

Development and implementation of quality control/quality assurance for biological resources: the NCI experience

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Translational Research Promises to Realize the Vision of Personalized Medicine



Molecular Data

Diagnosis / Therapy



Translational Research



PERSONALIZED CANCER CARE

Biospecimen Analysis





Biospecimen Processing and Banking



Molecular Research Using Human Analytes



The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA)

National Community Cancer Centers Program (NCCCP)
Genomics Wickabolomics
Clinical Proteomic Technologies Assessment for Cancer (CPTAC)

Innovative Molecular Analysis Technologies (IMAT)

Alliance for Nanotechnology in Cancer

Cancer Genetic Markers of Susceptibility (CGEMS)

Clinical trials correlative science

Molecular epidemiology programs

All Depend
On High-Quality
Human Biospecimens

SPORE programs

R01 Research



Many Sets of Standards Around the World:





- Impossible to call any set of standards "the best"
 - All have strengths and weaknesses
 - No single set of SOPs are applicable to all clinical and research analytical platforms
 - Very few SOPs are based on scientific evidence







Where we need to go



NCI Best Practices: Addressing the Biospecimen Variation that Compromises Molecular Research



The challenges: All must be met, because all affect quality

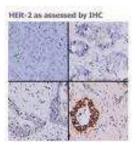
- Varying methods of collection, processing, and storage can alter the physical/biologic state of the specimen
- Varying associated specimen data elements alter what the scientist knows about the character/nature of the specimen
- Variable clinical information alters what the scientist knows about the patient (biologic context of the specimen)
- Variable restrictions (patient consent; other ethical, legal, and policy issues) alter what the scientist may do with the specimen and/or data

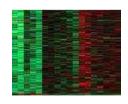


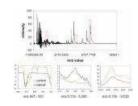


- Effects on Clinical Outcomes
 - Potential for incorrect diagnosis
 - Morphological/immunostaining artifact
 - Skewed clinical chemistry results
 - Potential for incorrect treatment
 - Therapy linked to a diagnostic test on a biospecimen (e.g., HER2 in breast cancer)
- Effects on Research Outcomes
 - Irreproducible results
 - Variations in gene expression data
 - Variations in post-translational modification data
 - Misinterpretation of artifacts as biomarkers











OBBR's Strategic Efforts: Taking Out the Garbage



- Optimize and standardize the quality of human specimens for research using a systematic, scientific approach
- Remove the barriers to research represented by limited availability of high-quality, platform-appropriate human biospecimens
- Lay the foundation for tomorrow's standard of care



NCI Best Practices for Biospecimen Resources OBBR Office of Biospecimen Research



National Cancer Institute Best Practices for Biospecimen Resources

June 2007

Prepared by:
National Cancer Institute
National Institutes of Health
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Objectives:

- Unify policies and procedures for NCI-supported biospecimen resources for cancer research
- Provide a baseline for operating standards on which to build as the state of the science evolves

http://biospecimens.cancer.gov

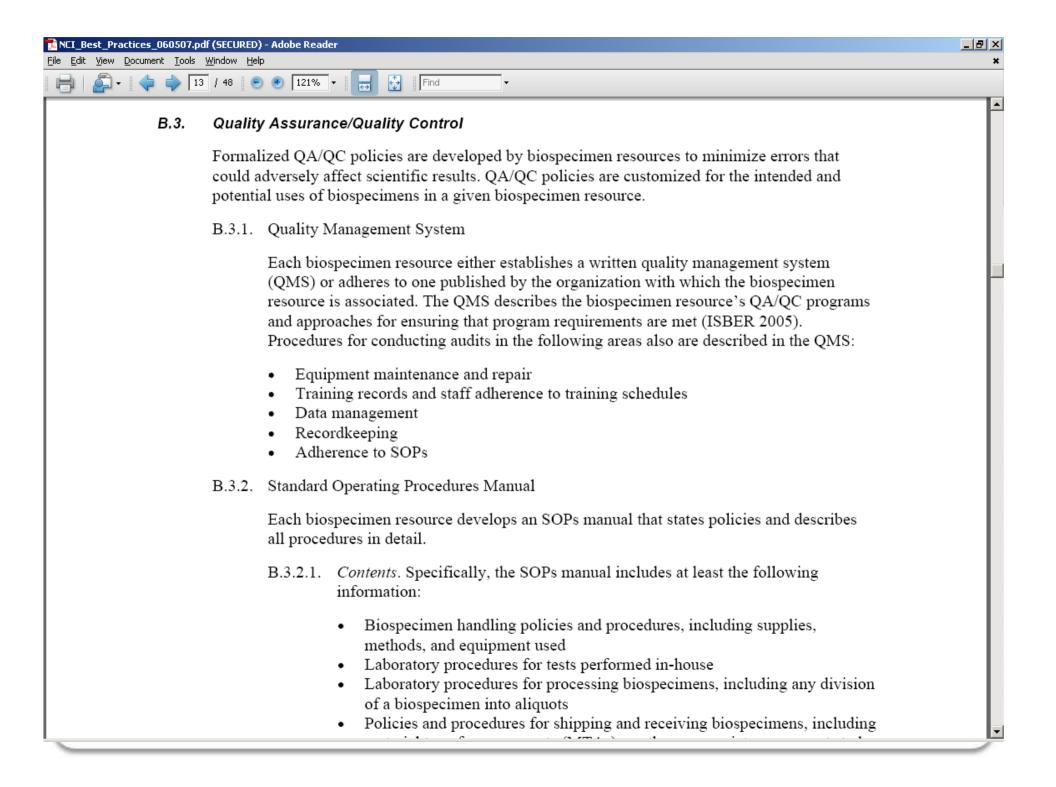


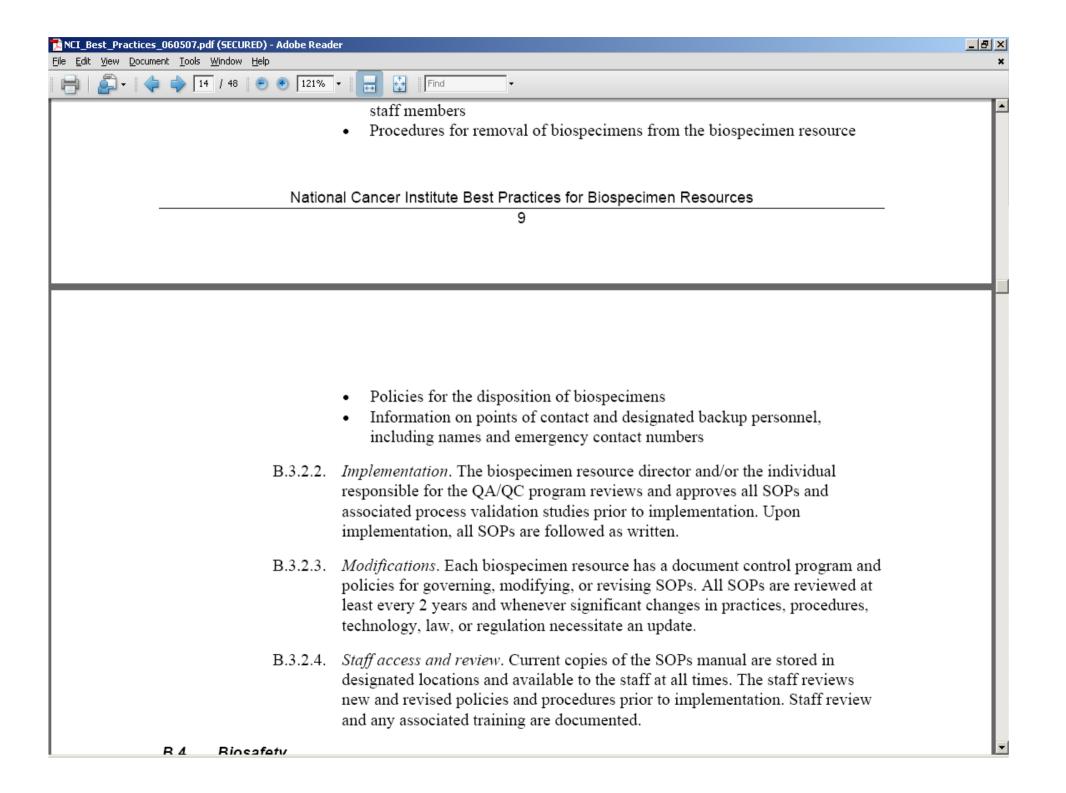
The NCI Best Practices Overview



The NCI Best Practices include recommendations for:

- Common technical, operational and safety best practices
- Quality assurance and quality control programs
- Implementation of enabling informatics systems
- Establishing reporting mechanisms
- Providing administration and management structure
- Addressing ethical, legal, and policy issues: informed consent; access; privacy protection; custodianship; intellectual property
- Definitions of key terms





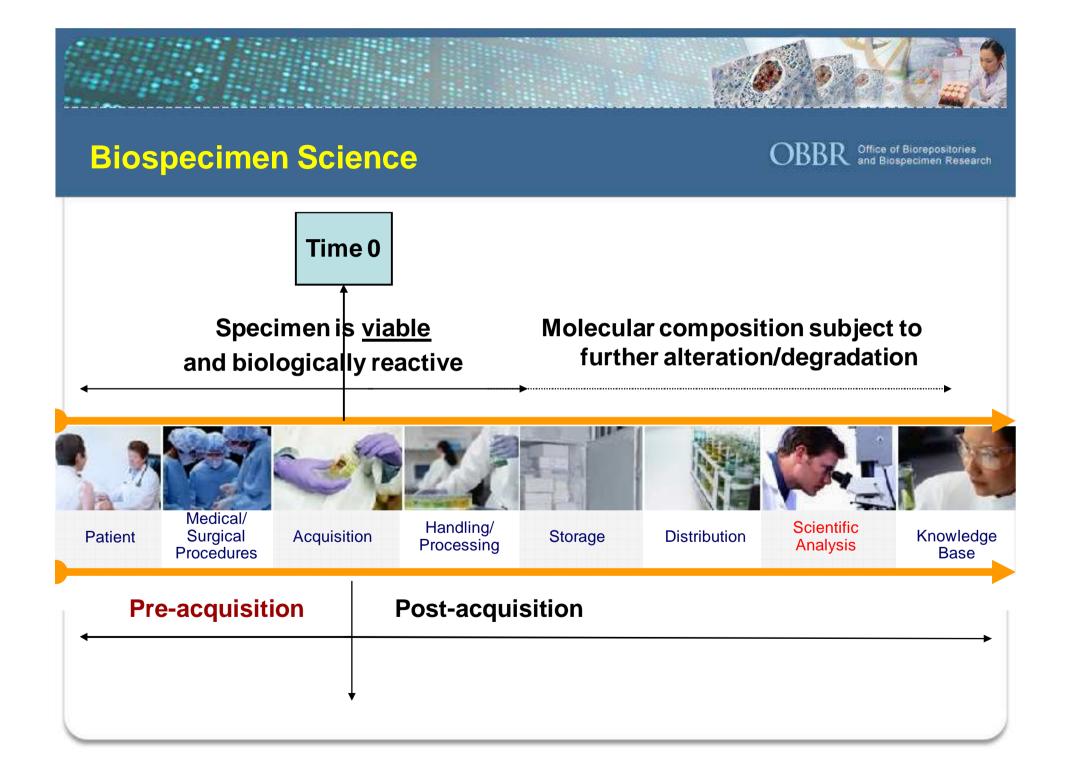


OBBR: Building Better Biospecimens



Developing and implementing
state-of-the-science, data-driven processes that insure
the molecular integrity and clinical relevance
of human biospecimens
used in cancer research and clinical medicine

The future of biobanking built on biospecimen science.....





Variables for Study



Pre-acquisition variables:

- Antibiotics
- Other drugs
- Type of anesthesia
- Duration of anesthesia
- Arterial clamp time
- Blood pressure variations
- Intra-op blood loss
- Intra-op blood administration
- Intra-op fluid administration
- Pre-existing medical conditions
- Patient gender

Post-acquisition variables:

- Time at room temperature
- Temperature of room
- Type of fixative
- Time in fixative
- Rate of freezing
- Size of aliquots
- Type of collection container
- Biomolecule extraction method
- Storage temperature
- Storage duration
- Storage in vacuum



The Biospecimen Research Network (BRN): Supporting Collaborative Research

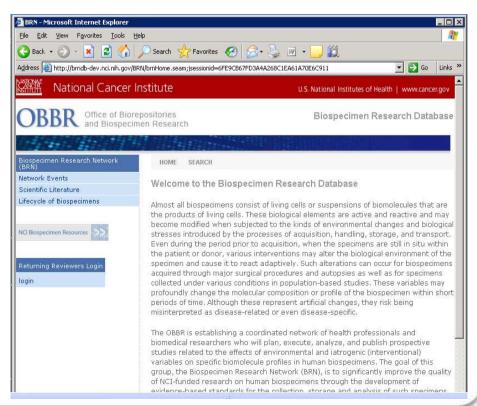


- Making accessible what we already know:
 - The Biospecimen Research Database: A web tool to make existing and emerging biospecimen research data more accessible
 - OBBR symposium, March 2009: "Advancing Cancer Research through Biospecimen Science"
- Generating new research data on what we don't yet know:
 - New Extramural Programs RFP and BAA (broad agency announcement)
 - IMAT Program Innovative technologic solutions for biospecimens (RFA)
 - OBBR Intramural Biospecimen Research Laboratory to support NCI strategic initiatives (The Cancer Genome Atlas; Clinical Proteomics Program)

The Biospecimen Research Network: Mission and Goals



- BRN seeks to significantly improve the quality of NCIfunded research on human biospecimens through the development of evidence-based standards for theircollection processing, storage, and analysis.
- Specific goals include:
 - Bridging the gap between current clinical practice and emerging technologies
 - Defining the critical variables for prospective biospecimen collection
 - Developing evidence-based quality indicators for specific analytical platforms





New Extramural Research Program: \$20.5 M OBBR Office of Biorepositories and Biospecimen Research

An ordered approach to filling the knowledge gaps:

Request for Proposals

- Studies to assess effects of pre-analytical variables in human specimens on genomic, epigenomic, and proteomic analyses
- Model of variable-controlled and/or variable-annotated biospecimen acquisition and invariable molecular analysis
- Trans-disciplinary and highly collaborative design
 - Addresses the many operational factors that influence specimen variation

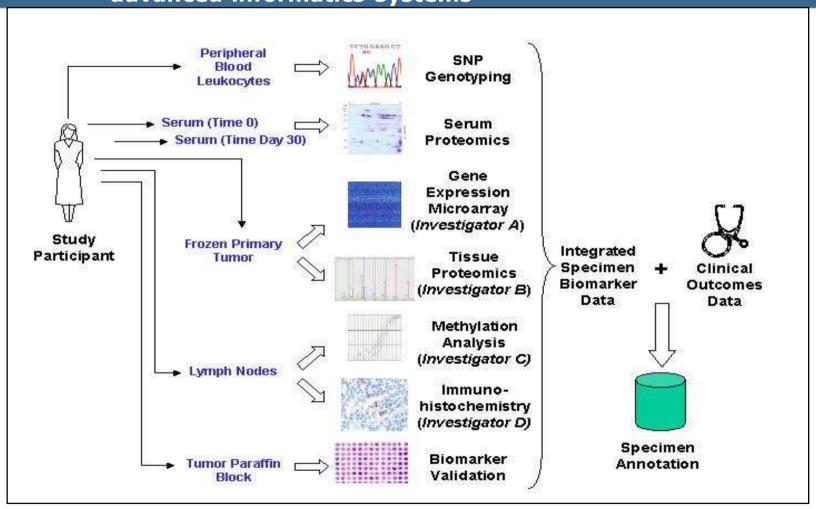


Expected Program Outcomes



- ✓ Published data on the effects pre- and post-acquisition variables on downstream molecular analysis
- ✓ Raised awareness of the importance of biospecimen research
- ✓ Increased attention to specimen QA/QC issues by manufacturers of consumables, reagents, and robotics
- ✓ College of American Pathologists guidelines based on new data with implementation in the clinical arena
- ✓ Implementation of data-driven standards for specimen handling in new venues: Inclusion of biospecimen handling parameters in clinical trials and in research, development, and regulation of cancer biomarkers
- ✓ GREATER REPRODUCIBILITY OF RESEARCH AND CLINICAL RESULTS

In addition to high-quality specimens: Complexity of 21st century biospecimen banks requires OBBR office of Biorepositories and Biospecimen Research advanced informatics systems



Compliments: Wash University/Siteman Cancer Center

Standard and 2-D bar coding for increased tracking efficiency and accuracy



Standard bar code



Data Matrix code



Importance of specimen tracking

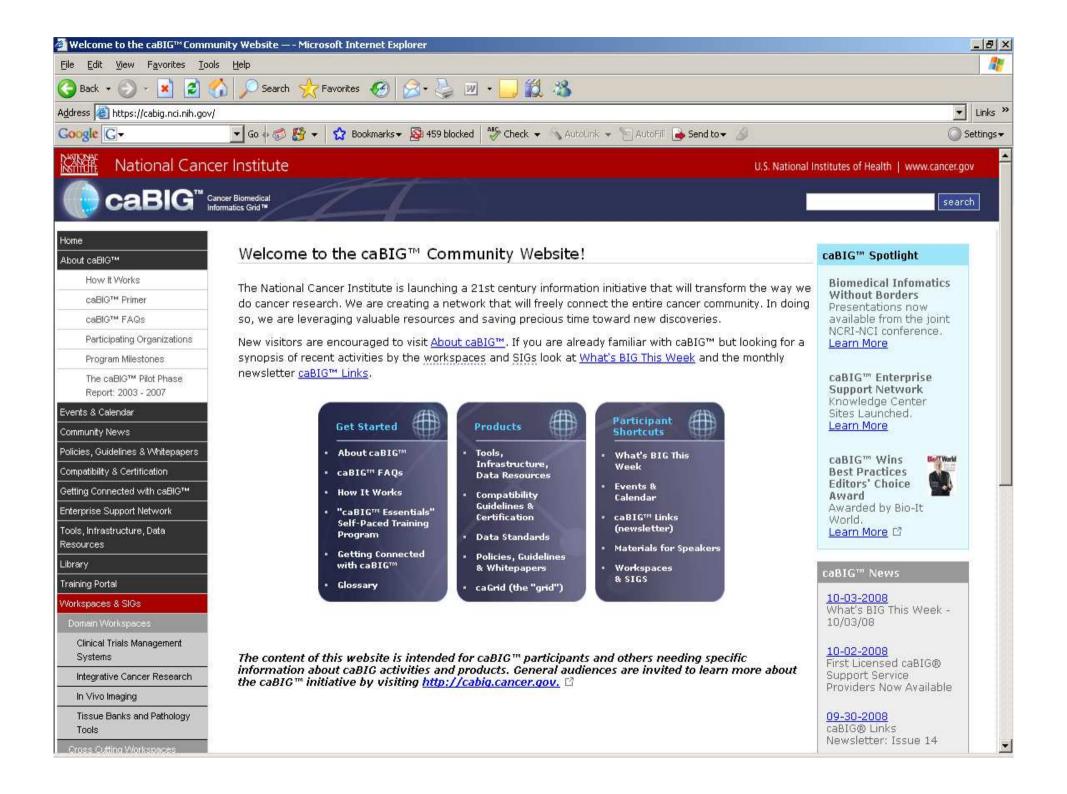


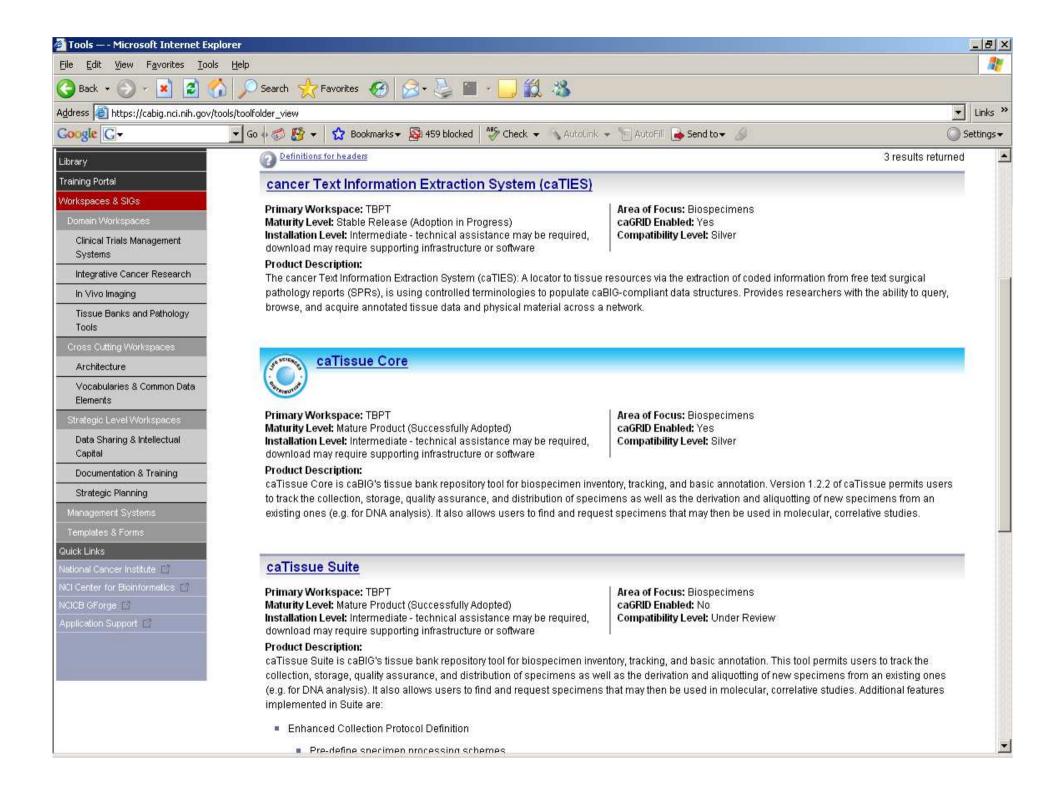


Major Informatics Issues

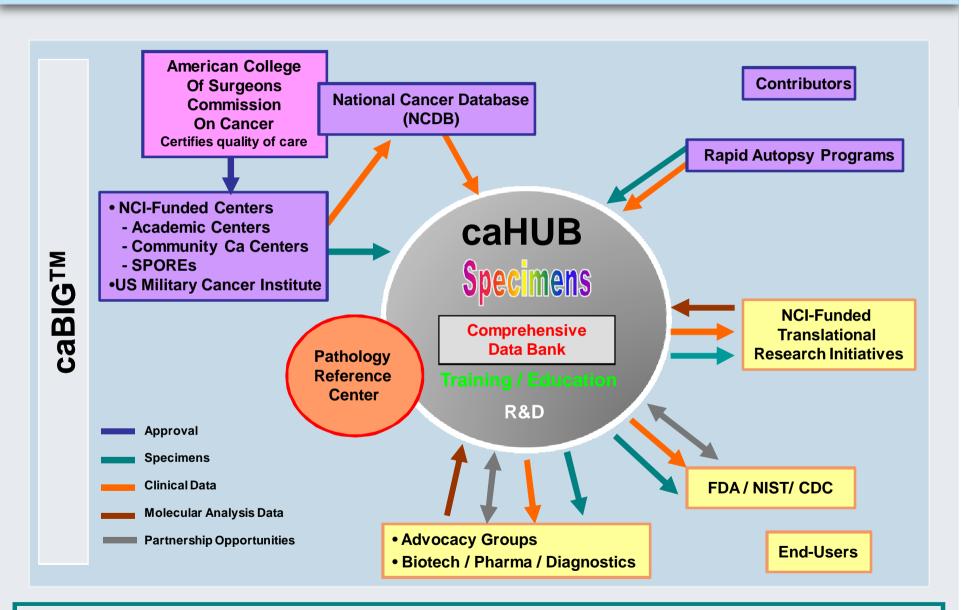


- Multitude of information systems
- No common data model
- No common data formats
- Few common vocabularies
- No infrastructure for data sharing





Putting it all together: caHUB (<u>Cancer HU</u>man <u>Biobank</u>) CONCEPT MAP



caHUB: UNIQUE • HIGH QUALITY SPECIMENS • HIGH QUALITY DATA • FROM PTS WHO RECEIVED HIGH QUALITY CARE

caHUB - FUNCTIONAL AREAS

Oversight and Governance

Communication and Outreach

- PartnershipsManagement
- Education and Outreach
- •Tissue Source Sites Relations Management
- •End User Relations Management

Services/Tools

- Best Practices
- •Biospecimen Science Training / Fellowships
- Biospecimen Resource
 Evaluation Tools
- •Specimen Locator Tool
- •Biospecimen Research Database (BRD)

Administration

- •Finance Funding Model (Public-Private)
- Personnel
- •Technical and Administrative Operations
- Quality Management
- Policies and Procedures
- Reporting

Informatics / Data Repository

- •IT Infrastructure and caBIG
- Networked integration
- Common data elements
- •Data flavors: clinical, handling, molecular

Pathology Reference Center

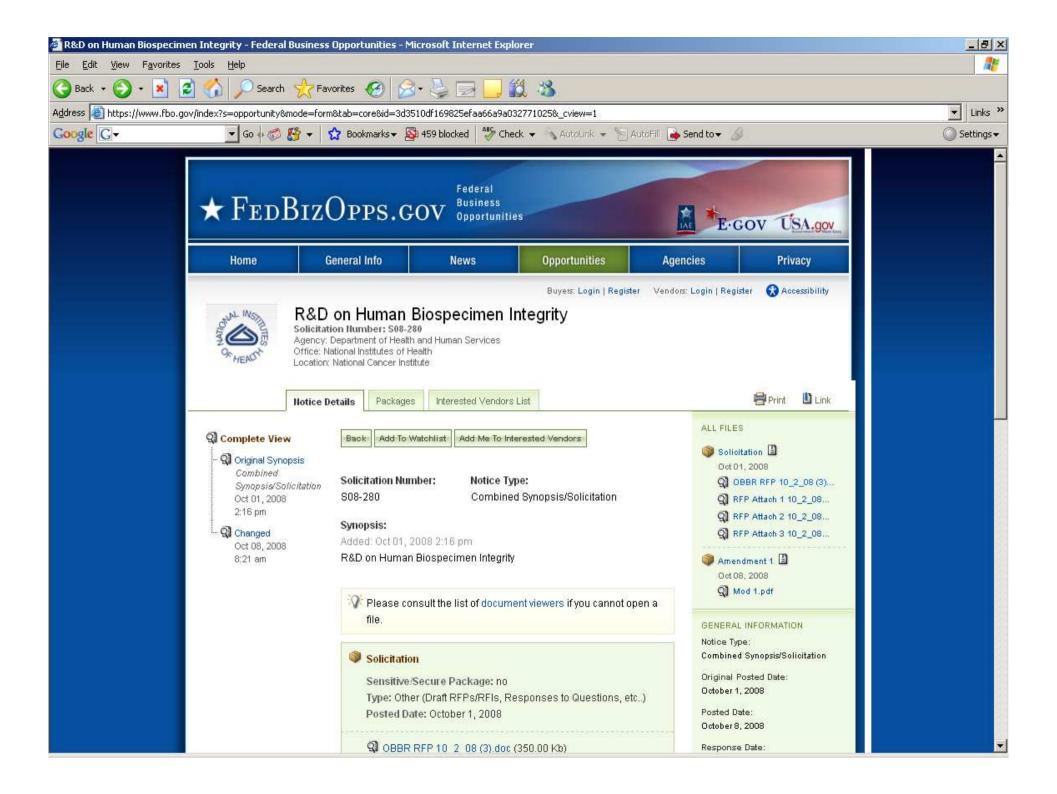
- Sample receiving / quality control
- Sample accessioning case file / labeling / inventory
- Sample profiling / processing
- Diagnostic confirmation
- Comprehensive pathology review and reporting
- Sample annotation (data to data repository)
- Sample storage and end user distribution
- SOP development

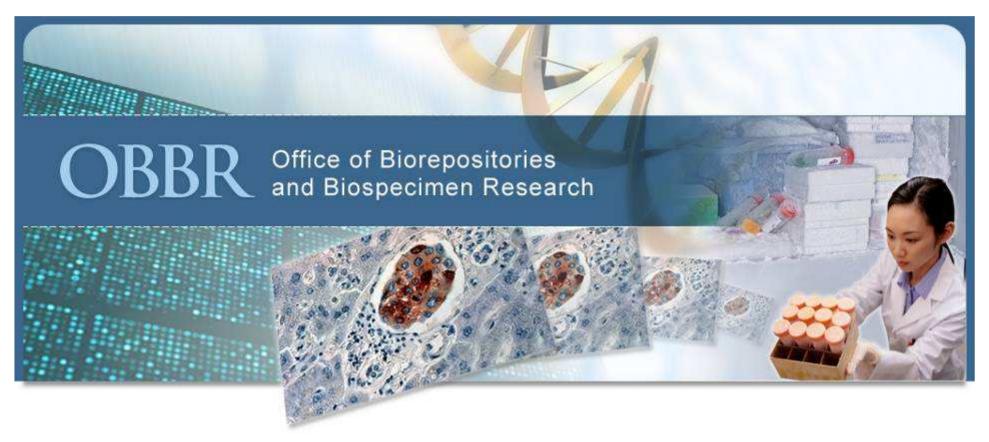
Ethical / Legal / Policy

- •Federal, State, local Regulations
- •DHHS policies
- •NIH / NCI policies
- •Issues: Intellectual Property, Material Transfer, Human Subjects Protection/ Privacy

R&D

- Evidence-based Best Practices and Quality metrics (BRN)
- Technology development / validation (IMAT)
- •Technology implementation for process improvement





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