



## WHAT IS A BIOBANK? AN INTRODUCTION FOR PARENTS. There are over 70 million children living in the United States, and millions of these children are affected by different illnesses. Chronic (long term) illnesses can be as mild as allergies or asthma, or as severe as cancer. Researchers across the world are working hard to identify the causes of these illnesses, so that they can discover and improve treatments. While major progress has been made in some areas, we still have a long

Researchers have realized that most chronic illnesses result from an interaction beway to go in other areas. tween genes and the environment. In the last 30 years, scientific methods have advanced to the point that we can easily characterize the genes (the inheritable material that transmits risk of disease from parent to child). Studying these genes has helped us develop better treatments for conditions like Crohn's disease, arthritis, epilepsy, and cystic fibrosis. Genetic research often requires samples from many children with an illness and their family members.

One important tool to support this type of research is a Biobank. When a patient comes in to see a doctor and a blood or tissue sample is obtained, part of that sample can be set aside in the Biobank for current or future research. With Biobanks, samples can be collected and shared with researchers across the world. This approach has many benefits. Sometimes only a few children across the world have a rare disease, and so sharing of samples between scientists in different hospitals can help speed new discoveries.

Participation in a biobank is voluntary, and individuals who donate their samples to a Biobank are asked to sign a consent form. Consent forms contain important information to consider before giving material to a Biobank. To help children and families understand Biobanks, we have developed the following illustrated guide. Through the expert educational team of Joe and Hilarie Staton and their colleagues, this pictorial monograph (aka comic book) illustrates what happens when a family is asked for a blood sample by a researcher, and how that sample is then stored and used. We hope that parents and children alike will enjoy this guide, and gain a better understanding of Biobanks and how they may contribute to curing diseases in the future.

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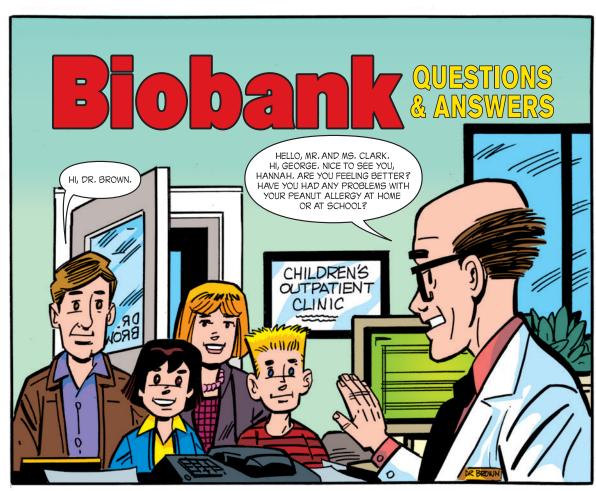
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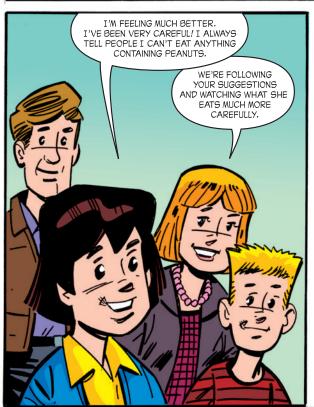
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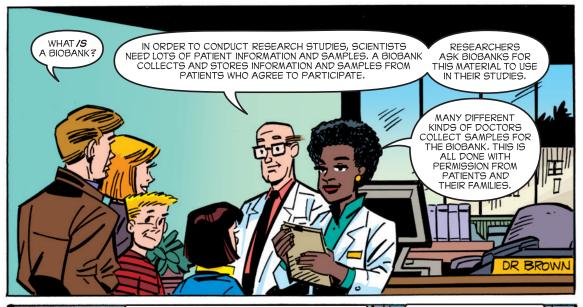
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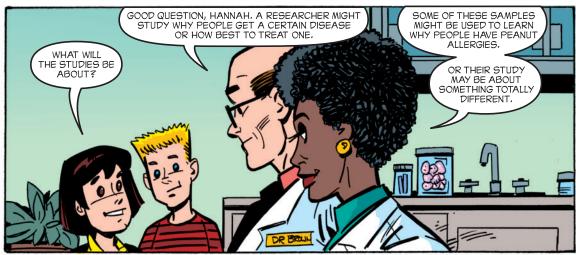
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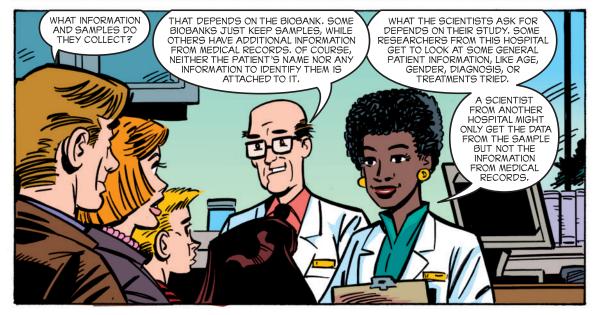


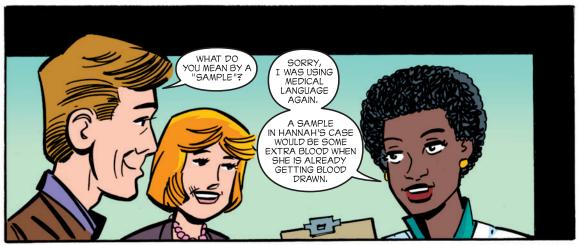


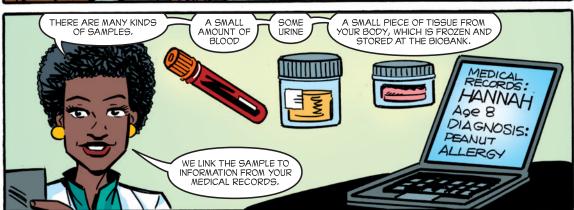








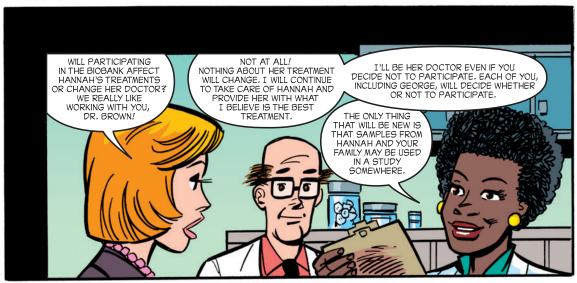












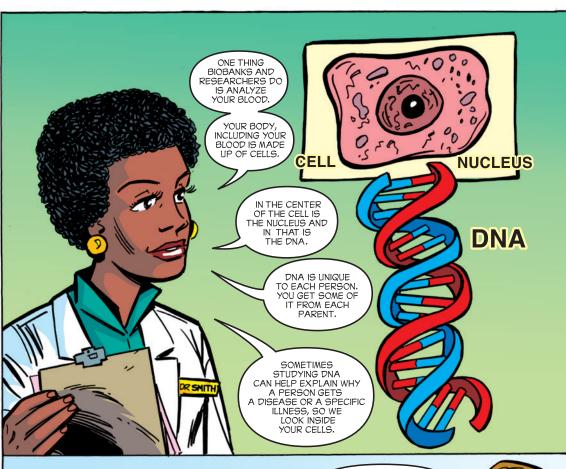


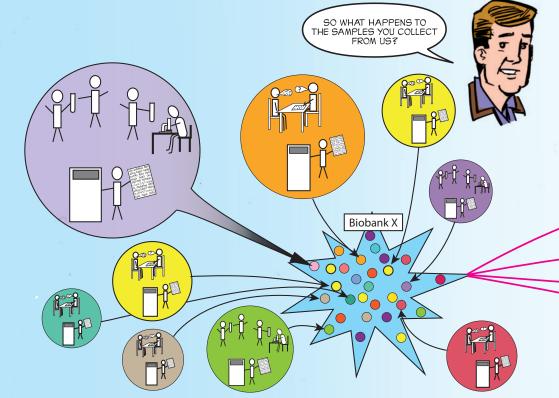


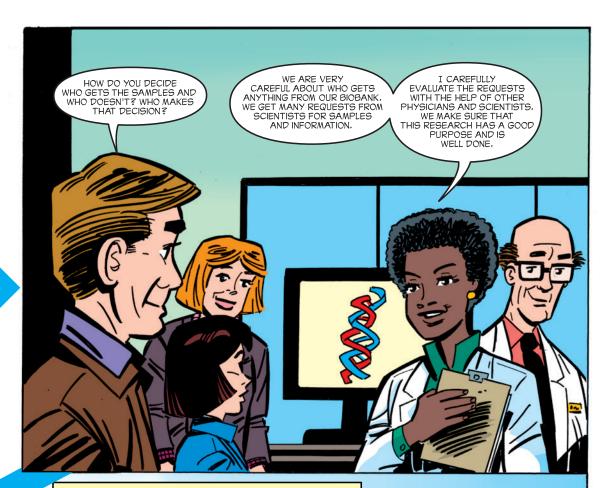




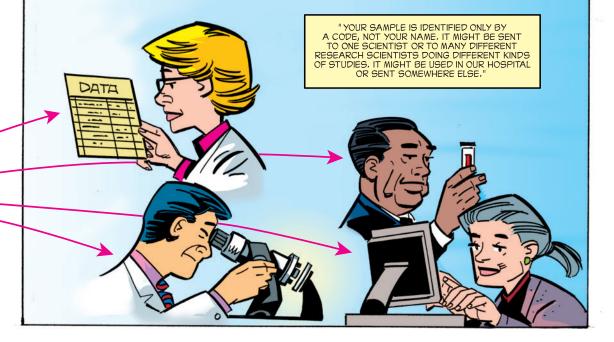


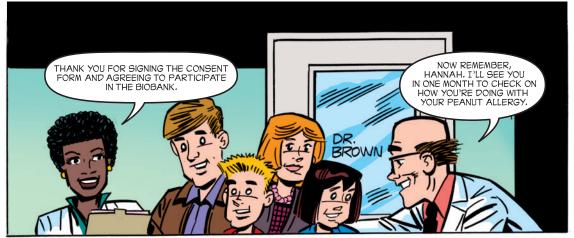






"ONCE WE HAVE YOUR SAMPLES, THE BIOBANK STORES THEM UNTIL A RESEARCHER NEEDS THEM FOR A RESEARCH STUDY. HE OR SHE MAY ASK FOR SAMPLES FROM PEOPLE WITH ALLERGIES, OR PEOPLE OF A CERTAIN AGE, OR MAYBE PEOPLE WITHOUT ANY ALLERGIES AT ALL. IF YOUR SAMPLE MEETS THE CRITERIA FOR THAT STUDY, WE CAN SHARE IT.





THIS WAS GREAT TIMING, TOMORROW DR. CUTHBERT IS COMING IN TO MEET WITH ME, HIS STUDY IS ABOUT ALLERGIES AND HE IS REQUESTING SAMPLES.

SAMPLES IN THE BIOBANK, LIKE HANNAH'S, WILL MATCH WHAT HE'S LOOKING FOR.









IN ORDER TO DO
THIS RESEARCH, WE NEEDED
AND RECEIVED HELP FROM MANY PEOPLE: THE DOCTORS AND BIOBANKS WHO COLLECTED SAMPLES AND INFORMATION AND THE PEOPLE WHO GAVE SAMPLES AND ALLOWED THEM TO BE USED IN OUR RESEARCH. THANK YOU ALL!

## REMEMBER...

- Research is how we learn about the causes and treatment of illnesses.
- Researchers need both information and biological samples to do research. These are stored in a **Biobank**. You may be asked to give either information or samples or both to a **Biobank**.
- We collect medical information from hospital records or by asking you questions.
- The samples we collect may include **blood**, **urine**, **spit** or **tissue** from your body. Most times we collect these when you are having medical tests that require these samples.
- Information and samples in the Biobank may be **shared** with clinicians and scientists who do research.
- If you decide not to give anything to the Biobank, you will still get medical care and it will not affect your care in any way. Participation is entirely voluntary.
- Make sure you understand what you will need to do for the Biobank. For example, you might want to know how many times you will be asked to give information or samples or whether researchers will ever contact you in the future. Ask any questions you have.
- Your opinion is important. **Talk to your parents** about the research before you decide if you want to participate or not.
- You can stop participating in the Biobank at any time. Just let your parents and the Biobank know.







