



Transforming Healthcare for Children through Genomic Medicine

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Rady Children's At a Glance

Rady Children's includes:

- 35 locations
- 505 total beds
- >5,400 employees

2021 Market Presence:¹

- San Diego County: 88%
- Imperial County 68%
- Southern Riverside County: 61%

2022, we managed:

- >240k patients
- >18k inpatient discharges
- >18k total surgeries
- >97k emergency department visits
- >260k specialty care visits
- >550k primary care visits

Our medical network consists of:

- >800 medical staff
- 35 medical specialties
- >150 primary care providers



¹ Based on inpatient discharges

The approach to diagnosing + managing childhood genetic disease is unacceptably inefficient + inequitable

Burden of Rare Genetic Disease



1 in 20

children have a rare genetic disease¹

On average, reaching a diagnosis takes

4.8 Years

AND

7.3

Specialists

and some children never get diagnosed



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annual burden of rare disease on U.S. healthcare system² with an average PPPY cost between \$9 – 140K³

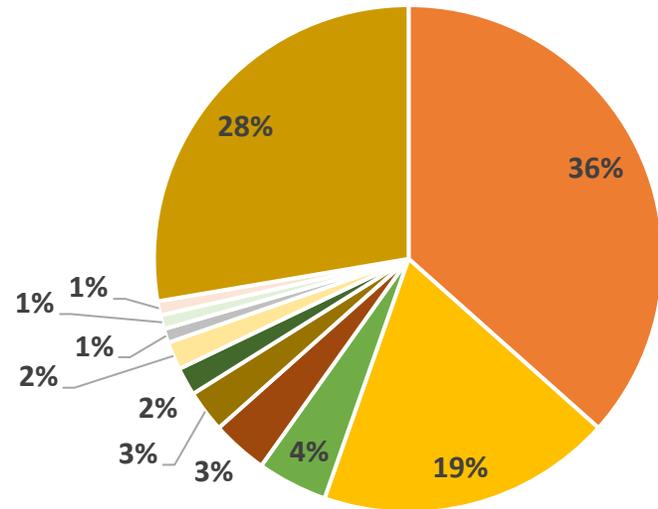
Management of rare disease patients is a **global issue** that needs to be addressed by **integrated healthcare systems**

Childhood Genetic Diseases Are Grossly Underdiagnosed

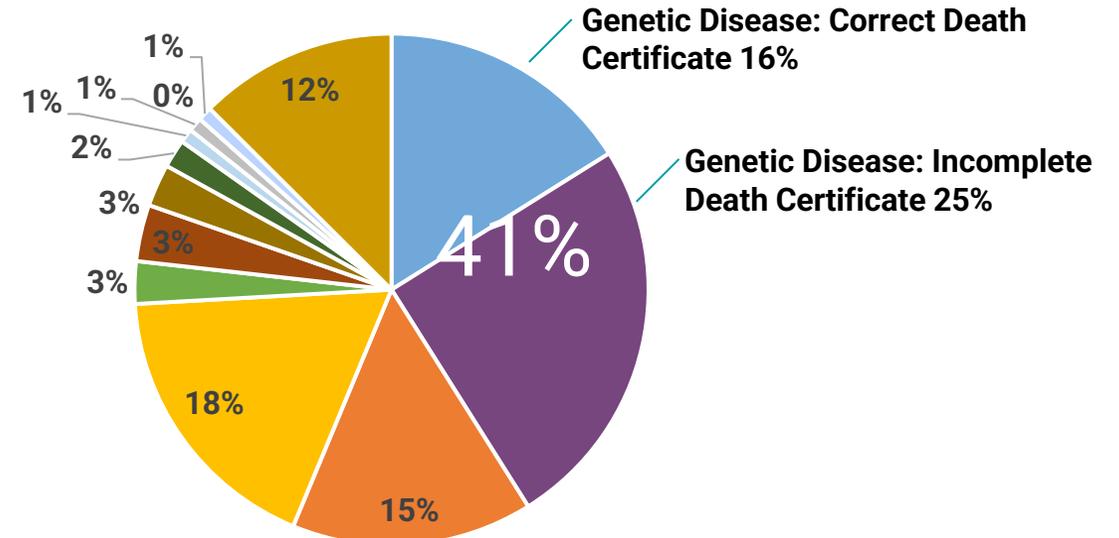
US infant mortality rate 5.5/1,000 (highest of high-income countries)

Leading causes of infant mortality in San Diego

Before diagnostic genome sequencing



After diagnostic genome sequencing



- Congenital malformations, deformations, + chromosomal abnormalities
- Short gestation + low birth weight
- Sudden infant death syndrome
- Affected by complications of placenta, cord + membranes
- Intrauterine hypoxia + birth asphyxia

- Affected by maternal pregnancy complications
- Bacterial sepsis
- Accidents
- Neonatal hemorrhage
- Respiratory Distress
- All other causes

Transforming Healthcare for Children through Genomic Medicine

14-year-old ♀ with cardiac arrest at home

Admitted to PICU
Placed on ECMO
Rhinovirus positive
Ejection Fraction 3%
Rapid Diagnostic Genome Sequence ordered

Rapid Diagnostic Genome Sequence
Preliminary result:
LMNA-Dilated cardiomyopathy 1A

Listed for heart transplant

Received heart transplant

Discharged home with normal cardiac + neurologic function

Day 0

Day 2

Day 3

Day 7

Day 22



44 Clinical Studies of Diagnostic Rapid Genome Sequencing

37% diagnosis

26% change in management

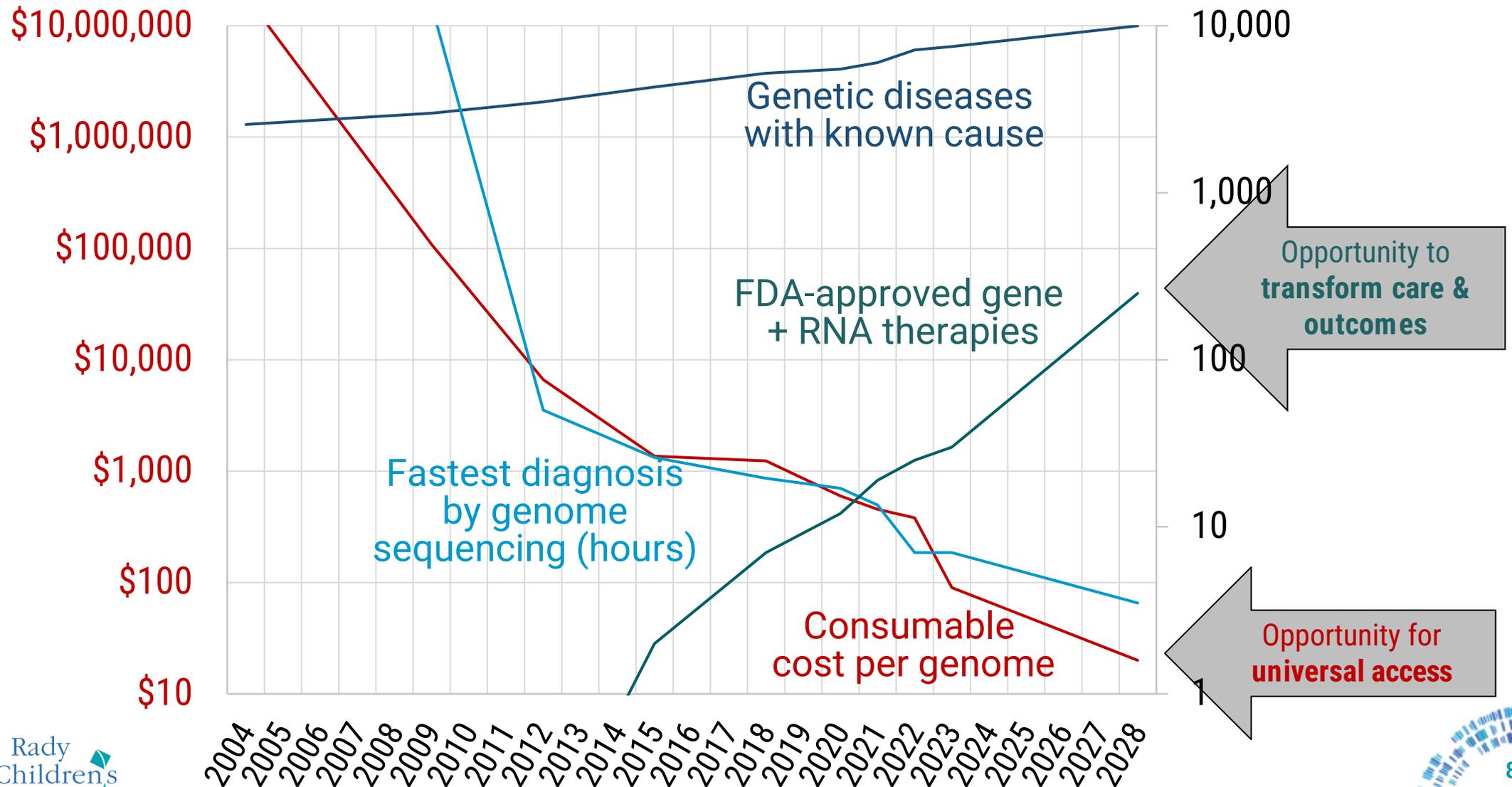
18% change in outcome

\$14,265 net savings per admission

Ref.	Year	Country	Number of probands	Dx rate	Cost per test	Cost per Diagnosis	Net savings per test
48	2018	USA	42	43%	\$16,063	\$37,480	\$18,741
68	2021	USA	184	40%	\$9,239	\$23,602	\$6,294
6	2022	USA	61	33%	\$9,758	\$29,570	\$11,286
85	2022	USA	38	45%	\$6,300	\$14,082	(\$1,436)
75	2022	USA	65	40%	\$11,029	\$27,573	\$100,440
86	2022	Australia	40	53%	\$8,088	\$15,406	\$17,243
77	2023	USA	89	39%	\$7,564	\$19,234	\$4,155
87	2023	USA	184	40%	\$14,450	\$36,125	\$22,395
78	2023	USA	400	49%	\$8,000	\$16,326	nd
Median				40%	\$9,239	\$23,602	\$14,265

Ref.	Year	Country	Study Type	Test	Enrollment Criteria	Size	Dx Rate	Δ Mx	Δ Outcome	TAT (days)
7	2012	USA	Cases	URGS	NICU infants; Susp. genetic disease	4	75%	n.d.	n.d.	2
44	2015	USA	Cohort	RGS	<4 months of age; Susp. actionable genetic disease	35	57%	31%	29%	23
45	2017	USA	Cohort	RES	<100 days old; Susp. genetic disease	63	51%	37%	19%	13
46	2017	Holland	Cohort	RGS	Infants; NICU, PICU; Susp. genetic disease	23	30%	22%	22%	12
47	2018	USA	RCT	RGS,SOC	<4 months of age; Susp. genetic disease	32	41%	31%	n.d.	13
48	2018	USA	Cohort	RGS	Infants; Susp. genetic disease	42	43%	31%	26%	23
49	2018	Aust	Cohort	RES	Acutely ill children with susp. genetic disease	40	53%	30%	8%	16
50	2018	UK	Cohort	RGS	Children; PICU and Cardiovascular ICU	24	42%	13%	n.d.	9
51	2019	USA	Cohort	RGS	4 months-18 years; PICU; Susp. genetic disease	38	48%	39%	8%	14
52	2019	UK	Cohort	RGS	Susp. genetic disease	195	21%	13%	n.d.	21
12	2019	USA	Cases	URGS	Infants; ICU; Susp. genetic disease	7	43%	43%	n.d.	0.8
53	2020	USA	Cohort	RES	<6 months old; ICU; hypotonia, seizures, metabolic, multiple congenital anomalies	50	58%	48%	n.d.	5
54	2019	Canada	Cohort	RES	NICU; infants; susp. genetic disease	25	72%	60%	n.d.	7.2
55	2019	Taiwan	Cohort	RES	PICU and other; children; susp. genetic disease	40	53%	43%	n.d.	6
56	2020	China	Cohort	RES	NICU & PICU; complex	130	48%	23%	n.d.	3.8
57	2020	USA	Cohort	RES	Critical illness; medical genetics selected	46	43%	52%	n.d.	9
58	2020	USA	Cohort	RES	PICU; < 6 years; new metabolic/neurologic disease	10	50%	30%	n.d.	9.8
59	2020	USA	Cohort	RES	ICU; infants	368	27%	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
60	2020	China	Cohort	RES	Infants; ICU and inpatient	102	31%	27%	n.d.	11
61	2020	USA	Cohort	RES	Various	41	32%	n.d.	n.d.	7
62	2020	Aust	Implem	URES	<18 year; NICU and PICU	108	51%	44%	n.d.	3
63	2020	Poland	Cohort	RES	Infants; NICU, PICU; susp. genetic disease	18	83%	61%	n.d.	14
64	2020	China	Cohort	URES	Infants; NICU, PICU; susp. genetic disease	33	70%	30%	30%	1
33,65,66	2019,2020	USA	RCT	RGS	Infants; disease of unknown etiology; within 96 hours of admission	94	19%	24%	10%	11
				RES		95	20%	20%	18%	11
				URGS		24	46%	63%	25%	4.6
68	2021	USA	Implem	URGS	Medicaid infants; unknown etiology; within 1 week c	184	40%	32%	n.d.	3
69	2021	China	Cohort	RES	Critically ill; 6 days - 15 years; susp. genetic disease	40	43%	31%	n.d.	5
70	2021	Germany	Cohort	RES	NICU, PICU, infants; sup. Genetic disease	61	43%	11%	n.d.	60
71	2021	USA	RTDCT	RGS,WGS	<120 days old; ICU; susp. genetic disease	354	31%	25%	n.d.	15
43	2021	China	Crossover	RES	Critically ill infants with conditions suggestive of gene	202	20%	n.d.	n.d.	20
				RGS		202	37%	7%	n.d.	7
72	2022	France	Cohort	RGS	NICU, PICU with probable genetic disease; urgent ne	37	57%	n.d.	n.d.	43
73	2022	UAE	Cohort	URGS	Infants in ICU with complex multisystem disease	5	60%	20%	20%	1.5
74	2022	USA	Implem	RES	NICU infants with susp. genetic disease	80	28%	18%	n.d.	13
75	2022	USA	Cohort	RGS	Children in ICU with disease of unknown etiology	65	40%	n.d.	n.d.	12
76	2022	France	Cohort	RES	Infants in ICU with susp. genetic disease	15	40%	53%	n.d.	16
77	2023	USA	Implem	RGS	NICU, PICU with disease of unknown etiology	89	39%	27%	n.d.	n.d.
67,78	2021,2023	USA	Crossover	RGS, panel	NICU with disease of unknown etiology	400	49%	19%	n.d.	6
79	2023	USA	Cohort	RGS	Acutely ill inpatient infants; susp. genetic disease	188	35%	32%	n.d.	6
80	2023	Belgium	Cohort	URGS	NICU, PICU, neurologic inpatients with susp. genetic	21	57%	57%	n.d.	1
Weighted Average						3609	37%	26%	18%	

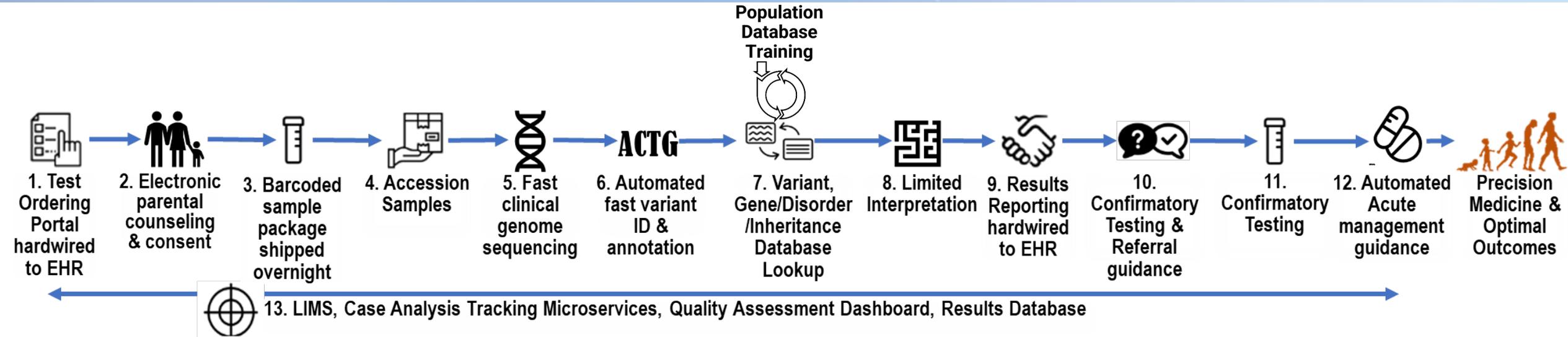
Trends in Genomic Medicine



Transforming Healthcare for Children through Diagnostic Rapid Genome Sequencing + BeginNGS

	Microarray + Karyotype	Diagnostic Rapid Genome Sequencing	Genome-based Newborn Screening	Newborn Screening of Dried Blood Spots (California)
Annual need	200k children in ICUs with disorders of uncertain etiology		3.7M newborns	
Genetic disorders evaluated	~500	~7,500	~750	80
Average cost per test today	\$1,887	\$7,000	~\$500	\$211
Average diagnostic rate today	14%	37%	~5%	0.18%
Average cost per diagnosis today	\$13,978	\$18,919	~\$10,000	\$118,688
Median net incremental cost per test	n.d.	(\$14,265)	?	n.d.
Proportion of annual need currently met		~2%	0%	98%

Achieving Equitable Access to Genomic Medicine



Implementation barriers:

1. Parental ability to navigate healthcare delivery system
2. Hospital/provider/parental understanding of benefits of genomic medicine
3. Provider index of suspicion for genetic disease
4. Hospital/provider reimbursement
5. Genetic counseling expertise
6. Provider ability to translate genome findings into improved outcomes

Fitz: NBS + Rapid Diagnostic Genome Sequencing + Gene Therapy = Optimal Outcome



- Appeared healthy at birth
- Newborn screen positive for Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID)
- Rapid diagnostic genome sequencing identified *DCLRE1C*-Athabascan SCID in 1st week of life
- Precise diagnosis allowed Fitz to qualify for an ex-vivo gene therapy clinical trial during infancy
- Lentivirus/*DELRE1C* phase 1 transduction of autologous CD34⁺ cells successful
- Now 4 years old with healthy immune system