

# National Biobanks for Population & Rare Disease Research

Closing the Rare Disease Diagnostic Gap

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**Faculty of  
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Organisers:



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## The Diagnostic Gap in Rare Diseases

- ❖ 27–36 million EU citizens live with a rare disease
- ❖ Many patients remain undiagnosed or experience 5–7 year delay in diagnostics
- ❖ Fragmented symptoms across specialties delay recognition
- ❖ Variants of Uncertain Significance complicate interpretation
- ❖ National and EU level Health system fragmentation increases cost and inequity

## What Can Help Us to Close the Gap

**EHDS** → Data access, interoperability & empowerment of Secondary use

**National data lakes** → Aggregated vast amounts of structured and unstructured health data

**Biobanks** → Secure genomic-phenotype integration

**AI systems** → Pattern recognition & decision support

## The Role of National Biobanks

- ❖ Combine genomics + longitudinal phenotypes
- ❖ Offer governance frameworks and re-contact capability
- ❖ Act as trusted intermediaries within EHDS
- ❖ Enable genotype-first screening approaches



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## Secondary Use of Phenotypes as a System-Level Opportunity to Close the Gap

- ❖ Reuse of EHR, registry, imaging, and laboratory data
  - ❖ Enables early detection of rare disease patterns
  - ❖ Improves variant interpretation and patient stratification
  - ❖ Condition(!)-Requires strong governance and interoperability
- 
- ❖ Algorithmic detection of rare disease signatures
  - ❖ Machine learning clustering of atypical presentations
  - ❖ Automated triggers for earlier genomic testing
  - ❖ Shortens diagnostic odyssey

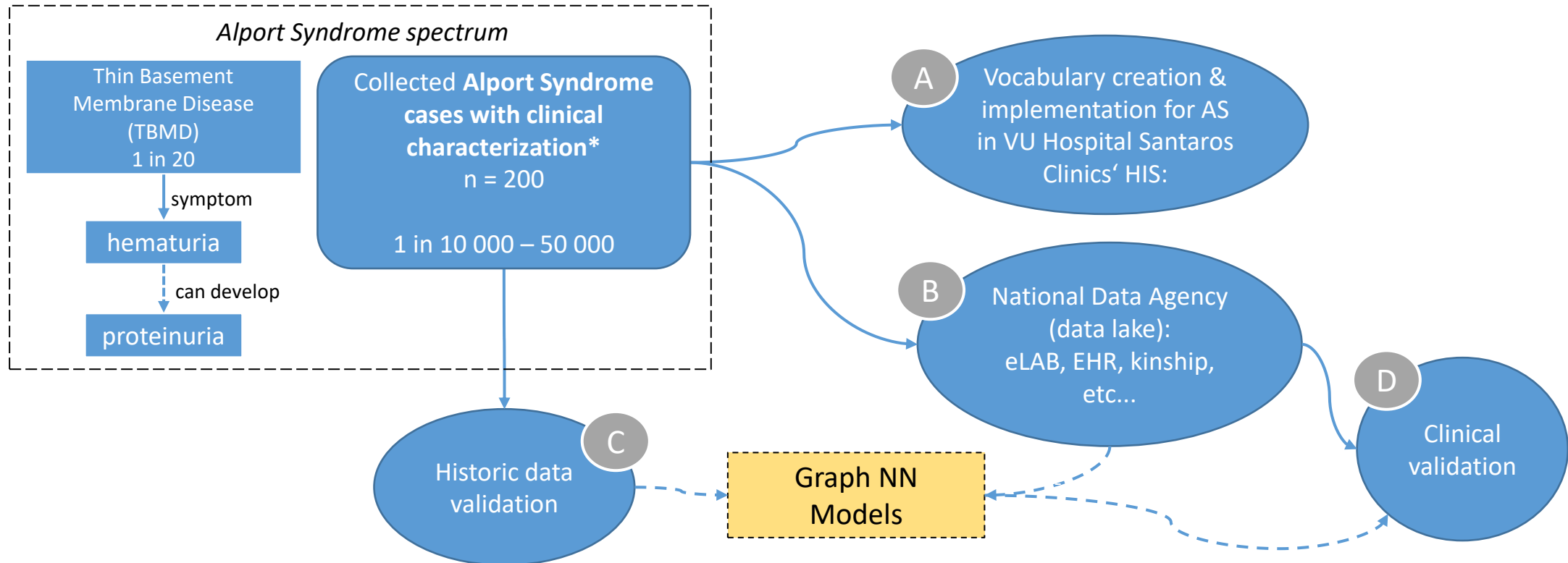
## Example of the pilot study in progress: Early Alport syndrome detection screening in Lithuania

- ❖ Integration of HIS and national data
- ❖ Integration of genealogy (kinship) into screening algorithms
- ❖ Age-stratified AS screening and TBMD (Thin Basement Membrane Disease) monitoring as a predictor of potential disease
- ❖ A systematic validation cycle that includes data-driven vocabulary development, retrospective algorithm analysis, and clinical outcome evaluation



## Structure & stages of the AS screening Pilot

Confidential, not published



\*Cerkaukaite-Kerpauskienė, A., Navickaite, M., Savige, J., Mazur, G., Brazdziunaite, D., Azukaitis, K., Slazaite, G., Laurinavicius, A., Miglinas, M., Vainutiene, V., Strupaite-Sileikiene, R., Misevice, A., Mickeviciene, V., & Cerkaukiene, R. (2025). Lithuanian Study on COL4A3 and COL4A4 Genetic Variants in Alport Syndrome: Clinical Characterization of 52 Individuals from 38 Families. *International journal of molecular sciences*, 26(15), 7639. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms26157639>

## Reverse Phenotyping & Variant Interpretation

Can help to:

- ❖ Match variants to deep phenotype data
- ❖ Identify individuals with similar genotype + phenotype patterns
- ❖ Improve classification of variants of uncertain significance
- ❖ Enable family cascade screening



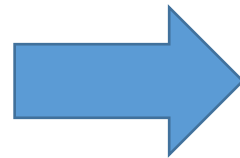
## Societal and Economic Value

- ❖ Earlier diagnosis reduces healthcare waste
- ❖ Improves equity across Member States
- ❖ Accelerates pharmaceutical innovation
- ❖ Strengthens EU competitiveness in precision medicine



## Means & Goals for Identifying Undiagnosed Patients in Health Systems

- ❖ Systematic screening for phenotype combinations
- ❖ Detection of hereditary patterns
- ❖ Proactive referral to genetics services



- ❖ Rare disease risk scores integrated into EHR
- ❖ Automated phenotype extraction (HPO mapping)
- ❖ Federated analysis across EU biobanks
- ❖ Embedded rare disease registries

## The Messages to Take-away

- ❖ Data governance + biobanks + AI  
= diagnostic acceleration
- ❖ Rare diseases can be a flagship  
EHDS use case
- ❖ Opportunity for coordinated EU  
leadership



*Joint solidarity action by Lithuanian population & rare disorders biobank and VU medical students in 2025*

# Advancement of Treatments FOR RARE DISEASES



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# Thank you!



## Faculty of Medicine

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