



# Highlighting the Biological Resources through Cohort Profiles

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#### Introduction

Comprehensive annotation of a biobank's available sample collection is important to increase the (secondary) use and finally the impact of such a collection on health-related research. In this context, Biobank Graz, in cooperation with the Principal Investigators' (PIs), started to thoroughly describe the currently accessible cohorts and to publish these, so called *cohort profiles* on the website. The long-term objective of this initiative is to draw attention of internal and external users, for the benefit of biomedical research.

#### <u>Methods</u>

After agreement with the cohort's PI, a standardised form was completed containing meaningful, summarizing information on the cohort such as: brief description of the cohort, ICD10/O codes if applicable, cohort size, gender distribution, inclusion criteria, collected material, etc. The PI has also been asked to write a comprehensive description of the cohort that is displayed in parallel in newsletters.

# **Results**

So far, seven cohorts have been catalogued and published on the website of Biobank Graz:

#### BioPersMed Cohort

Keywords: biomarker, metabolism, cardiology, diabetes, osteoporosis, fatty liver disease, cardiovascular diseases, endocrinology

#### Blood bank Collection

Keywords: blood bank, healthy subjects

#### Emmy Study

Keywords: myocardial infarction, Empagliflozin, , randomized controlled trial, placebo, SGLT-2 inhibitor, heart failure

#### Interfast Study

Keywords: alternate day fasting, intermittent fasting, healthy subjects, randomized controlled trial

#### KIWI Collection

Keywords: fertility, reproductive medicine, in vitro fertilisation, follicular fluid, cumulus cells

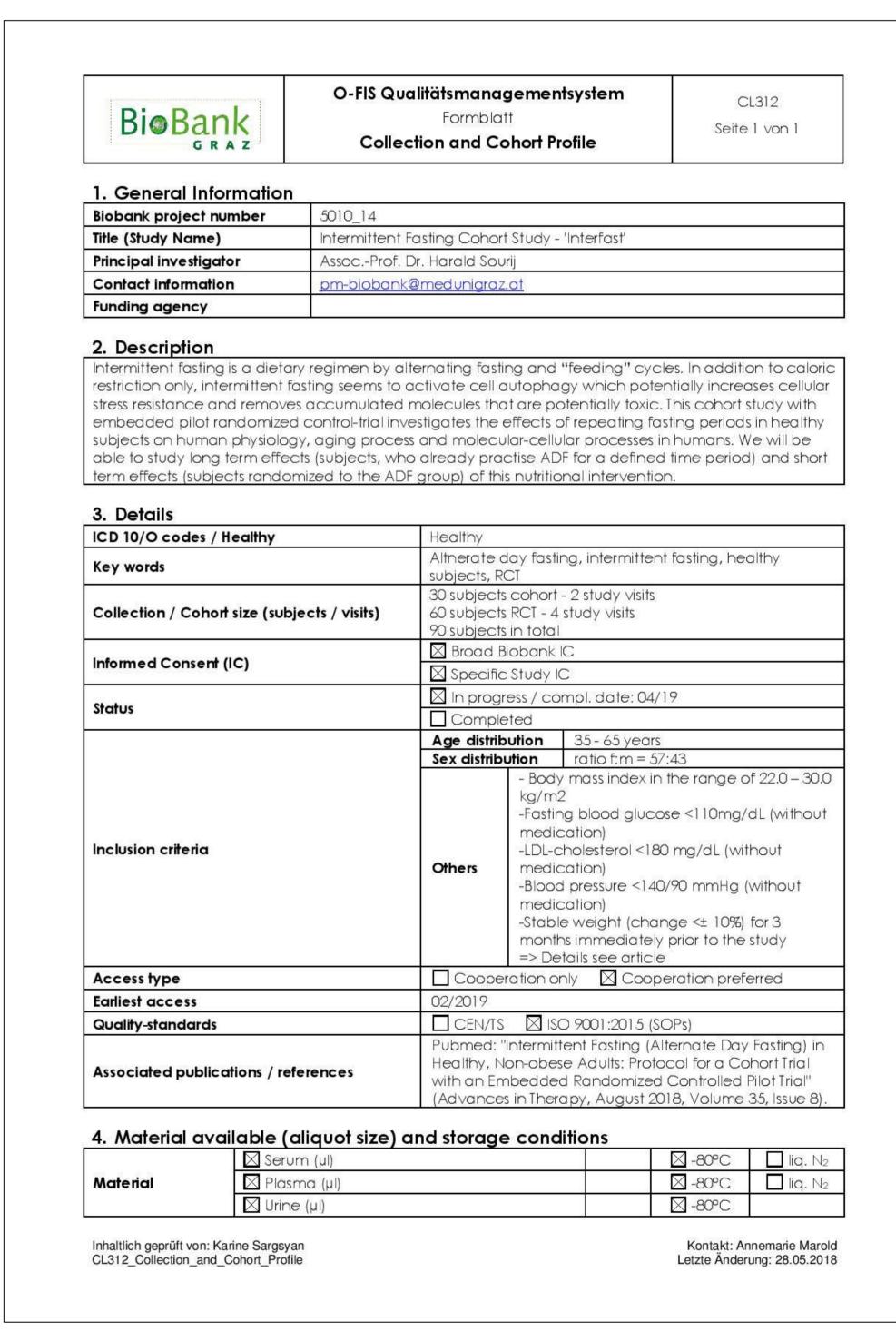
# PERFORM Collection

Keywords: infection, febrile illness in childhood

#### PoCOsteo Study

Keywords: osteoporosis, osteoporotic fracture, metabolic bone disease

# Profile of the Interfast Cohort



# Conclusion

We aim to further continue the "cohort profiles" with the objective to display a comprehensive set of cohorts covering different pathologies, organs and other scientifically-relevant sample groups'. Monitoring the number of outgoing samples in the upcoming years, will undoubtedly tell us about the impact of this "access-stimulating" approach on secondary use of cohorts.



