

66th edition of the Biology Innovation Days



The whys and hows of direct-toconsumer testing (DTCT)

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* No conflict of interest

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 University Medical Faculty of Medicine DE-Mannheim

Definition of DTCT



Clin Chem Lab Med 2023; 61(4): 696–702

Healthcare paradigm modified by P4 Medicine

- Predictive
- Preventive
- Personalized
- Participative

individual's participation as the key

effective self-management decision sharing with patients for their clinical-therapeutical approach novel technologies to implement patients' participation in disease management improvement in patient reported outcomes

Redefining the role of the physician in laboratory medicine in the context of emerging technologies, personalised medicine and patient autonomy ('4P medicine'). J Clin Path 2019;**72**:191-97 doi: 10.1136/jclinpath-2017-204734



Redefining the role of the physician in laboratory medicine in the context of emerging technologies, personalised medicine and patient autonomy ('4P medicine'). J Clin Path 2019;**72**:191-97 doi: 10.1136/jclinpath-2017-204734

Leroy Hood DOI: <u>10.1016/j.gpb.2018.02.002</u>

Challenges of electronic health records



Federal legislations to safeguard the patients (Medical Act)

- Restricts practicioning medicine to (licensed) physicians
- diagnosing illnesses
- prescribing diagnostic examinations
- using risky / invasive diagnostic techniques
- determining medical treatment
- prescribing medications
- clinical monitoring of patients with problematic health
- providing pregnancy care/deliveries
- deciding to use isolation measures

Technical terms and federal/EU legislations to safeguard the patients

- IVDR (intended use, process of proven tests)
- Staff with proven qualifications (national diploma)
- Testing sites inspected
- Reporting standardized (LOINC, SNOMED-CT, UCUM, EUDAMED, UDI)
- Preanalytics, analytics, postanalytics ("brain-to-brain loop")
- Mandatory process controls (IQC and EQA)
- Traceability chain, certified reference materials
- Complete quality management system covering pre-,post- and analytics DIN EN ISO 15189:2023-03



Clin Chem Lab Med 2023; 61(4): 696–702

Defining the intended use / intended purpose of an IVD test /device

Clinical question/clinical scenario

- •Screening, monitoring, diagnosis, prognosis, prediction, companion diagnostic, ...
- •Physiological / pathological state, congenital physical / mental impairments, predisposition, compatibility with transplant recipients, prediction of treatment response or reactions, TDM

availability and use of other diagnostics

- Measurand, matrices
- •Measurement type (nominal, ordinal, interval, ratio)
- •Commutability to certified reference materials / methods (decision limits)
- •Target population and prevalence of condition

•Appropriate level of performance:

- •Clinical performance: necessary clinical performance, acceptable diagnostic uncertainty
- •Analytical performance: analytical performance guarantees level of clinical performance
- •Equivalence of performance claims of devices available on the market

Clin Chem Lab Med 61,2023, pp. 608-626. https://doi.org/10.1515/cclm-2023-0045

Special Report



The event

The award

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2012 2011

2010 2009

2008 2007 2006

Jury

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emic.oup.com/labmed/article/37/11/652/2504451

The finalists

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Elizabeth Holmes (USA)

Finalist for the European Inventor Award 2015



About the invention Category: Non-European Countries Sector: Medical technology Company: Theranos, Inc. Patent number: EP2205968. EP1662987

EP2018188

Offering greater accessibility to blood tests, virtual painless testing, and a much lower cost, Holmes' invention helps patients get tested earlier and more frequently. In one example, a women with diabetes reduced the costs ... of tests she required from 711 € using traditional blood analysis methods down to 28 € using Holmes's technology

"Sink Testing"—Myth or Reality?

Judith L. Adamson, MT(ASCP)SBB

(Physician's Automated Laboratory, Bakersfield, CA) DOI: 10.1309/PGNGDM59CAP4C9HX

The definition of "sink testing," although not found in any dictionary, is the reporting of a value when in fact no testing has been performed. Another name for this practice is to "dry lab"reporting a test value when the test tubes were unused or "dry." This may include a range of acts from "writing-in" QC or PM results without performing the process or test, to far more serious acts as reporting patient results without ever performing the test.

Although we would all like to think that this practice is in fact a myth or laboratory joke, unfortunately even in the current laboratory environment, there is evidence that this unethical practice may occur. The problem is proving that a "professional" has actually committed intentional fraud. It is easier to think of an individual as lacking competence rather than lacking integrity. A situation I heard about several years ago involved a blood bank error that was discovered by the nurse preparing for a transfusion. The technologist had labeled the units as A POS on the crossmatch tags. In making the pre-infusion checks, the nurse noted that the units were clearly labeled as O POS. When the laboratory supervisor reviewed the compatibility testing records it was noted that the technologist had recorded the reactions for A POS on the unit group/type confirmation. The technologist stated that she had not noticed the error and had followed all the correct laboratory procedures. Question, was this an error or a deliberate act of "sink testing"? It is impossible to prove.

been made. This may appear extreme, but it is probably the most common reaction by administrators. Do not investigate the charges-rather, eliminate the individual that is making the charges. Make it go away. Eliminate the problem.

In our current litigious climate and under control of the human resource departments, even when there are serious suspicions, the only action that a laboratory will take is termination. Get rid of the problem employee, or pass them on to another laboratory. However, in the profession as a whole, this response only creates a larger problem. Not only does it allow unethical technologists to continue to work, but it presents an image of a profession that is unwilling to make ethics a priority over public image. As I attempted to research for this article, it became obvious that this is not a subject often discussed or about which much is written. Most professionals do not want to believe that a fellow professional is capable of "sink testing." There appears to be few published reports that address the problem of "sink testing," so there is no way to estimate the size of the problem as long as it remains unconfirmed, unreported, and not discussed. Additionally, it remains unacknowledged within the profession.

A larger issue is the cost of "sink testing." There is the overall cost to laboratories and the profession. Yet on a more personal scale, there is the cost to the individual patient. Recently while performing monthly quality assurance, a laboratory supervisor

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Johannes, 48

"Ich hatte zum ersten Mal in meinem Leben keinen nennenswerten Heuschnupfen mehr."

JOHANNES GESCHICHTE

Seit meiner Kindheit leide ich jeden Frühling unter starkem Heuschnupfen: juckende rote Augen, ständiges Niesen, juckender Gaumen und für jeweils co. 1 Woche sogar asthmatische Beschwerden.

Selbst Medikamente haben teilweise nicht mehr geholfen.

Da Allergie ja mit einem überreagierenden Immunsystem zu tun hat, und wiederum das Immunsystem eng mit dem Darm verbunden ist, kam ich irgendrwann darauf, mich mehr mit meiner Darmgesundheit zu beschäftigen. Die Probiatios fahrten tatsächlich zu einer starken Verbesserung meines Heuschungtens, Als ich dann irgendwann Lykon entdeckt habe, dachte ich, dass Lebensmittelunverträglichkeiten ebenfalls ein wichtiger Faktor sein könnten, weil diese auch zu einer starken Reizung des Darms führen können. Deswegen kaufte ich den myNutrition100.

15 Minuten Aufwand und der Test war erledigt.

Mir gefüllt, dass ich für den Test nicht extra zum Arzt musste, und ich den Test ohne Probleme zu Hause durchführen konnte. Ein paar Tage später hotte ich dann auch schon das Ergebnis im meinem Lykon-Portal sehr gut und verständlich aufgearbeitet. Da ich gegen relativ viele Lebensmittel Urverträglichkelten aufweise, konzentrierte ich nich auf die kritischsten Lebensmittel und vermied diese möglichst konsequent, was mir anfänglich schon etwas schwerfel.

Meine angepasste Ernährung zeigte ganz schnell einen sehr positiven Effekt auf meinen Darm.

An Tagen, an denen ich dach mal nach den verbotenen Lebensmitteln griff, spürte ich dagegen umgehend einen negativen Erfekt. Die beste Nachricht für mich aber war: ich hatte diesen Frühling zum ersten Mal in meinem Leben (und ich bin bereits 48 Jahre alt) keinen ennenswerten Heuschnupfen mehr. Ich konnte es kaum glauben - und auch mein Umfeld war sehr erstaunt. Sicherlich spielen viele Faktoren bei Allergien eine Rolle, aber ich bin der festen Überzeugung, dass der Lykon-Test (und natürlich das Einhalten der daraus <u>chaandens Rosonth meins Berchwerten deutlich beindert hat und seinen ten</u>



(†

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prerequisites for granting a "Heilpraktiker" license

age >25 years existing secondary school certificate health suitability for planned activity police certificate of good conduct

40 MC questions



Medicross testing is a "Heilpraktiker" (quacksalver) running a laboratory

Method: **Bioresonance therapy** is a pseudoscientific medical practice in which it is proposed that electromagnetic waves can be used to diagnose and treat human illness (Wikipedia)

Comprendre ton corps

Découvre maintenant de manière simple si tu ne tolères pas bien quelque chose ou si tu pourrais avoir un besoin accru en micronutriments.

Fais-toi tester maintenan



≙ ≡

M medicross 🙆 🖀

Français 🗸

Boutique 🗘 🗮

↓ En savoir plus

★ CUSREV 4,65 ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 🖀

Adapté à toi

Chez nous, tu reçois ta formule nutritive personnelle dans des gélules pratiques à avaler. Elles sont fabriquées individuellement par notre pharmacie partenaire et livrées chez toi.





Intended use / intended purpose of testing ?

Everlywell has modernized lab testing by bringing access to credible, validated laboratory tests that are initiated and collected by you in the comfort and convenience of your own home. We aim to empower individuals to be proactive about their health, and our commitment to quality and accuracy is the same that you would expect from your doctor's office. Through the combination of best-in-class science, physician oversight, and rigorously validated collection methods and service, we ensure the best quality testing by working with labs that meet the following standards:

Everlywell offers health and wellness solutions including laboratory testing for wellness monitoring, informational and educational use. With the exception of certain diagnostic test panels, list available <u>here</u>, **the tests we offer access to are not intended to diagnose or treat disease**. None of our tests are intended to be a substitute for seeking professional medical advice, help, diagnosis, or treatment. For regulatory reasons, our tests are not available in NY with the exception of COVID-19.

Intended use / intended purpose of testing ?



CASC Testkits bieten einen persönlichen Ansatz, um die Bedürfnisse des eigenen Körpers zu verstehen. Das ist ein Schritt nach vorn im persönlichen Gesundheitsmanagement und ermöglicht es Ihnen, Ihren Lebensstil auf der Grundlage Ihrer individuellen Ergebnisse anzupassen.

Dr. med. Sven Jungmann, M.SC., M.P.P. Führender Experte für Telemedizin und Digital Health

6 € per dipstick



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1. Streifen eintauchen

Sammle deinen Urin in einem Gefäß und halte den Teststreifen kurz in die Probe.



2. Foto aufnehmen

Lege den Teststreifen auf die schwarze Fläche der Farbkarte und mache ein Foto über die CASC App. Die Software analysiert das Foto.



3. Ergebnisse erhalten

Innerhalb weniger Sekunden hast du deine persönlichen Ergebnisse und Vorschläge übersichtlich auf dem Smartphone.

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Intended use/intended purpose of testing ?

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News

Smart toilets, bored students, why crowds gather, and tasty rocks—it's the 2023 Nobel Awards

BMJ 2023 ; 382 doi: https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.p2116 (Published 15 September 2023) Cite this as: *BMJ* 2023;382:p2116

Article Related content Metrics Responses



Janice Hopkins Tanne

Author affiliations ¥

We have smartphones and smart watches, so why not smart toilets? Seung-min Park and his colleagues from Stanford University School of Medicine would like people to use the Stanford toilet, a smart toilet that monitors their excretions much as a smart watch counts their daily steps. For this achievement the team won the 2023 Ig Nobel Award for Public Health.^{1 2 3 4}

Park told *The BMJ* he has met some resistance to the Stanford toilet. "There's a huge perception of human excreta as taboo," he said. He got a "brutal rejection" from a major science foundation that said his project violated decorum.

The Stanford toilet uses a variety of technologies including a urinalysis dipstick test strip, a computer vision system for defecation analysis, an anal print sensor paired with an identification camera, and a telecommunications link to monitor and quickly analyse the substances that people excrete. It could be linked to a person's electronic health record.

The smart toilet device could be fitted beneath existing toilet seats, fit into ordinary daily routines, and passively record health information, Park explained. It would record non-invasive measurements of excreta for precision health—preventive, continuous monitoring of health measures. A fingerprint sensor on the flush lever would identify the user at the end of each ...

This study was funded by the National Institutes of Health (grants UL1 TR001085 and T32 CA118681)

DTCT Cancer Screening: PanTum detect



- Verfahren (PET/CT. MRT) Optimale Begleitung im Erkrankungsfall Durchgängige medizinische Betreuung und

Beratung

Angebot anfordern

Online

abschließen



Werbung

Ein Pfund Kaffee mit Bluttest bitte

Michael Schmedt

ie Marke Tchibo steht für Kaffee und viele mehr oder minder praktische Dinge, sogenannte Konsumgüter, die man in den mehr als 500 deutschen Tchibo-Filialen oder im Onlineshop bestellen kann. Sicher nicht steht Tchibo für Krankenhaus-Zusatzversicherungen. Dennoch findet man solch ein Angebot auf der Website des Unternehmens. Grund ist eine Kooperation mit der privaten Krankenversicherung HanseMerkur. Bis vor wenigen Wochen stand auf der Website von Tchibo zwischen Kaffee, Klamotten und Gartenmöbeln auch eine Werbung für ein "innovatives Programm der HanseMerkur". Dieses sollte man

Dieser Vorgang lässt einen nachdenklich zurück und macht wieder einmal deutlich, wie schnell Gesundheit zum Geschäft wird. Dass dann noch ein offensichtlich nicht evidenzbasiertes medizinisches Verfahren angepriesen wird, macht es auch gefährlich. Falsch-positive Ergebnisse können bei den Betroffenen zu großer Unsicherheit und zu strahlenintensiven Folgeuntersuchungen führen, das heißt zu unnötigen psychischen und gesundheitlichen Belastungen.

Dass Krankenversicherer Angebote machen, die eine Evidenz vermissen lassen, ist nicht neu. Man denke nur an die Diskussion um homöopathische Arzneimittel.

Deutsches Ärzteblatt | Jg. 120 | Heft 37 | 15. September 2023

DTCT Cancer Screening: IFOBT (immunological fecal occult blood testing)

Intended purpose: detecting elevated fecal hemoglobin concentrations as an indicator of early stages of colon cancer (en lieu of colonoscopy)

- 1. Preparation of standardized stool suspension (Class A device for professional use
- 2. Shipping suspension to laboratory (postal mail)
- 3. Testing for hemoglobin (IVDR CE marked, EQA and IQC)
- 4. Reporting by lab specialists

Challenges:

concentration of stool suspension too low Degradation of hemoglobin during storage Reference range too low (too many follow-up colonoscopies (physical and psychological harm

In study: Sensitivity 39,0 % (95 %-CI: 34,1- 44,1 %), Specificity of 92,9 % (95 %-CI: 91,9-93,7 %)

Challenges



no quality criteria have to be followed if laboratory tests are performed by non-health care professionals allowing free movement of services under consumer rights directive 2011/83/EU The Directive on Consumer Rights aims at achieving a real business-to-consumer (B2C)

internal market, striking the right balance between a high level of consumer protection and the competitiveness of enterprises.

- Definition of medical lab is different among countries (same test peformed from animal specimen, food stuff, lifestyles samples,
- and human medical samples!) •

(wrong) doing creates facts ...

DRITTE VERORDNUNG ZUR ÄNDERUNG DER MEDIZINPRODUKTE-ABGABEVERORDNUNG

STELLUNGNAHME DER KBV ZUM REFERENTENENTWURF DES BUNDESMINISTERIUMS FÜR GESUNDHEIT VOM 13. FEBRUAR 2023



Stellungnahme der Bundesärztekammer

zum Referentenentwurf einer Dritten Verordnung zur Änderung der Medizinprodukte-Abgabeverordnung (MPAV)



With the amending ordinance of the Medical Devices Dispensing Ordinance, the influenza rapid test is to become freely available for sale. To justify the necessity, reference is made to **1**. **mercantile circumstances** ("combination tests are currently offered

with which not only SARS-CoV-2, but also influenza A/B and RSV can be tested"), 2. to framework conditions under European law, and 3. to learned handling through the use of Corona self-tests in the pandemic.



Doll over image to zee



nedical care are clearly finite, but demands on those resources are growing rapidly.

N Engl J Med 1975; 293:235-241 DOI: 10.1056/NEJM197507312930506



Repromed > Fertility Treatments > Egg Timer Test

Egg Timer Test

The Egg Timer test estimates Ovarian Reserve – the number of quality eggs left within the ovaries. This gives an indication of the likely fertility status of a woman. The test involves a single blood test and pelvic ultrasound scan between days 3 to 5 of the menstrual cycle. The blood test measures levels of several different hormones, and combined with the scan result gives an estimate of the Ovarian Reserve.

Why have this test?

Many women delay starting a family for various reasons. However, fertility declines with age and problems may develop. An early indication of fertility status may help in deciding whether to start a family sooner or later.

What if your Ovarian Reserve is low?

Once the ovary runs out of eggs, the body isn't able to produce any more, and it usually leaves the lowest quality eggs till last. Even IVF treatment will not dramatically improve fertility if there are only a few poor quality eggs left within the ovaries. If you are in a relationship and have a low ovarian reserve, the best option is to go ahead and try for children as soon as possible. If a woman does undergo premature menopause, using donor eggs is a viable option that is available through Repromed.

Questions? Chat with a Fertility Nurse on 08 8333 8111 or fill out the enquiry form »



Subscribe for up

It also can't reliably predict menopause timing for individual women.

Because of this, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists <u>strongly discourages</u> AMH testing in women who are not seeking fertility treatment. It states the test:

"

should not be ordered or used to counsel women who are not infertile about their reproductive status and future fertility potential.

>>

No similar guidance has been published by the relevant colleges in Australia.

Who gets AMH tests and why?

The test isn't Medicare-subsidised. Most AMH tests are paid for privately by consumers, costing around A\$80-\$120. Because of this, data on current test usage is not publicly available.

To find out how many women in Australia are accessing AMH testing and why, we conducted the <u>first investigation</u> into its use in Australia.

We surveyed a representative sample of 1,773 women aged 18 to 55, recruited through the <u>Life in Australia</u> national study.

We asked them if and how they had heard about AMH testing, whether they had ever had an AMH test, their main reason for testing and how they accessed the test.

Our results, published today, show 13% of the women had heard about AMH testing and 7% had had an AMH test.



Über uns

Alle / Cycle-Check

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Cycle-Check

Hey Period Shake theblood Menstrual Cup

theblood Cap

theblood Hoodie

29.90 €



"Menstruation kann die³Antwort auf Probleme und Schmerzen sein. Wir schließen gemeinsam mit dir die Gender Data Gap.' Isabelle & Miriam, Gründerinnen von

theblood

unterstützen

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Discover our first softanalysis of your menstrual blood.

•Use the Cycle-Check and optimize your cycle for maximum well-being.

•Learn more about your menstrual blood and the unique characteristics of your sample.

 Manage pain and discomfort more effectively to improve your daily life. Innovation takes time— Our prototype does not include a biomarker analysis



Over medicalization

authority of therapist instead of a priest deviation in terms of sickness rather than sin or crime maximization of lifestyle, potential, health and quality of life becomes almost obligatory

<u>negative judgments</u> are directed toward those <u>who will not</u>, for whatever reason, adopt an active, informed, positive, and prudent relationship to the future

new global bio-economy has developed in which health, disease, and other vital processes become sites of entrepreneurship, capital investment, and sources of wealth

In the resulting **medical marketplace**, pharma and biotech companies offer new technologies of selfhood that promise to help individuals enhance their capacities and achieve their aspirations as well as treat their illnesses

non-existent diseases and marketing-created health needs

medicalization as continuum from "too little" to "too much" medicine

•DOI: 10.1007/s11019-018-9850-

medicine has substituted religious institutions:



High rate of FALSE POSITIVES in DTCT

Quadruple times more outliers in DTCT than in real lab tests

O American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open

False-positive results released by direct-to-consumer genetic tests highlight the importance of clinical confirmation testing for appropriate patient care

Stephany Tandy-Connor, MS, Jenna Guiltinan, MS, Kate Krempely, MS, Holly LaDuca, MS, Patrick Reineke, BS, Stephanie Gutierrez, BS, Phillip Gray, PhD and Brigette Tippin Davis, PhD, FACMG

Purpose: There is increasing demand from the public for directto-consumer (DTC) genetic tests, and the US Food and Drug Administration limits the type of health-related claims DTC tests can market. Some DTC companies provide raw genotyping data to customers if requested, and these raw data may include variants occurring in genes recommended by the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics to be reported as incidental/secondary findings. The purpose of this study was to review the outcome of requests for clinical confirmation of DTC results that were received by our laboratory and to analyze variant classification concordance.

Methods: We identified 49 patient samples received for further testing that had previously identified genetic variants reported in DTC raw data. For each case identified, information pertaining to the outcome of clinical confirmation testing as well as classification of the DTC variant was collected and analyzed. Results: Our analyses indicated that 40% of variants in a variety of genes reported in DTC raw data were false positives. In addition, some variants designated with the "increased risk" classification in DTC raw data or by a third-party interpretation service were classified as benign at Ambry Genetics as well as several other clinical laboratories, and are noted to be common variants in publicly available population frequency databases.

Conclusion: Our results demonstrate the importance of confirming DTC raw data variants in a clinical laboratory that is well versed in both complex variant detection and classification.

Genet Med advance online publication 22 March 2018

Key Words: classification discrepancy; clinical confirmation direct-to-consumer; false positive; raw data

J Clin Invest. 2016;126:1734–44 doi:10.1172/JCI86318.



- The purpose of 23andMe Research is to make new discoveries about genetics and other factors behind diseases an
- If you agree to this consent, you allow 23andMe researchers to use certain information (including your Genetic Information and your responses to research surveys) to study a wide variety of research topics. To protect your privacy, 23andMe conducts research with information that has been stripped of your name and contained
- information and combined with similar information from many research participants. Some 23andMe Research is conducted in **collaboration with third parties**, such as non-profit organizations, pharmace
- companies, or academic institutions. We may share summaries of research results, which do not identify any parti individual, with qualified research collaborators and in scientific publications. • It is unlikely that you will directly benefit from your participation, though you and others may benefit in the future from discoveries that lead to healthcare advances or improvements to 23andMe's product or services. There is a very small r that someone could get access to your Personal Information (information that can be used to identify you) without your

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Ancestry Composition

Discover where your DNA is from out

of 2000+ regions worldwide - and

more.

Learn more

share DNA with you - and message

them.

"I got my kit in July 2018 and got my results that August and I'm so happy I did! I was able to find out some helpful health information as well! I've also been connected to a side of my family that I know little to nothing about, which has been so great being able to "primum non nocere, secundum cavere, tertium sanare"

*

Trait reports Learn how your DNA influences your facial features, taste, smell and other traits. Learn more

Maternal & Paternal Haplogroups Trace parts of your ancestry to a specific group of individuals from 1,000+ years ago. Learn more



Neanderthal Ancestry Discover how much Neanderthal DNA you inherited. Learn more

CUSTOMER REVIEWS Don't take our word for it...

"I'm always intrigued by what I find on 23andMe each time I log in. I've learned so much about my health, ancestry, and specific genes that I have mutations for that I'm currently getting medical care for. Find a way, get tested today!"

Research Consent Documen

Part of 23andMe's mission is to help people benefit from the human genome, and research is an important part of that mission Here are some highlights from our Research Consent Document. Please read the entire consent document below before making a decision to participate.

Key Information:

- · The purpose of 23andMe Research is to make new discoveries about genetics and other factors behind diseases and traits. · If you agree to this consent, you allow 23andMe researchers to use certain information (including your Genetic
- Information and your responses to research surveys) to study a wide variety of research topics. · To protect your privacy, 23andMe conducts research with information that has been stripped of your name and contact
- information and combined with similar information from many research participants. Some 23andMe Research is conducted in collaboration with third parties, such as non-profit organizations, pharmaceutical
- companies, or academic institutions. We may share summaries of research results, which do not identify any particular individual, with qualified research collaborators and in scientific publications.
- · It is unlikely that you will directly benefit from your participation, though you and others may benefit in the future from discoveries that lead to healthcare advances or improvements to 23andMe's product or services. There is a very small risk that someone could get access to your Personal Information (information that can be used to identify you) without your mission in the event of a privacy breach
- Taking part in this research is completely voluntary, and you can change your consent choice at any time without affecting your access to the 23andMe product or service

Purpose: Why is 23andMe doing research?

23andMe Research aims to make and support scientific discoveries about genetics and other factors behind diseases and traits. To do this, we conduct our own research and support the work of other researchers around the world by collaborating and publishing our findings in scientific journals. Results of our research may be used to help develop new ways to diagnose and treat disease, or new reports and features for the 23andMe product or services. We study

- · The genetic and other factors behind diseases and traits
- Ways to diagnose and treat diseases
- · The history of peoples across the world, including how they migrated and intermixed in the past · How people react to learning about their genetics
- Topics include simple traits such as hair color or freckles, serious diseases such as Parkinson's disease or diabetes, and less serious conditions such as migraine headaches

23andMe makes discoveries by analyzing information across large numbers of research participants to find patterns. These patterns might tell us, for instance, if people with a particular set of genetic factors are more likely to get a disease such as capper or diabetes, or asthma. Apother pattern might point to a new way to treat a disease. Results of our research may be used to help develop new drugs. Some discoveries made by 23andMe could help researchers better understand disease and may quide diagnosis and treatment decisions.

For example, in 2629 23andMe conducted a study of genetic factors that contribute to susceptibility to COVID-19. We found that the ABO blood groups lead to differences in severity of the disease.

Other discoveries help us understand the history of human migrations that led to our current world populations.

For example, in 2020 23andMe shared their findings about the genetic impact of the TransAtlantic Slave Trade on people in the Americas. We found that the genetic data corresponded closely with the historical records of people being forcibly transported from Africa, but there were notable exceptions of discregancies that shed light on this important period in history.

What does it mean to take part in 23andMe Research?

If you choose to take part in 23andMe Research, you will be asked to take surveys or enter information about yourself into the 23andMe website or mobile app. You choose which surveys to take, which information to provide, and which questions to answer. Giving consent means that you agree to let 23andMe researchers use your Genetic and Self-Reported Information (including such information provided prior to giving consent) for 23andMe Research. "Genetic and Self-Reported Information"* includes:

Your genetic data

- Information you enter into the website or mobile app that is labeled with the 23andMe Research logo 🔆 or 🛟
- Your age and ethnicity · Data from a third party that you authorize us to use for research

· 23andMe Research is open-ended: we may inform you of new surveys and research opportunities as they are added. We may also invite you to participate in specific studies based on information you've previously provided. We use routine communication methods to inform you of research opportunities. We may send you email invites and/or notifications in your account or on your mobile device.

- · When 23andMe conducts studies on sensitive research topics, you will be provided additional information to help you decide whether you want to take part in this research.
- · Depending on the research activity, we may or may not provide you with compensation for your time. For some longer or more involved research activities, cash equivalents, or charitable donations may be provided as compensation. There is no cost to take part in this research
- · Some 23andMe Research may be sponsored by or conducted in collaboration with third parties, such as non-profit organizations, pharmaceutical companies, or academic institutions whose additional expertise and/or resources can help 23andMe make important discoveries.
- times research discoveries lead to products or inventions that have value if they are made or sold. In situations wh your information contributed to an invention or product that profited 23andMe or any of its research collaborators, you will not receive any financial benefits.
- · If you have elected to have your saliva sample stored by 23andMe, we may also use the results of further analysis of your sample in 23andMe Research. For example, we may conduct whole genome sequencing, which allows researchers to study

zes 23andMe to use their Genetic and 1. Aggregate Information: information that has been combined with that of other users and analyzed or evaluated as a whole, you discuss 23andMe Research with your chi that no specific individual may be reasonably identified

Information in our Privacy Statemen

limited to, the following:

Reported Information.

security systems.

Outside of 23andMe

Within 23andMer

Banafite

Risks:

benefits:

How is my privacy protected?

· 23andMe research analyses are conducted w

Information (information you provide when y

contact information may be used to commun

When we publish research results or share re

does not identify any particular individual

23andMe maintains an internationally record

· All 23andMe employees are trained on how t

Who will have access to my informati

9 We may share summaries of research

23andMe researchers who conduct analy:

identifying Registration Information.

What are the benefits and risks of tai

· You will not receive any direct benefits by tak

results about your genetics or health risks the

· Sometime in the future, you or others, inc

indirectly from 23andMe Research disco

By taking surveys you may learn about 23

Discomfort: Some survey questions or data o

· Privacy: Although 23andMe has strict policies

that a breach of your Personal Information ca

In the event of a breach, your Genetic Inf.

There is a remote chance that an individual

· There may be additional risks to participation

· Your participation in the 23andMe Research

change your mind about participating, you ca

withdraw your consent, 23andMe will prevent

· There is no penalty for choosing not to git

· You may also stop participation by closing yo

· If you choose not to give consent for 23andN

Your participation in 23andMe Research coul

other purposes, such as to improve the 23ani

23andMe (described in our Privacy Statemen

directly within your Account Settings.

Research initiated after 39 days from when w

benefits you receive by being a 23andMe cus

related to the study.

Can I change my mind?

Service.

23andMe. In some cases, a breach could

research results. In theory, a bad actor wi

esearch results and determine that you h

contribute to ways to prevent and treat di-

contributed to and provide you with perio

For further details on 23andMe's other us

additional training on how to conduct research

*You can learn more about Genetic Information, 2. De-identified Information: information that has been stripped of your Registration Information (e.g., your name and contact information) and other identifying data such that you cannot reasonably be identified as an individual, also known as oseudorymized information

3. Individual-level Information: information about a single individual's genotypes, diseases or other traits/characteristics, but which is not necessarily tied to Registration Information 23andMe uses physical, technical, and admin

- and improve our privacy and security practices to 4. Personal Information: information that can be used to identify you, either alone or in combination with other information 23andMe collects and stores the following types of Personal Information:
 - a. Registration Information: information you provide about yourself when registering for and/or purchasing our Services (e.o. name, email, address, user ID and password, and payment information
 - b. Genetic Information information regarding your genotypes (i.e. the As, Ts, Cs, and Gs at particular locations in your genome), generated through processing of your saliva by 23andMe or by its contractors, successors, or assignees; or otherwise processed by and/or contributed to 23andMe.
 - Self-Reported Information: information you provide directly to us, either through the Services or through a third party. including your disease conditions, other health-related information, personal traits, ethnicity, family history, and other information that you enter into surveys, forms, or features while signed in to your 23andMe account
 - d. Sensitive Information: information about your health, Genetic Information, and certain Self-Reported Information such as racial and ethnic origin sexual orientation, and political affiliation
 - e User Content: information data text software music audio photographs graphics video messages or other materials other than Genetic Information and Self-Reported Information-generated by users of 23andMe Services and transmitted, whether publicly or privately, to or through 23andMe.
 - f. Inferences and Derived Data: information, data, assumptions, or conclusions that are derived directly or indirectly from another source of Personal Information. For example, we may use statistical techniques to infer additional genetic nformation based on genetic information generated directly through the processing of your saliva sample.
- research collaborators and in scientific pr g. Web-Behavior Information: information on how you use our Services collected through log files, cookies, web beacons, summary information with gualified resea and similar technologies, (e.g., device information (device identifiers), IP address, browser type, domains, page views). We may share information with our ethic

agencies to maintain our compliance, or : 2. Information we collect

a. Information you provide directly to us or through a third party

- i Registration Information. When you purchase our Services or create a 23andMe account we collect Personal Information, which may include your name, date of birth, billing and shipping address, payment information (e.g., credit card) and contact information (e.g. email, phone number and license numb
- Self-Reported Information. You have the option to provide us with additional information about yourself thr surveys, forms, features and applications. For example, you may provide us with information about your personal traits (e.g., eve color, height), ethnicity, disease conditions (e.g., Type 2 Diabetes), other health-related information (e.g., pulse ate, cholesterol levels, visual acuity), and family history information (e.g., information similar to the foregoing about your family members). Before you disclose information about a family member, you should make sure you have permission from the family member to do so
- iii. User Content, Some of our Services allow you to create and post or upload content, such as data, text, software, music, audio, photographs, graphics, video, messages, or other materials that you create or provide to us through either a public or private transmission ("User Content"). For example, User Content includes any discussions, posts, or messages ou send on our Forums
- Blogs and Forums. Our website offers publicly accessible blogs. Additionally, 23andMe customers may participate in our online Forums. You should be aware that any information you provide or post in these areas may be read, collected and used by others who access them. To request that we remove or de-identify your Personal Inform or Forums, contact us at privacy@23andme.com. Please note that whenever you post something publicly, it may sometimes be impossible to remove all instances of the posted information, for example, if someone has taken a

creenshot of your posting. Please exercise caution before choosing to share Personal Information publicly on our blogs Forums or in any other posting. You may be required to register with a third party application to post a comment. To learn how the third party application uses your information, please review the third party's terms of use and privacy

- Social media features and widgets. Our Services include Social Media Features, such as the Facebook "Like" or "Share" button and widgets ("Features"). These Features may collect your IP address, which page you are visiting on our site, and may set a cookie to enable the Feature to function properly. They may also allow third party social media services to provide us information about you, including your name, email address, and other contact information. The nformation we receive is dependent upon your privacy settings with the third party social media service. Features are either hosted by a third party or hosted directly on our site. Your interactions with these Features are governed by the privacy statements of the third party companies providing them. You should always review and, if necessary, adjust your vacy settings on third party websites and services before linking or connecting them to our website or Service
- Third party services (e.g., social media). If you use a third party site, such as Facebook or Twitter, in connection with our Services to communicate with another person (e.g., to make or post referrals or to request that we communicate with another person), then in addition to that person's name and contact information, we may also collect other information (e.g., your profile picture, network, gender, username, user ID, age range, language, country, friends lists or followers) depending on your privacy settings on the third party site. We do not control the third party site's information practices, o please review the third party's privacy statement and your settings on the third party's site carefully.
- Third party sign in. You may create a 23andMe account and/or sign in to our Services using an account you created with a third party service, such as Google. If you provide authorization to 23andMe, we will collect and use the information you share with us via that third party service (such as your email address, name, and date of birth as specified in your third party service account) in accordance with this Privacy Statement. You are responsible for managing your credentials for your third party service account, and for maintaining the security of your third party ervice account. 23andMe does not have access to the credentials for your third party service account. If you choo use third party sign in and you lose access to your credentials for your third party service account, you may not be able to access your 23andMe account. You may manage authorization for third party sign in through your 23andMe Account Settings or through your third party service account.
- Referral information and sharing. When you refer a person to 23andMe or choose to share your 23andMe results another person, we will ask for that person's email address. We will use their email address solely, as applicable, to make
- the referral or to communicate your sharing request to them, and we will let your contact know that you requested the communication. By participating in a referral program or by choosing to share information with another person, you Who do I contact if I have questions

mation related to our genetic testing services

erview of some core components of our data handling practices.

- use our Services. We collect Web-Behavior Information via cool and access our Services (our website, mobile apps, products, sof
- nore information. collect and process your information when you place an order, o research surveys, post on our Forums or use other mest
- generally be categorized as Registration Information. Self-Rep rivacy Statement. services. With your consent, we extract your DNA from your sali (the As, Ts, Cs, and Gs at particular locations in your genome) in
- on for the following reasons:
- is Personal Information in order to provide our Service, which in s, creating customer accounts and authenticating logins, analyzin aring tools like DNA Relatives.
- ces. We constantly work to improve and provide new reports, tool o improve our ability to assign specific ancestries to your DNA s also need to fix bugs or issues, analyze the use of our website t campaigns.
- consent. If you choose to consent to participate in 23andMe Re stified Genetic Information and Self-Reported Information in a la cientific discoveries. Individual-level Information or as Aggregate Information (as described in Section 4.c).
- bout how your data is shared and used. You choose:
- nole after it has been analyzed
- d/or opt-in to view.
- r information, including friends, family members, health care pri oh third party services that accept 23andMe data and social net Me Research. By agreeing to the Research Consent Document. Is d. Other Types of Information
- in a 23andMe Research Community you can consent to the use c of new and different types of information. We will update our Privacy Statement and/or obtain your prior consent to new

- d in the following ways:
- essant for them to provide their services to us
- ors, only if you provide your explicit consent individual-level information to a third party for research purpose
- public databases
- a (genetic or non-genetic) to an insurance company or employ aw enforcement or regulatory authorities unless required by la rant for genetic or Personal Information (visit our Transparency F

- tems to ensure confidentiality, integrity, and availability of 23and rity practices to help ensure the integrity of our systems and your the following areas
- and audit. Our information security management system, which rvices, has been certified under the internationally recognized I described below. b. To process, analyze and deliver your genetic testing results
- standard security measures to encrypt Sensitive Information bot nnel. We limit access of information to authorized personnel, bar
- le multi-factor authentication, single sign-on, and a strict least-o
- ing our Services that you haven't considered
- elf and/or your family members that may be upsetting or cause a
- previously unknown to you, or may learn that someone you thout
- 23andMe gives you the ability to share information, including Personal Information, through the Services. You have the option to share directly with individuals with 23andMe accounts through (i) our Forums. (ii) relative finding features (e.g.

- i Saliya sample and biobanking. To use our genetic testing services you must purchase or receive as a gift a 23andMe Personal Genetic Service testing kit, create an online account and register your kit, and ship your saliva sample to us o our third party laboratory. Your DNA will be extracted from your saliva sample for analysis. During kit registration you are asked to review our Consent Document for Sample Storage and Additional Genetic Analyses. Unless you consent to sample storage ("Biobanking") and additional againees your saliva sample and DNA are destroyed after the laboratory completes its work, subject to laboratory legal and regulatory requirements. You can update your Biobanking preference
- to discard a stored sample within your 23andMe Account Settings once your sample has completed processing ii. Genetic Information. Information regarding your genotype (e.g. the As, Ts, Cs, and Gs at particular locations in your genome), your Genetic Information, is generated when we analyze and process your saliva sample, or when you
- otherwise contribute or access your Genetic Information through our Services. Genetic Information includes the 23andMe results reported to you as part of our Services, and may be used for other purposes, as outlined in Section 3

c. Web-Behavior Information collected through tracking technology (e.g. from cookies and similar technologies) We and our third party service providers use cookies and similar technologies (such as web beacons, tags, scripts and device identifiers) to:

- i. help us recognize you when you use our Services;
- ii. customize and improve your experience
- iii provide security:
- iv. analyze usage of our Services (such as to analyze your interactions with the results, reports, and other features of the Service):
- v. gather demographic information about our user base;
- vi. offer our Services to you: vii. monitor the success of marketing programs; and

Wecor

3. How we use your information

issues, etc.);

security risks; and

on consent before its withdrawal.

- viii. serve targeted advertising on our site and on other sites around the Internet
- If you reject cookies, you may still use our site, but your ability to use some features or areas of our site may be limited. For

more information, including the types of cookies found on 23andMe and how to control cookies, please read our Cookie Policy. We may receive reports based on the use of these technologies from third party service providers as de-identified

Analytics to combine behavioral information across devices and sessions lincluding authenticated and unauthenticated

sessions). We have enabled the following Google Analytics Advertising features: Remarketing, Google Display Network

Impression Reporting, Google Analytics Demographics and Interest Reporting, and DoubleClick Campaign Manager

soogle Analytics. Google Analytics is used to perform many of the tasks listed above. We use the User-ID feature of Google

ntegration. We do not merge information collected through any Google advertising product with individual-level information

usly work to enhance our Services with new products, applications and features that may result in the collection

collected elsewhere by our Service. Learn more about how Google collects and uses data here. To opt out of Google

Analytics Advertising Features please use Google Ad Settings. To opt out of Google Analytics entirely please use this link

23andMe will use and share your Personal Information with third parties only in the ways that are described in this Privacy

may include, among other things, using your information in a manner consistent with this Privacy Statement to:

ii. enable and enhance your use of our website and mobile application(s), including authenticating your visits, prov

We use the information described above in Section 2 to operate, provide, analyze and improve our Services. These activities

i. open your account, enable ourchases and process payments, communicate with you, and implement your requests (e.g.,

iii. contact you about your account, and any relevant information about our Services (e.g. policy changes, security updates or

vi. perform research & development activities, which may include, for example, conducting data analysis in order to develop

For individuals located in the European Economic Area ("EEA"). United Kinodom, or Switzerland (collectively the "Designated

Countries"): We process your Personal Information in this way to provide our Services to you in accordance with our Te

As described above, to receive results through the Personal Genetic Service, you must create a 23andMe account, register

your kit, and submit your saliva sample to be genotyped by us or our contracted laboratory. Once genotyped, we further

purchased. 23andMe continuously works to improve our Services based on our research and product development, and

genetic associations identified in scientific literature. If you are eligible to receive additional reports or updates in the future,

purposes described above is based on your consent. You may withdraw your consent at any time by deleting your Account via

our 23andMe Account Settinos, however, the withdrawal of your consent will not affect the lawfulness of processing based

analyze your Genetic Information to provide you with our health and/or ancestry reports, depending on the Service

For individuals located in the Designated Countries: Our legal basis for processing your Sensitive Information for the

v. monitor, detect, investigate and prevent prohibited or illegal behaviors on our Services, to combat spam and other

a. To provide you with Services and to analyze and improve our Services

iv enforce our Terms of Service and other acreements

ou may be notified of or may directly access these updates.

c. To allow you to share your Personal Information with others

personalized content and information, and tracking your usage of our Services;

new or improve existing products and services, and performing quality control activities.

Proposal for DTCT rating



A1: Right consumer, right test; high quality test (ACCEPTABLE)	Consumer has symptoms or risk factors and chooses the correct test test is high quality results lead to clinical follow-up & treatment	Consumer is symptomatic and wants to exclude SARS CoV2 infection Positive test is confirmed by RT- PCR	Benefits the healthcare system facilitates consumers to seek medical attention reduces clinical visits when correctly tested negative
A2 Right consumer, right test; low quality test (ACCEPTABLE ONLY IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES)	The consumer has symptoms or risk factors and chooses the correct test. The test is low quality.	Consumer in high HIV prevalence setting (resource- poor setting)	Benefits of correct test results might outweigh the harms by false positives and false negatives

Wrong testsymptoms or riskChoses a test for chlamy(NOT ACCEPTABLE)factors for a condition, but choses wrong testthe infection actually is receive a true negative r chlamydia; does not treat Delayed treatment of UT	vdia, butharmed whenUTI. Theyhealthcare decisionsresult forare misled by wrongat UTI.tests and wrongTIinformation
C: Right test, wrong consumer (NOT ACCEPTABLE) (NOT ACCEPTABLE) test is good test if used appropriately in clinical setting for certain patients, but not when marketed widely and indiscriminately AMH testing (appropriate treatment) is sold to you as 'egg timer' to measure reserve	e as part of ty inappropriate tests lead to information that do not lead to clinically useful decisions. Test is a wasteful use of resources Consumers may be harmed if the test results lead them to take unnecessary treatments

D: Wrong test,	Non-evidence	Consumer choose a DTCT 'sink	Consumers are
wrong consumer (NOT ACCEPTABLE)	based tests (bogus) tests	test'. The results lead them to use a remedy that does not effectively treat their symptoms. They are still not correctly diagnosed	harmed in both the testing and in the treatment when they use non-evidence
		Consumer is healthy. They choose a 'food sensitivity test' using IgG4. The results lead them to an elimination diet where important food groups are cut out and leads to malnutrition/social deprivation	Jaseu lests

Conclusions:

1. Define DTCT – decide between serious and bogus laboratory tests

2. Use DTCT only for healthcare decisions when appropriate ("intended purpose" – do not mix with "intended use")

3. Keep healthcare data and recreational testing data separate

4. Know the consequences of "bad test quality" / overmedicalization

5. Genetic tests in DTCT is a no go

5. No test result is preferred over a wrong test result