

### **FASHION & STYLE**

# The New York Times

# When in Doubt, Spit It Out

By ALLEN SALKIN SEPT. 12, 2008



A DATE WITH DNA K. C. Dustin and his wife, Debra Netschert, give saliva samples.

Michael Nagle for The New York Times

# Overview

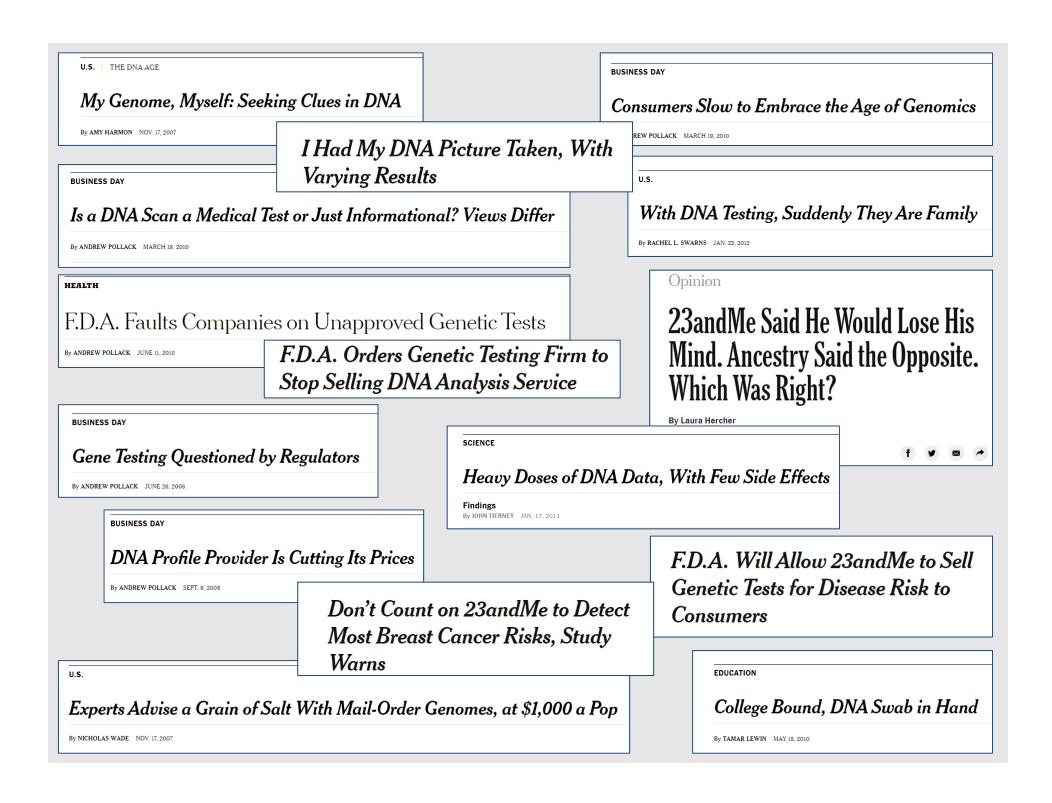
History of consumer engagement with DTC genomic tests

Review of consumer utilization and impacts

Speculation on future trends

# **Key Takeaways**

- 1) <u>Limited Data</u> Major existing studies a decade old, little or no public data on recent consumers
- 2) <u>Consistent Motivations for Testing & Few Health</u> <u>Behavior Impacts</u> – Snapshot from available studies
- 3) <u>Significant Physician Impact</u> 1/3 of consumers bring results to at least one healthcare provider
- 4) <u>Upward Trajectory</u> Recent increases in consumer purchasing are likely to continue



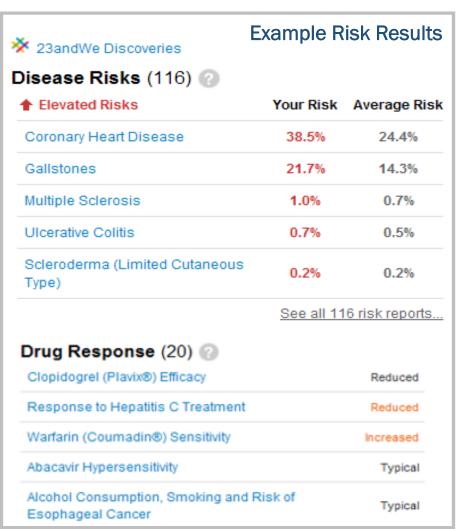
# **History of DTC Genomics Uptake**

2003	Human Genome Project complete
2006	23andMe founded, controversy and debate about pros/cons
2007	Navigenics founded
2008	TIME names retail DNA test (23andMe) invention of the year
2009	30 companies offering DTC tests
2010	Estimated ~\$10 million market
2010	Pathway announces Walgreens partnership to sell in Market Value
2010	GAO report released on July 22
2011	AMA letter to FDA suggesting all genetic testing involve anhysician Cost of Tests
2013	FDA issues notice to cease and desist
2015	FDA approves 23andMe Bloom Syndrome test
2016	Beginning of DTC genetic test inflection point
2017	Estimated ~\$600 million global market value Purchasing
2017	23andMe claims > 2 million consumers
2017	April 6, FDA approves 23andMe risk test for 10 diseases/conditions
2017	Among leading companies, total consumers > 12 million
2018	FDA grants 23andMe marketing authorization for BRCA tests
2018	GlaxoSmithKline invests \$300 million in 23andMe for drug dev
2018	Estimated ~\$830 million global market value for DTC genetics
2019	Total number of consumers projected at > 26 million
2021	MIT Tech Review predicts ~100 million customers
2025	Global DTC genetics market predicted at > \$2.5 billion



# **DTC Genetic Health Risk Tests**

- Conducted rapid review
  - Keyword search in PubMed, Web of Science
- Augmented two prior reviews
  - Stewart et al. 2018
  - Covolo et al. 2015
- Impacts of testing
  - Motivations
  - Behavioral
  - Psychological
  - Medical utilization



# Results

- 69 total articles, 18 new (from 2017-present)
- Mix of standard methodological approaches
- Few unique cohorts (~50% of all studies based on only 3 cohorts)
  - Impact of Personal Genomics (PGen)
  - Scripps Genomic Health Initiative (SGHI)
  - Multiplex Initiative
- Participants early adopters (recruited ~ decade ago)

# Characteristics & Motivations

- Participants in cohort studies to date mostly White and high SES
- Primary motivations for seeking testing are (consistent finding):
  - Ancestry
  - Health
  - Curiosity
  - Family Health History
- Few studies on differences in motivations and outcomes as a function of demographic diversity
- Landry et al. (2107, PGen) found few differences in motivations as a function of race (small N)

# Health Behavior Changes

- When asked directly, less than 1/4 people self-report any health behavior change
  - Exercise
  - Diet
  - Smoking behavior
  - Vitamin/medication use
- Objective/validated measures of behavior find few or no changes
- In studies where changes have been observed, difficult to ascertain:
  - Size of effects
  - Whether (positive) changes are maintained and appropriate

### Critics have raised concern for adverse psychological responses, such as anxiety and depression

# Psychological Impacts

- Currently little evidence for statistically significant adverse psychological changes among groups consumers in existing studies
- Although percentages of people with adverse responses appear low, consequences when it does happen may be significant
- Resources should be available

# Physician Sharing & Healthcare System

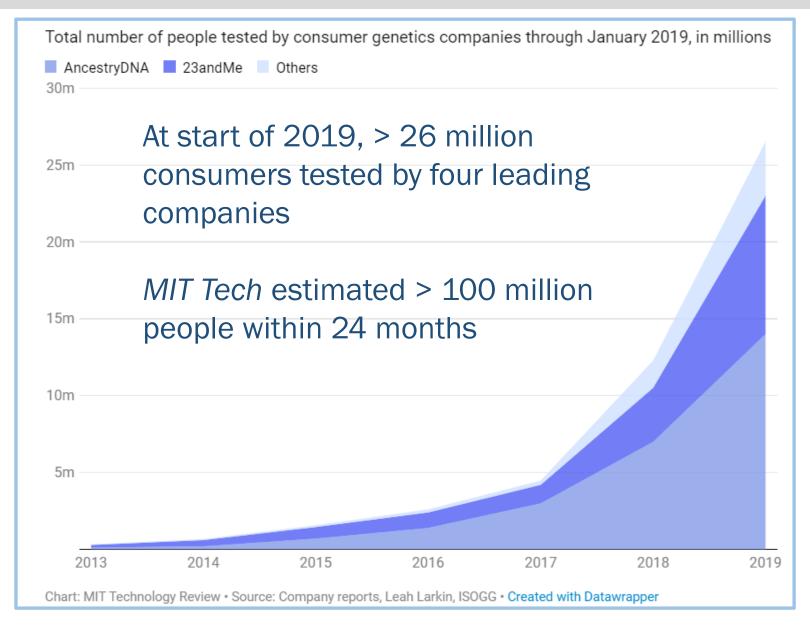


Findings similar for results from third-party interpretation

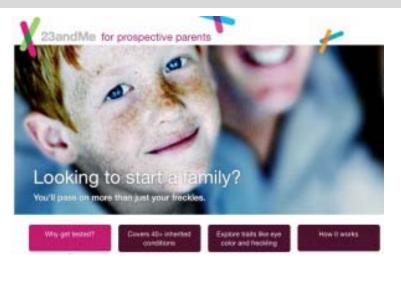
- Estimates that about a third share with at least one HCP (range 25-46%), usually PCP
- Findings inconsistent regarding characteristics of sharers
- Outcomes of sharing vary
  - In general, provision of reassurance more common than change in management
- Consumers express belief in right to access without physician
- But also that physicians should be available and able to provide counsel for these tests (that they did not order)

# **Future Trends**

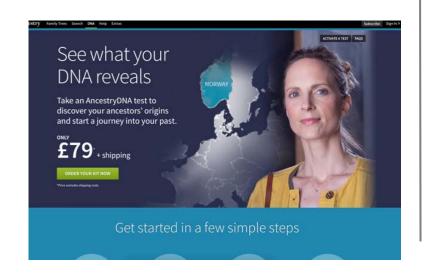
# Consumer Uptake Increasing



# **Aggressive Marketing**



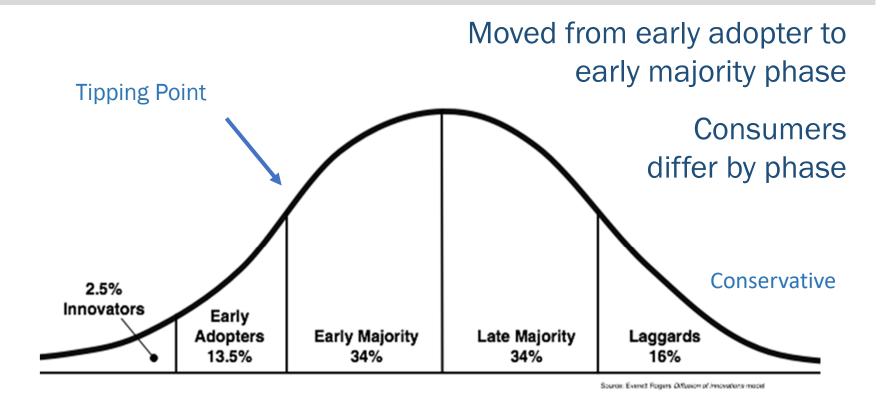






• <u>Key Implication</u>: Advertising (with low cost) will drive purchasing until market saturation

# **Adoption Curve**



• <u>Key Implication</u>: Existing studies may not accurately inform utilization and impacts on current consumers (need new studies with new approaches)

# Broad & Shifting Consumer Health Landscape



• <u>Key Implication</u>: Consumers will increasingly seek afterthe-fact physician guidance regarding genomic and other health tests purchased DTC

# Takeaways & Recommendations

- 1) <u>Limited Data</u> Need studies of recent consumers (that leverage new approaches, e.g., social media studies), studies that assess influence of demographic factors, impact of emerging issues
- 2) <u>Consistent Motivations & Few Health Behavior Impacts</u> Monitor for later stage adopters, make resources available to address adverse psychological impacts when they occur
- 3) <u>Significant Physician Impact</u> Current US consumer base estimates suggest ~3.6 million instances of sharing with a physician (juxtaposed with only 850k practicing in US)
  - Learn about phenomena, develop/teach ways to approach these interactions in shifting heath care landscape, treat as an opportunity
- 4) <u>Upward Trajectory</u> More people tested outside vs. inside medical model, part of broader trend of consumer interest in DTC health products and devices and likely to continue

Acknowledgements

Madeleine Myers





