SOCIALISING THE GENOME

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Media,
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Incidental findings



How to start a conversation about genomics



DNA and big data

HOW TO ENGAGE?

88% public unsure what a genome is (Wellcome)

TURN GENOMICS FROM ANTI-SOCIAL TO SOCIAL

Surveys need to be engaging (Wyse, 2013)



Incidental findings

WHAT TO DO WITH INCIDENTAL FINDINGS FROM SEQUENCING RESEARCH?



THE SOCIAL-SURVEY

Ethics and Genomics Survey



- ✓ Questions about you
- Sharing of Pertinent Findings
- Sharing of Incidental Findings
- Categorizing Incidental Findings
- Relations with Risk
- Raw data
- Duty of Genomic Researchers
- Filter of Genomic Information
- Consent for genomic research
- Last few questions about you

Sharing of Pertinent Findings

- Should Pertinent Findings from genome studies be made available to research participants?
 - Research participants should be able to receive pertinent findings if they want them
 - . I don't think pertinent findings from research projects should be available
 - I don't know

« Previous

Next »

Public = 4961



Genetic health professionals = 533







Genomic researchers = 607

Other health professionals = 843

Q: What influences attitudes the most?

A: Our professional background rather than the country we are from



Genetic Health **Professionals**



Other Health **Professionals**



Genomic Researchers



Public

Three key messages

- On the whole, all stakeholders would be interested in receiving IFs
- Actionability is important to people
- Genetic health professionals are more conservative
 - Most realistic about how this would work in clinic

Middleton A et al (2016) Eur J Hum Genet Middleton A et al (2015) J Med Genet Middleton A et al (2015) Lancet Middleton A et al (2014) Soc Sci Research Middleton A et al (2014) J Community Genet

THE LANCET

No expectation to share incidental findings in genomic research

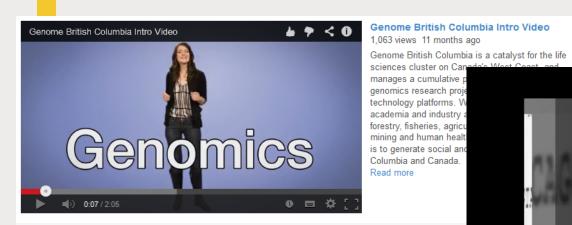
Anna Middleton , Katherine I Morley, Eugene Bragin, Helen V Firth, Matthew E Hurles, Caroline F Wright, Michael Parker, on behalf of the Deciphering Developmental Disorders Study

Published Online: 16 December 2014

- Public don't expect data to be delivered to them at all costs
- They expect researchers need to do good quality science and don't expect them to compromise this by providing them with results

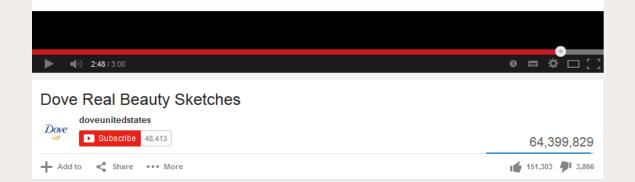


How to start a conversation about genomics



You are more beautiful than you think.







Welcome to genetube - a space dedicated to shaping fresh, informative, surprising and shareable bite sized insights about DNA and genetics. Not for profit; just for humankind.



An invitation to do a quick Q&A (about 10 minutes of your time)

All pretty simple – you watch our short films and then tell us what you think of them. Click start research below.

> START RESEARCH AND WATCH FILMS (CLICK HERE)



Films you will watch while taking part in the research - please click on the START **RESEARCH** button (we hope you enjoy them)









#glitch





#searchme



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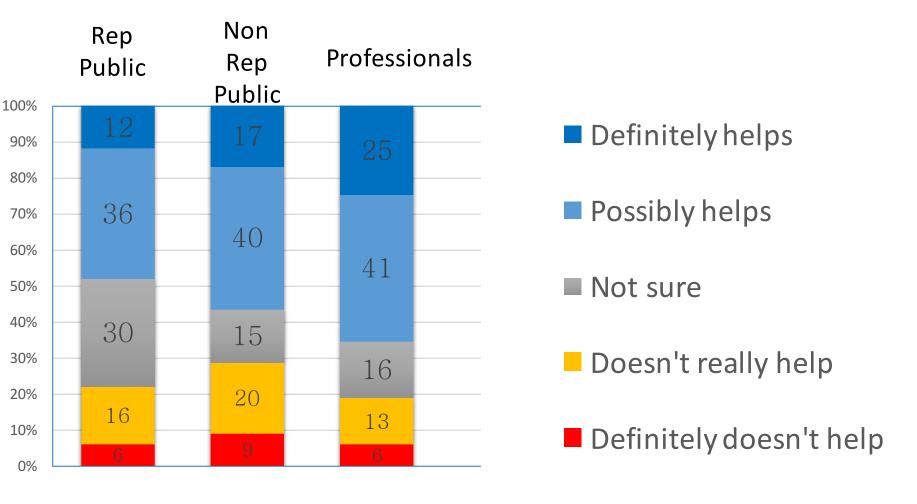


Glitch



If you needed to **start a conversation** with someone about genetics, do you think this film might help you do this?







DNA and big data

Your DNA, Your SAY



- Welcome
- Online footprint
- o Data access by others
- Access by medical doctors
- Access by non-profit researchers
- o Access by for-profit researchers
- Perceived harms
- Expectations of information
- o Trust
- Socio-demographic questions
- o Submit your response

Welcome

Topics covered

- Is genomic data different to other data?
- What are the perceived harms from identification?
- What would people donate for?
- What would help them decide to donate their data?
- What does trust look like?

The plan

• Translated into multiple languages (Russian, French, Polish started, Japanese, Arabic, Swedish planned)

Data collection through 2017-2018

- Recruitment via any online source
- E.g. social media, blogging, media



The first 200 completed surveys....



Being Identified



We assume that people are worried about identification

But are there some who don't mind?

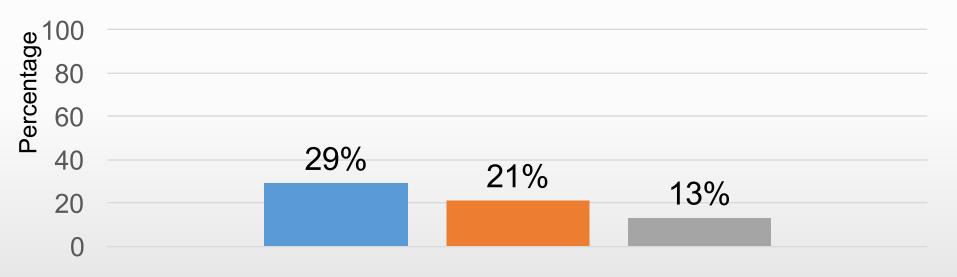
 Would people still donate their data even if they knew there was a high risk of being identified?



We asked...

- Let's assume you could donate your DNA and medical information for future use by
 - Medical doctors
 - Non-profit researchers
 - For-profit researchers
- Let's also assume that there was a 90% chance of you being personally identified from you data.
 Would you still donate?

"I'd accept a 90% risk of being identified if I was asked to donate my data for..."



■ Use by Medical Doctors
■ Use by Non-Profit
■ Use by For-Profit

It couldn't have happened without.....





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