Cross-cohort collaboration: meeting introduction

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Funding

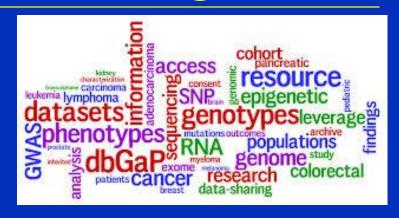
- Thanks for participating in this largely unfunded activity
- Limited support provided by the University of Washington and, with approval of the contracts office, by the MESA contract, which explicitly encourages cross-cohort collaboration

Origins

- CHS Steering Committee, May 2014
- NHLBI Working Group Report
 - Recommendation to identify key public health questions and data fit for purpose
 - -Recommendation for a cohort consortium
 - A functioning group of investigators can provide bottom-up direction to NHLBI
- New program in precision medicine

Trend toward data sharing

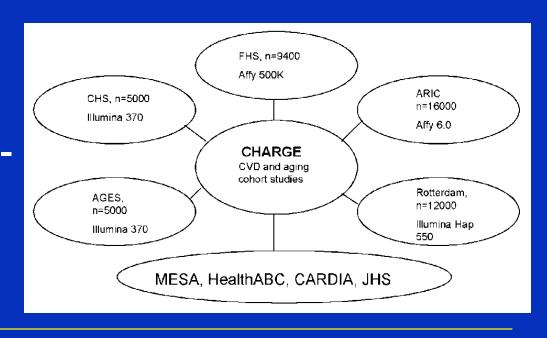
- Make publicly funded data publicly available
 - Success of the HumanGenome project



- NIH-funded cohorts required to provide datasets to BioLINC and dbGaP
- A range of NIH- and investigatorinitiated consortia have emerged

CHARGE as one example

- Side effect of GWAS technology
 - -The search for improved power or replication
 - -Cohort design as the organizing principle
- Voluntary federation of studies
 - Prospective metaanalyses across multiple common phenotypes



Psaty BM. Circ Cardiovasc Genet 2009; 2: 73-80.

CHARGE organization

- Steering committee, analysis committee, genotyping committee, and about 40 phenotype-specific working groups (WG)
- CHARGE as matrix of cohorts and WGs
 - WGs include cross-cohort teams
 - SC includes representatives from cohorts
 - -Communications and coordination
 - -Setting up consortium-wide meetings

CHARGE working groups

- About 40 phenotype-specific WGs
 - -Source of scientific leadership
 - Importance of a "champion"
 - -Role for young investigators



- One side effect of the genetic WGs has been some non-genetic collaborations
- Many cohorts already use WG structure

Times have changed

- Generous funding from the NIH enabled collaborations among GWAS studies
- NHLBI interest in "data commons"
- Fiscal constraints and shift from contract- to R01-funding for cohorts seem like existential threats
 - Different context, but cross-cohort
 collaborations may still be useful response

Agenda and outcomes

- Each cohort invited to present
 - A cross-cohort project
 - Future directions for CV epidemiology
 - Design and scope of on-going collaboration
- Desirable outcomes of this meeting
 - A grant application or two
 - Some published commentaries
 - A start on plans for future organization

How CHARGE started

- Nominate two from each cohort and start with two conference calls a month
 - Develop agreements and procedures
 - -Rely on WG experience to expand efforts
 - Seek funding and opportunities for meetings and, due to multi-site structure, a coordinating center as well
- Will require effort and leadership

Non-disclosure

- An informal agreement to keep new unpublished science confidential
- Plan a website to post
 - -Slides from each presentation (edited)
 - List of attendees
 - Agenda for the meeting
 - URLs for participating cohorts