Editorial: public health pharmacogenomics and the design principles for global public goods – moving genomics to responsible innovation


For guidance on citations see FAQs

© 2013 Bentham Science Publishers
Version: Version of Record
Link(s) to article on publisher’s website: http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.2174/1875692111311010001

Copyright and Moral Rights for the articles on this site are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners. For more information on Open Research Online’s data policy on reuse of materials please consult the policies page.

oro.open.ac.uk
Public Health Pharmacogenomics and the Design Principles for Global Public Goods – Moving Genomics to Responsible Innovation

Vural Özdemir1,2,3,*, Alexander Borda-Rodriguez4,5, Edward S. Dove2,6, Lynnette R. Ferguson7,8,9, Farah Huzair4,5, Vangelis G. Manolopoulos10,11,12, Mario Masellis13, Djims Milius2,14, Louise Warnich15 and Sanjeeva Srivastava16,*

1Research Group on Complex Collaboration, Faculty of Management, McGill University; 2Centre of Genomics and Policy, Department of Human Genetics, Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada; 3Data-Enabled Life Sciences Alliance International (DELSA Global), Seattle, WA, USA; 4Development Policy and Practice, The Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, UK; 5The ESRC Centre for Social and Economic Research on Innovation in Genomics (Innogen Centre), Milton Keynes, UK; 6Columbia Law School – LL.M. Program, New York, NY, USA; 7Auckland Cancer Society Research Centre, Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences (FM&HS), The University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand; 8Discipline of Nutrition, FM&HS, The University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand; 9Nutrigenomics New Zealand, New Zealand; 10Laboratory of Pharmacology, Medical School, Democritus University of Thrace, Alexandroupolis, Greece; 11Clinical Pharmacology Unit, Academic General Hospital of Alexandroupolis, Alexandroupolis, Greece; 12European Society of Pharmacogenomics and Theranostics; 13L.C. Campbell Cognitive Neurology Research Unit, Sunnybrook Research Institute, Department of Medicine (Neurology), Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; 14Faculty of Private Law, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa; 15Department of Genetics, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch, South Africa; 16Wadhwani Research Center for Biosciences and Bioengineering, Department of Biosciences and Bioengineering, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Powai, Mumbai, India

Keywords: Genomics and development, genomics without borders, global governance of biotechnology innovation and uncertainty, P5 medicine, public health pharmacogenomics, responsible innovation, STS and organizations, theranostic medicine.

“Evidence in the clinical care context differs from evidence in the public health and health policy domains. It is often difficult to apply rigid hierarchies of evidence to public health policy.”

Tikki Pang [1]

“Pharmacogenomics and personalized medicine knowledge cannot be siloed into a pure and narrow technology lens alone. The field’s ontology requires a nuanced understanding of the complex linkages between the science, technology, society, and politics ecosystem and therefore must be situated within a broader framework.”

Edward S. Dove [2]

“The trend has been to use data derived from African populations to build research programmes and enhance individual careers in more affluent communities with little or no consideration for the populations from which this material was derived.”

Jantina de Vries and Michael Pepper [3]

1. A POPULATION FOCUS FOR GENOMICS, PERSONALIZED MEDICINE AND GLOBAL SOCIETY

Current Pharmacogenomics and Personalized Medicine (CPPM) was launched in 2008 to respond to knowledge, policy and biotechnology governance gaps at the unique intersection of personalized medicine, genomics, public health and social studies of knowledge-based innovation. Distinct from traditional discovery science characterized by a “first hypothesize-then-experiment” method of scientific inquiry, this nascent field of public health pharmacogenomics is richly informed by CPPM scholarship that recognizes the new dual reconfiguration of 21st-century data-intensive omics science, blending infrastructure science and discovery science. Importantly, CPPM addresses novel diagnostics and responsible personalized medicine applications both in developing and developed countries. This is crucial for global capacity building, as developing countries may...
lack the resources, expertise and sound regulation for pharmacogenomics; this may result in premature buy-in for novel biotechnologies without adequate alignment with local public health priorities and societal values [3, 4].

The journal aims to strike the right balance to catalyze the transition of pharmacogenomics and personalized medicine discoveries to practice, while preventing the premature translation of candidate applications [5-7]. Finally, the journal integrates molecular and clinical investigation with public policy and social studies of biotechnology, which collectively shape the postgenomics personalized medicine innovation trajectory.

2. LOOKING BEYOND THE LABORATORY SPACE: RESPONSIBLE INNOVATION

“Responsible innovation” is an emerging concept that CPPM scholars investigate, and is closely linked to public health pharmacogenomics. For innovation to be responsible, the scientific design space must involve more than traditional experts. It must involve a broad array of experienced, engaged and enthusiastic members of the public, such as citizen scholars, patients, policymakers and other knowledge end-users [5-10]. This “opening up” of the hitherto cloistered scientific design space produces scientific knowledge that is closely embedded with societal values, the public interest and end-user priorities and thus, becomes socially robust and sustainable.

Just as public health pharmacogenomic needs input from a broader, large range of publics, so too does it require access to large information databases and adequate knowledge translation platforms that facilitate knowledge synthesis and dissemination across experts and publics. The powerful scope of this field will be fully realized once genomic population-based studies can be effectively linked to population-based health administrative databases, electronic health records, and nutrition and lifestyle data. This has significant societal, legal and ethical implications, in terms of confidentiality and privacy of individuals contributing genomic data, not to mention the new ways of understanding these constructs in the age of post-genomics personalized medicine [11]. This will require profound deliberation and input from those involved in policy development. As it has done for the last five years, CPPM will continue to lead the way in co-creating and disseminating policy relevant scientific advances to sustain public trust in pharmacogenomics and public health.

Public health pharmacogenomics also offers the promise to prevent research waste, which remains a serious problem in the health domain. For example, a scoping analysis of 344 studies in health and allied sciences addressing patients’, clinicians’ and researchers’ priorities for research, found that only nine considered the extent to which questions posed by researchers matched questions of relevance to patients and clinicians [12]. Furthermore, translation of pharmacogenomics into the clinic remains a challenge, especially in low and middle income countries that can benefit much from effective and safe therapeutic regimes [13].

CPPM’s focus on public health pharmacogenomics is aligned with integrated, responsible innovation, knowledge co-production and benefit-sharing by scientists, technology designers, communities and other producers or consumers of knowledge. As noted earlier by Dove in this journal [2], this in part reflects the journal’s commitment to horizontalization of knowledge co-production: it is not a question of the contributors’ age, gender, geographical location, perceived prestige of authors’ institutional affiliation, maiden language, individual social capital or economic power, but rather one of original, reasoned ideas and scholarship. We posit that a good amount of research waste can be eliminated if researchers and patients, participants and publics communicated with, rather than past, one another and consider viewpoints from all peoples and places, especially given the often serendipitous nature of scientific and technological discovery and development. Ultimately, such nonassumining horizontal approach to knowledge co-production helps create an open commons that is self-corrective and self-calibrating against biases, entrenched politics and disciplinary or epistemic “knowledge tribes” created by human kinds, and embedded in human positivist inquiry, be it in natural sciences, social sciences or humanities [4, 9].

3. DESIGN PRINCIPLES FOR GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS

We have started the current socio-technical analysis of the post-genomics personalized medicine landscape with quotes from scholars in global public health and social studies of biotechnology and innovation, including Tikki Pang, the lead writer of the World Health Report 2012. Pang has recently suggested to us that the future developers and users of diagnostics for health interventions (theranostics) to be cognizant of the “design principles” for global public goods (GPGs), of which public health pharmacogenomics is a good example. These principles were outlined by Elinor Ostrom, Nobel Laureate in Economic Sciences in 2009 (Table 1, with modifications by Pang) [14, 15]. CPPM readers are encouraged to read the seminal works on the governance of the commons and institutional diversity by Ostrom [15, 16], and the ways in which these can impact behavior in society, including our 21st century knowledge society [8] that is being shaped by globalization of genomics and personalized medicine [5, 11, 13].

4. WHAT IS NEXT FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PHARMACOGENOMICS?

We are situating this first issue of the new year, and reaffirming the commitment of CPPM, to address the needs of the personalized medicine knowledge society [8, 17-22]. We are also commencing the new year with an expanded, globally inclusive, distributed and transdisciplinary international editorial board. CPPM senior editorial leadership will transition and evolve in the coming months to further accelerate this progressive vision that has brought to light cutting edge research, and transformative ideas in pharmacogenomics and personalized medicine over the past five years by leading scholars from all parts of the globe (see, for example, [13, 21-24]). In this inclusive spirit, we welcome your enthusiastic contributions of manuscripts for peer review in 2013 and beyond.
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author(s) confirm that this article content has no conflict of interest.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The analysis, concepts and work reported herein were informed and supported by the following research grants to the authors: V. Özdemir (Canadian Institutes of Health Research operating research grant, #84620, on pharmacogenomics policy, and a research grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, 231644, on emerging biotechnology foresight research); L. Warnich (National Research Foundation and Medical Research Council of South Africa) and S. Srivastava (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Government of India grant No. 37 (1474)/11/EMR-II, IIT Bombay start up grant 09RCC007, SERC Fast Track Young Scientist Award). This article is peer reviewed. The views expressed in this article are the personal opinions of the authors and do not necessarily represent the positions of their affiliated institutions or the funding agencies.

ABBREVIATIONS

CPPM = Current Pharmacogenomics and Personalized Medicine

REFERENCES


