

**Wednesday 14 May 2008**

## **UK BIOBANK OPENS ITS DOORS IN READING**

A major UK medical research initiative launches in Reading today (Wednesday 14 May), as part of a nationwide battle against a wide range of serious and life-threatening illnesses.

UK Biobank hopes that many people in Reading and the surrounding towns who are currently being invited by letter to take part in the ambitious project will rise to the challenge to improve the health of future generations.

UK Biobank hopes to recruit 500 40-69 year-olds a week from the city and the surrounding area (including Bracknell, Henley, Maidenhead, Marlow, Newbury and Wokingham) over the next six months, and, with their permission, follow their health over the next 30 years or more.

People who agree to join the project will help future generations live freer of diseases that kill and disable.

As UK Biobank matures it will become an unparalleled treasure chest of vital information on a range of diseases, including cancer, heart disease, diabetes, stroke, dementia, depression, arthritis, osteoporosis and many other life-threatening and debilitating conditions.

In particular, it will provide insight into why some people get particular diseases and others do not – paving the way for better prevention and treatments.

The project is supported by a number of leading medical charities such as CRUK, British Heart Foundation, Diabetes UK, British Lung Foundation, Arthritis Research Campaign, National Osteoporosis Society and the Skin Care Campaign, as well as by the Royal College of General Practitioners and the NHS.

Also supporting the project are TV presenter Nick Ross and former rugby star Dr JPR Williams.

The UK Biobank assessment centre, which participants will attend to join the project, opens today on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor in Brunel House, 17-27 Station Road, Reading, RG1 1LG.

Oxford University's Professor Rory Collins, UK Biobank's Principal Investigator, said: "This is a fantastic opportunity for people to do something positive for the health of the next generations."

In building this resource, UK Biobank asks for a small donation of blood and urine and, with participants' permission, will track their health over the next 30 years and more.

During their 90-minute assessment, participants are asked about their current health and lifestyles and have a number of measurements taken (such as blood pressure, weight, lung function and bone density). Participants will leave the assessment centre with a list of personal health-related measurements and some indication of how they compare to standard values.

The UK Biobank resource will help untangle the complex interplay of nature (that is, genes) and nurture (such as lifestyle) in the development of many different diseases.

The ambitious project aims to recruit 500,000 people as it rolls out across Britain. Recruitment is currently underway in north Manchester, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Stoke, Leeds, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Centres in Oxford, Glasgow and south Manchester have now completed their recruitment.

Around 15 million blood and urine samples will eventually be stored for decades in specially designed laboratories near Manchester, at temperatures down to about minus 200°C.

Taking part in UK Biobank is entirely voluntary and participants will be able to withdraw at any time should they wish to do so.

UK Biobank is a collaborative effort between 22 UK universities. The project is funded by the Wellcome Trust, Medical Research Council, the Department of Health, Northwest Regional Development Agency and the Scottish Government. It is hosted by the University of Manchester, and has secured approval from the relevant ethics and regulatory groups in relation to its research remit, recruitment process, storage of blood and urine samples, and access to participants' medical records over many years.

UK Biobank is governed by an Ethics and Governance Framework and its activities are monitored by an independent Ethics and Governance Council to help look after the public interest.

Web link: [www.ukbiobank.ac.uk](http://www.ukbiobank.ac.uk)

## **Ends**

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## Notes for Editors

1. People aged 40-69 and living within about a 20 mile radius of Reading will receive invitations to take part in UK Biobank during the course of the next 6-12 months.
2. People who receive letters asking them to participate in UK Biobank will be offered an appointment time and date. However, if the timing is inconvenient they can easily change this by calling 0800 0 276 276, Monday to Saturday, 8am-7pm. Participants will be able to confirm their appointment and find out more about the project by visiting UK Biobank's web site: [www.ukbiobank.ac.uk](http://www.ukbiobank.ac.uk)
3. A full list of measurements that will be provided at the end of the UK Biobank assessment visit, a location map for the assessment centre and other background information can be found on our web site: [www.ukbiobank.ac.uk](http://www.ukbiobank.ac.uk)
4. UK Biobank is one of the biggest prospective epidemiological research studies ever undertaken and will certainly be the richest in terms of the information collected on participants. Following people's health – rather than relying on them to remember what they did in the past – is a powerful way of learning about the causes of disease. Indeed, a similar British study launched by the eminent scientist Sir Richard Doll more than 50 years ago provided the crucial evidence that smoking was a major cause of lung cancer and heart disease; a finding that has saved many millions of lives worldwide.
5. UK Biobank is governed by an Ethics and Governance Framework and its activities are monitored by an independent Ethics and Governance Council to help look after the public interest. The Council is chaired by Graeme Laurie, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the University of Edinburgh. Website: [www.egcukbiobank.org.uk](http://www.egcukbiobank.org.uk) Further information from Barry Taylor [barry.taylor@bristol.ac.uk](mailto:barry.taylor@bristol.ac.uk) 0117 928 8867 or 07748 337172.
6. The idea of establishing a large national blood-based cohort was first proposed in 1999, with a provisional decision to support it made by the funders in 2002. So, there had been nearly seven years of consultation and meticulous planning for UK Biobank before an initial start-up phase in the Manchester area got underway in March 2006. This three-month 'pilot' to refine procedures led to the now-approved final protocol, which will be further enhanced as the project proceeds. Over the course of the 3-4 year recruitment period, there will be around 35 assessment centres in England, Scotland and Wales. The centres will be located in areas where there are about 150,000 men and women aged 40-69 living within about 10 miles' radius (or the equivalent in travelling time for congested places like London). Each centre will be optimally located for public transport links, easy parking and access, including for disabled people. They will be staffed by trained nurses and other healthcare professionals. People in the target population will be mailed invitations to participate. No one will be pressured to take part and participants are free to withdraw at any time. All of these procedures have been carefully tested in the pilot phase, and found to be very acceptable by participants. The single baseline assessment visit takes about 90 minutes and involves a computer touch-screen questionnaire, a short interview, some standard measurements, and small samples of blood (equivalent to about 3 tablespoons) and urine. Information about participants' subsequent health will be obtained, with their permission, from medical and other health-related records. Stringent security systems will be in place to protect participants' privacy. The project, which complies with the Data Protection Act and other relevant legislation, is subject to ongoing review by an independent Ethics & Governance Council and an International Scientific Advisory Board, as well as by the NHS North West Multi-centre Research Ethics Committee.
7. The recruitment phase for UK Biobank is jointly funded by the MRC and the Wellcome Trust at £28m each. The DH is providing an additional £5m and the Scottish Government and the Northwest Regional Development Agency have added an additional £0.5m to the total.
8. The **Medical Research Council** is dedicated to improving human health through excellent science. It invests on behalf of the UK taxpayer. Its work ranges from molecular level science to public health research, carried out in universities, hospitals and a network of its own units and institutes. The MRC liaises with the Health Departments, the National Health Service and industry to take account of the public's needs. The results have led to some of the most significant discoveries in medical science and benefited the health and wealth of millions of people in the UK and around the world.
9. The **Wellcome Trust** is the largest charity in the UK and the second largest medical research charity in the world. It funds innovative biomedical research, in the UK and internationally, spending around £500 million each year to support the brightest scientists with the best ideas. The Wellcome Trust supports public debate about biomedical research and its impact on health and wellbeing. Website: [www.wellcome.ac.uk](http://www.wellcome.ac.uk)
10. The **Department of Health's** budget for health research for 2006-07 is £753m. Of this, £50m is allocated for capital funding; the rest is allocated to research through a portfolio of national research programmes. The funding supports clinical research in the NHS, research commissioned for policy development, and the NHS costs incurred in supporting research funded by other bodies such as the Research Councils and charities. Some funding is provided to increase capacity to undertake research, and to underpin the UK Clinical Research Collaboration and priority disease research networks.
11. The **Scottish Government** is the devolved government for Scotland. It is responsible for most of the issues of day-to-day concern to the people of Scotland, including health, education, justice, rural affairs, and transport. It manages an annual budget of more than £27 billion in the financial year 2005-2006 which is due to rise to over £30 billion in 2007-2008.
12. The **Northwest Regional Development Agency** (NWDA) leads the economic development and regeneration of England's Northwest and is responsible for supporting business growth and encouraging investment; matching skills provision to employer needs; creating the conditions for economic growth; connecting the region through effective transport and communication infrastructure; promoting the region's outstanding quality of life.
13. The **Wales Office of Research and Development for Health and Social Care** (WORD) is a branch of the Strategy Unit in the Welsh Assembly Government's Department of Health and Social Services. The strategic aim of WORD is to support the generation of high quality evidence to underpin policy and practice in health and social care in Wales, for the benefit of patients and the public. To meet this aim, WORD develops, in consultation with partners, policy on research and development to reflect the health and social care priorities of the Welsh Assembly Government. WORD also commissions and directly funds research and development activity and contract manages projects and initiatives to ensure that the highest standards are met.

14. UK Biobank Principal Investigator, Rory Collins, is **British Heart Foundation** Professor of Medicine and Epidemiology at Oxford University. The **British Heart Foundation (BHF)** is the nation's heart charity, dedicated to saving lives through pioneering research, patient care, campaigning for change and by providing vital information. But we urgently need help. We rely on donations of time and money to continue our life-saving work. Because together we can beat heart disease. For more information visit [bhf.org.uk](http://bhf.org.uk)