# Translational strategies in an integrated economy:perspectives from Singapore

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## **National university of Singapore**

- Comprehensive, research-intensive global university
- 3 campuses Kent Ridge, Bukit Timah, Duke-NUS Graduate Medical School





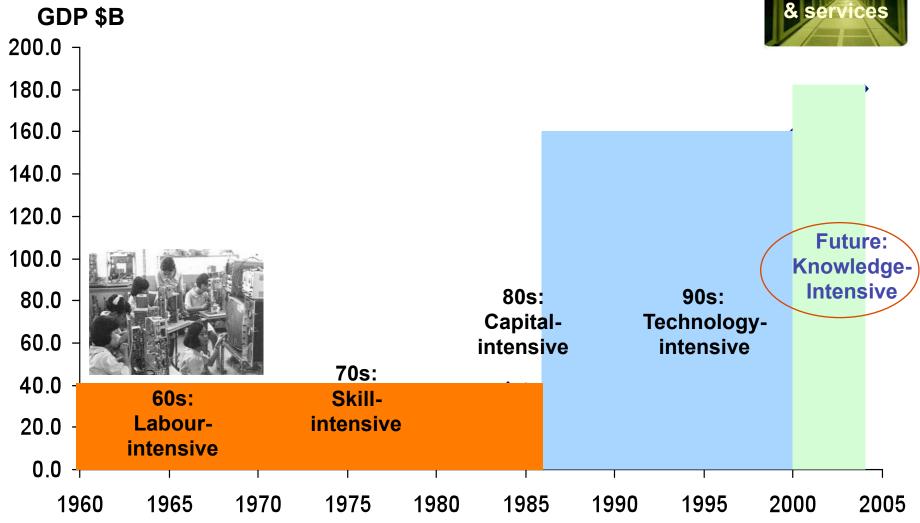


## Translational Strategies in an integrated economy

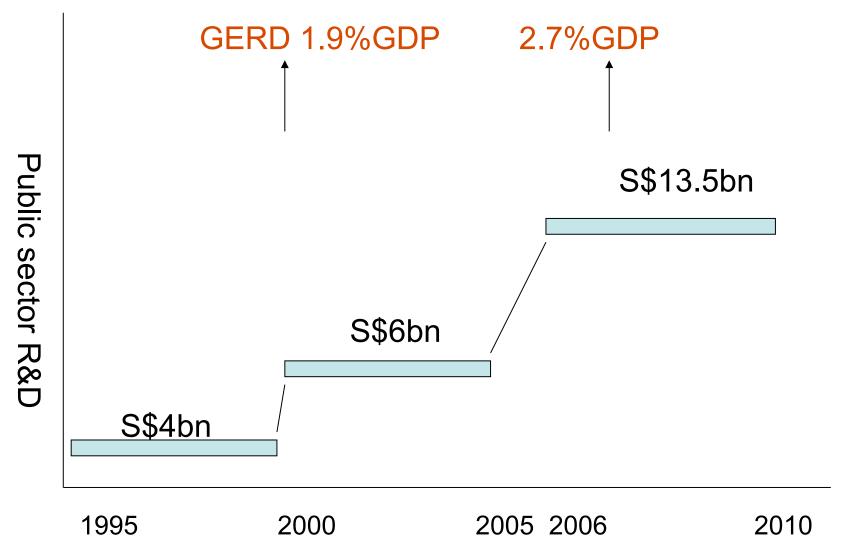
- Why Biomedical Sciences sector was selected as a focus
- Translational research Key approaches & challenges

## The Singapore Growth Story.....











## Why BMS?

- Global importance of human health & disease
- Talent mobility + advances in research technologies mean newcomers can be competitive

## Does Singapore have a chance?

 Small talent base + Competition intense with several established hubs already



## Does Singapore have a chance?

BMS needs 2 things, which Singapore happens to be good at:

- long-term vision & view
   substantial & <u>long-term</u> support
- close coordination between different agencies

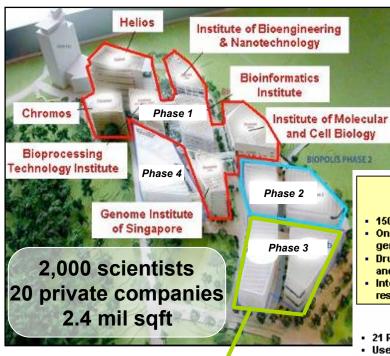


## Phase 1 of BMS Initiative: 2000 - 2005 Emphasis on basic science

- Critical mass of high quality research talent in Research Institutes & programmes
- ~500 top local students in research training
- State-of-art infrastructure in Biopolis, universities
- Growing base of industry R&D labs
- Substantially expanded BMS sector's economic contribution



## **Biopolis: A Vibrant BMS R&D Community**



Currently under development

Expected to be ready by 1Q10

Phase 3

#### **Shared Facilities**

- Scientific Services
- **Core Services**
- **General Amenities**
- **Animal Facility**



- 150 RSEs
- Oncology biomarker research & genomic data analysis
- **Drug Hunting Teams for cancer** and metabolic diseases
- Integrated computational science research



- 21 RSEs
- Use in vivo functional genomics to predict clinical utility of novel drug targets
- Focused on CNS and metabolic diseases



- 21 RSEs
- · Focus on cancer
- Chugai-Biostar (Mitsui/CIEA) JV

#### **OLYMPUS** WASEDA UNIVERSITY

- 13 RSEs
- Neuroscience R&D



- 85 RSEs
- Drug discovery for TB, Dengue and Malaria



- 62 RSEs
- · Natural products research for drug discovery



- R&D in stem cell expansion



- 80 RSEs (projected)
- R&D in biocatalysis



- 20 RSEs
- Chemistry process development R&D



- 60 RSEs
- Drug discovery for neurodegenerative diseases
- Medicinal chemistry



- 15 RSEs by 2008
- Drug development for infectious diseases



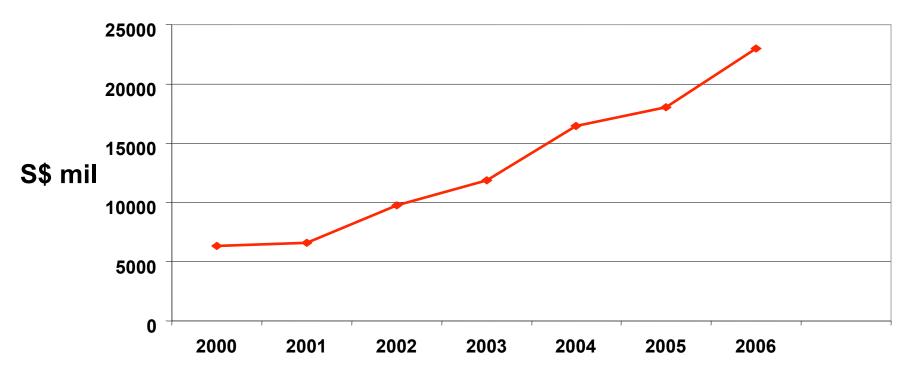
- 55 RSEs
- · Genomics & small molecule technologies-based drug discovery



- 60 RSEs by 2008
- Development of vaccines for infectious diseases prevalent in Asia

## Strong Growth in BMS Manufacturing Sector







- Manufacturing output increased by 4-fold from \$\$6 billion to \$\$24 billion
- Employment opportunities doubled from 5,000 to 10,000 jobs



## Translational Strategies in an integrated economy

- Why Biomedical Sciences sector was selected as a focus
- Translational research Key approaches & challenges

## **Key recommendation for Phase 2**



"It is no longer good enough to cure cancer in the mouse" Ed Holmes. UCSD

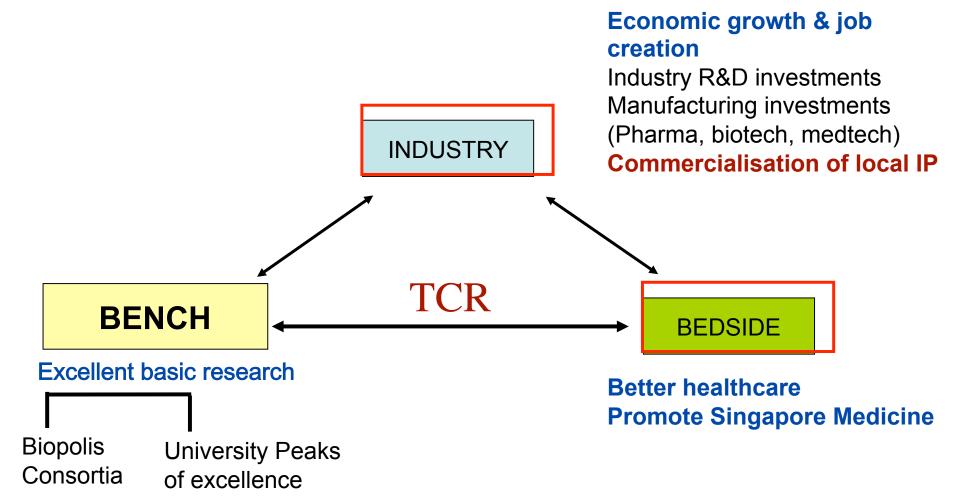
"The most important 'model' is man





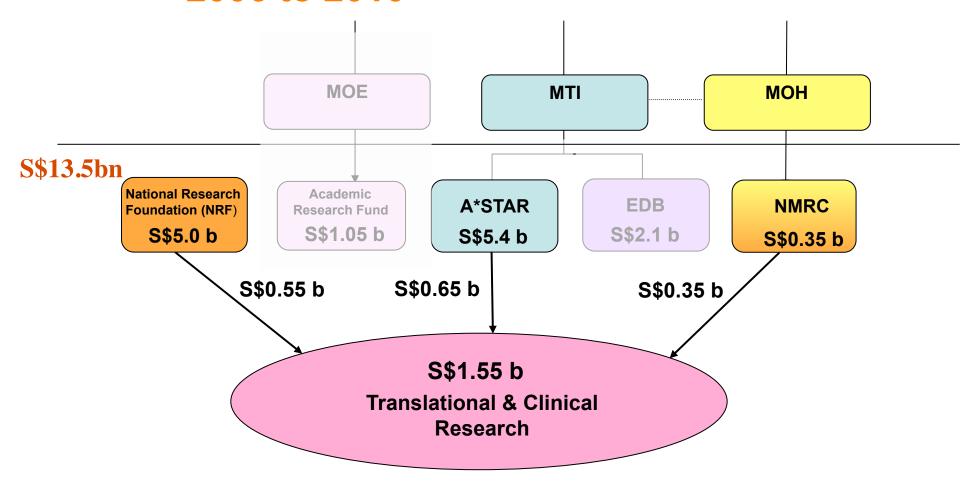
## Build Translational and Clinical Research Capabilities





## #1: Ringfenced Funding for TCR: 2006 to 2010





## #2: Very close coordination



### **Steering Committee for Life Sciences (SCLS)**

Dy Chmn RIEC / Chmn NRF, Ministers of Trade & Industry, Health and Education

#### **Biomedical Sciences Executive Committee**

Chaired by A\*STAR Chairman & Permanent Secretary of Health

**BMS International Advisory Council** 

TCR Coord Comm
Tan CC/Ed Holmes

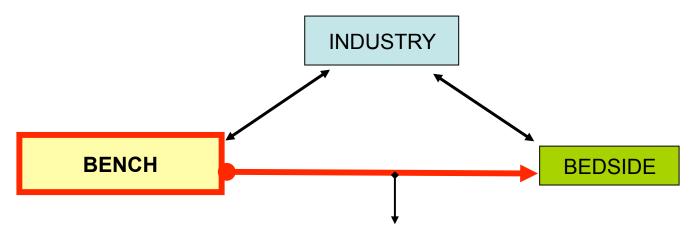
Biomedical Research Council (BMRC)

National Medical Research Council

S\$1.55B for translational and clinical research

## #3: Building TCR – 6 goals



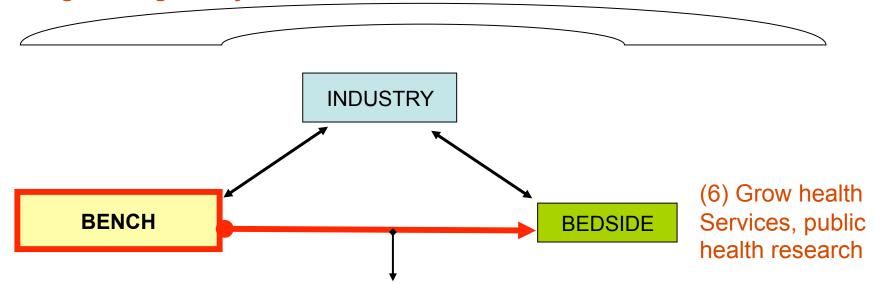


- (3) Develop strong investigational med capability & be preferred site in Asia
- (2) Establish 5 flagship programmes, each spanning bench-to-bedside
- (1) Build critical mass of clinician-scientists, supernumerary to clinical service needs

(4) Develop best enabling resources in Asia for translational research



(5) Strengthen regulatory framework for TCR.



- (3) Develop strong investigational med capability & be preferred site in Asia
- (2) Establish 5 flagship programmes, each spanning bench-to-bedside
- (1) Build critical mass of clinician-scientists, supernumerary to clinical service needs

### **Build critical mass of clinician-scientists**



#### Singapore Translational Research Investigator Awards (STaR)



Prof Daniel Tenen (NUS YLL School of Medicine)



Prof David Virshup (Duke-NUS GMS)



Prof Wong Tien Yin (SERI)



Prof Michael Chee (Duke-NUS GMS)

#### Clinician Scientists Awards (CSA)

Senior Investigator **7 awardees** 

Investigator

16 awardees

## Other Research Scholarships

Master of Clinical Investigation 8 awardees

AST-PhD Scholarship
2 awardees

MD- PhD Scholarships (tenable at Duke-NUS GMS)

2 awardees

MBBS-PhD Scholarships (local and UK) 24 awardees

## **Translational Flagship Programmes**



- Programmes must:
  - Span basic to TCR;

Bring best people across Singapore together, + international collaborators

Each award S\$25mil over 5 years

#### **CANCER**



Singapore
Gastric
Cancer
Consortium

#### **EYE DISEASE**



Translational
Research
Innovations in
Ocular Surgery

#### **NEUROSCIENCE**



Vulnerability,
Disease Progression
and Treatment in
Schizophrenia and
related psychoses

## METABOLIC DISEASE



Developmental
Pathways to
Metabolic
Diseases

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE



New Treatment
Strategies against
Dengue
(STOP Dengue)



## Singapore Gastric Cancer Consortium

PI: Yeoh Khay Guan, NUS YLL SOM

## 2 clinical cohorts (biomarkers; imaging)

4000 Chinese, Indians & Malays at high risk gastric cancer; All patients diagnosed with gastric cancer in 4 largest public hospitals

Role of RUNX gene in gastric cancer

### Genomic analyses of gastric cancer

Early phase clinical trials, pharmacogenetics 6 projects, ~100 patients

## Translational and Clinical Research (TCR) Infrastructure Developments



### **Strategic Infrastructure Grants**

Funding Investigational Medicine Unit (IMU) & other research space at Kent Ridge and Outram campuses

### Singapore Clinical Research Institute (SCRI)

One-stop centre providing support to conduct late-phase clinical trials

### **Clinical Imaging Research Centre (CIRC)**

Developing and validating state-of-the-art imaging tools and enabling the study of novel interventions in humans

## #4: Forge basic science to clinical research links

**Biopolis** 

Research Institutes





**National University** Hospital

## #4: Forge basic science to clinical research links



**Biopolis** 

Research Institutes

**Singapore** Institute for Clinical **Sciences** 





NUS Sch of Med

**National University** Hospital



**Experimental Therapeutics Centre** 

Institute of Medical **Biology** 

**Singapore Immunology Network** 

**Singapore** Stem Cell Consortium #4: Forge basic science to clinical

research links

**Engineering in Med** 

Biopolis

Research Institutes



**NUS Engineering** 

Sch of Med

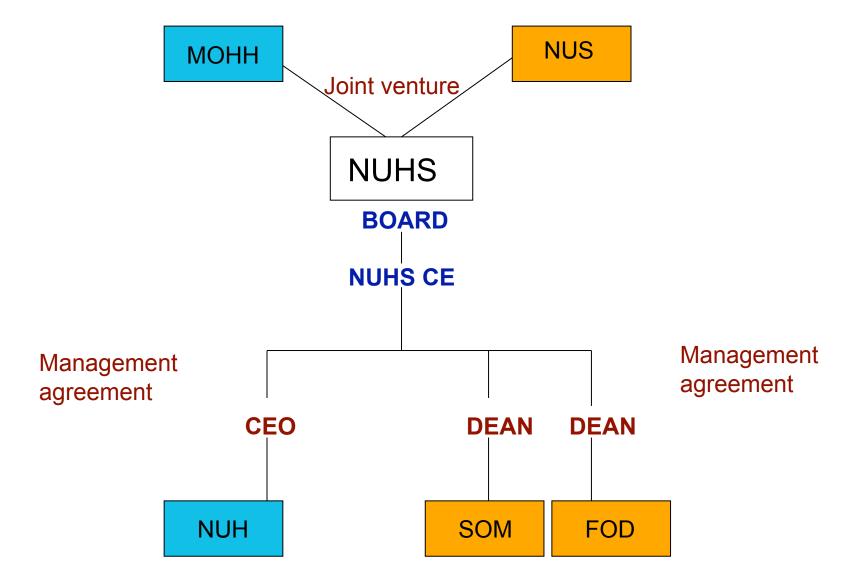


**Fusionopolis** 

National University Hospital

## #5: Set up Academic Medical Centre National University Health System







## Formation of NUHS

## □ NUHS allows <u>4 Critical Platforms</u>:

- ✓ INTEGRATED strategic planning
- ONE common budget & resource allocation system
- ✓ HARMONISED HR framework
- ✓ INTEGRATED space management

## **Progress since Feb 08**



- Clinical departments have been reorganised
  - 5 clusters formed 1 Jul 08 : Medicine; Surgery; Orthopaedics-Hand & reconstructive Microsurgery; Paediatrics; Dental
  - Clinical Specialist departments NUS & NUH combined
- Integrated NUHS-wide processes finalised & being rolled out to departments
  - include procurement, approval of new clinical services, recruitment, planning, budgeting and reporting cycles
- Financial Integration oversight & allocation at NUHS level
- HR physicians fully harmonised



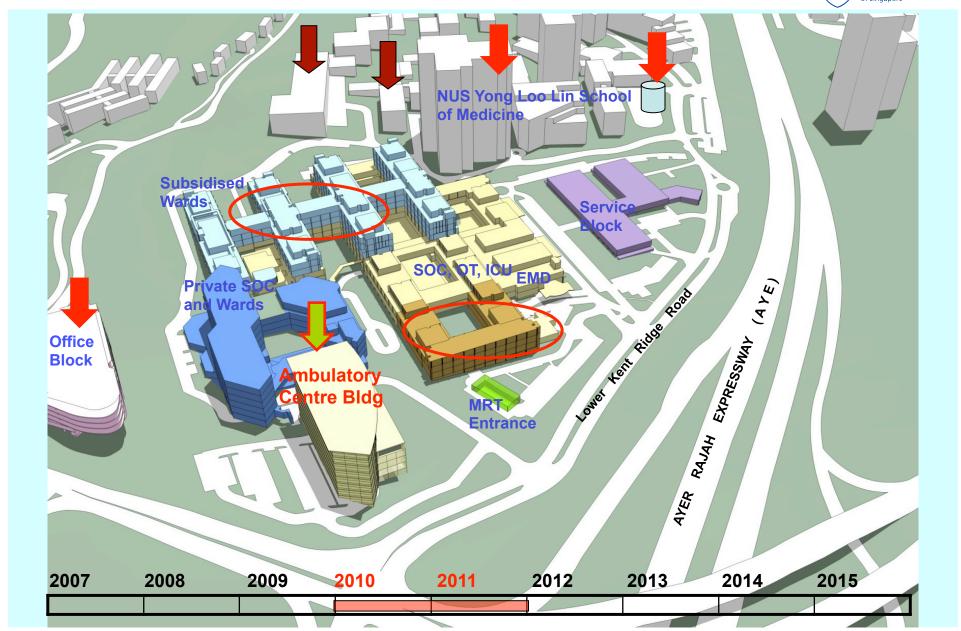
## **NUHS Focus**

## Identify & invest significantly in focus areas

- Asian phenotype
- > POC, early phase in man
- Establish new National Cancer & National Heart Centres

## **NUHS** redevelopment plan





## Major challenges



- Having sufficient senior physician-scientists
- Clinical work heavy; better incentivised; more certain career
- Developing substantial research within a lean and highly efficient healthcare system
- Culture that values clinical prowess more

## Conclusion



- Why BMS was selected
- Approach highly coordinated, emphasis on building human capital; close linkages to industry from start
- Focus on "Asian phenotype", proof-ofconcept & early phase in man;
- Multi-disciplinary basic BMS & TCR;
   Engineering & medicine

## Conclusion



### Critical success factors:

- Strong long-term government commitment
- Adequate sustained support (\$)
- Visionary & strong leadership
- Very close coordination



## THANK YOU!