A brief history of precision medicine

BC460 -370		Attribution of Hippocrates as the "Father of Modern Medicine"
1990		Human Genome Project launched to create genetic blueprint of humans
2003	99%	Human Genome Project maps 99% of the active portion of the human genome
2004	##PMC	20 institutions representing different sectors of the health system launch the Personalized Medicine Coalition in the US
2005		U.S. FDA brings out guidance for pharmacogenomic data submissions – a step towards regulating precision medicine and pharmacogenomics
2006	biobank	Launch of the UK Biobank, a large long-term biobank study investigating the respective contributions of genetic predisposition and environmental exposure to disease
2012		The European Alliance for Personalised Medicine launched
2013		Global Alliance for Genomics and Health formed to develop a framework for genomic and clinical data sharing, while protecting patient privacy
2015		The White House launches the 'Precision Medicine Initiative Cohort Program', now known as the 'The All of Us Research Program'
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2016		AstraZeneca announces ambition to sequence two million genomes over the next decade to improve understanding of genetic diversity and disease
2017& 2018		FDA and EMA approvals of CAR T-cell therapies to use patients' own genetically modified T cells to fight cancer
2018	FDA	US FDA approves 25 personalised medicines, accounting for 42% of all 2018 drug approvals ²
2020		Nobel Prize awarded for discovery of CRISPR/Cas-9 genetic scissors to cut and edit DNA
2022		The complete gap-free human genome sequence is published