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COURSE BROCHURE

AI in Genomics and Precision Health Training Course

jupiterprime.uk

info@jupiterprime.uk

Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

AI in Genomics and Precision Health Training Course

AI in Genomics and Precision Health is a 1-week training course for clinical research managers, laboratory directors, bioinformatics leads and health innovation managers, ending with a genomic AI use-case evaluation plan. Sequencing costs have fallen while variant volumes, multi-omics panels and requests for targeted therapy keep rising, so laboratories and hospitals must decide which algorithms deserve clinical trust. Jupiter Prime Training runs this AI in Genomics and Precision Health course.

Why AI in Genomics and Precision Health Matters Now

Population sequencing and biobank studies produce more variants than geneticists can classify by hand. Oncologists and cardiologists ask for risk scores and targeted therapy matches inside routine care. Patients, ethics committees and research funders expect consent, re-identification safeguards and fair performance across ancestries. A laboratory that handles this well shortens reporting time and finds actionable results earlier; one that handles it badly issues misleading risk scores, widens ancestry gaps and loses participant trust. The course draws on ISO/IEC 42001 for AI management systems and the NIST AI Risk Management Framework NIST AI RMF for testing genomic models.

Who Gains Most from AI in Genomics and Precision Health

- Research leaders who run sequencing studies and biobanks
- Laboratory heads who sign off variant reports and validate new assays
- Bioinformatics leads who build pipelines, annotation and machine learning models
- Innovation leads who choose precision health products and partnerships
- Ethics officers who protect research participants and samples

A genomics centre, academic hospital or diagnostics company gains most when its laboratory, bioinformatics and clinical research leads attend together and agree one route from model output to report.

AI in Genomics and Precision Health Capabilities

Participants work with variant files, risk reports and omics panels to judge where a model may classify and where a geneticist decides.

- Assess variant interpretation models against curated pathogenicity evidence — laboratory directors
- Weigh polygenic risk scores for calibration and ancestry transferability — screening leads
- Design multi-omics integration pipelines linking genome, transcriptome and proteome — bioinformatics teams
- Specify consent, access and re-identification safeguards for genomic records — ethics committees
- Test clinical decision support that matches tumour profiles to targeted therapy — oncology boards
- Build a scoring matrix that ranks genomic AI use cases by benefit and readiness — innovation sponsors

Key AI in Genomics and Precision Health Terms

- Variant interpretation — classifying a genetic change as pathogenic, benign or uncertain using population, functional and clinical evidence.
- Polygenic risk score — a weighted sum of many small-effect variants estimating a person's inherited susceptibility to a condition.
- Multi-omics integration — combining genomic, transcriptomic, proteomic and metabolomic measurements to explain disease mechanisms or responses.
- Pharmacogenomic marker — a variant that changes how a person absorbs, activates or clears a medicine, guiding drug choice.
- Ancestry bias — weaker model accuracy for populations under-represented in the reference and training cohorts.
- Federated analysis — training or querying models across several genomic repositories without moving identifiable records between sites.

AI in Genomics and Precision Health Day by Day

Day 1: The Genomic Medicine Landscape

- Sequencing Workflow Mapping — Where Algorithms Enter the Pipeline
- Oncology and Rare Disease Cases — Contrasting Diagnostic Uses
- Biobank and Cohort Design — Representation and Recruitment Choices
- Genomic Reference Databases — Coverage Gaps Across Ancestries
- Precision Health Maturity Check — Laboratory, Clinic and Research Readiness

Day 2: Models for Variants and Risk

- Deep Learning Variant Callers — Accuracy Versus Classical Pipelines
- Pathogenicity Prediction Scores — Weighting Computational Evidence
- Polygenic Risk Score Construction — Calibration and Cut-Off Choices
- Ancestry Transferability Testing — Score Performance Across Populations
- Uncertain Variant Reclassification — When Models Trigger Review

Day 3: Multi-Omics and Therapy Matching

- Multi-Omics Integration Pipelines — Linking Genome, Transcript and Protein
- Tumour Profiling Algorithms — Matching Alterations to Targeted Therapy
- Pharmacogenomic Decision Support — Dosing and Drug Choice Alerts
- Single-Cell and Spatial Analysis — Research Versus Clinical Use
- Molecular Tumour Board Inputs — Presenting Model Evidence to Clinicians

Day 4: Consent, Privacy and Model Assurance

- Broad and Dynamic Consent Models — Research Reuse of Genomes
- Re-Identification Risk Assessment — Access Tiers and Data Enclaves
- Federated Genomic Analysis — Learning Without Moving Records
- NIST AI RMF Measure Function — Bias and Drift in Genomic Models
- ISO/IEC 42001 Controls — Ownership, Validation and Change Approval

Day 5: Practising the Genomic AI Use-Case Evaluation Plan

- Pipeline Map and Readiness Check From Day 1 — Starting Point
- Variant and Risk Model Tests From Day 2 — Evidence Thresholds
- Therapy Matching Choices From Day 3 — Clinical Pathway Fit
- Consent and Assurance Safeguards From Day 4 — Participant Protection
- Genomic AI Use-Case Evaluation Plan — Ranked Portfolio for Sign-Off

Applying AI in Genomics and Precision Health After the Course

- Benchmark one pathogenicity prediction tool against twenty variants already classified by the laboratory.
- Test an existing polygenic risk score on a local cohort split by ancestry and report calibration gaps.

AI in Genomics and Precision Health Questions FAQ

What is AI in genomics and precision health and why does it matter now?

AI in genomics and precision health is the use of machine learning to call and classify variants, estimate inherited risk and match patients to therapy. It matters now because sequencing volumes outpace manual review and clinicians expect actionable results.

Which roles gain most from AI in genomics and precision health training?

Clinical research managers, laboratory directors, bioinformatics leads and health innovation managers gain most. Ethics and consent officers also benefit, because they govern how genomes are reused.

How does AI in genomics and precision health differ from a general AI in healthcare course?

It works at the molecular level: variant files, risk scores, omics panels and tumour profiles rather than hospital operations or imaging. You judge models against genetic evidence and participant consent.

What do you bring back from AI in genomics and precision health training?

You bring back a genomic AI use-case evaluation plan. It ranks candidate models by clinical benefit, evidence strength, ancestry fairness and consent readiness for your laboratory or research service.

AI in Genomics and Precision Health: The Way Forward

The genomic AI use-case evaluation plan informs the first decision: which model enters validation in the laboratory next quarter and which waits for better evidence. Laboratory and bioinformatics leads use it to brief clinical committees. After the first validation, revisit the ancestry performance results and the consent terms, because reference cohorts and participant expectations keep changing.