





Medical Big Data Analysis System to Discover Associations between Genetic Variants and Diseases

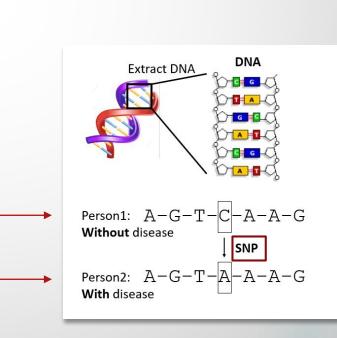
PRESENTED BY JAIMIT JAMES

DAEHEE KIM, STEPHANIE GAMBOA, VANESSA HERNANDEZ, **MARLEN MARTINEZ-LOPEZ**, SCOTT J. HEBBRING, JOHN MAYER & JAIME FOX

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Background

- Health Record Data
 - Used to record data on patients
 - Biological measurements
 - Disease Diagnoses
 - Medical procedures
- ► Genetic Data
 - Retrieved from DNA in blood samples



Name: Jane Doe Medical History #: 111111 DOB: 01/01/1950 Weight: 150 lbs Height: 5'5'' Address: 1000 N. Oak Street

Diagnosis & Procedure (ICD9 codes): 250 = Diabetes 493.1 = Intrinsic Asthma 474.00 = Chronic Tonsillitis 28.2 = Tonsillectomy

Prescriptions: Antibiotics Albuterol Metformin

Background-cont'd

- Marshfield Clinic Research Institute (MCRI)
- Genome-Wide Association Studies (GWASs)
 - ► Find genetic variants for certain diseases
 - Phenotype-to-genotype approach
- Phenome-Wide Association Studies (PheWASs)
 - Explore multiple diseases relevant to genetic variant
 - Genotype-to-phenotype approach
- Electronic Health Records (EHRs) and DNA genotype are the main resources used to discover individual differences
- We designed and implemented a Medical Big Data analysis system that retrieves results from a GWAS-by-PheWAS dataset

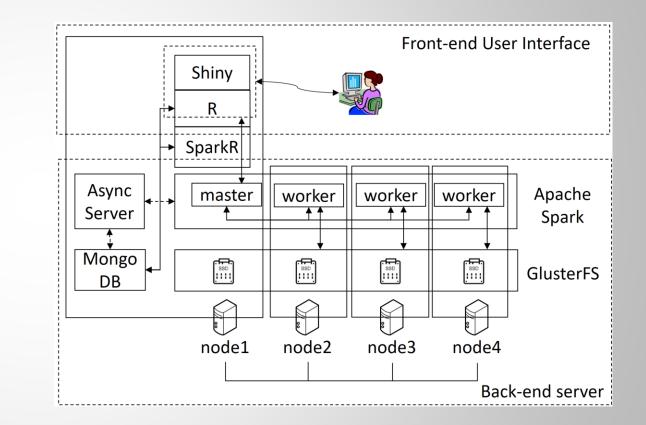
Dataset

- Data of biobank in Marshfield Clinic Research Institute (MCRI)
- Consists of genotype DNA and EHR of 20,000 patients
 - ► Age range 18 to 98.5
 - ► 57.2% were female.
 - PheWAS dataset searchable by RS ID or genetic position of SNP
 - GWAS dataset searchable by ICD-9 disease code or description

| PheWAS Example | 22,29854579,G,A,8613,0.19234,0. 0065506,-,0.935493,dx903, Type 1 (Juvenile Type) Diabetes Mellitus With Ketoacidosis Uncontrolled, 250.13 |
|-------------------|--|
| GWAS Example | 22 ,17265124, 17265124 ,A,C,exoni c,XKR3,NA nonsynonymous SNV,XKR3:NM_175878:exon4:c:T7 65G:p.F255L,0.694489,0.6282, rs5748623 , 1,T,0.0,B,0.0,B,0.001,N,1.000,P,- 1.1,N,NA,, |

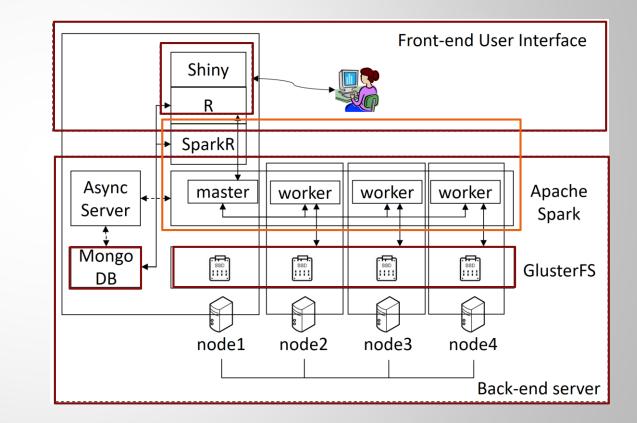
System Architecture

- Each node runs on
 - Dell PowerEdge R710
 - 2U rack sever (144GB)
 - ► 2 Intel Xeon 5660
- Each node has
 - ► 2 TB SSD
- ► 8 TB for Spark cluster
- ▶ Ubuntu 18.04
- Standalone cluster manager



Software Architecture

- Web Query System architecture
 - ► Front-end user interface
 - ► R Shiny
 - Back-end server
 - ► GlusterFS
 - ► Spark
 - ► MongoDB
 - ► Java daemon



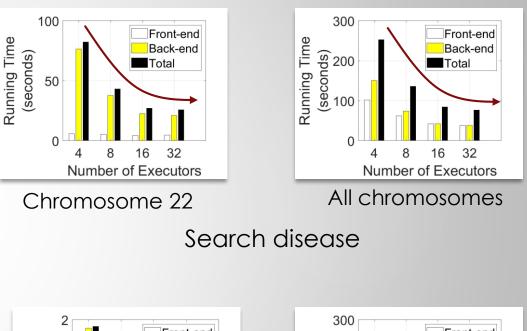
Evaluation Set Up

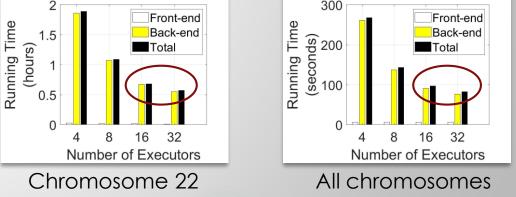
- SparkR (front-end), Spark-submit (back-end)
- Measured running time of:
 - Front-end & back-end operations
 - Averaged 5 times running the same request using 'sar' command
- ► Each executor: 2 CPU cores, 16 GB
- Varying the number of executors to 4, 8,16 and 32
- Equally distributed to four worker nodes
 - (e.g., 32 executors, each worker node runs 8 executors with 16 cores and 128 GB, resulting in 64 CPU cores and 512 GB in total for processing a user request)



Performance

- Running time for disease / genome data
 - Running time becomes faster with more executors on parallel processing
 - Running time of front-end is much less than back-end processing
 - Separating workloads between front-end and back-end is configurable
 - For all chromosomes, long time for front-end operation
 - Running time with 16 and 32 executors is similar, indicating the existence of upper bounds





Search genome

Future Work & Conclusion

Medical big data analysis system is a prototype

- Check the application design and system architecture
- ► To handle more data
 - Large scale Spark cluster
 - More worker nodes
 - MCRI biobank: 20 petabytes
- ► Future
 - Dynamic resource allocation
 - ► A hybrid system

Thank you

California State University-Stanislaus

Jaimit James Marlen Martinez-Lopez Stephanie Gamboa Vanessa Hernandez Advisor: Dr. Daehee Kim jjames5@csustan.edu mmartinezlopez@csustan.edu sgamoa@csustan.edu vhernandez27@csustan.edu dkim10@csustan.edu

Marshfield Clinic Research Institute

Dr. Scott J Hebbring John Mayer hebbring.scott@marshfieldresearch.org mayer.john@marshfieldresearch.org

Prevention Genetics Dr. Jaime Fox

jaime.fox@preventiongenetics.com