



Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC)

Presented by

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For ARIC Investigators:

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ARIC & ~70 active ancillary NIH grants Supported by NHLBI, NINDS, NHGRI NCI, NEI, NIA, NIAAA, NIDCR, NIDDK,







Trans Cohort Meeting: Thoughts

- 1. ARIC as a large, collaborative effort
- 2. Collaboration across cohorts is great, productive an ongoing
- 3. Observational epidemiology is evolving
- 4. Ideas for facilitating collaboration

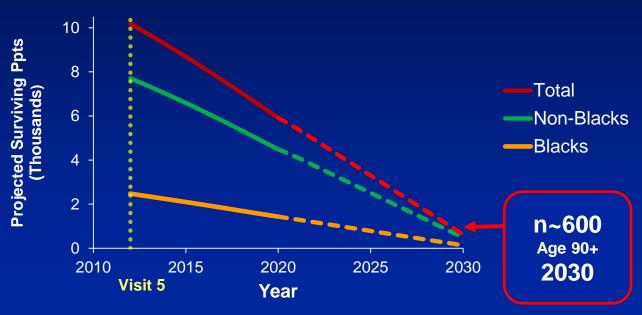
Key – add/enhance, avoid restrict/subtract

1. ARIC as a Large Collaborative Effort

- Contract (1986-2016): 15,792 (25% African-American)
 - visits 1-5 + semi-annual calls + surveillance (cohort + community)
 - 5271 Deaths, 2177 CHD, 1205 stroke, >5000 hospitalizations
 - >1 million specimen
 - Renewal 2016-2021 with basic visit as a platform for ancillaries (like FHS, MESA etc. – active f/u)
- Ancillaries: 82 active; ~11 NIH institutes
- Data sharing (distributed model, dbGAP, etc.)
 - Omics GWAS, Exome, Genome, Metabolomics, Transcriptomics
- Papers: >1,400 (~175 in 2014)
- People: 7 Pls, ~30 contract funded investigators, ~70 at data meeting 3/2/2015, 1,000s authors

ARIC Cohort Projections 2012-2030 (f/u year ~25→43)

15,792 in 1986-1989 age 45-64y



2. Collaboration across cohorts is great, productive an ongoing

- Ad-hoc pooling & grants (often 2-4 cohorts)
- Meta-analysis projects:
 - ERFC (est. 2007): 125 cohorts, 3 M participants (JAMA ...)
 - CHARGE (est. 2007): 5+ cohorts, ~200 papers (Nature Genetics, ...)
 » Very large genetic consortia GIANT etc.
 - CKD-PC (est. 2009): 50 cohorts & health systems, ~3 M participants ~
 11 papers (Lancet, NEJM, JAMA, BMJ, ...)
 - Cambridge collaborations (LpPLA, natriuretic, VitD)
 - EPIC-Heart (23 centers) Inter-ACT (DM, >500,000)
 - Non-CVD: NCI
- Original data collection across cohorts:
 - Laboratory (e.g. genotyping, LITE)
 - Visits RARE (may need help, including NIH approval for >\$500k/y)

ARIC Leadership Areas

- JHU CKD¹, gout, diabetes, neurocognitive², cancer
- UNC Surveillance, genetics, heart failure, outcomes, stats
- UMN CVD, atrial fib³, diabetes, venous thrombosis⁴, AAA
- UMS Brain, neurocognitive², physical function*, stroke
- UTX Genomics*, metabolomics⁶, methods
- Baylor Biomarkers*, risk prediction, lipids, CHD
- **Brigham** Cardiac structure and function
- *Specific idea for trans-cohort work put forward
- 1. Coresh/Grams lifecourse; 2. Mosley/Gottesman vascular & cognition;
- 3. Alonso a-fib outcomes; 4. Folsom coagulation; 5. Windham; 6. Boerwinkle

3. Observational Epidemiology is Evolving*

Scientifically

- More & sometimes better data on each person
- Integration of data across sources merge sources
 - » Medical data
 - » Ambulatory data collection (wearable devices & home)
- Will "big data" substantially improve risk prediction or intervention?
- New electronic data won't bridge 3+ decades of LIFESPAN

Geopolitically/fiscally

- Precision medicine initiative NHLBI cohorts included/funded?
- Grant review needs IMPROVEMENT expertise and continuity should be a must;
 long term value & efficiency should be a criterion
 - » NHLBI-convened study sections for cohort grants?
- Mega-datasets: fewer needed so access should be broad/fair

Need reliable funding to cohorts & consortia

- Doesn't diminish from individual cohorts (RFP, RFA)
- Trans IC mechanisms?
- *V. Roger et al. Strategic Transformation of Population Studies

4. Challenges to solve by collaboration

Continuation of participant contact

- Bridge to the future
- Collection of suitable specimens (microbiome, RNA, urine ...)
- MAJOR CHALLENGE FOR ONGOING COHORTS
 - » Golden goose isn't being fed (just want the eggs)

Phenotyping projects

 Major challenge: ancillary studies that characterize full cohorts are deemed inefficient; R01 efficiency (e.g. case-control) fragments the cohorts & isn't efficient in the long term

Data analysis projects

- Focus on non-clinical data "novel" RFs or subclinical outcomes
- For clinically available data can include health systems' data

Clinical trials in the cohorts

Best for orthogonal non-CVD purposes (e.g. hearing correction)

Review groups

long term value + efficiency should be a criterion

Guiding Principles for Collaboration

- Open, transparent
- Widely representative
- Doesn't detract value from parent cohorts
 - Dovetail with existing consortia (many)
- Add value
 - Collective bargaining cohorts are more productive than ever yet funding is threatened & decreasing
 - Increase efficiency
 - Do things we can't do individually

Questions

- How do we maximize
 - Long term value & coordination?
 - Innovation, Excellence & IMPACT?
 - Communicating/measuring QUALITY (unbiased)
 - Careers & leadership for junior investigators?
 - Efficiency?
 - Viable funding and continuity (avoid crisis thinking)?
 - Mechanisms for "receiving money" can we be candidates for "left over funds"? \$50M can be spent "quickly" on genotyping but retention & data collection are "slow".
- Goals? Governance? Coherence?
- Collective bargaining/advocacy for LONG TERM VALUE & PROMISE of cohort studies

CKD Prognosis Consortium 50 cohorts, 3 M participants, 40 countries

- Open with clear entry criteria minimum data (eGFR, ACR), sample size
 - General population, high risk, CKD, clinical trials, health systems
- Steering committee DCC, nephrology, cohort reps.
- Phases annual goals maximize IMPACT
 - Answer the most important answerable questions
 - » clinical practice guideline (first paper 2010 cited 800 times PDF et al.)
 - » KDIGO, FDA, NKF, cohorts, industry propose ideas
- Papers: write fewer papers to maximize impact
 - ~7/year; flagship address a guidline question or FDA/EMA outcome
 - Rotating balanced authorship model ~15 front + ~200 collaborators
 - Single corresponding author/institution (DCC does all analysis; distributed→in-house)
 - Support (not compete) with "vanguard" cohort papers