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精準醫療時代之基因檢測: 多基因風險評分(PRS) 於臨床應用❷ 倫理與規範考量*

Genetic Testing in the Era of Precision Medicine: Ethical and Regulatory Considerations for the Clinical Application of Polygenic Risk Scores (PRS)

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摘要

隨著精準醫療的發展,基因檢測已成為疾病風險評估與臨床決策的重要工具。多基因風險評分(polygenic risk score, PRS)整合大量基因變異資訊,可用以預測個體對於多因性疾病的易感性。然而,PRS於臨床應用

- *本文為中央研究院生醫資料精準醫療計畫——《基因資料之治理架構與臨床應用:整合與規範》(AS-FILBD-114-04)之部分研究成果。團隊 夥伴莊惠萍女十協助相關資料蒐集,貢獻良多,於此特申謝忱。
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關鍵詞:多基因風險評分(polygenic risk score, PRS)、倫理規範考量(ethical and regulatory considerations)、基因檢測(genetic testing)、精準醫療(precision medicine)、臨床應用(clinical application)

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上仍面臨倫理、法律與社會挑戰,包括結果解釋的透 明度、個資隱私保護、族群公平性以及臨床責任歸屬 等議題。本文旨在探討PRS於臨床應用之倫理與規範考 量,分析現行國際指引與倫理框架,並提出適合於臺 灣的政策建議。研究指出,強化基因資料治理、促進 公眾溝通與參與、建立基因諮詢制度與臨床指引,是 推動PRS臨床應用的重要關鍵。

With the advancement of precision medicine, genetic testing has become an essential tool for disease risk assessment and clinical decision-making. The Polygenic Risk Score (PRS), which integrates a large number of genetic variants, enables the prediction of an individual's susceptibility to complex diseases. However, the clinical implementation of PRS continues to face ethical, legal, and social challenges, including issues of interpretive transparency, data privacy, population equity, and clinical accountability. This paper aims to examine the ethical and regulatory considerations surrounding the clinical application of PRS, analyze current international standards and ethical frameworks, and propose policy recommendations tailored to Taiwan's context. The study highlights that strengthening genomic data governance, enhancing public engagement, and establishing genetic counseling and clinical guidelines are key to promoting the responsible and effective use of PRS in clinical practice.

壹、前言

近年來,隨著基因體定序技術 (genome sequencing technologies)的成熟與成本下降,基因檢測(genetic testing) 已逐漸融入臨床實務,成為精準醫療 (precision medicine)推





動的重要基礎¹。其中,多基因風險評分(polygenic risk score, PRS)結合大量基因變異資訊,以統計模型估算個體罹患多因性疾病的遺傳風險。此技術有助於疾病預防與早期介入,對臨床決策具有潛在價值²。然而,PRS 的臨床應用仍面臨多項挑戰,包括演算法可解釋性、族群資料代表性不足、遺傳諮詢體系尚未完善,以及個人資料與基因隱私保護等議題³。本文旨在探討 PRS 於臨床應用中之倫理與規範考量,藉由國際經驗與相關指引分析,提出推動我國PRS臨床應用之政策建議。

貳、精準醫療與多基因風險評分

一、精準醫療的發展

精準醫療的概念可追溯至2000年人類基因體計畫(human genome project, HGP)完成,當時研究者已發現基因差異對疾病易感性與藥物反應具有深遠影響4。2015年,美國前總統歐巴馬正式提出「精準醫療倡議」(precision medicine initiative, PMI),以推動跨國資料共享與個人化醫療研究,促使精準醫療成為全球醫學政策的重要議題5。精準醫療旨在整合基因體資訊、環境因素、生活型態與臨床資料,運用大數據與人工智慧(artifical intelligence, AI)分析,協助醫師提前辨識高風險

¹ Euan A. Ashley, *Towards Precision Medicine*, 17 NATURE REVIEWS GENETICS 507-522 (2016).

² Ali Torkamani, Nathan E. Wineinger & Eric J. Topol, The Personal and Clinical Utility of Polygenic Risk Scores, 19 NATURE REVIEWS GENETICS 581-590 (2018).

³ Cathryn M. Lewis & Evangelos Vassos, Polygenic Risk Scores: From Research Tools to Clinical Instruments, 12 GENOME MEDICINE 44 (2020).

⁴ Fernando Carrasco-Ramiro, Ramón Peiró-Pastor & Begoña Aguado, Human Genomics Projects and Precision Medicine, 24 GENE THERAPY 551-561 (2017).

⁵ Euan A. Ashley, *The Precision Medicine Initiative: A New National Effort*, 313 JAMA 2119-2120 (2015).