



Point bibliographique



Séquençage de génome ultra-rapide en
réanimation néonatale et pédiatrique

Barrières à la mise en place

JAMA | Original Investigation

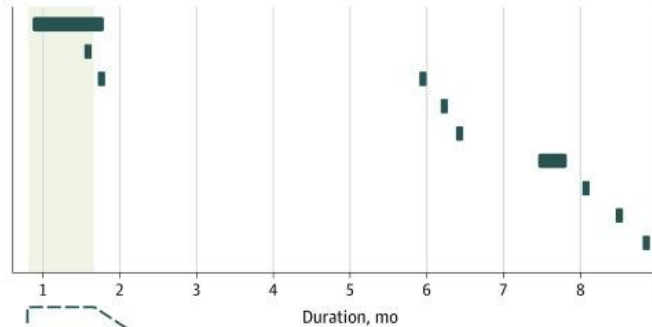
Feasibility of Ultra-Rapid Exome Sequencing in Critically Ill Infants and Children With Suspected Monogenic Conditions in the Australian Public Health Care System



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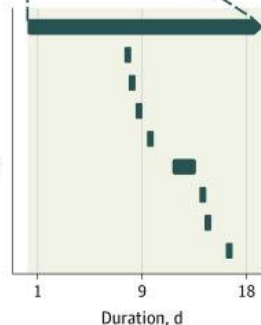
A Steps for single-site non-rapid exome sequencing

1. Hospital admission
2. Referral to genetics service
3. Clinical genetics assessment
4. Eligibility for genomic testing determined
5. Pretest counseling
6. Batched processing and sequencing
7. Batched analysis
8. Batched reporting
9. Posttest counseling



B Steps for multisite ultra-rapid exome sequencing

1. Hospital admission
2. Early referral to genetics service
3. Prompt clinical genetics assessment
4. Virtual national approval for genomic testing
5. Urgent pretest counseling
6. On-demand 24 h/d and 7 d/wk processing and sequencing
7. Immediate analysis
8. Immediate reporting
9. Urgent posttest counseling



System changes for ultra-rapid exome sequencing program

- Communication and education about ultra-rapid exome sequencing
- Project leaders and champions
- Patient selection guidelines
- Standardized labeling and shipping instructions
- Urgent sample transfer
- Trio sequencing for faster time to definitive result
- Sample redistribution to alleviate capacity issues
- Transparent clinical-laboratory feedback on outcomes

- ✓ Etude australienne
- ✓ Identification des étapes qui mènent à la prescription d'un séquençage d'exome en situation de réanimation néonatale et pédiatrique et de leur répartition dans le temps
- ✓ Comparaison avec un séquençage d'exome « standard »
- ✓ Identification d'éléments à mettre en œuvre pour faciliter la mise en place d'une analyse ultra-rapide

Etudes d'impact médico-économiques

Am J Hum Genet. 2021 Jul 1;108(7):1231-1238. doi: 10.1016/j.ajhg.2021.05.008. Epub 2021 Jun 4.

Project Baby Bear: Rapid precision care incorporating rWGS in 5 California children's hospitals demonstrates improved clinical outcomes and reduced costs of care



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- ✓ Etude américaine
- ✓ **Impact** du séquençage rapide de génome **sur prise en charge** des patients, avec principalement **diminution des jours d'hospitalisation** (table 2)
- ✓ Réduction des coûts + **importante** si le rendu est + **rapide** (table 3)

Table 2. Number of infants with a change in care due to an rWGS result

Intervention type	n
Any change	58
Surgical (n = 24)	
Surgical procedure added	5
Surgical procedure removed	16
Surgical procedure changed	5
Medication (n = 23)	
Medication added	16
Medication stopped	8
Medication changed	0
Dietary (n = 9)	
Diet changed	9
Length of hospital course (n = 30)	
Hospital days added	0
Hospital days avoided	30

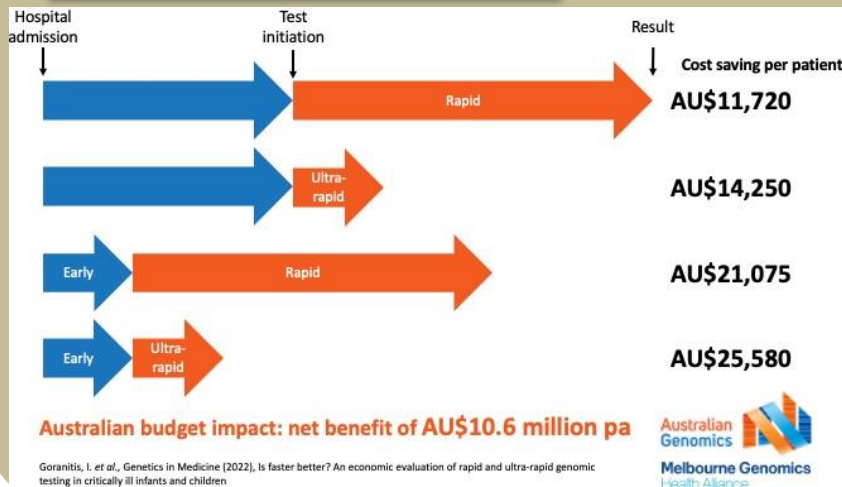
Please note that children may have experienced more than one change, for example, a medicine added and a medicine stopped.

Genet Med. 2022 May;24(5):1037-1044. doi: 10.1016/j.jgim.2022.01.013. Epub 2022 Feb 16.

Is faster better? An economic evaluation of rapid and ultra-rapid genomic testing in critically ill infants and children



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- ✓ Etude australienne
- ✓ **Réduction des coûts** en cas de séquençage de génome ultra-rapide
- ✓ Réduction + **importante** si prescription de l'examen + **précoce**

Table 3. Savings of rWGS and hypothetical savings with turnaround times extended to 7 and 14 days

	3-day turnaround ^a		7-day turnaround		14-day turnaround	
	Low ^b	High ^b	Low	High	Low	High
Cost savings for system	\$2.2 m	\$2.9 m	\$1.7 m	\$2.4 m	\$1.1 m	\$1.7 m
Cost savings per child	\$12,041	\$15,786	\$9,517	\$13,250	\$6,216	\$9,132

^aActual rWGS turnaround time in this study.

^bLow and high calculations reflect the lower and upper estimates of changes in care.

Case-report : exemple d'un diagnostic avec traitement

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

CORRESPONDENCE

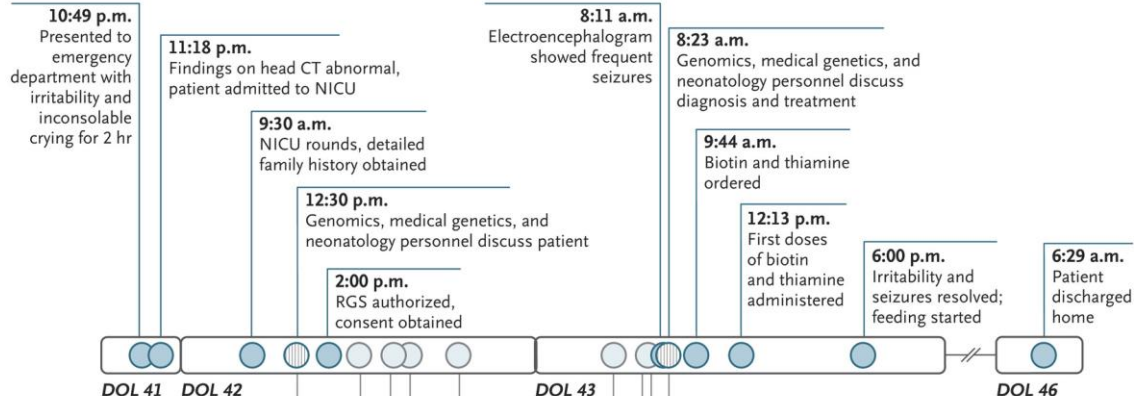


Rapid Sequencing-Based Diagnosis of Thiamine Metabolism Dysfunction Syndrome

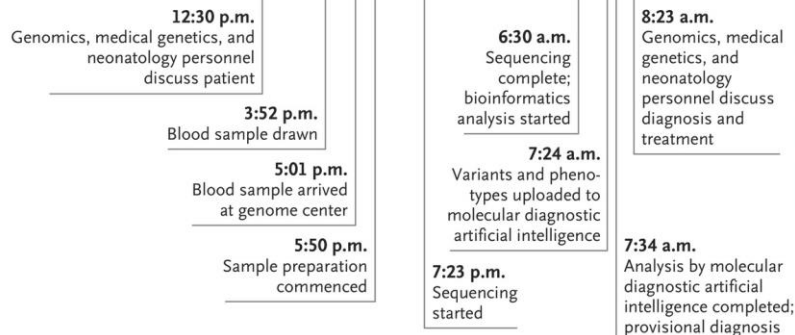
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- ✓ Publication américaine
- ✓ Exemple d'un **diagnostic génétique fait avec un séquençage de génome ultra-rapide** :
 - 17h entre l'admission et la prise de sang
 - 16,5h entre le prélèvement sanguin et le résultat génétique
- ✓ Mise en place d'un **traitement** vitaminique adapté au déficit en thiamine identifié par l'analyse génétique

A Clinical Course



B Diagnostic Course



Diagnosis	Autosomal recessive thiamine metabolism dysfunction syndrome 2
Gene	Thiamine transporter 2, SLC19A3
Variant	Homozygous, pathogenic c.597dup
Predicted Consequence	p.His200SerfsTer25

Perception des professionnels de santé et parents

ARTICLE

An RCT of Rapid Genomic Sequencing among Seriously Ill Infants Results in High Clinical Utility, Changes in Management, and Low Perceived Harm  [Lien vers le papier](#)

- ✓ Etude australienne
- ✓ Cliniciens interrogés sur l'utilité perçue d'un séquençage génomique rapide en situation de réanimation néonatale et pédiatrique (exome rapide=rWES, génome rapide=rWGS, génome ultra-rapide=urWGS)
- ✓ Analyse considérée utile par les cliniciens dans 77% des cas, que le résultat soit positif ou négatif (93% des positifs, 72% des négatifs) (table 1)

Table 1. Univariate Analysis of Clinician Perception of Clinical Utility of rWGS, rWES, and urWGS in NICU, PICU, and CVICU Infants

	rWES	rWGS	rWES versus rWGS p Value	urWGS versus rWES+ urWGS P value	Positive Tests	Negative Tests	Pos versus Neg Tests p Value
Infants enrolled ^a	95	94	N/A	24	N/A	162	N/A
Test identified molecular diagnosis or incidental finding, n (%) ^a	20 (21%)	20 (21%)	1	11 (46%)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Time to first positive or negative report (days), median (range) ^a	11.2 (4–39)	11.0 (3–49)	0.65	4.6 (1– 4)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Time to first positive report (days), median (range) ^a	11.4 (8–39)	11.8 (3–25)	0.69	2.3 (1– 14)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clinician Perception							
Surveys completed, n (%)	90 (95%)	93 (99%)	N/D	24 (100%)	49 (96%)	158 (98%)	N/D
Test was useful or very useful, n (%)	66 (76%)	66 (73%)	0.73	22 (92%)	42 (93%)	112 (72%)	0.002

ARTICLE

A Prospective Study of Parental Perceptions of Rapid Whole-Genome and -Exome Sequencing among Seriously Ill Infants  [Lien vers le papier](#)

Table 2. Parental Responses to Ten Questions from the 1-Week Post-Return of Results Survey

	Total (n, %)	rWES (n, %)	rWGS (n, %)	rWES versus rWGS p Value	urWGS (n, %)	urWGS versus rWES + rWGS p Value	Positive Tests (n, %)	Negative Tests (n, %)	Positive versus Negative p Value
Total Parents	161 (100%)	71 (44.1%)	70 (43.5%)	–	20 (12.4%)	–	41 (25.5%)	120 (74.5%)	–
Q3. Results Useful									
Yes	124 (77.0%)	55 (77.5%)	54 (77.1%)		15 (75%)		39 (95.1%)	85 (70.8%)	
Somewhat	32 (19.9%)	14 (19.7%)	13 (18.6%)	1	5 (25%)	0.78	2 (4.9%)	30 (25.0%)	0.004
No	5 (3.1%)	2 (2.8%)	3 (4.3%)		–		–	5 (4.2%)	
Q7. Benefit to Child									
Agree	121 (75.6%)	50 (71.4%)	58 (82.9%)		13 (65%)		37 (90.2%)	84 (70.0%)	
Neutral	35 (21.9%)	19 (27.1%)	9 (12.9%)	0.06	7 (35%)	0.30	4 (9.8%)	31 (25.8%)	0.03
Disagree	4 (2.5%)	1 (1.4%)	3 (4.3%)		–		–	4 (3.3%)	

Table 3. Parent and Household Regret of Infant Genomic Sequencing 1 Week after Return of Results

	Total	rWES	rWGS	urWGS
Number of parents	161	71	70	20
Median parental regret (range)	0.0 (0–100)	0.0 (0–100)	5.0 (0–60)	15.0 (0–30)
Mean parent regret (SD)	10.0 (14.0)	9.2 (16.3)	9.6 (12.0)	14.0 (11.8)
Number of households	117	54	49	14
Median household regret (range)	2.5 (0–50)	0.0 (0–50)	5.0 (0–33)	8.8 (0–30)
Mean household regret (SD)	6.7 (9.3)	6.1 (10.5)	6.8 (7.9)	10.0 (9.6)

- ✓ Etude australienne
- ✓ Parents interrogés sur leur ressenti suite à un séquençage génomique rapide ou ultra-rapide
- ✓ Résultat génétique perçu utile dans 75% des analyses ultra-rapides (pour les négatifs et les positifs) (table 2)
- ✓ Regret parental sur une échelle de 0 à 100 : moyenne à 14 (écart-type à 11,8) pour les analyses ultra-rapides (table 3)