

# PhenoTips & PhenomeCentral: Deep Phenotyping and Data Sharing for Rare Disorders

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**Michael Brudno**

Centre for Computational Medicine  
Hospital for Sick Children & University of Toronto

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**SickKids<sup>®</sup>**

# Deep Phenotyping

- › Describe the features of an individual
  - To enable a diagnosis (especially of a rare disease)
  - To distinguish between similar disorders
  - To enable genotype-phenotype correlations

# Previous State of Clinical Phenotyping

## ■ Two Alternatives: free text or checkboxes

### Dysmorphic features

- df
- dysmorphic
- dysmorphic faces
- dysmorphic features

### Congenital malformation/anomaly:

- congenital anomaly
- congenital malformation
- congenital anomaly
- congenital anomaly
- congenital anomaly
- congenital anomaly
- cong. m.
- cong. Mal
- cong. malfor
- congenital malform
- congenital m.
- multiple congenital anomalies
- multiple congenital abnormalities
- multiple congenital abnormalities

### Examples of lists:

- \* dd. cong. malfor. behav. pro.
- \* dd. mental retardation
- \* df< delayed puberty
- \* df&lt
- \* dd df mr
- \* mental retar.short stature

# Previous State of Clinical Phenotyping

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### Phenotypic description (Clinical symptoms)

#### **Behavior, Cognition and Development**

- Global development delay
- Fine motor delay     Gross motor delay
- Language delay
- Learning disability
- Mental retardation
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
- Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
- Autism
- Pervasive developmental delay
- Psychiatric disorders (Specify below)
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Neurological**

- Hypotonia
- Seizures
- Ataxia
- Dystonia
- Chorea

#### **Cardiac**

- ASD
- VSD
- AV canal defect
- Coarctation of aorta
- Tetralogy of fallot
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Craniofacial**

- Craniosynostosis
- Cleft lip                       Cleft palate
- Microretrognathia         Retrognathia
- Facial dysmorphism (Specify below)
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Eye Defects**

- Blindness
- Coloboma
- Epicanthus
- Eyelid abnormality (Specify below)
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

# Problems with the status quo

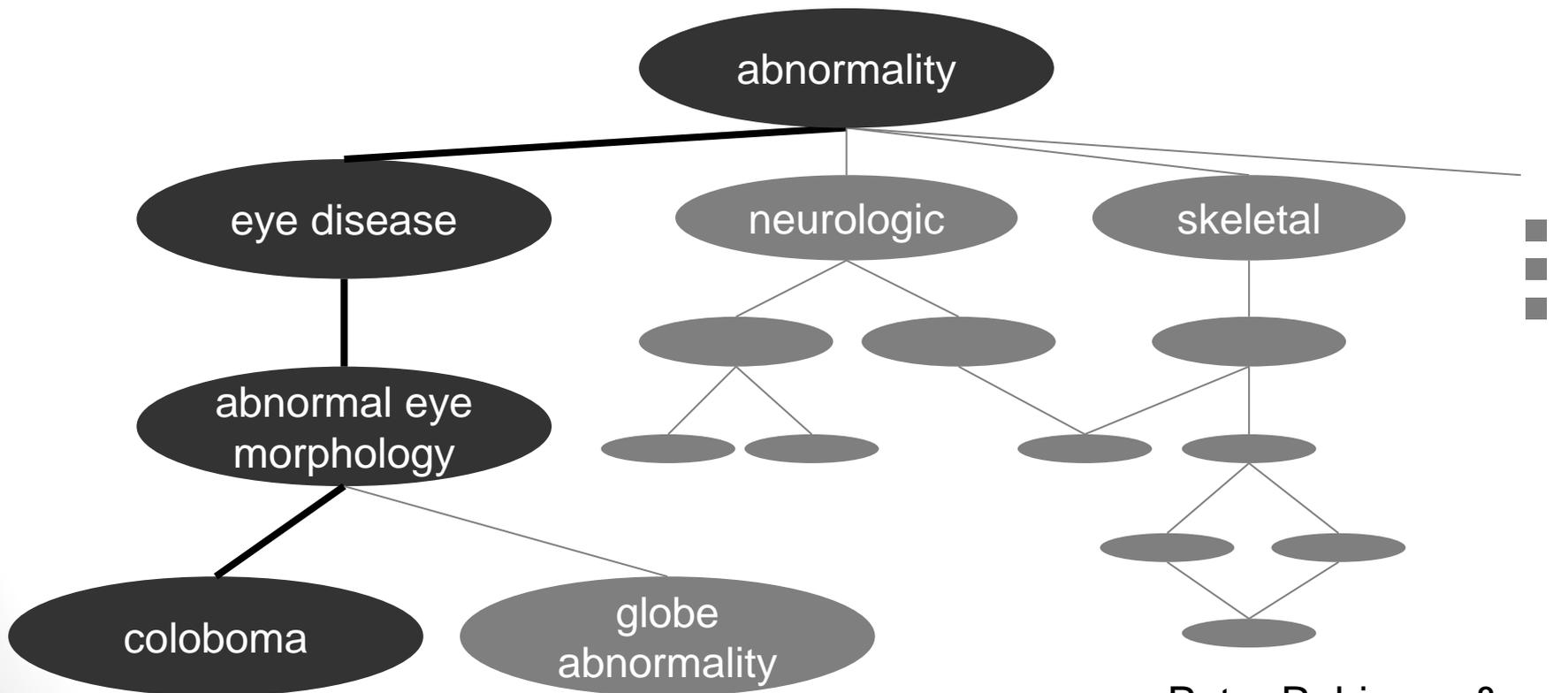
- Phenotypic descriptions that are very evocative for humans, unreadable to a computer:
  - myopathic electromyography
  - still walking 25 years after onset
- The following descriptions mean the same to you: “generalized amyotrophy”, “generalized muscle atrophy”, “muscular atrophy, generalized”
- It is impossible to define distances between phenotypes
- Databases don't talk to one another about phenotypes

# Next-generation phenotyping

Human Phenotype Ontology (HPO):

10,700+ terms

100,000+ links to 5,000+ OMIM/ORDO Disorders



Peter Robinson &  
Monarch Consortium

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PhenoTips:  
Deep Phenotyping Platform  
for clinical and research use

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# Using ontologies patient-side

- Ontologies are large (HPO has > 10,000 terms) and difficult to use
- Re-mapping data to an ontology post-visit is time consuming and prone to error
- Best time to phenotype using ontologies is during the patient visit
- Goals of PhenoTips
  - Make deep phenotyping simple
  - Make it “faster than paper”

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# Demo

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# Advantages of ontologies & PhenoTips

- Integration of data between studies, identification of unrelated patients
- Better and more thorough automated genome analysis and variant prioritization
- Phenotype patients at the bedside – more accurate, with less redundant data entry
- Training for next generation:
  - Diagnosis assistance
  - Identify previously seen similar patients
  - Decisions based on prior outcomes

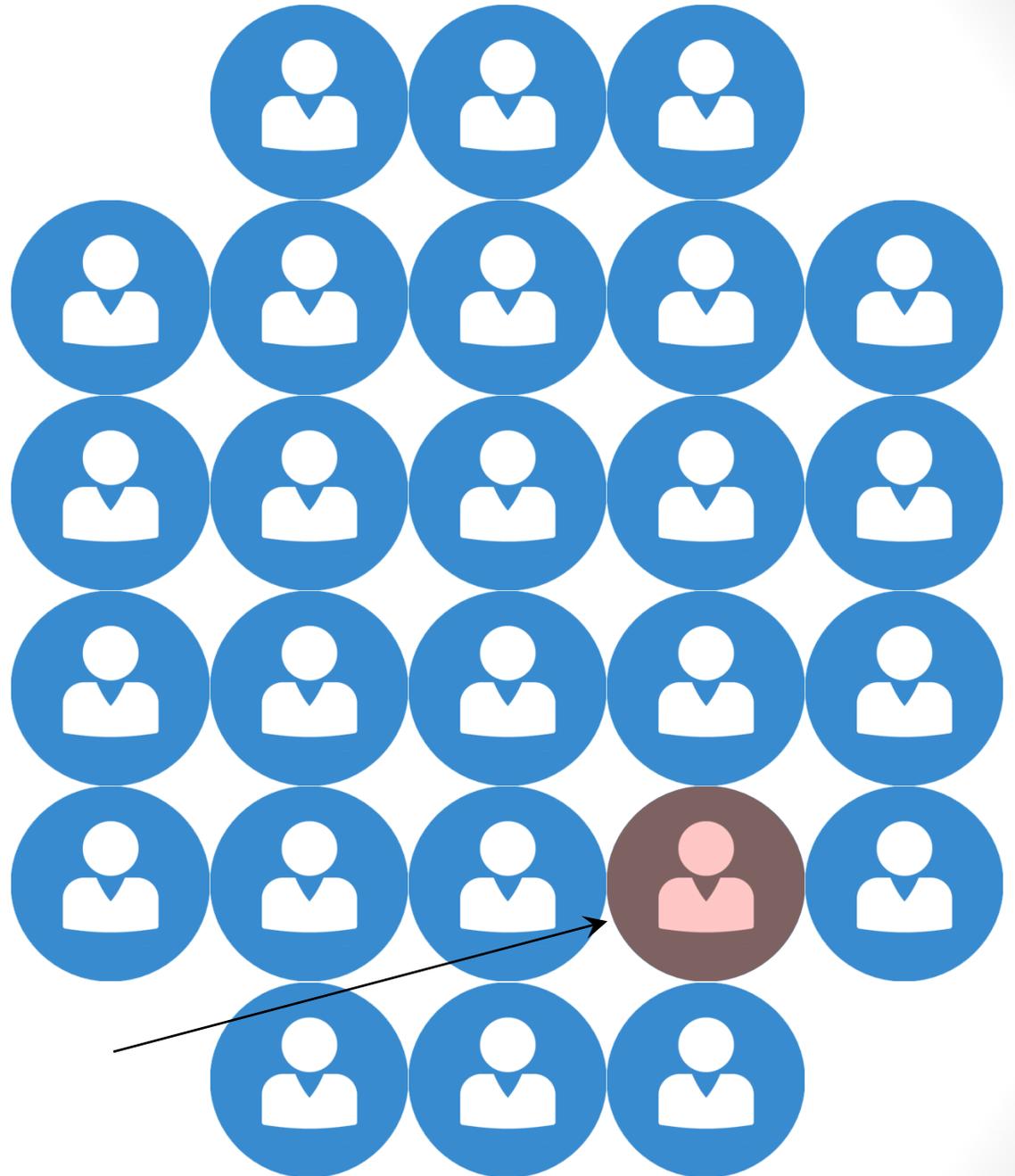
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PhenomeCentral: an integrated portal for  
**sharing phenotype and genotype**  
data for rare genetic disorders

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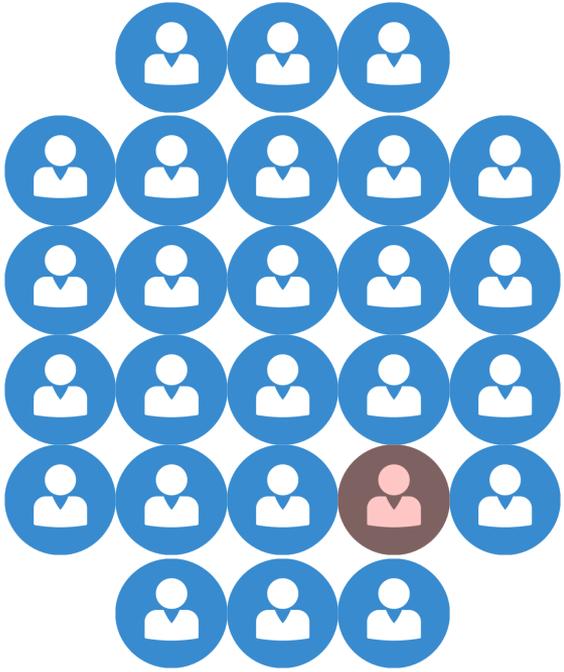


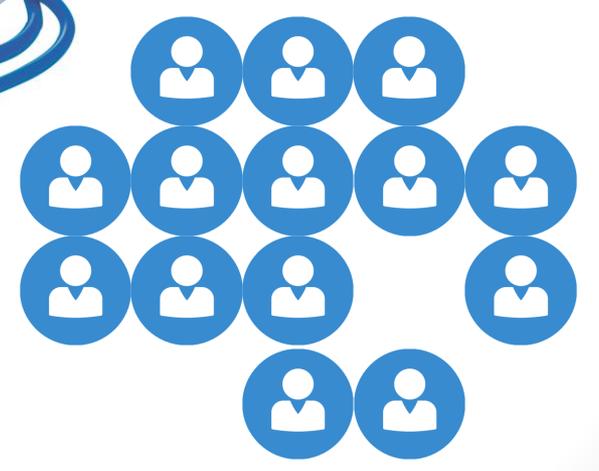
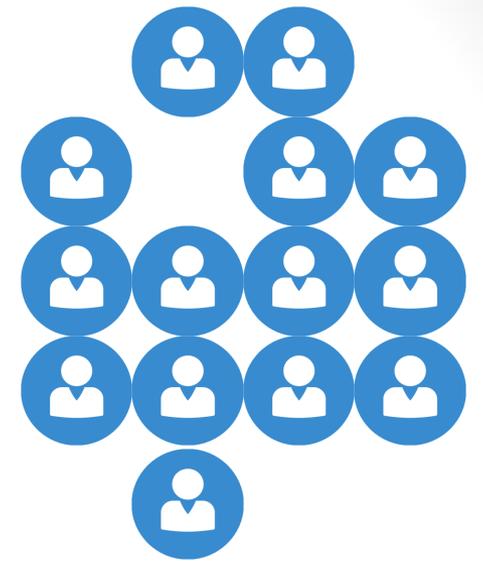
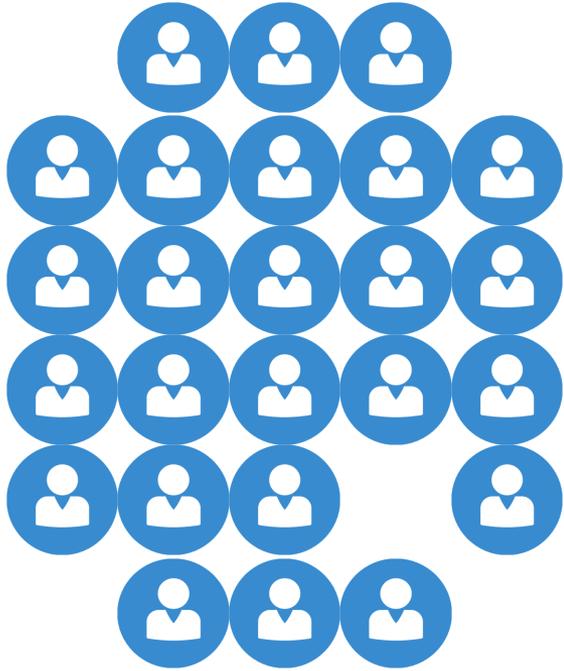
rare genetic  
disease



- › might not recognize known disease
- › insufficient sample size for novel gene

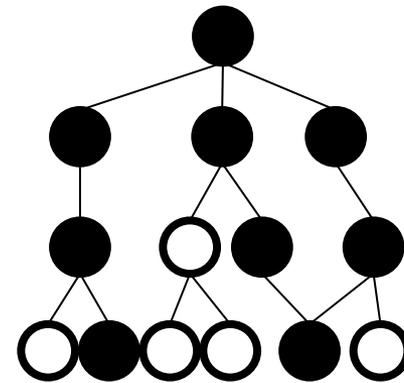
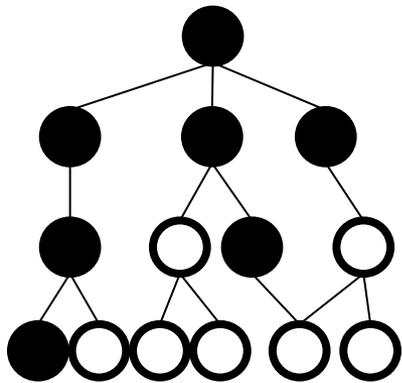
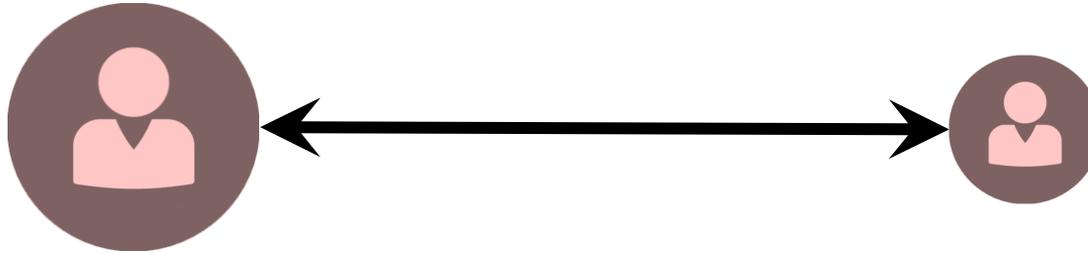




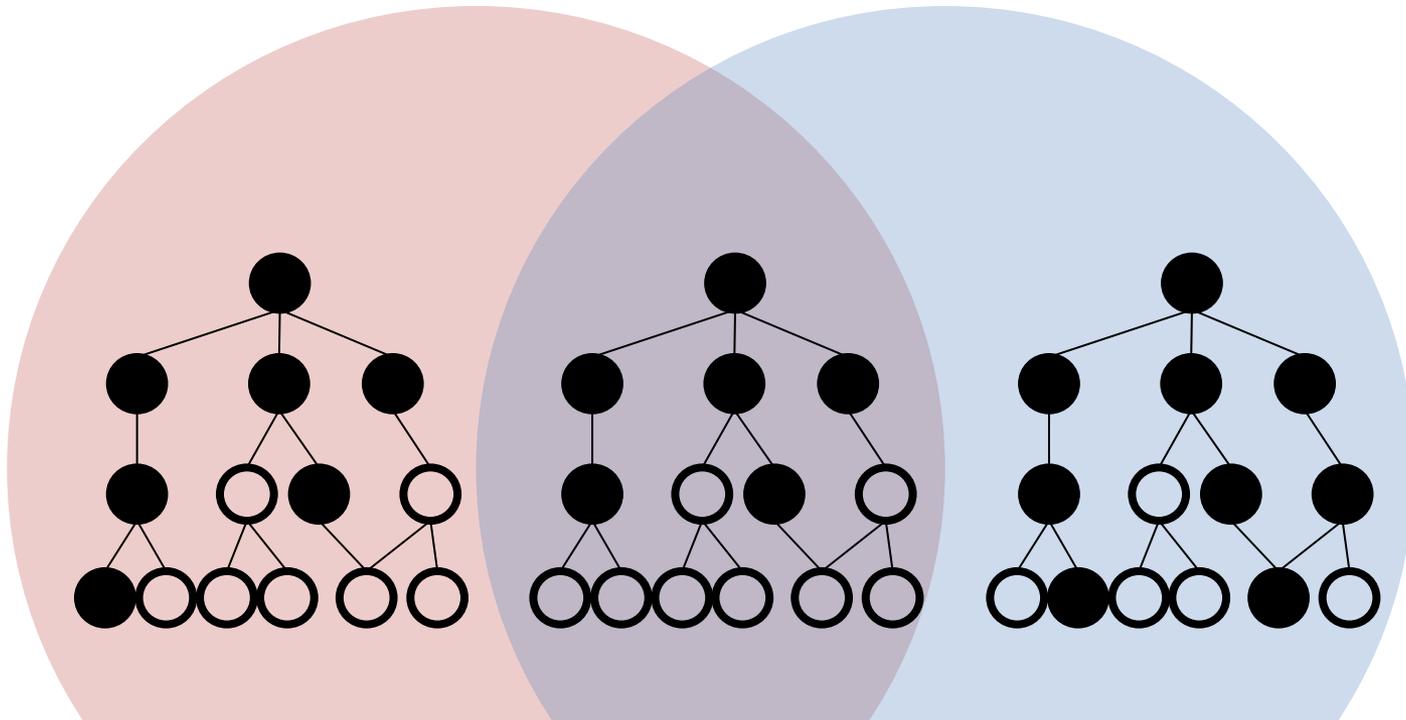




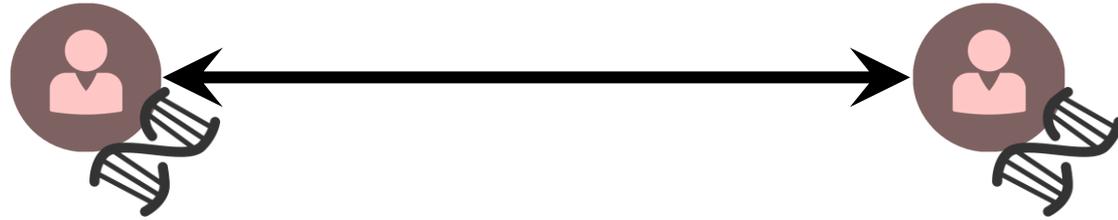
# Finding similar patients



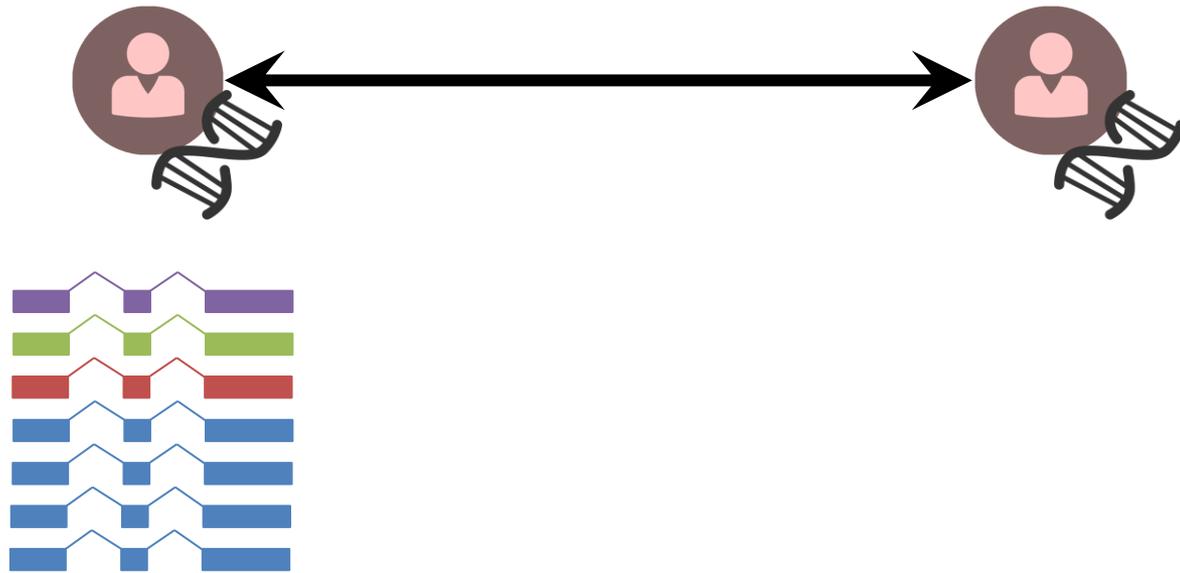
# Finding similar patients



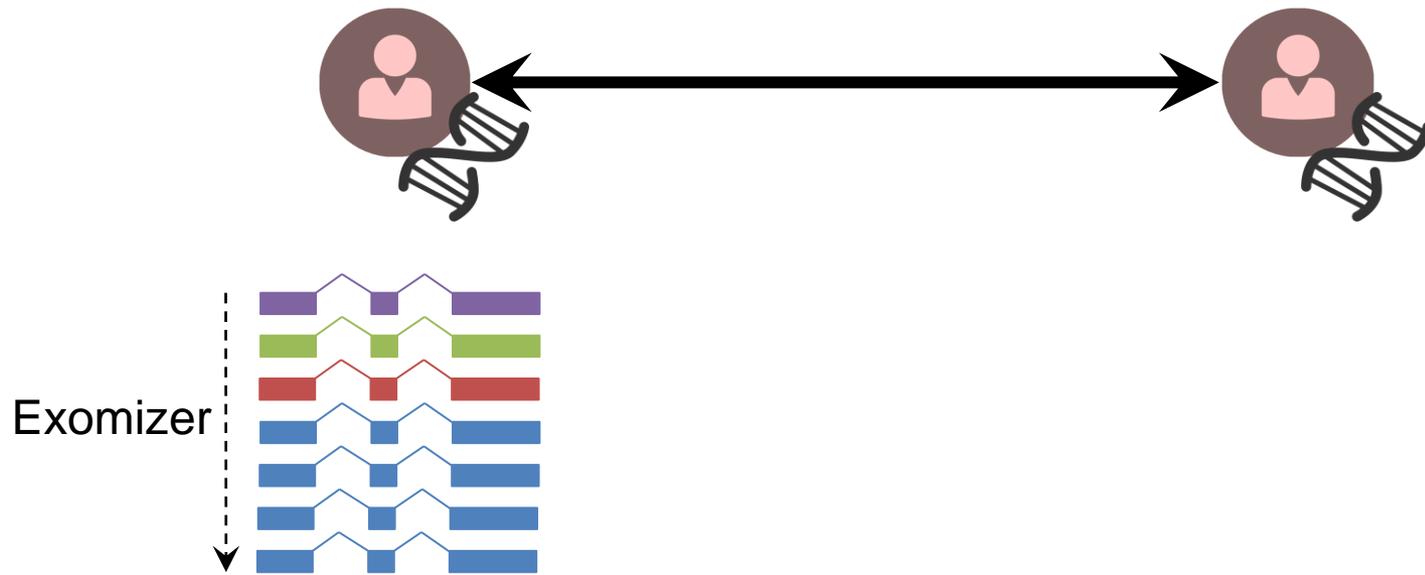
# Incorporating gene data



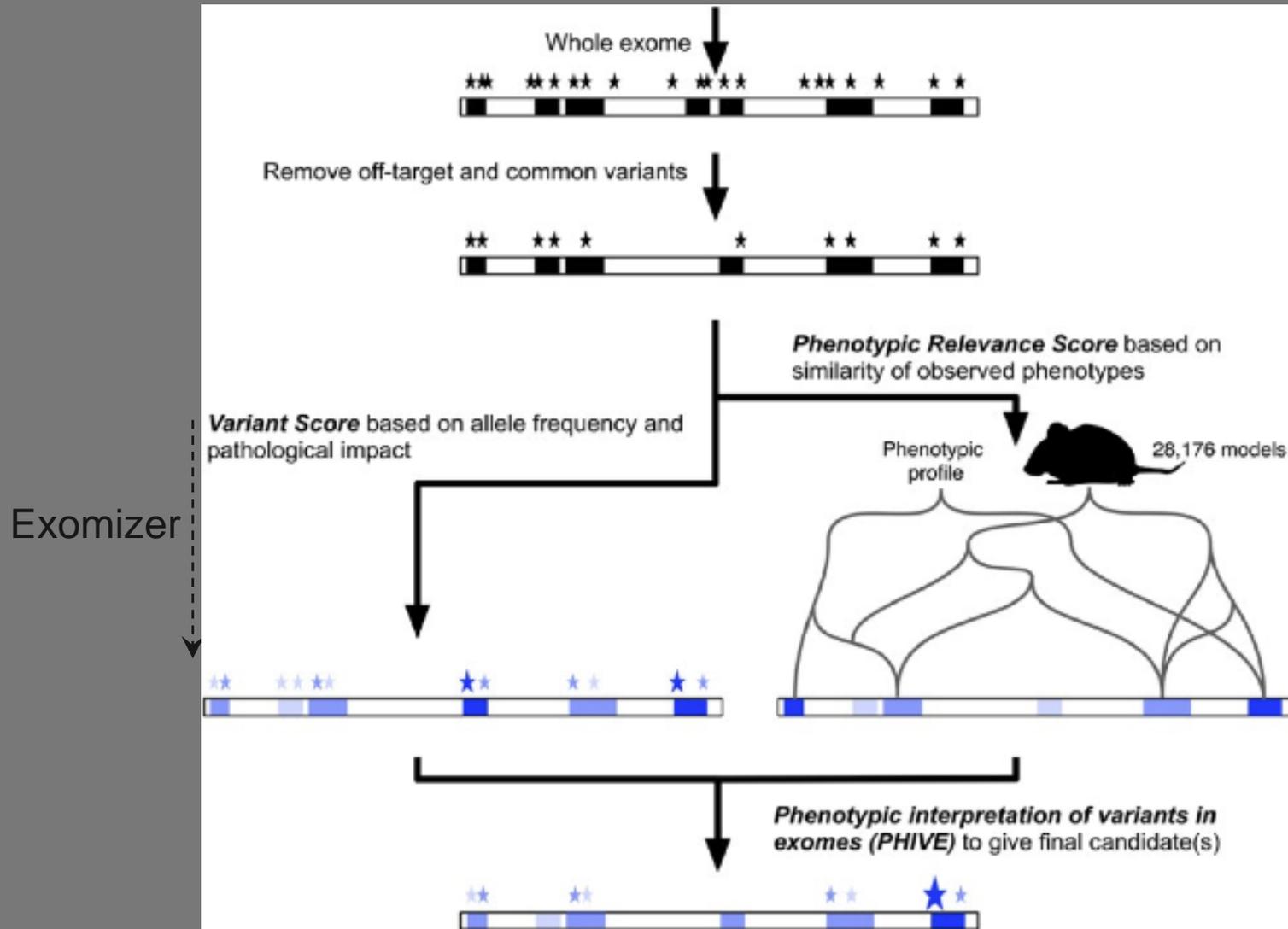
# Incorporating gene data



# Incorporating gene data

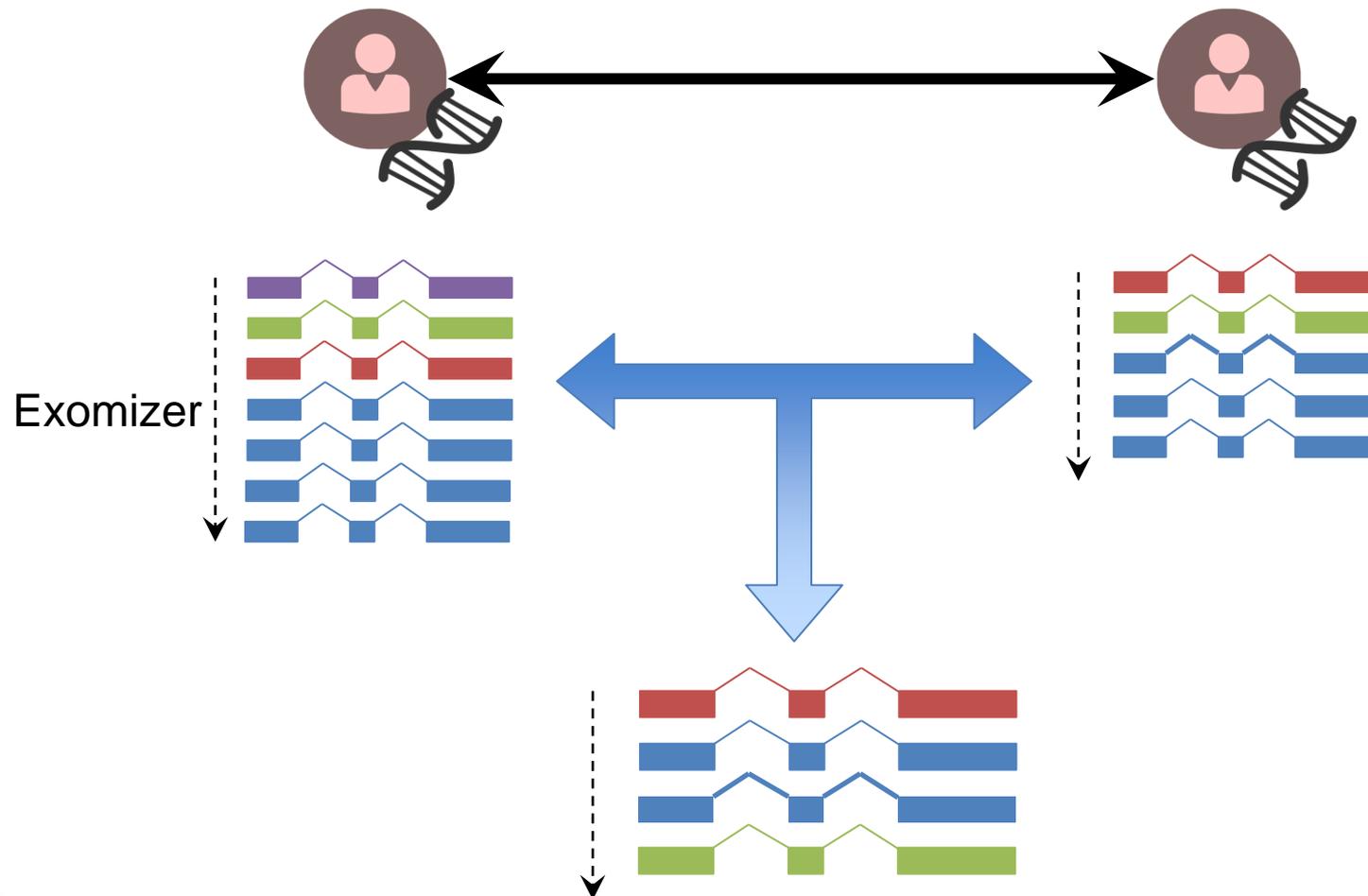


# Incorporating gene data



(Robinson et al., 2014)

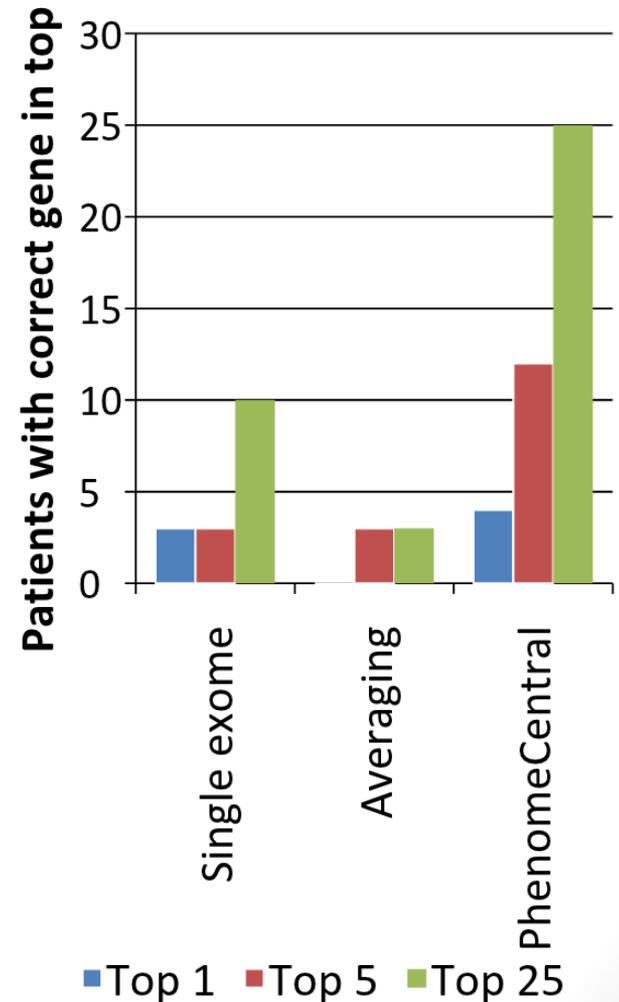
# Incorporating gene data



# Validation

**491** rare disease patients,  
**171** in cohorts,  
**78** with known/lead genes

- › Consistently Finds Similar Patients
  - **73%** top phenotype matches are in the same cohort
- › Prioritizes solved or lead genes
  - **4x** known/lead genes ranked in top 5 compared to single exome



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to encourage data sharing we built a  
**user-friendly, privacy-aware portal**  
for discovering patients similar to yours

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# PhenomeCentral

A hub for secure data sharing within the rare disorder community

[Sign up](#)

[Login](#)

[Read more...](#)

- › PhenomeCentral is a Matchmaker
  - Find out about other similar patients
  - Easily connect with other clinicians
- › Each Patient Record can be:
  - *Public* – Visible to all registered users
  - *Private* – Only visible to specified users/consortia
  - *Matchable* – Private visibility, but existence can be "discovered" by users who submit similar patients

**phenomecentral.org**

# Step 1: submit your patient

QUICK PHENOTYPE SEARCH:

**PHENOTYPE**

**BEHAVIOR, COGNITION AND DEVELOPMENT**

Delayed gross motor development (Under 18 months)  
Intellectual disability (Under 18 months)  
**Autism spectrum disorder**  
Delayed speech and language development  
Abnormal feeding/dishygiene

**NEUROLOGICAL**

Seizure (Under 18 months)  
**Altered state of consciousness**

**CARDIAC**

Refer to the antibody report (Under 18 months)

**Other**

**NEUROLOGICAL**

Generalized hypotonia  
Seizure  
Ataxia  
Dystonia  
Clonus  
**Ataxia**  
Ataxia  
Morphological abnormality of the central nervous system

**Other**

**COGNITIVE PARAMETERS**

**Intelligence**

IQ < 70  
IQ > 70

**Score for age**

IQ < 70  
IQ > 70

**Head circumference for age**

IQ < 70  
IQ > 70

**Other**

**COGNITIVE**

Delayed intellectual development  
Verbal delay (under 18 months)

**CURRENT SELECTION**

**BEHAVIOR, COGNITION AND DEVELOPMENT**

Delayed gross motor development (Under 18 months)  
Intellectual disability (Under 18 months)  
**Autism spectrum disorder** (Under 18 months)

**NEUROLOGICAL**

Seizure (Under 18 months)  
**Altered state of consciousness** (Under 18 months)

**CARDIAC**

Refer to the antibody report (Under 18 months)

**Age of onset:**

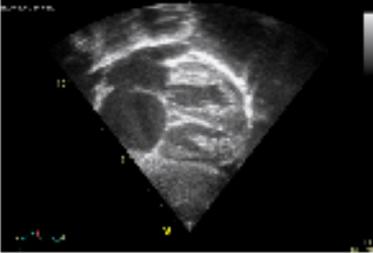
Under 18 months  
Childhood onset (18 months - 5 years)  
Adolescence  
Adult onset  
Infantile onset

**Rate of progression:**

Under 18 months  
Childhood progressive disorder  
Adolescence progressive disorder

**Comments:**

**Image/photo (optional):**



**Medical record (optional):**

- › Built-in PhenoTips interface
- › Export anonymized records from other instances
- › Add a VCF file and/or gene list
- › Set permission and add collaborators

# Step 1: submit your patient

The screenshot displays the PhenoTips web interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "QUICK PHENOTYPE SEARCH:". Below it, a navigation menu includes "HOME", "FORMS", "KIN", "FACTSHEET", and "LINKS". The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column, titled "CURRENT SELECTION", lists various phenotypic categories with checkboxes and dropdown menus, such as "Global developmental delay", "Global intellectual disability", "Global psychomotor development", "Global speech and language development", "Anxiety disorder", "Autism spectrum disorder", "Molecular stability", "Mental health", "Sensory", "Altered dental hypoplasia/dysplasia", "Autism", and "Substantive eye findings". The right column, titled "CURRENT SELECTION", displays the selected categories: "BEHAVIOR, COGNITION AND DEVELOPMENT", "NEUROLOGICAL", and "CARDIAC". Below the main content area, there is a modal window titled "Upload and manage" with a close button. It shows "Accepted file formats: vcf" and a "Choose File" button next to the filename "HG00101\_9329...r1.cadd.vcf". A progress bar indicates "53KB/s | 00:00:00" and "100% 490.5 KB" with the label "Processing...". Below the progress bar, it says "None available" and a "DONE" button. At the bottom of the interface, there are sections for "CONSENT PARAMETERS" and "CORRECT". The "CONSENT PARAMETERS" section includes checkboxes for "Indirect linkage", "Genotype for age", "Medical records for age", and "Image phenotype", each with a dropdown menu for "Yes/No" and a "More options" link. The "CORRECT" section includes checkboxes for "Deletion/insertion" and "Variant in region of deletion". On the right side of the interface, there is a section for "Image phenotype (optional)" with a "+ UPLOAD IMAGE" button and a preview of a medical image. Below it, there is a section for "Medical record (optional)" with a "+ UPLOAD RECORD" button.

- › Built-in PhenoTips interface
- › Export anonymized records from other instances
- › Add a VCF file and/or gene list
- › Set permission and add collaborators

# Step 1: submit your patient

QUICK PHENOTYPE SEARCH: [Search box]

PHENOTIPS: ANOMALY, KINSHIP, HISTORY, CLINICAL

CURRENT SELECTION: BEHAVIOR, COGNITION AND DEVELOPMENT

Access rights for P0000180

**Ownership**

The owner has full editing and managing capabilities for a case. This case is owned by you. You can:

- Keep current owner
- Transfer ownership to one of your groups
- Transfer ownership to another user

**Global visibility**

Global visibility refers to how registered users can VIEW this case. Visibility levels do not change editing or managing permissions.

- hidden: Hidden cases are only accessible to their owners, and don't contribute to aggregated statistics.
- private: Private cases are only accessible to their owners, but they do contribute to aggregated statistics.
- matchable: Users can discover the existence of matchable cases when they contribute a case that is similar to them, but cannot have access to the full case without explicit permissions from the owner.
- public: All registered users can view public cases.

**Collaborators**

Collaborators can be given access to view, edit or share specific cases, regardless of the case's visibility setting. The type of advanced privileges can be established by the owner when selecting a collaborator:

- kym
- hide suggestions
- Kym Boycott  
KBoycott

Medical record (optional): [Form]

- › Built-in PhenoTips interface
- › Export anonymized records from other instances
- › Add a VCF file and/or gene list
- › Set permission and add collaborators

# Step 2: see patients similar to yours

**F0000010** Reported by **Marta Girdea (admin)** on 2013/09/29 18:10 - Last modified by **Marta Girdea** on 2013/09/30 14:00

This case is owned by Care4Rare, it is public and it is shared with 1 collaborator

### Patient information

Identifier: KB\_174\_FHS1-1  
Sex: Female

### Clinical symptoms and physical findings

**CRANIOFACIAL**  
 Low hanging columella  
 Thin upper lip vermillion  
 Short philtrum  
 Triangular face  
 Wide nose  
 Prominent nasal tip  
 Narrow nasal bridge  
 Long nose  
 NO Wide mouth

**EAR DEFECTS**  
 Low-set ears  
 Recurrent otitis media

**MUSCULOSKELETAL**  
 Broad fingertip  
 Brachydactyly syndrome  
 Broad thumb

**GENITOURINARY**  
 Nephrocalcinosis  
 Hydronephrosis

**BEHAVIOR, COGNITION AND DEVELOPMENT**  
 Moderate expressive language delay

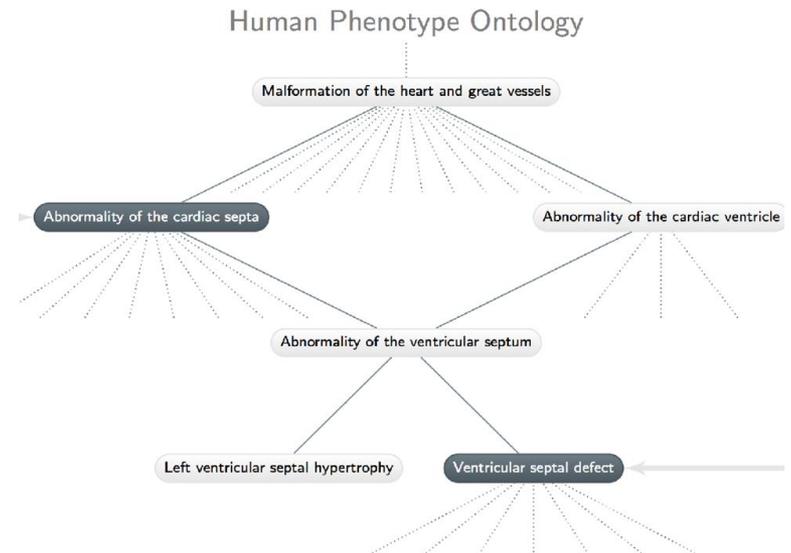
### Diagnosis

OMIM disorder: #136140 FLOATING-HARBOR SYNDROME; FLHS

### Similar cases available in the database

Showing 10 similar cases REFRESH

Case ID	Diagnosis	Relevance	Details
F0000021	#136140 FLOATING-HARBOR SYNDROME; FLHS	■■■■○	Matches found for 14 out of 17 features. <a href="#">Show matches...</a>
F0000019	#136140 FLOATING-HARBOR SYNDROME; FLHS	■■■■○	Matches found for 14 out of 17 features. <a href="#">Show matches...</a>
F0000012	#136140 FLOATING-HARBOR SYNDROME; FLHS	■■■■○	Matches found for 14 out of 17 features. <a href="#">Show matches...</a>
F0000009	#136140 FLOATING-HARBOR SYNDROME; FLHS	■■■■○	Matches found for 14 out of 17 features. <a href="#">Show matches...</a>
F0000011	#136140 FLOATING-HARBOR SYNDROME; FLHS	■■■■○	Matches found for 14 out of 17 features. <a href="#">Show matches...</a>
F0000020	#136140 FLOATING-HARBOR SYNDROME; FLHS	■■■■○	Matches found for 14 out of 17 features. <a href="#">Show matches...</a>
F0000014	#136140 FLOATING-HARBOR SYNDROME; FLHS	■■■■○	Matches found for 13 out of 17 features. <a href="#">Show matches...</a>
F0000017	#136140 FLOATING-HARBOR SYNDROME; FLHS	■■■■○	Matches found for 13 out of 17 features. <a href="#">Show matches...</a>
F0000016	#136140 FLOATING-HARBOR SYNDROME; FLHS	■■■■○	Matches found for 11 out of 17 features. <a href="#">Show matches...</a>
F0000015	#136140 FLOATING-HARBOR SYNDROME; FLHS	■■■■○	Matches found for 14 out of 17 features. <a href="#">Show matches...</a>



# Step 2: see patients similar to yours

**F0000010** Reported by **Marta Girdea (admin)** on 2013/09/29 18:10 · Last modified by **Marta Girdea** on 2013/09/30 14:00

This case is owned by **Care4Rare**, it is **public** and it is shared with **1** collaborator

### Patient information

Identifier: KB\_174\_FHS1-1  
Sex: Female

### Clinical symptoms and physical findings

#### PHENOTYPIC FEATURES BREAKDOWN

<b>CRANIOFACIAL</b> Low hanging Thin upper lip Short philtrum Triangular face Wide nose Prominent nasal bridge Narrow nasal alar Long nose NO Wide mouth	<b>ABNORMALITY OF THE METOPIC SUTURE</b> ■■■■□ 75% The current patient (P0000081) presented with: <b>Prominent metopic ridge</b> The matched patient presented with: 1 undisclosed feature
<b>EAR DEFECTS</b> Low-set ears Recurrent otitis media	<b>ABNORMALITY OF PERIAURICULAR REGION</b> ■■■■□ 66% The current patient (P0000081) presented with: <b>Preauricular skin tag</b> The matched patient presented with: 1 undisclosed feature
<b>MUSCULOSKELETAL</b> Broad fingers Brachydactyly Broad thumb	<b>ABNORMALITY OF THE PINNA</b> ■■■■□ 62% The current patient (P0000081) presented with: <b>Microtia</b> The matched patient presented with: 1 undisclosed feature
<b>GENITOURINARY</b> Nephrocalcinosis Hydronephrosis	<b>CLEFT PALATE</b> ■■■■□ 47% The current patient (P0000081) presented with: <b>Submucous cleft hard palate</b> <b>Median cleft palate</b> The matched patient presented with: 1 undisclosed feature
<b>BEHAVIOR, COGNITIVE</b> Moderate expressive language delay	<b>ABNORMALITY OF THE SKELETAL SYSTEM</b> ■□□□□ 13% The current patient (P0000081) presented with: <b>Micrognathia</b> <b>Delayed skeletal maturation</b> <b>Microcephaly</b> The matched patient presented with: 2 undisclosed features

#### UNMATCHED

<b>Similar cases</b> Showing 10 similar cases	The current patient (P0000081) presented with: <b>Hypoplastic toenails</b> <b>Delayed CNS myelination</b> <b>Defect in the atrial septum</b> <b>Downslanted palpebral fissures</b> <b>Seizures</b> <b>Global developmental delay</b> <b>Malar flattening</b> <b>Stenosis of the external auditory canal</b> <b>Conductive hearing impairment</b> <b>Choanal atresia</b> <b>Cleft eyelid</b>	The matched patient presented with: -
--	--	--

#136140 FLOATING-HARBOR SYNDROME; FLHS ■■■■□ Matches found for 11 out of 17 features. [Show matches...](#)

#136140 FLOATING-HARBOR SYNDROME; FLHS ■■■■□ Matches found for 14 out of 17 features. [Show matches...](#)

## GENE MATCHING BREAKDOWN

<b>EDN1</b> <a href="#">HIDE VARIANTS...</a>	Estimated relevance for the observed phenotype in the current patient (P0000081): ■■■■■ 95%	Estimated relevance for the observed phenotype in the matched patient: ■■■■■ 95%
<b>VARIANT</b>	<b>ESTIMATED HARMFULNESS</b>	<b>VARIANT</b>
chr6: 12290906 - 12290915 <b>GCCAAGGAGC → -</b> (FS_DELETION)	■■■■■ 95%	Undisclosed position ■■■■■ 95%
<b>STAG2</b> <a href="#">SHOW VARIANTS...</a>	Estimated relevance for the observed phenotype in the current patient (P0000081): ■■■■□ 77%	Estimated relevance for the observed phenotype in the matched patient: ■■■■□ 77%
<b>ABCA1</b> <a href="#">SHOW VARIANTS...</a>	Estimated relevance for the observed phenotype in the current patient (P0000081): ■■■■□ 73%	Estimated relevance for the observed phenotype in the matched patient: ■■■■□ 50%
<b>ANKRD20A4</b> <a href="#">SHOW VARIANTS...</a>	Estimated relevance for the observed phenotype in the current patient (P0000081): ■■■□□ 34%	Estimated relevance for the observed phenotype in the matched patient: ■■■□□ 34%
<b>ANKRD20A3</b> <a href="#">SHOW VARIANTS...</a>	Estimated relevance for the observed phenotype in the current patient (P0000081): ■□□□□ 13%	Estimated relevance for the observed phenotype in the matched patient: ■□□□□ 13%



# PhenomeCentral

phenomecentral.org

## PHENOTYPIC FEATURES BREAKDOWN

<b>FEEDING DIFFICULTIES IN INFANCY</b> ■■■□□ 55%	
The current patient (P0000089) presented with: Gastrostomy tube feeding in infancy	The matched patient (P0000079) presented with: Gastrostomy tube feeding in infancy
<b>ABNORMALITY OF THE THUMB</b> ■■■□□ 47%	
The current patient (P0000089) presented with: Triphalangeal thumb	The matched patient (P0000079) presented with: Proximal placement of thumb
<b>GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY</b> ■■■□□ 46%	
The current patient (P0000089) presented with: Global developmental delay	The matched patient (P0000079) presented with: Global developmental delay
<b>MICROGNATHIA</b> ■■■□□ 45%	
The current patient (P0000089) presented with: Micrognathia	The matched patient (P0000079) presented with: Micrognathia
<b>MICROCEPHALY</b> ■■■□□ 44%	
The current patient (P0000089) presented with: Microcephaly	The matched patient (P0000079) presented with: Microcephaly
<b>ABNORMALITY OF THE OUTER EAR</b> ■■■□□ 35%	
The current patient (P0000089) presented with: Low-set ears	The matched patient (P0000079) presented with: Microtia Preauricular skin tag Atresia of the external auditory canal
<b>ABNORMALITY OF THE EYE</b> ■□□□□ 22%	
The current patient (P0000089) presented with: Strabismus	The matched patient (P0000079) presented with: Myopia
<b>UNMATCHED</b>	
The current patient (P0000089) presented with: Syndactyly Subglottic stenosis Vocal cord paralysis Patent ductus arteriosus	The matched patient (P0000079) presented with: Aplasia/Hypoplasia of the middle ear Malar flattening Conductive hearing impairment

## GENE MATCHING BREAKDOWN

<b>EFTUD2</b> <span>HIDE VARIANTS...</span>			
Estimated relevance for the observed phenotype in the current patient (P0000089): ■■■□□ 44%	Estimated relevance for the observed phenotype in the matched patient (P0000079): ■■■□□ 44%		
<b>VARIANT</b>	<b>ESTIMATED HARMFULNESS</b>	<b>VARIANT</b>	<b>ESTIMATED HARMFULNESS</b>
chr17: 42931653 - 42931653 - → G (FS_INSERTION)	■■■■■ 95%	chr17: 42929131 - 42929131 G → A (STOPGAIN)	■■■■■ 95%
<b>SBK1</b> <span>SHOW VARIANTS...</span>			
Estimated relevance for the observed phenotype in the current patient (P0000089): □□□□□ 6%	Estimated relevance for the observed phenotype in the matched patient (P0000079): □□□□□ 6%		

MFDM patient (EFTUD2 mutation) matched to a known one despite atypical presentation

includes data from:



## PHENOTYPIC FEATURES BREAKDOWN

PROXIMAL MUSCLE WEAKNESS <span style="float: right;">■■■■□ 59%</span>	
The current patient (P0000131) presented with: Proximal muscle weakness	The matched patient (P0000371) presented with: Proximal muscle weakness
MYOPATHY <span style="float: right;">■■■■□ 55%</span>	
The current patient (P0000131) presented with: Myopathy	The matched patient (P0000371) presented with: EMG: myopathic abnormalities
THROMBOCYTOPENIA <span style="float: right;">■■■■□ 55%</span>	
The current patient (P0000131) presented with: Thrombocytopenia	The matched patient (P0000371) presented with: Thrombocytopenia
ABNORMALITY OF THE MUSCULATURE <span style="float: right;">■□□□ 27%</span>	
The current patient (P0000131) presented with: Exercise-induced muscle fatigue	The matched patient (P0000371) presented with: Frequent falls
ABNORMALITY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM <span style="float: right;">■□□□ 15%</span>	
The current patient (P0000131) presented with: Areflexia Delayed gross motor development Waddling gait	The matched patient (P0000371) presented with: Abnormality of peripheral nerve conduction
UNMATCHED	
The current patient (P0000131) presented with: Petechiae Bruising susceptibility Impaired platelet aggregation Limited hip extension Epistaxis Decreased hip abduction	The matched patient (P0000371) presented with: Hepatic steatosis Elevated serum creatine phosphokinase

## GENE MATCHING BREAKDOWN

STIM1 <span style="float: right;">HIDE VARIANTS...</span>			
Estimated relevance for the observed phenotype in the current patient (P0000131): <span style="float: right;">□□□□ 1%</span>		Estimated relevance for the observed phenotype in the matched patient (P0000371): <span style="float: right;">□□□□ 1%</span>	
VARIANT	ESTIMATED HARMFULNESS	VARIANT	ESTIMATED HARMFULNESS
chr11: 4045175 - 4045175	■■■■□ 80%	chr11: 4045175 - 4045175	■■■■□ 80%
A → T (NONSYNONYMOUS)		A → T (NONSYNONYMOUS)	

Two similar patients with STIM1 mutations matched despite inconsistent terminology

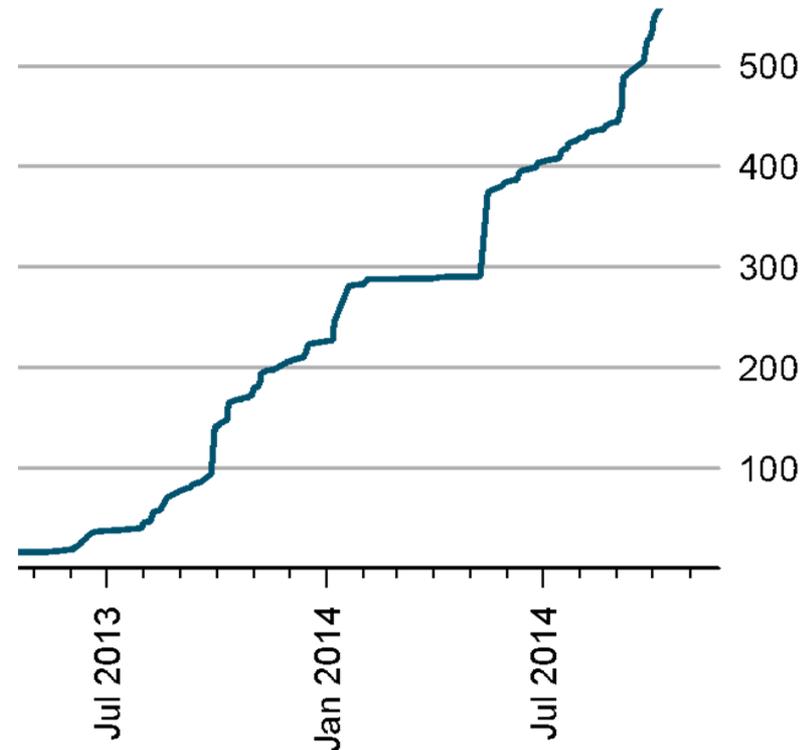
includes data from:



# PhenomeCentral

phenomecentral.org

- › **557** cases
  - deeply phenotyped
  - most with exome data
  - most undiagnosed
- › **272** users

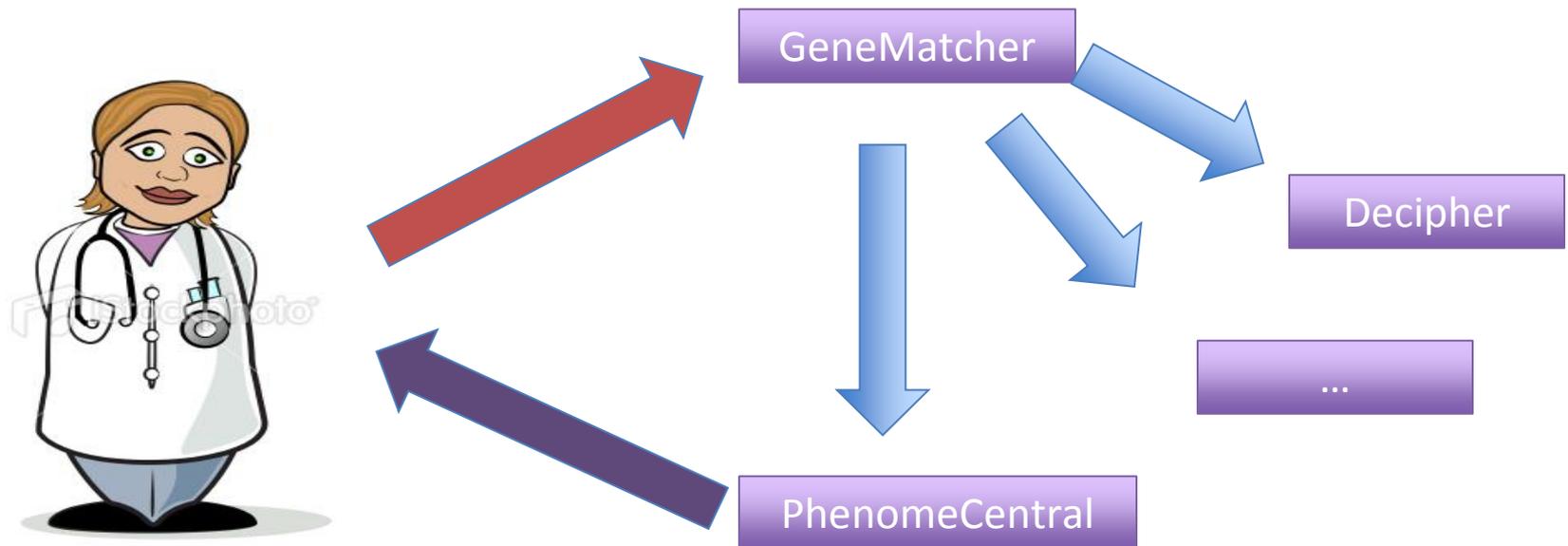


includes data  
from:



# So Many Matchers, So Little Time

- Rare disorder data is collected at many databases (GeneMatcher, Decipher, GEM.app, PhenomeCentral)
- Developed a query “API” for a patient profile to be entered once, searched everywhere



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# MatchMaker Exchange API

Send a description of a patient

- Each site decides how to process the query
- Result can be sent back to requesting site or directly to the user
- Adopted by the GA4GH

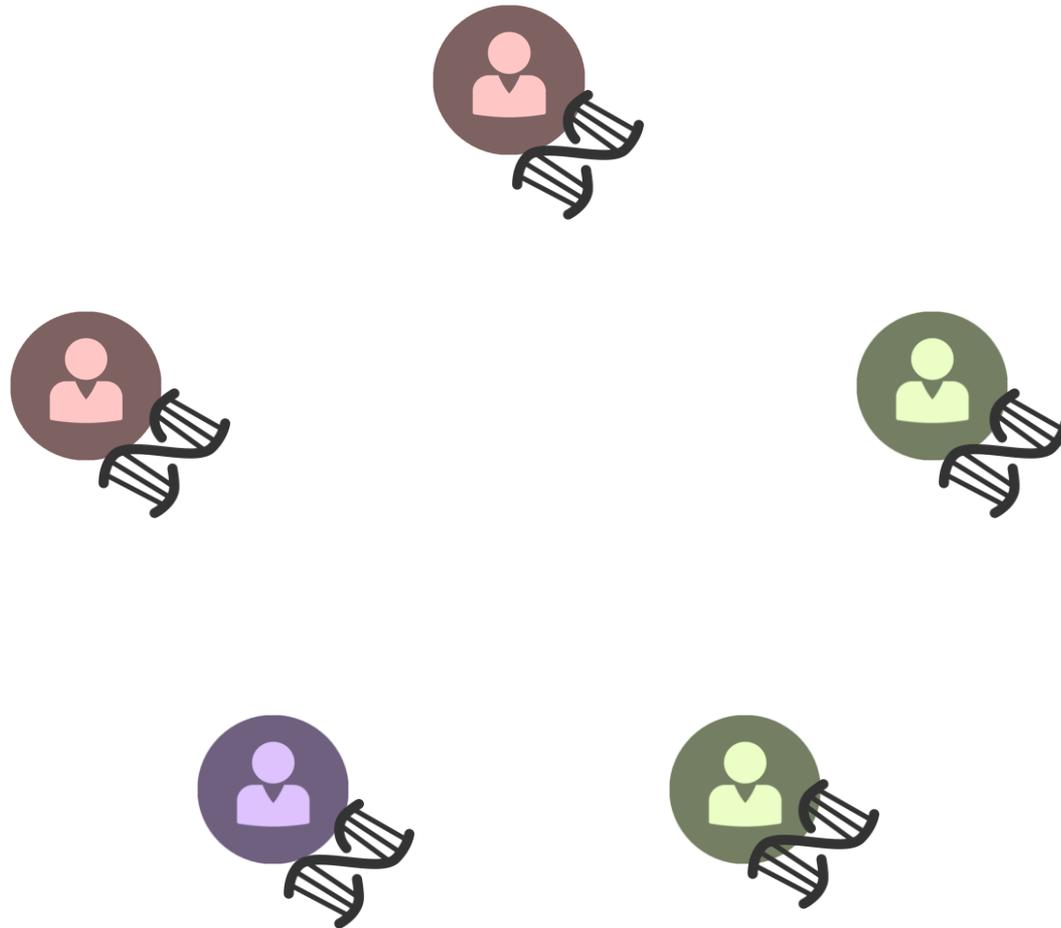
Questions/Challenges:

- How best to run queries
- Allow more precise queries?

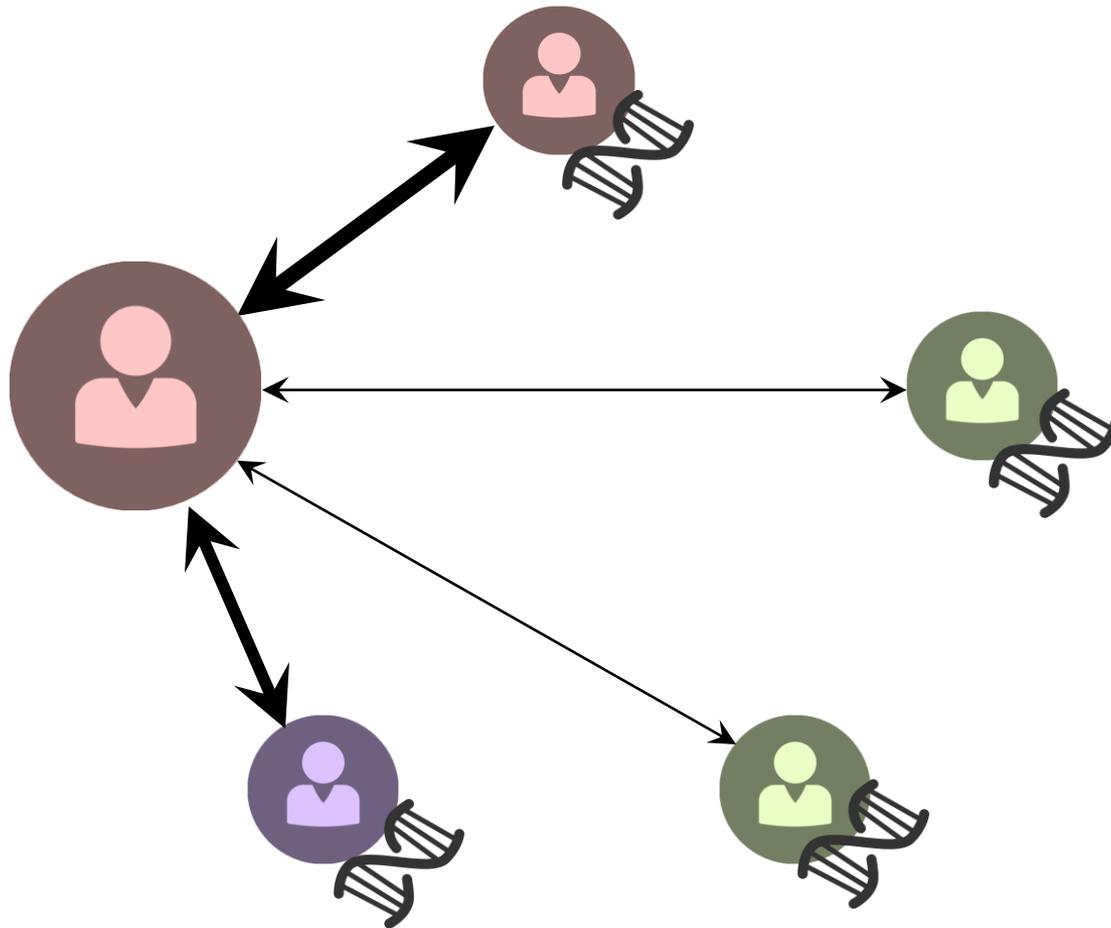
```
"gender" : "M"|"F",
"age_of_onset" : <number of years>|<number of months>|<age code>,
"mode_of_inheritance" : <inheritance code>,

"disorders" : [
  "MIM:#####",
  "ORPHA#####",
  ...
],
"features" : [
  {
    "id" : <ICHTPT code>,
    "observed" : "yes"|"no"|"unknown",
    "age_of_onset" : "..."
  },
  ...
],
"genes" : [
  {
    "gene" : <gene name>|<ensembl gene ID>|<entrez gene ID>,
    "chr" : "1"|"2"|...|"X"|"Y",
    "start_position" : <number>,
    "end_position" : <number>,
    "ref" : "-"|"A"|"ACG"|...,
    "alt" : "-"|"A"|"ACG"|...,
    "zygosity" : <number>,
    "type" : <mutation type>,
    "assembly" : "hg##"
  },
  ...
],
```

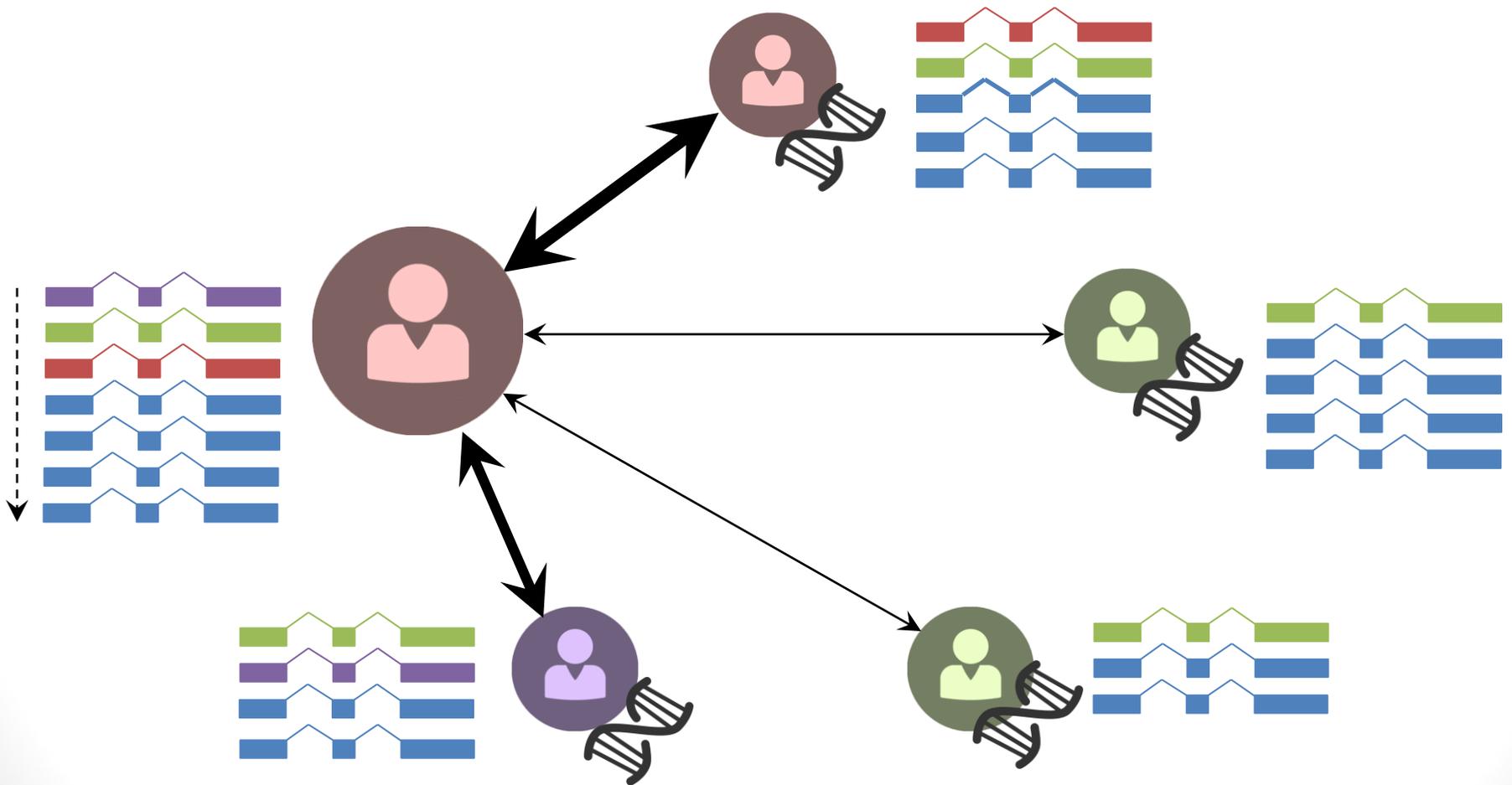
# Identifying candidate genes



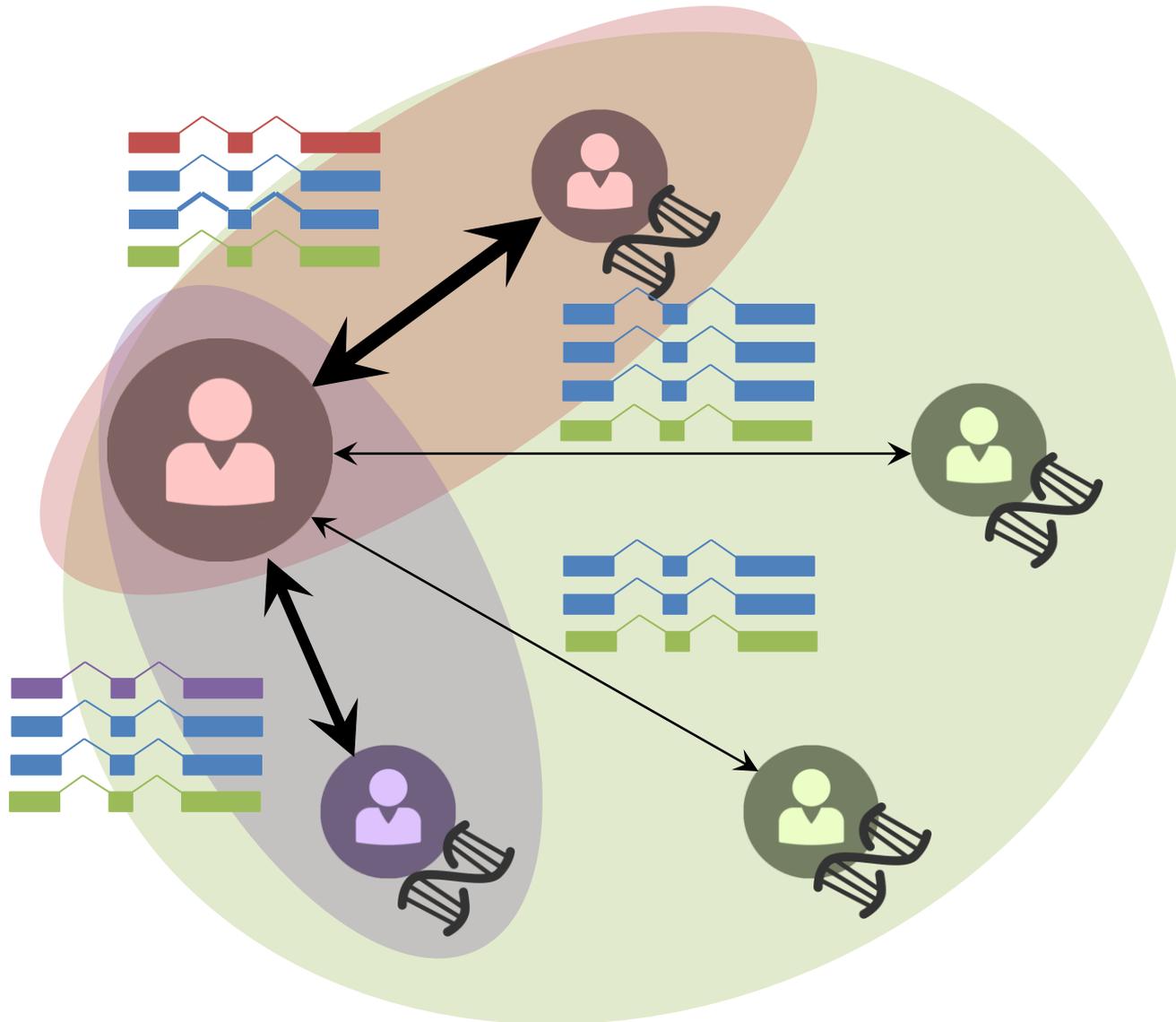
# Identifying candidate genes



# Identifying candidate genes



# Identifying candidate genes



# Finding similar patients



$p_{\text{term}}$  from ORDO corpus

$$\text{IC}(\text{term}) = \log(1/p_{\text{term}})$$

$$\text{LS}(\text{term}) \approx \text{IC}(\text{term}) - \max_{\text{parents}} \text{IC}(\text{parent})$$

