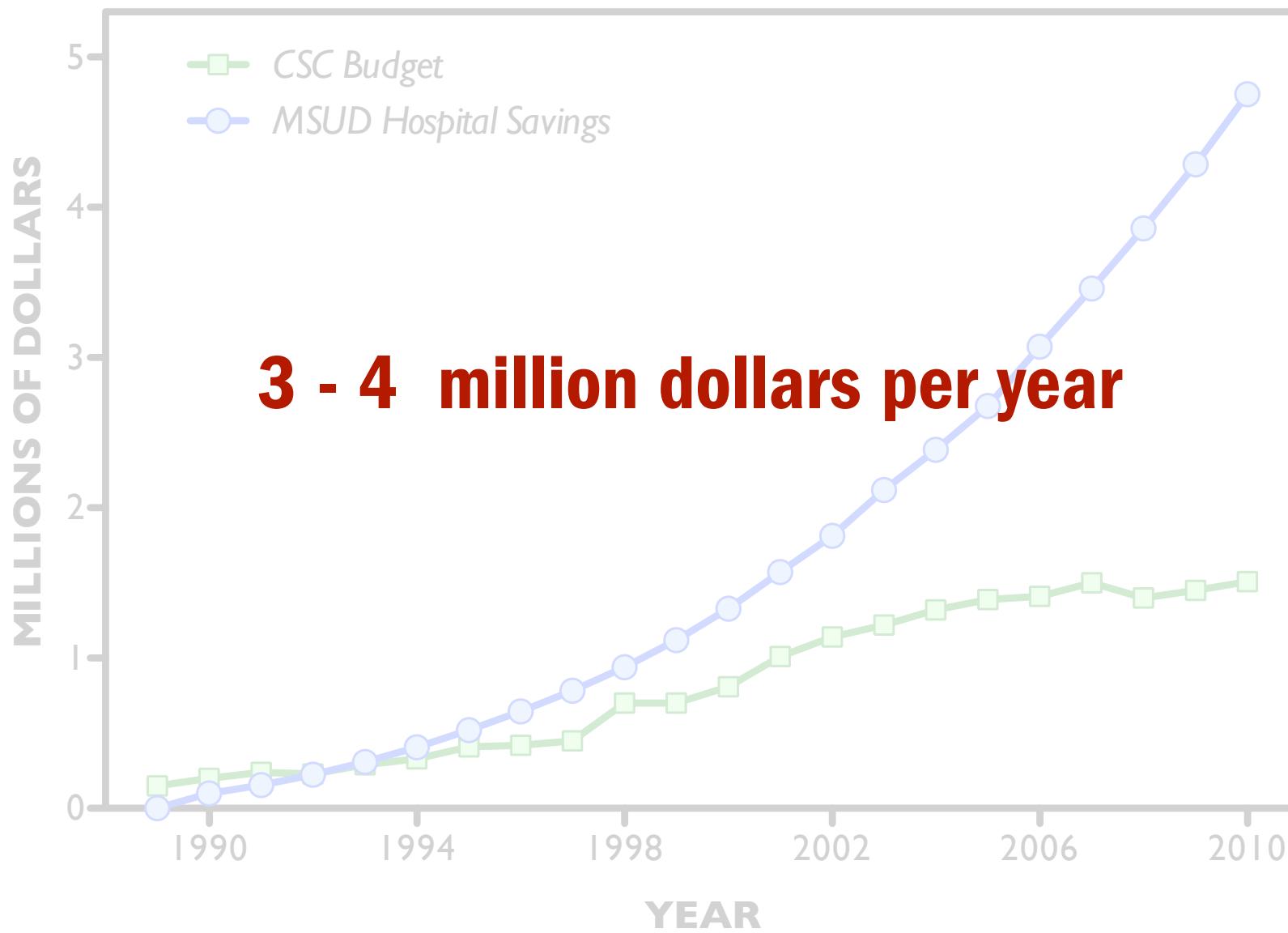
Hospitalizations: MSUD



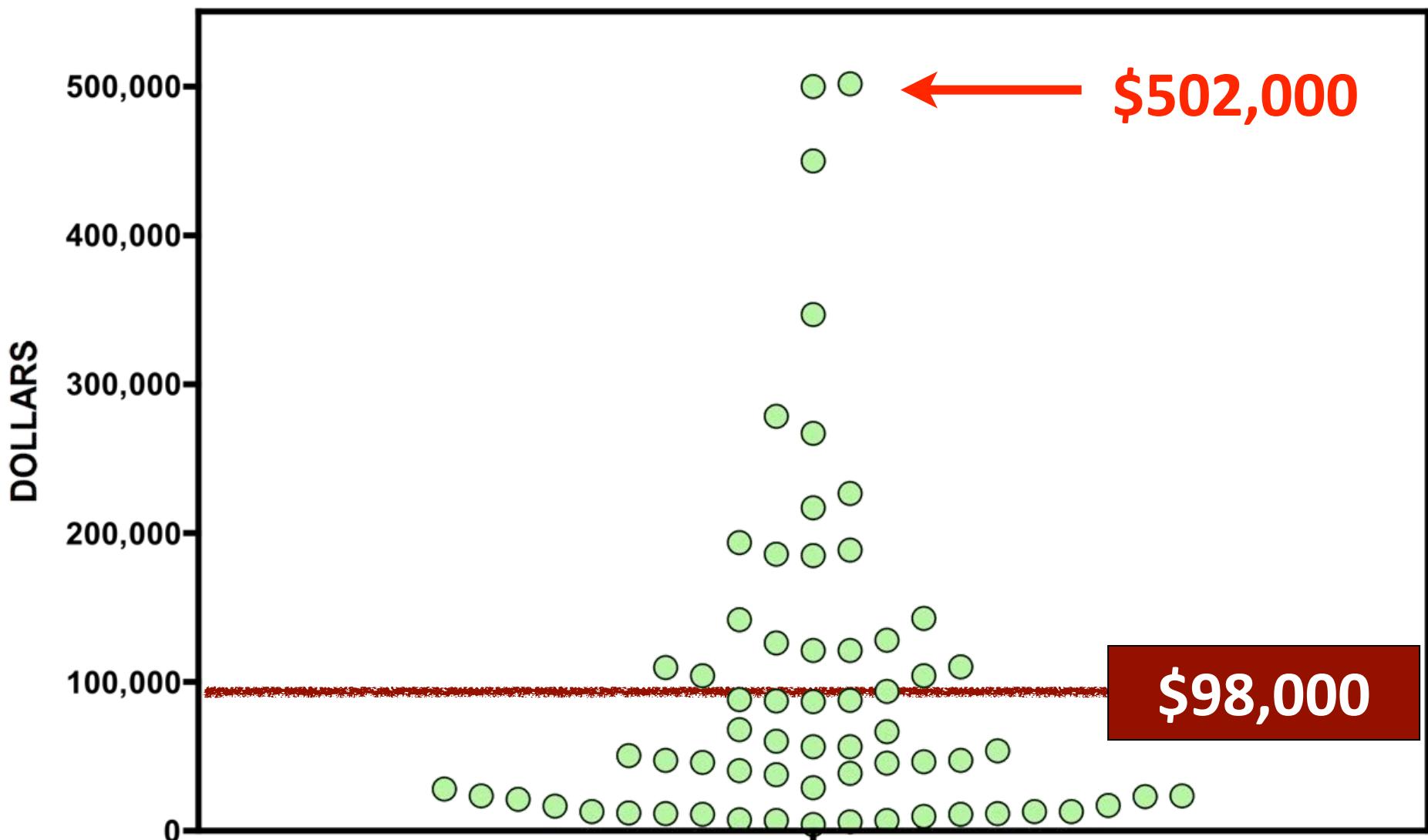
Hospitalizations: MSUD



Hospitalizations: MSUD



Hospital Charges



Hospital Charges



Hospital Charges





Palliative Care

9%

The Cost of Inaction



Disability Prevention

Economic Implications

Table: Lifetime Direct and Indirect Medical Costs

	2003 Dollars	2010 Dollars
MENTAL RETARDATION	\$1,014,000	\$1,534,778
CEREBRAL PALSY	\$921,000	\$1,394,015
HEARING LOSS	\$417,000	\$631,166
VISUAL IMPAIRMENT	\$566,000	\$856,691

Sources: MMWR 2004;53:57-59; www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData

Disability Prevention

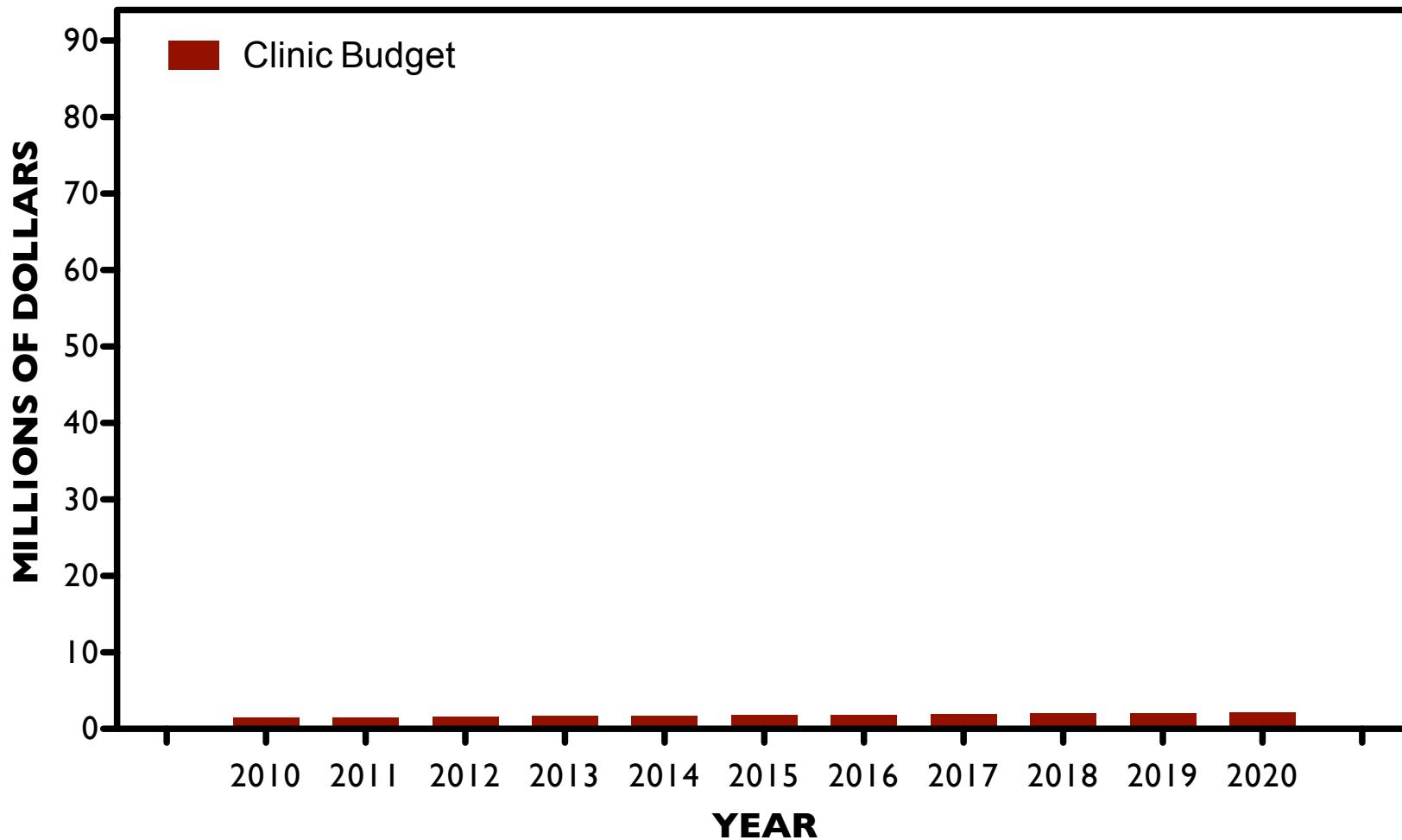
Eleven Selected Inborn Errors

	Lifetime cost/person	N persons	Medical Costs Saved	Annual Savings
Maple syrup urine disease	\$1,274,294	64	\$81,554,816	\$4,077,741
Glutaric aciduria type 1	\$1,157,421	25	\$28,935,525	\$1,446,776
Crigler-Najjar syndrome	\$1,157,421	21	\$21,758,625	\$1,087,931
Familial hypercholanemia	\$1,157,421	12	\$13,889,052	\$694,453
Medium-chain acyl dehydrogenase	\$1,157,421	8	\$9,259,368	\$462,968
Propionic acidemia	\$1,157,421	6	\$6,944,526	\$347,226
MTHFR deficiency	\$1,274,294	4	\$5,097,176	\$254,859
Biotinidase deficiency	\$1,274,294	4	\$5,097,176	\$254,859
Amnionless-B12 deficiency	\$1,157,421	3	\$3,472,263	\$173,613
Tyrosine hydroxylase deficiency	\$1,157,421	2	\$2,314,842	\$115,742
Classical galactosemia	\$1,274,294	2	\$2,548,588	\$127,429
TOTALS	--	151	\$180,871,957	\$9,043,598

Total Clinic operational costs, 1989-2008: **\$15,309,00**

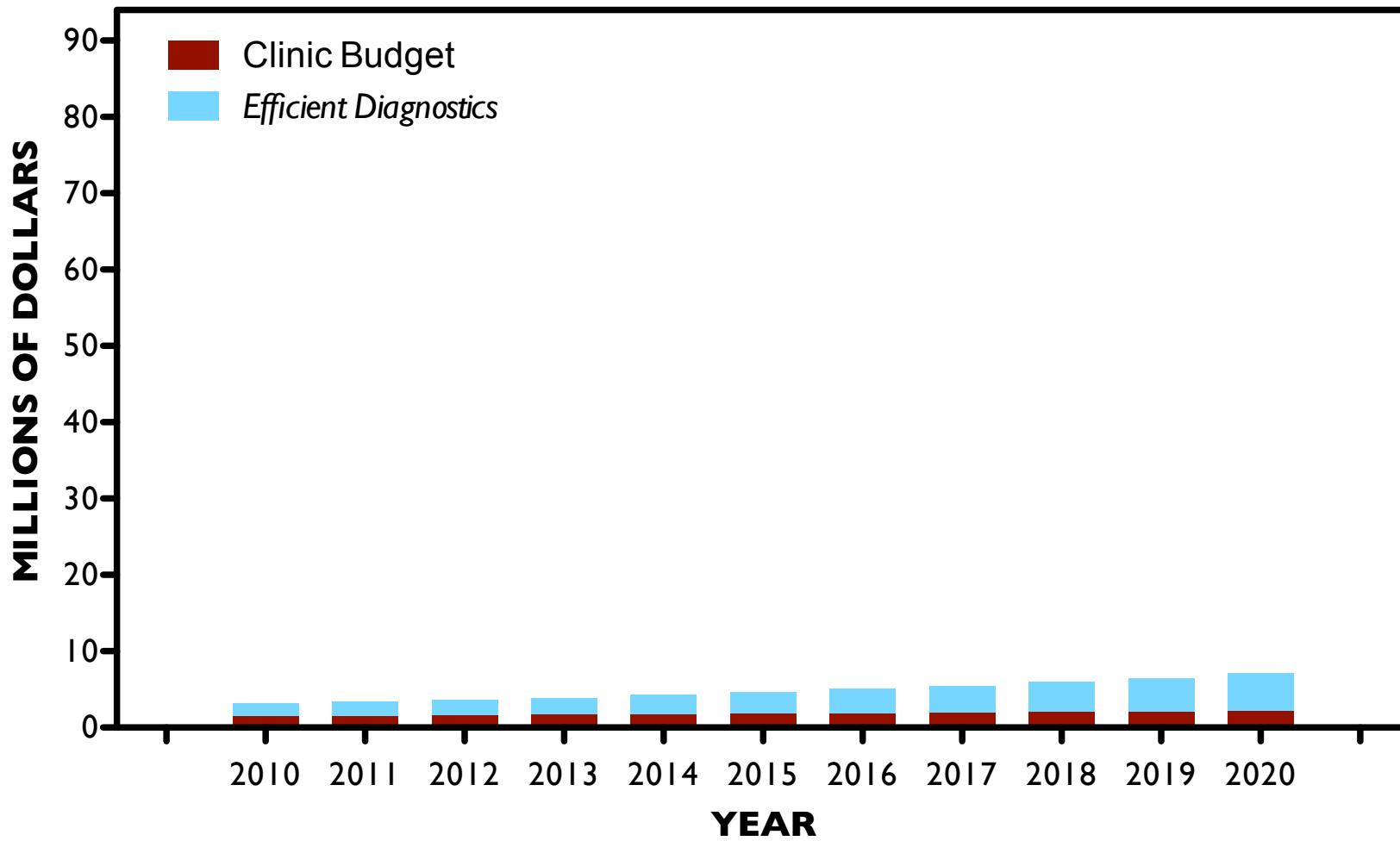
The Economics of Prevention

Clinic Budget



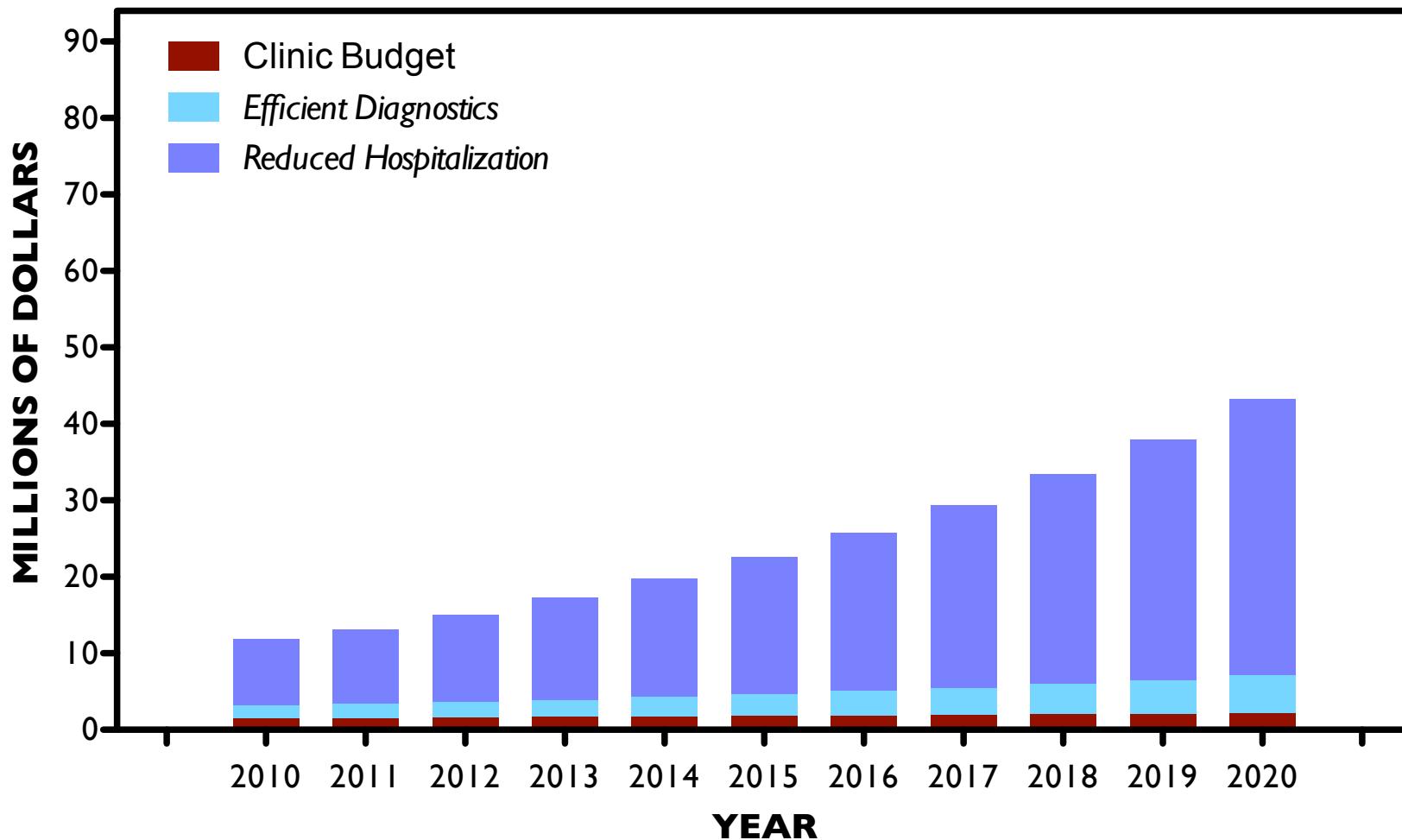
The Economics of Prevention

Diagnostic Savings



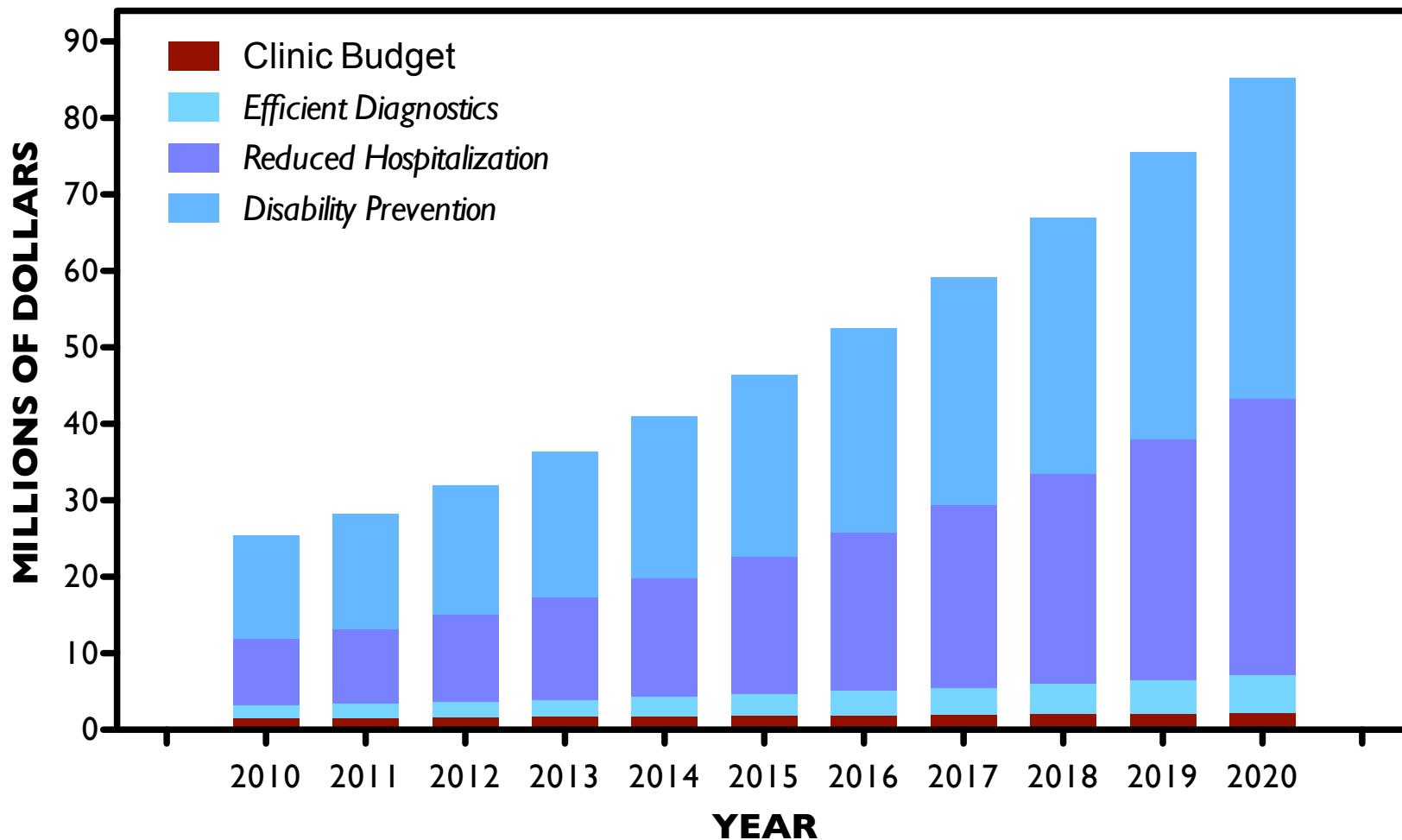
The Economics of Prevention

Reduced Hospitalization



The Economics of Prevention

Disability Prevention



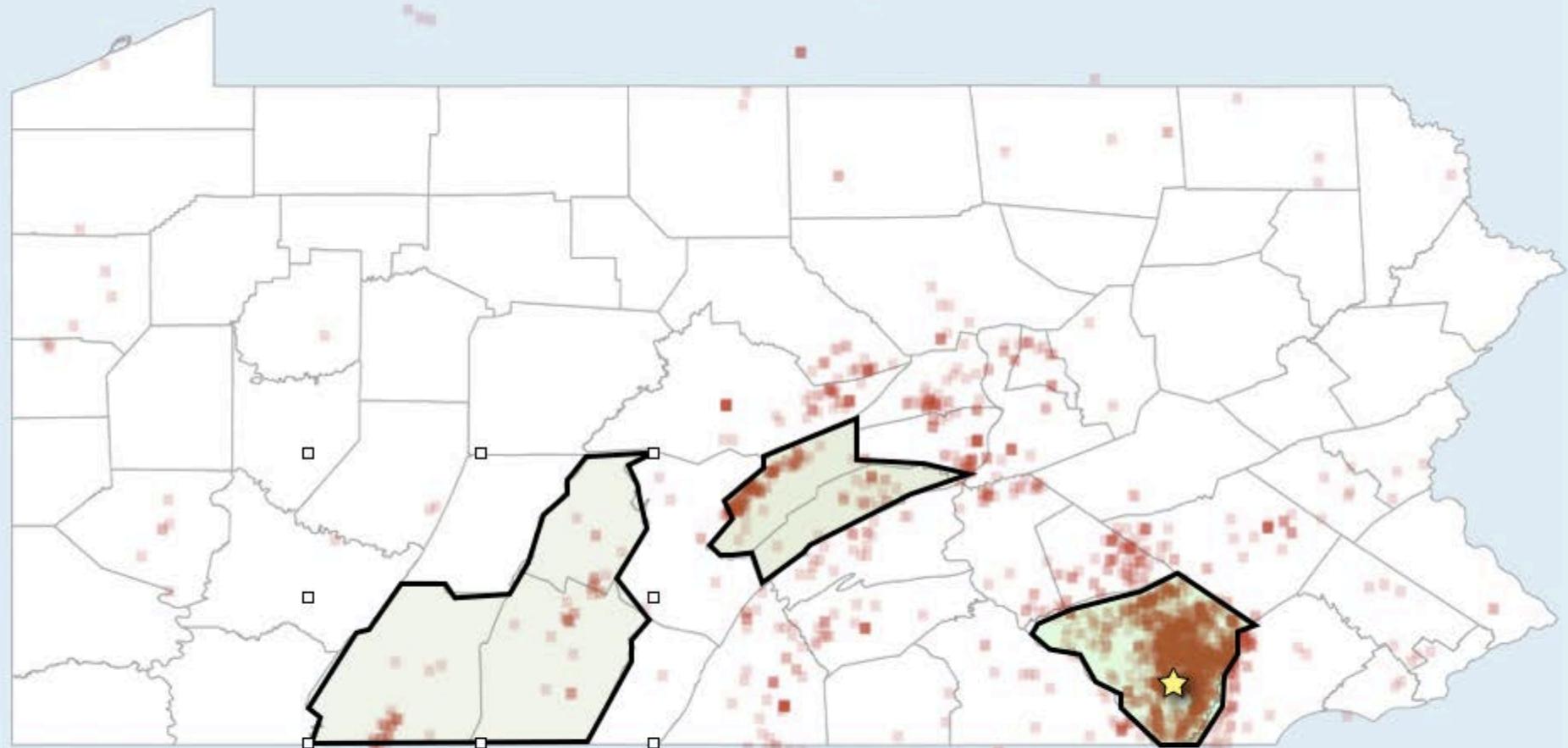
Budget: 2.1 million

Savings: 83 million

The Future



The Future



Regional Medical Homes

The Future



Regional Medical Homes

The Future



The Future





Think Globally, Act Locally

Thank You!

- ★ D. Holmes Morton
Caroline Morton
Erik G. Puffenberger
Donna Robinson
Christine Hendrickson
Adam Heaps

- ★ *Our Many Scientific and Clinical Collaborators*

- ★ **The Community we Serve**

