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Toward Information-Based Medicine

Cancer Treatment and Research

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Cancer Informatics in the Post Genomic Era Toward Information-Based Medicine

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Foreword

The healthcare and pharmaceutical industries have been “buzzing” with the promise of personalized healthcare since the inception of the human genome project. Information technology will accelerate the delivery of advances in medical science and technology to the public. How will the convergence of information technology and life sciences impact the future?

During the past decade, life sciences and information technology began to converge, resulting in significant and life-impacting research – the result with perhaps the highest impact to date being the sequencing of the human genome and its influence on how clinical researchers now investigate methods and molecules that could improve the human condition. Knowledge gained through human genome sequencing is driving recent achievements in genomics, proteomics, molecular biology and bioinformatics. As the decade progresses, next generation medical science technology and capabilities, enabled by increasingly “smarter” information technology, will change the pace of discovery, development and delivery of new treatments even more dramatically. For example, bio-pharmaceutical research will continue to shift from a small, molecule-centered approach to one of stronger biomedical emphasis. This shift will focus on moving from the molecular actions of small molecule compounds toward delivering biological-based diagnostics and therapeutics. Healthcare will become increasingly personalized as these biological-based diagnostics and treatments become standard practice.

The application of information technology advances to those discoveries in science and medicine is giving rise to a new discipline, information-based medicine, which provides new knowledge by integrating and analyzing data from patients’ clinical information,

medical images, the environment, genetic profiles, as well as molecular and genomic research efforts. Information-based medicine is the marriage of information technology with the practice of medicine and pharmaceutical research for improved disease diagnosis, therapeutics and healthcare delivery. Information-based medicine is the use of information technology to achieve personalized medicine.

From developing health information networks for nations around the world to being a founding member of the Worldwide Biobank Summit, IBM is driving innovation in the healthcare and life sciences industries. IBM welcomes books like this that advances the industry's move toward information-based medicine and targeted treatment solutions.

Michael Svinte
Vice President of Information Based Medicine
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Preface

Less than 50% of diagnosed cancers are cured using current treatment modalities. Many common cancers can already be fractionated into such therapeutic subsets with unique prognostic outcomes based on characteristic molecular phenotypes. It is widely expected that treatment approaches of complex cancer will soon be revolutionized by combining molecular profiling and computational analysis, which will result in the introduction of novel therapeutics and treatment decision algorithms that target the underlying molecular mechanisms of cancer.

The sequencing of the human genome was the first step in understanding the ways in which we are wired. However, this genetic blueprint provides only a “parts list”, and neither information about how the human organism is actually working, nor insight into function or interactions among the ~30 thousand constitutive parts that comprise our genome. Considering that the 30 years of worldwide molecular biology efforts have only annotated about 10% of this gene set, and we know even less about proteins, it is comforting to know that high-throughput data generation and analysis is now widely available.

By arraying tens of thousands of genes and analyzing abundance of and interaction among proteins, it is now possible to measure the relative activity of genes and proteins in normal and diseased tissue. The technology and datasets of such profiling-based analyses will be described along with the mathematical challenges that face the mining of the resulting datasets. We describe the issues related to using this information in the clinical setting, and the future steps that will lead to drug design and development to cure complex diseases such as cancer.

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