

## Chapter 8.3

# Web Portal for Genomic and Epidemiologic Medical Data

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### INTRODUCTION

Medical data and digital imaging for medical diagnosis currently represent a very important research area in computer science. The generation of medical information is continuously increasing. More specifically, genomic (molecular and histological) data and images have become key points for diagnosis. The specific processing these data require is more and more requested.

This article describes a Web portal based on the most common current standards. This platform is not only able to integrate the medical information available at several sources, but also

to provide tools for the analysis of the integrated data, to use them for the study of any pathology. It will provide a common access point to share data and analysis techniques (or applications) between different groups that are currently working in several fields of health area.

### BACKGROUND

Nowadays, several studies are being carried on with regard to the different levels of information about health (population, disease, patient, organ, tissue, molecule, and gene) but none of them inte-

grates the information. The biomedical computer science must play an important role at the integration of these viewpoints and their data.

From a classical viewpoint, computer science in public health has been able to confront and solve problems at different population levels; has effectively managed levels of diseases and patients and lastly; has developed tools for image management and analysis to be used in non-invasive techniques for tissue or organ study. The source of knowledge regarding molecular and genetic levels is greater every day. One of the fields were developing new applications is Genomic Epidemiology, which performs population studies about the impact of genetic human variability on health and disease. Another field, Pharmagenetic, considers the differential genetic aspects among people (e.g., SNPs profiles) when developing new medicines and analyzing its influence after the administration of a medicine.

HUGE NET (from Office of Genetics and Disease Prevention, USA) is an example of this kind of application. Briefly, it is a communication network that allows sharing epidemiological information about Human Genome.

PharmGKB program (from Stanford University) is used in nine universities and medical centers, which investigate pharmacogenetics. The program makes a knowledge base possible with genomic data, laboratory phenotypes, clinic informations, etc.

However, these examples solve just partial aspects of the aim, but not the complete problem. Nowadays, there are not examples of integrated information systems to cover this kind of study completely. The development of such a system will facilitate the studies about complex diseases.

Digital imaging for medical diagnosis is currently one of the most relevant research areas. Since the discovery of the x-ray in 1895, the techniques for acquisition of medical images have evolved to images in digital format.

Every manufacturer used to design its own image storage format, therefore the development

of applications should be specific for every device. Therefore, it makes it impossible to transfer information between different machines. A standard named DICOM (Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine) was published (Bidgood & Horii, 1996; Clunie, 2005; Nema, 2005) as a solution for these problems. DICOM unifies imaging storage criteria for their transmission among heterogeneous equipment by a common procedure, which is open and public.

Another problem related to medical imaging is its accurate management, mainly due to the great volume to store. This way, the picture archiving and communication system (PACS) (Huang, 2004) makes the achievement of an imaging service that might integrate images and clinical information without films or paper documents possible.

The PACS DICOM duet, combined with Web technology provides the specialist with the possibility of gaining access to images and their related information from place, using the legally required security mechanisms (BOE, 15/1999, BOE, 994/1999, Garfinkel & Spafford, 2001).

The existing health databases and Web portals are heterogeneous and physically dispersed. These DBs may be relational, as PACS DICOM, public, as NCBI (NCBI, 2005), or HapMap (HapMap, 2005), etc. Therefore, there also exists a great variety of software for data processing. There are some development platforms for Windows and Linux in different programming languages as Java or C, several commercial tools for image management like Quantity One from Bio-Rad Laboratories (Bio-Rad, 2005), LabImage (LabImage, 2005), Phoretix 1D developed by Nonlinear Dynamics (Nonlinear, 2005), or Label Cell Counter Software create in the Image Management Laboratory, Otolaryngology Department, Rochester University Medical Center.

These are potent tools, which cover the requirements of this kind of image, although not always in an automatic way. Besides, they are a commercial software, so it is not possible to add new functionalities and, in most cases, they can deal just with a specific type of images.

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